



BAHAAL

EMERGENCY RELIEF & EARLY RECOVERY FOR THE
FLOOD AFFECTEES ACROSS PAKISTAN

2010-2011

NATIONAL RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME (NRSP)



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NRSP

Established in 1991, NRSP is the largest Rural Support Programme in the country in terms of outreach, staff and development activities. It is a not for profit organization registered under Section 42 of Companies Ordinance 1984. NRSP's mandate is to alleviate poverty by harnessing people's potential and undertake development activities in Pakistan. It has a presence in 54 Districts in all the four Provinces including Azad Jammu and Kashmir through Regional Offices and Field Offices. NRSP is currently working with more than One million poor households organized into a network of more than 102,000 Community Organizations. With sustained incremental growth, it is emerging as Pakistan's leading engine for poverty reduction and rural development.

Vision and Purpose

NRSP works to release the potential abilities, skills and knowledge of rural men and women, to enable them to articulate their aspirations and to effectively marshal the resources they need to meet their identified needs. The purpose is poverty alleviation - enabling people to break the cycle of poverty, which begins with lack of opportunity, extends to the well-known miseries of economic and nutritional poverty and leads new generations to endure the same conditions. The process is social mobilization - bringing people together on new terms for a common purpose. The conceptual tools are 'social guidance' (recruiting local men and women who will take on a leadership role), advocacy, capacity building and awareness raising. The programmatic tools are training, support to institutions, micro-credit, infrastructure development, natural resource management and 'productive linkages'. Our purpose as an advocate for the poor is to bring the concerns of economically-marginal men and women to public consciousness and to affect policy so that the poor are brought into the mainstream of the economy. NRSP's vision is manifested in expanded opportunities for income-generation; community schools which provide quality primary education, community owned and managed infrastructure schemes, improved agricultural productivity, and higher returns for labour and so on. From the widest perspective the vision is manifested as the first stages of a transformation of the civil society.

As of December 2009 a total of 1,458,411 rural men and women decided it would be to their advantage to take part in NRSP's social mobilization process, believing it to be the best way to address the problems of poverty and under-development in their villages. For both new and long-term CO members, participation brings about new levels of awareness concerning service provision and infrastructure development in their villages. CO membership also helps people to

improve their asset base, by increasing both their income and their 'social capital'. This might be brought about by adding land to their holdings, increasing the number of animals they own, pooling economic resources to buy new and improved inputs and equipment for farms or businesses, or diversifying the stock for their small shops. CO participation enables people to accumulate savings, perhaps for the first time in their lives. It gives the rural poor access to an affordable financial service (micro credit) that is designed specifically for them. It provides an outlet through which to invest their savings for household needs and community development schemes. For some of the very poorest and most vulnerable people, such as the former bonded labourers in the NRSP-ILO Project in Hyderabad, NRSP membership provides the possibility of achieving a foothold on a more certain and improved economic future. CO membership enables rural men and women to greatly expand the purchasing power of their savings and other assets. The best example is NRSP's partnership with the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund, in which the CO's contribution of 20% of the cost of a community physical infrastructure scheme is multiplied fourfold by the PPAF grant. The fact that NRSP works in 46 Districts that encompass diverse socio-economic, geographical and cultural conditions is evidence that the paradigm of social development which NRSP embraces can be applied successfully anywhere in Pakistan. Wherever it operates, NRSP is always working to improve its performance, to reach more deeply into communities, to learn how best to respond to the issues people identify as their priorities, and to work more efficiently and cost-effectively to deliver the programme. NRSP is committed to continuously refining its development vision. Despite the complexity of the task, poverty-alleviation remains the purpose of NRSP's existence.

Objective

The main objective of NRSP is to foster a countrywide network of grassroots level organizations to enable rural communities to plan, implement and manage developmental activities and programmes for the purpose of ensuring productive employment, alleviation of poverty and improvement in the quality of life.

NRSP is designed in such a way that it specializes as a support organization, which provides social guidance to the communities. The guiding tenets of NRSP's philosophy are to organize rural communities develop their capital base at the local level through savings and credit schemes, support human development endeavors and link the communities with the government service delivery departments, donors, NGOs and the private sector. While interacting with so many stakeholders, NRSP carefully outlines its role as that of a facilitator. This leads the communities and other partners to maintain their relationship independent of NRSP.

The generic principles of NRSP's philosophy prevent it from following a preconceived package

approach. The whole quest is to identify and support whatever activities communities intend to do on their own according to their prioritized needs.

The only reliable indicator to assess a community's willingness to achieve a particular goal is the intensity of its previous endeavors to accomplish that desire and the persistence and consistency towards the work.

Bahaal Project

Need

At the end of July, heavy rains triggered both flash floods and riverine floods in several parts of Pakistan, resulting in loss of life, widespread displacement and damage. The floods in Pakistan have affected more than 20 million people (more than 10 per cent of the total population). Devastating communities throughout the country, in an area of at least 160,000 square kilometers— the floods killed more than 1,700 people, and damaged or destroyed nearly 1.9 million homes¹. The scale of the devastation in Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) led to Maurizio Giuliano, a spokesman for the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) concluding that this natural disaster was worse than the tsunami, the 2005 Pakistan earthquake and the Haiti earthquake combined. While the international community has pledged support to the flood affectees, the OCHA report claims that funding shortfalls continue to limit the ability of humanitarian agencies to provide emergency relief and early recovery assistance in key sectors.

Objective

To respond to the emergency relief and early recovery needs of the flood affected people across the Pakistan the USAID-OFDA granted a project titled “*Bahaal*-Emergency Relief and Early Recovery Project (RERP)”. This project will provide 75,144 households affected by the floods in Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with emergency relief and early recovery interventions through agricultural inputs, animal feed supplement for livestock, emergency shelter and WASH services. This will aid the flood affected population in both meeting their immediate needs and staging an early recovery. The Rural Support Programs Network (RSPN) will implement the *Bahaal* Project activities in partnership with its partner RSPs i.e. Balochistan Rural Support Program (BRSP), National Rural Support Program, Punjab Rural

¹ OCHA Pakistan up-date September 17, 2010:
<http://ochaonline.un.org/OCHAHome/WhereWeWork/Pakistan/tabid/6844/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

Support Program, Sindh Graduates Association (SGA), Sindh Rural Support Program (SRSO), and Sarhad Rural Support Program (NRSP). The total project cost is USD \$8,234,208 and the duration is 8 months and 15 days (7 months and 15 days months implementation and 1 month project closing).

Goal:

The goal of the Bahaal Project was to support flood-affected households in rebuilding their lives and livelihoods through responding to their emergency needs of shelter, hygiene and health, and early recovery needs of agricultural inputs and sustaining livestock. Moreover, the project also focused on rehabilitation of the flood affected families through provision of one room shelters.

Agriculture and Food Security

Targeted households recover agriculture-based livelihoods and food security. This will be achieved through provision of agricultural-input and livestock. A total of 1016 households leading to a population of 8,128 are provided with Agri-input packages (Wheat seed, Urea and DAP);

Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health (WASH)

Targeted households have immediate have access to potable water and a healthy environment through provision of hygiene kits, Health & hygiene awareness sessions. A total of 1016 households leading to a population of 8128 are provided with Hygiene kits and conducted Health and Hygiene sessions. A total of 5 DWSS schemes are rehabilitated benefiting 1038 HH in the targeted union councils.

Shelter

Targeted households have immediate access to shelter. This was achieved through provision of shelter kits (one room transitional shelter) to the flood affected households. A total of 2,507 households leading to a population of 16,496 are provided with Transitional shelters protecting them against harsh weathers.

Target Areas

The Bahaal project was implemented by NRSP in as many as 4 districts which included 3 from Punjab and 1 from Sind. In Punjab the project was initiated in the districts of Mianwali, DG Khan and Rajanpur. There was only one district of Sind that NRSP was implementing the Bahaal project in and that was Thatta. Each of these districts is divided into tehsils which are further subdivided into union councils.

In Mianwali the project was implemented in the tehsils of Isakhel, Mianwali and Piplan. The different union councils in Mianwali that saw Bahaal project activities initiated in them included Gwaldai, Kacha Gujrat, Kacha Kamar Mashani, Kaloor, Khagan Wala, Palam, Pastha, Pathrak, Qureshian, and Rokhri. The Union Councils of Jhakar Imam Shah and Ghousabad were chosen for implementation of Bahaal Project activities in DG Khan. In Rajanpur, Kot Mughla and Tatar Wala were the Union Councils where NRSP initiated the project. Finally in the district of Thatta, the Union Council of Kinjhar was selected for delivery of the project activities.

Activities

NRSP under the Bahaal Project was assigned with the delivery of all project activities except for the component of agricultural inputs. The project activities that NRSP was responsible for implementing in the four districts of Mianwali, DG Khan, Rajanpur and Thatta were Agriculture and Food Security, WASH, Logistic Support and Relief Commodities and One Room Shelters. The details of each activity and a summary of the progress made with respect to that activity is given in the table below.

Implementation Process

The Bahaal Project was implemented by NRSP in four districts of Pakistan of which 3 were from the Punjab province and one was from Sind. Due to the intensity of the situation and the scope of the project, NRSP had to devise a sound strategy that it could implement throughout the four districts to achieve the objectives of the project. Therefore, through RSPN's help it devised beneficiary selection criterion, assessment techniques and distribution processes.

Beneficiary Assessment Criterion

All beneficiaries for different activities were selected according to a set criterion. This criterion was decided by RSPN and communicated to all RSPs. The beneficiary assessment criterion for different activities is as follows:

Agriculture and Food Security

According to the assessment criterion set forth by RSPN the animal feed supplements were distributed to families in flood affected areas that at least possessed one livestock. The selected

beneficiaries prioritized on the basis of female headed households, landless farmers, and small farmers. Mostly families who had lost their houses and belongings were selected.

Logistic Support and Relief Commodities and WASH

For this component the areas that were identified for the selection of beneficiaries were IDP communities that were living in tents away from their homes. These areas were specifically targeted for Hygiene and Water kits. Moreover, communities where disease incidence and prevalence was higher were given priority. Families who had returned to their old residences but still had flood water standing in their area were also given preference. For water kits and hand pumps, areas that had severe shortage of clean water were chosen. From a single hand pump it was decided that at least 10 families will benefit from it, therefore locations that were close to 10 deserving families were selected for hand pump installation.

Shelter

The one room transitional shelter has been provided to the flood affected households that are still living in emergency shelters and their houses were damaged or completely destroyed by the floods. Preference was given to poor and vulnerable families with young children. The SOs visited the worst affected areas of the flood hit UCs and identified those beneficiaries whose houses were destroyed and they were willing to rebuild their houses but lacked the capacity to do so.

Assessment

Once the assessment criterion was finalized it was up to the field staff to implement it. Social Organizers were given the responsibility to head out to the field areas and select beneficiaries on the basis of the aforementioned criterion for each activity. Once the household was selected as a beneficiary for a particular activity, he was provided with a token by the SO. This token mentioned details of the beneficiary and his family as well as the activity for which he was chosen as a beneficiary. This chosen individual was required to bring this token with him on the distribution date. After he receives the item(s) he/she will be given an acknowledgement slip with their own signatures as a proof of receiving those items.

Distribution Process

After conducting assessment, beneficiaries were informed of dates and locations of distribution of various items. It was ensured that there was not much time lapse between the date of assessment and the date of distribution. The field teams also took care in choosing distribution points as most beneficiaries lived in scattered villages with little or no means of transport at their disposals. Therefore, central locations were selected which were close to the villages of all beneficiaries.

Distributions of items were carried out in a very disciplined and transparent manner. Individuals with tokens and their own identity cards were made to stand in queues and provided their items upon verification of their tokens and identity cards. Upon receiving their items they were ask to provide their thumb print on an acknowledgement slip that would ensure that no beneficiary can re-use the token.

Agriculture and Food Security

Table 1.0

Sector:	Agriculture and Food Security
Objective:	Targeted households recover agriculture-based livelihoods and food security
Geographic Area (s):	Punjab: DG Khan, Rajanpur, Mianwali Sindh: Thatta
Key word (s):	Returnees, Cash distribution
Sub-Sector:	Livestock
Indicator (A):	Number of animals benefiting from or affected by livestock activities
Indicator (B):	Number of people benefiting from livestock activities

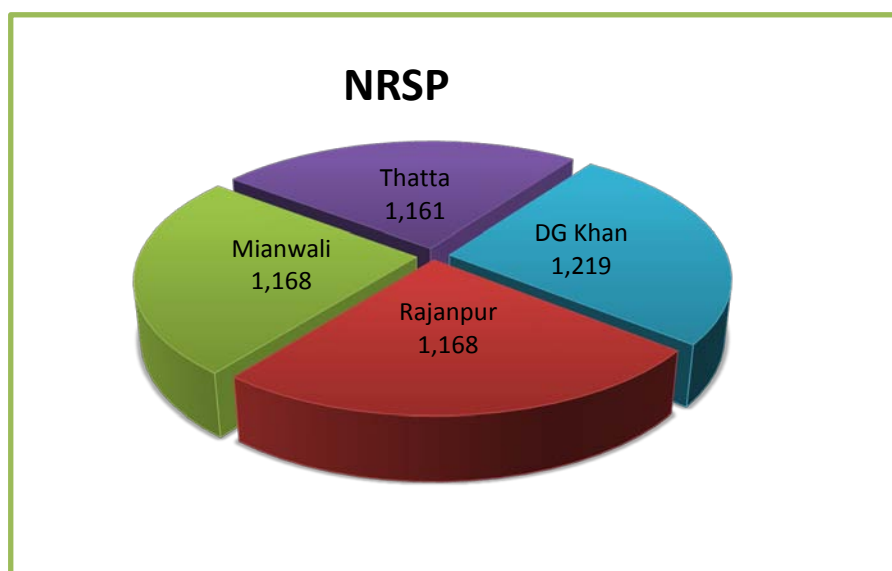
Animal Feed Supplement

Table 1.1

S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Animal Feed Supplement	37kg bag	2	2,336	1,168	2,336	2,336	1,168	100%

Thatta									
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Animal Feed Supplement	37kg bag	2	2,232	1,161	2,232	2,232	1,161	100%

Table 1.8



Outcome

The tables show the number of beneficiaries that have benefitted from the animal food supplement in each of the four districts. The four districts in total were given a target of 4,716 households who they had to provide the animal feed supplement to. The aforementioned table clearly indicates that all districts have achieved their respective targets. A total of 9,432 bags were distributed in the four districts and the number of animals benefitting from this feed supplement around the 12,000 mark.

The beneficiaries were more than satisfied with the quality of the animal feed supplement. For some this was the best supplement they had ever given to their livestock. The quantity for most

beneficiaries was not sufficient and they had to mix it with other animal food to make the supplement last for two months. Nonetheless, the good quality supplement helped in restoring the condition of livestock to its pre-flood condition and in a few cases the animals became even healthier than before. The quality and thickness of milk from these animals also improved.

WASH

The WASH section of the Bahaal Project consisted of three different components. It included Hygiene kits, rehabilitation of water supply schemes and hygiene education. All these components aimed to tackle the hygiene problem from different angles and aimed to improve the WASH related conditions in the region.

Table 1.9

Sector:	WASH
Objective:	Targeted households have immediate access to potable water and a healthy environment
Geographic Area (s)	Punjab: DG Khan, Rajanpur, Mianwali Sindh: Thatta
Key word (s):	Returnees, Infrastructure rehabilitation
Sub-Sector:	Water
Indicator (A): Hand pumps	Number and percentage of targeted households having access to hand pumped water
Sub-sector	Hygiene Promotion
Indicator (A): Hygiene Kit	Number and percentage of targeted households having hygiene kits
Indicator (B): WPTs and Bucket	Number and percentage of targeted households having WPTs and bucket
Sub-sector	Hygiene Education
Indicator (A): Hygiene Education	Number and percent of targeted households receiving hygiene kits receive hygiene education.

Under this activity NRSP was given four responsibilities. In each of the four districts it had to provide hygiene kits, water kits, hand pumps and hygiene trainings through community resource persons to the local flood affected population. The chosen districts had pretty similar targets for all of the four components with few minor differences. The charts below show the items and their respective quantities that were to be included in the hygiene and water kits.

Table 1.1.1

Hygiene Kit		
Sr.No	Items	Quantity
1	Antibacterial Soap	4
2	Tooth Paste	2
3	Tooth Brush	6
4	Detergent Soap	2 pack (1 kg)
5	Dish Washing Soap	3
6	Towels	2
7	Comb	2
8	Dettol Bottle	2
9	Tissue Papers	2
10	Bucket with Lid and Jug	1
11	Sanitary Cloth/pads/cotton wool	2 (Packets)

Table 1.1.2

Water Kit		
Sr.No	Items	Quantity
1	Jerry Can	1
2	Water Purification Tablets	200

Hygiene kits

These kits were distributed to a total of 4,716 beneficiaries in the districts of Mianwali, DG Khan, Rajanpur and Thatta. Each of these beneficiaries received all the items mentioned in the kit. The targeted beneficiaries that each district had to cater to were 1,168 for Mianwali, 1,219 for DG Khan, 1,168 for Rajanpur and 1,161 for Thatta. NRSP has achieved full delivery of hygiene kits to beneficiaries and has met all its targets. The tables below show the achievement of NRSP as a whole as well as district wise with respect to these targets.

Table 1.1.3- 1.1.7

NRSP									
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Hygiene Kits	Number	1	4,716	4,716	4,716	4,716	4,716	100%

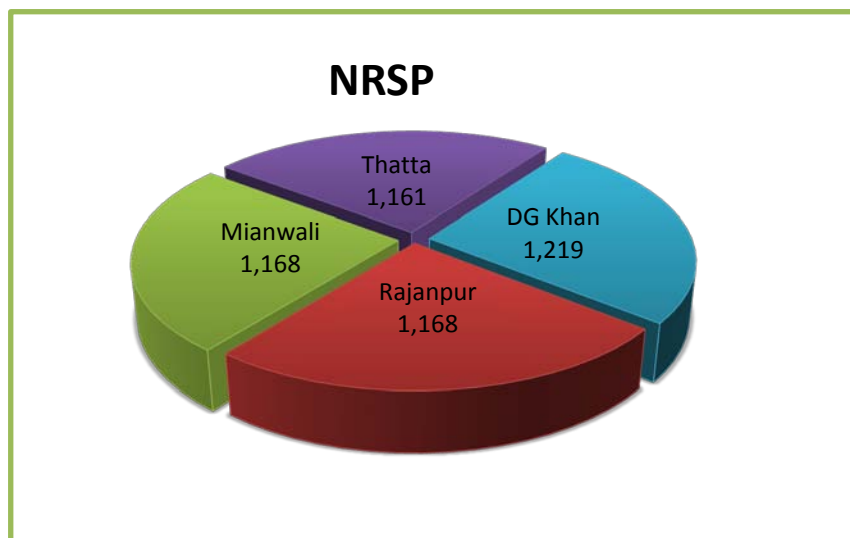
DG Khan									
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Hygiene Kits	Number	1	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	100%

Rajanpur									
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Hygiene Kits	Number	1	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	100%

Mianwali									
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Hygiene Kits	Number	1	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	100%

Thatta									
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Hygiene Kits	Number	1	1,161	1,161	1,161	1,161	1,161	100%

Table 1.1.8



Water Kits

Water kits also a component of WASH like hygiene kits were distributed to flood affected households in the districts of Mianwali, DG Khan, Rajanpur and Thatta. These water kits consisted of a bucket and water purification tablets. These were handed out to 4,716 beneficiaries in four districts cumulatively with the target of each district being the same as hygiene kits. The tables below show that NRSP has attained its targets with regards to distribution of hygiene kits in each of the four provinces.

Table 1.1.9

NRSP									
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt

1	Water Kits	Number	1	4,716	4,716	4,716	4,716	4,716	100%
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Table 1.2.1- 1.2.4

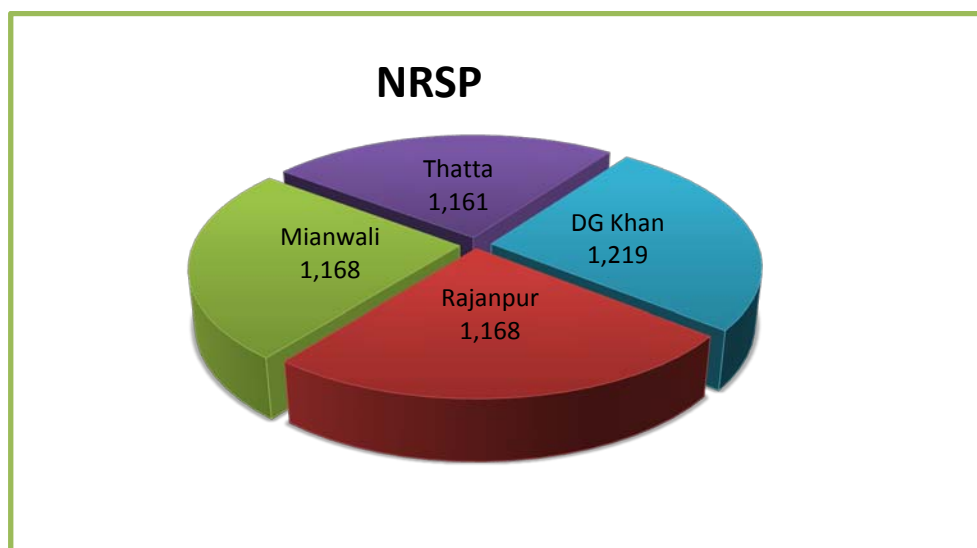
DG Khan									
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Water Kits	Number	1	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	100%

Rajanpur									
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Water Kits	Number	1	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	100%

Mianwali									
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Water Kits	Number	1	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	100%

Thatta									
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Water Kits	Number	1	1,161	1,161	1,161	1,161	1,161	100%

Table 1.2.5



Hand Pumps

This component of WASH was also provided to flood affected families in Mianwali, DG Khan, Rajanpur and Thatta. The total number of beneficiaries of this item in the four districts was 4,720. These included 1,170 from Mianwali, 1,220 from DG Khan, 1,170 from Rajanpur and 1,160 from Thatta. Each hand pump installed was supposed to cater for the water needs of at least 10 households. NRSP has completed the installation of all its 472 allotted hand pumps. The tables below show this achievement with relation to the beneficiaries benefitting from these hand pumps.

Table 1.2.6- 1.3.1

NRSP								
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Target	Approved	Initiated	Completed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Hand Pumps (Units)	Number	472	472	472	472	4,720	100%

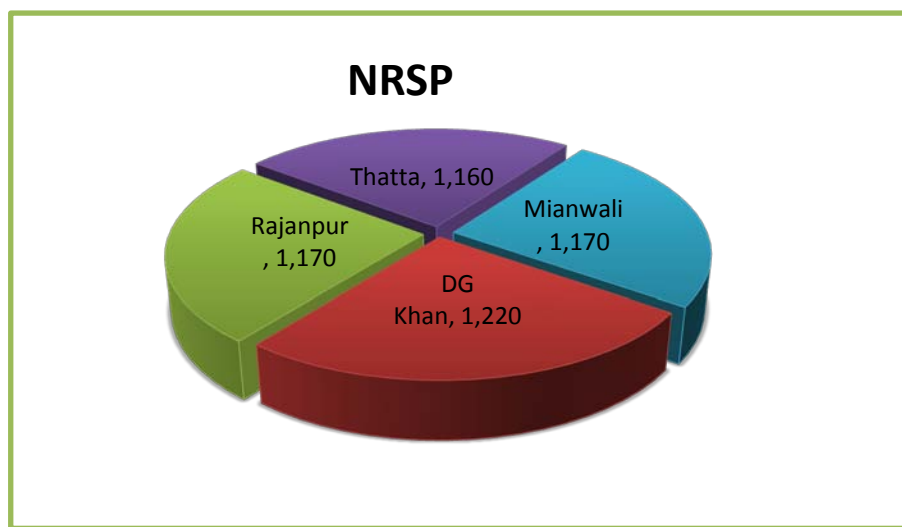
Mianwali								
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Target	Approved	Initiated	Completed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Hand Pumps (Units)	Number	117	117	117	117	1,170	100%

DG Khan								
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Target	Approved	Initiated	Completed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Hand Pumps (Units)	Number	122	122	122	122	1,220	100%

Rajanpur								
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Target	Approved	Initiated	Completed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Hand Pumps (Units)	Number	117	117	117	117	1,170	100%

Thatta								
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Target	Approved	Initiated	Completed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Hand Pumps (Units)	Number	116	116	116	116	1,160	100%

Table 1.3.2



CRP Sessions

NRSP was also tasked with the responsibility of delivering health and hygiene session through trained community resource persons. The CRPs were trained by SOs who themselves received training at a workshop organized by RSPN. These CRPS delivered health and hygiene sessions to flood affected populations of Mianwali, DG Khan, Rajanpur and Thatta. In each of these districts a minimum of 30 CRPs had to be trained who would then deliver their sessions in various areas of their respective districts. NRSP has successfully completed the training of all 122 CRPs. The tables of Mianwali and Thatta show that the beneficiaries covered in these districts were less than the targeted number. However, for NRSP that was not an issue as the total target number of beneficiaries that were to receive training was achieved because of better than targeted performance of districts DG Khan and Rajanpur. The details of the trained CRPS and the beneficiaries who benefitted from them are listed in the charts below.

Tables 1.3.3- 1.3.7

NRSP								
S.#	Activity	Unit of measure	Target	Contracted	Trained	Target Benef	No.of Pax trained	% Achvt
1	CRPs	Number	122	122	122	31,031	31,096	100%

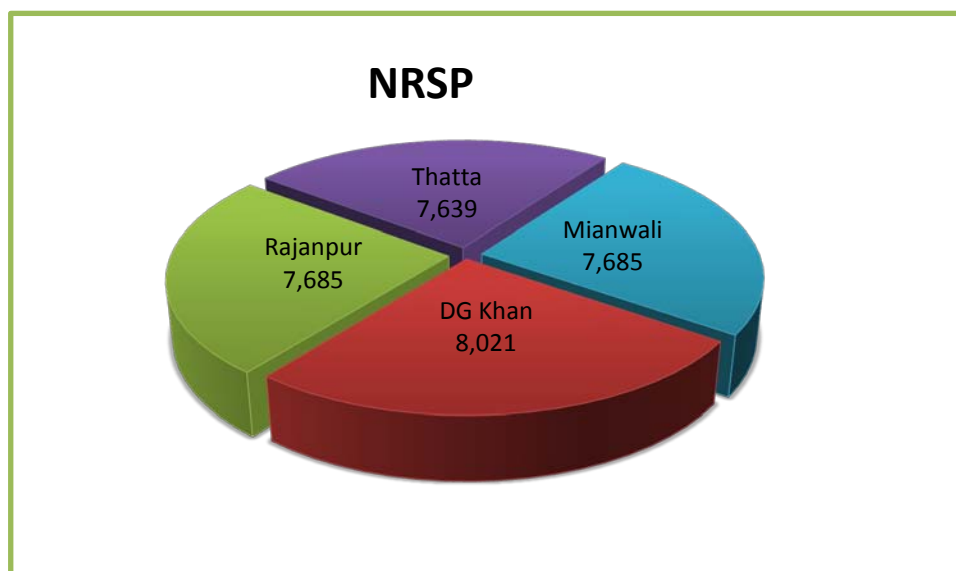
Mianwali								
S.#	Activity	Unit of measure	Target	Contracted	Trained	Target Benef	No.of Pax trained	% Achvt
1	CRPs	Number	30	30	30	7,685	7,610	99%

DG Khan								
S.#	Activity	Unit of measure	Target	Contracted	Trained	Target Benef	No.of Pax trained	% Achvt
10	CRPs	Number	32	32	32	8,021	9,600	120%

Rajanpur								
S.#	Activity	Unit of measure	Target	Contracted	Trained	Target Benef	No.of Pax trained	% Achvt
10	CRPs	Number	30	30	30	7,685	8,500	111%

Thatta								
S.#	Activity	Unit of measure	Target	Contracted	Trained	Target Benef	No.of Pax trained	% Achvt
10	CRPs	Number	30	30	30	7,639	5,386	71%

Table 1.3.8



Outcome

The WASH category of the project included different components that served individual purposes and complemented mutual ones. Each component aimed to strike at the heart of different hygiene problems in the area. Hygiene sessions were critical in helping the locals in coping with the poor health conditions in the region due to stagnant flood water. Provision of charts in local language not only assisted the CRPs in the delivery of their sessions but also

made the sittings more comprehensive and made them easier to grasp for the locals. These sessions gave people a better understanding of how to keep themselves and their families free from diseases that were common in the region and were easily avoidable. Even though not all those who attended these sittings received the hygiene kits but they at least received invaluable information about maintenance of health and hygiene that would always be useful in all situations.

In these hygiene sessions, locals learned more about each item included in the hygiene kit in terms of their usage and usefulness. Their necessity in everyday life was explained to them in great detail and it was emphasized how their routine usage can keep a family free from so many diseases. In the same manner the CRP stressed on water purification tablets and how they purify water that already seems pure which was something very new for local population.

The beneficiaries were quite satisfied with both the quality and quantity of the items provided in the hygiene and water kits. The WPTS and jerry cans proved very beneficial for storing and cleaning the contaminated water and the hand pumps provided beneficiaries with a lifelong supply of clean water. The guidelines given by the CRPs for the optimal use of WPTs and how to clean and store water also proved very beneficial. A cemented platform was also made around the hand pump that led the used water to a pit where it was disposed of properly. The hand pumps helped the flood victims helped them with their vital need for clean water.

Logistic Support and Relief Commodities

Distribution of Non-food items which included pillows, mattresses and blankets was also a task handed out to NRSP under the Bahaal Project. This was given to the beneficiaries because the time for crop sowing had passed in the region and the locals could not benefit from the agriculture input grant. Therefore, the people of the region were provided with the items which were essential in providing them some relief from the harsh winter.

Table 1.4.1

NFI Set		
Sr.No	Items	Quantity
1	Pillow	1

2	Mattress	4
3	Quilt	1

Each beneficiary was given a set which contained one unit of each of three items. These were handed out to as many as 4,716 beneficiaries in all the four districts in total. The table below shows the share of each district

Table 1.4.2- 1.4.6

NRSP									
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	NFI sets	Number	1	4,716	4,716	4,716	4,716	4,716	100%

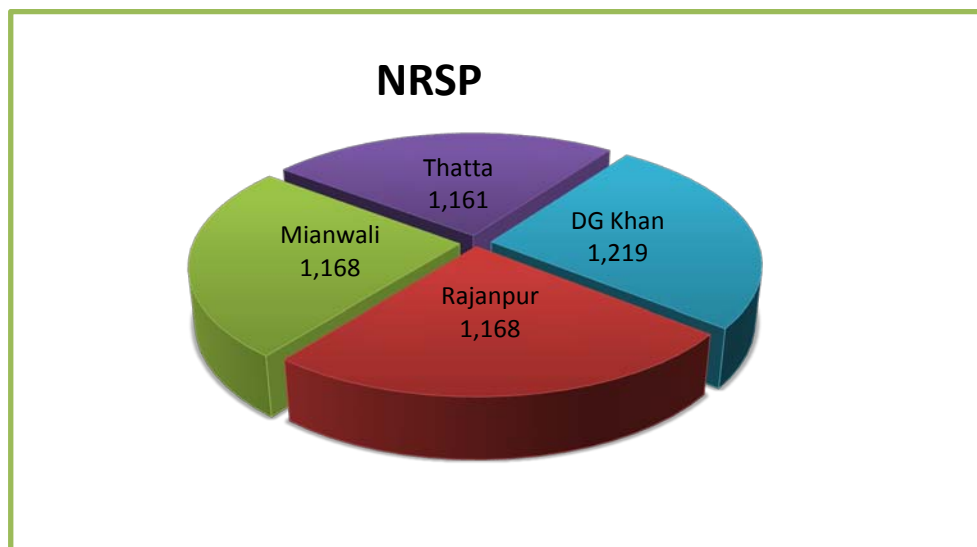
DG Khan									
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	NFI sets	Number	1	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	100%

Rajanpur									
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	NFI sets	Number	1	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	100%

Mianwali									
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	NFI sets	Number	1	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	100%

Thatta									
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	NFI sets	Number	1	1,161	1,161	1,161	1,161	1,161	100%

Table 1.4.7



Outcome

The NFIs proved to be extremely useful for the beneficiaries as they were handed to the beneficiaries before the onset of winters. All these items were in grave shortage as most people lost them along with other belongings during the flood episode. The mattresses, pillows and quilts were especially very useful for the children who were suffering from different water borne diseases and needed proper cover from the weather. The beneficiaries were very happy with the quality of the items and for some of them it was the best bedding they had even rested on.

Shelter

NRSP was assigned the responsibility of providing emergency and permanent shelters in the districts of Mianwali, DG Khan, Rajanpur and Thatta. 4,716 emergency shelter kits were handed out to beneficiaries in the four districts. Similarly, 2,507 one room shelters were given to flood

affected families in the Districts of Mianwali, DG Khan, Rajanpur and Thatta. In this component, NRSP handed out a cash grant of Rs. 40,000 in three installments to each of the 2,507 beneficiary households. These households were told that as long they fulfilled the minimum requirements (which included covered area of at least 260 sq ft, plinth level of 2ft, one door, 2 windows and 2 ventilators) they could make this shelter according to their own liking. The households were handed out installments on work done basis and once they had completed their shelters, they were also given their final installments along with completion certificates and name plates.

Table 1.5.1

Sector:	Shelter and Settlements
Objective:	Targeted households have immediate access to shelter
Geographic Area (s):	Punjab: DG Khan, Rajanpur, Mianwali Sindh: Thatta
Key words (s):	Internally displaced persons (IDPs), Protection
Sub-Sector:	Emergency shelter
Indicator (A): Emergency shelter	Number and percentage of targeted households receiving tarpaulins, bamboo poles, and rope
Indicator (A): One Room Shelter	Number and percentage of targeted households receiving one room shelters

Emergency Shelter

To meet the immediate shelter needs of the flood affected population, NRSP through the Bahaal project provided emergency shelter to the local populace of districts Mianwali, DG Khan, Rajanpur and Thatta. In this emergency shelter kit 3 items were to be given to each beneficiary. The table below shows the items that constituted of the shelter kit.

Table 1.5.2

Emergency Shelter Kit

Sr.No	Items	Quantity
1	Tarpaulin sheet	1
2	Bamboo Poles	4
3	Rope	1

The emergency shelter kits were provided to a total 4,716 beneficiaries in the four districts cumulatively. Each district's share in the shelter distribution was more less the same. Rajanpur and Mianwali both distributed emergency shelter kits to 1,168 beneficiaries, while the share of DG Khan and Thatta were 1,219 and 1,161 respectively. This distribution was completed by NRSP in the early phase of the project when emergency shelter kits were most needed and all targets were met. The tables below show the RSP and district wise distribution of emergency shelter kits.

Table 1.5.3- 1.5.7

NRSP									
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Emergency Shelter Kits	Number	1	4,716	4,716	4,716	4,716	4,716	100%

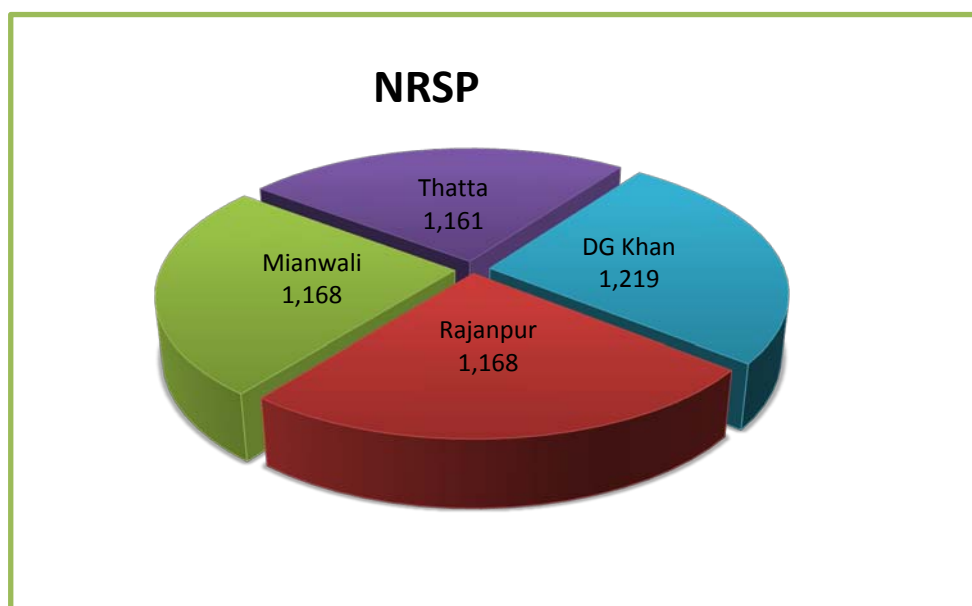
DG Khan									
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Emergency Shelter Kits	Number	1	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	100%

Rajanpur									
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Emergency Shelter Kits	Number	1	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	100%

Mianwali									
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Emergency Shelter Kits	Number	1	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	100%

Thatta									
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Procured	Distributed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Emergency Shelter Kits	Number	1	1,161	1,161	1,161	1,161	1,161	100%

Table 1.5.8



One Room Shelter

One room shelter was initiated in the latter half of the project and all four districts in which NRSP was delivering the Bahaal project activities were recipient of this shelter. Initially NRSP was given the responsibility to construct 2,107 shelters in all the four districts. However, project savings resulted in more shelters being constructed and the share of NRSP was increased to 2,507. This was because of NRSP's good performance in shelter making. The two districts whose one room shelter share was increased were Mianwali and DG Khan. Their one room shelter share rose from 600 to 800 and 307 to 507 respectively. The shares of the other two districts

namely Rajanpur and Thatta remained as before, which were 600 each. All these shelters were successfully completed on time and the following tables show RSP and district wise distribution of one room shelters.

Table 1.5.9- 1.6.4

NRSP								
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Target	Approved	Initiated	Completed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	1 Room Shelter	Number	2,507	2,507	2,507	2,507	2,507	100%

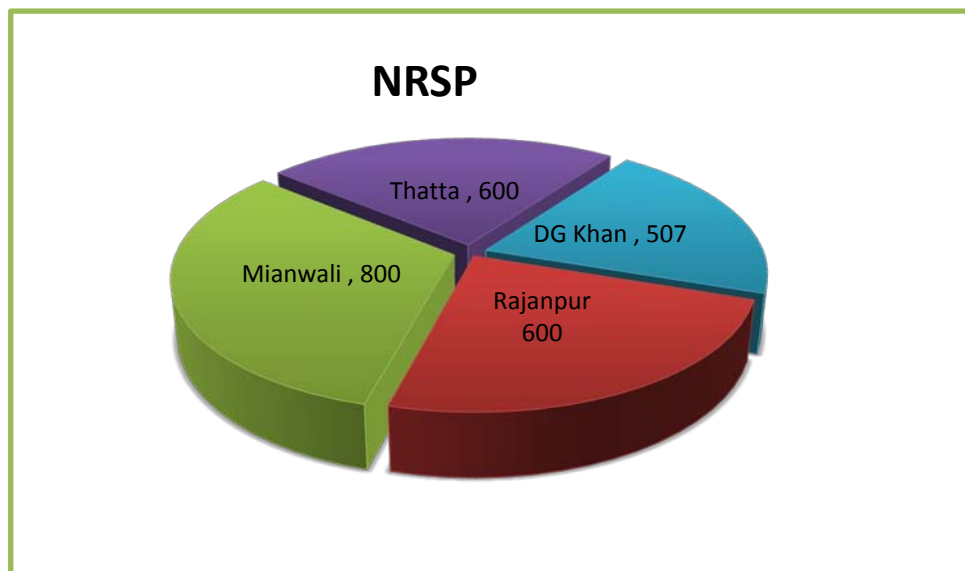
Mianwali								
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Target	Approved	Initiated	Completed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	1 Room Shelter	Number	800	800	800	800	800	100%

DG Khan								
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Target	Approved	Initiated	Completed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	1 Room Shelter	Number	507	507	507	507	507	100%

Rajanpur								
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Target	Approved	Initiated	Completed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	1 Room Shelter	Number	600	600	600	600	600	100%

Thatta								
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Target	Approved	Initiated	Completed	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	1 Room Shelter	Number	600	600	600	600	600	100%

Table 1.6.5



Outcome

Both Shelters, emergency and one room, played an instrumental role in the rehabilitating the lives of those who benefitted from them. Emergency shelters were introduced at a time when the people of the region were desperate for any form of roof on their head because most of them were living at the mercy of nature. Thus, the emergency shelter helped in serving their immediate need of a roof that they could live under that would protect their family from the harsh weather conditions. The beneficiaries were mostly satisfied with the tarpaulin sheet that they were provided for the shelter as it was thick and provided them with some degree of protection from the sun and rain.

One room shelter was later introduced in the project whose purpose was to provide home to IDPs who had left their areas because of the ravaging flood. The families had their homes and belongings completely destroyed by the flood and therefore, needed assistance in all possible forms and kind to rehabilitate themselves to their pre-flood levels. The one room shelters were just the kind of assistance these households were looking for as these shelters would provide their family with a permanent roof to live under. This would help them concentrate on other very important matters of their lives like earning livelihood.

The flexibility in the making of these shelters allowed by RSPs made the whole project a great success. That was because each beneficiary, as long as he fulfilled the minimum requirements, could make a shelter according to his own needs and resources. Therefore there was a great degree of variation in the materials that have been used in construction. Houses have been

constructed with mud bricks, fire bricks, concrete blocks, mud plaster, cement plaster et cetera. The beneficiaries of these shelters were ecstatic to have been granted with these houses. For many of them these houses are the best roofs and walls they have ever lived under.

The following charts show the UC wise distribution of one room shelters in the four districts.

Table 1.6.6

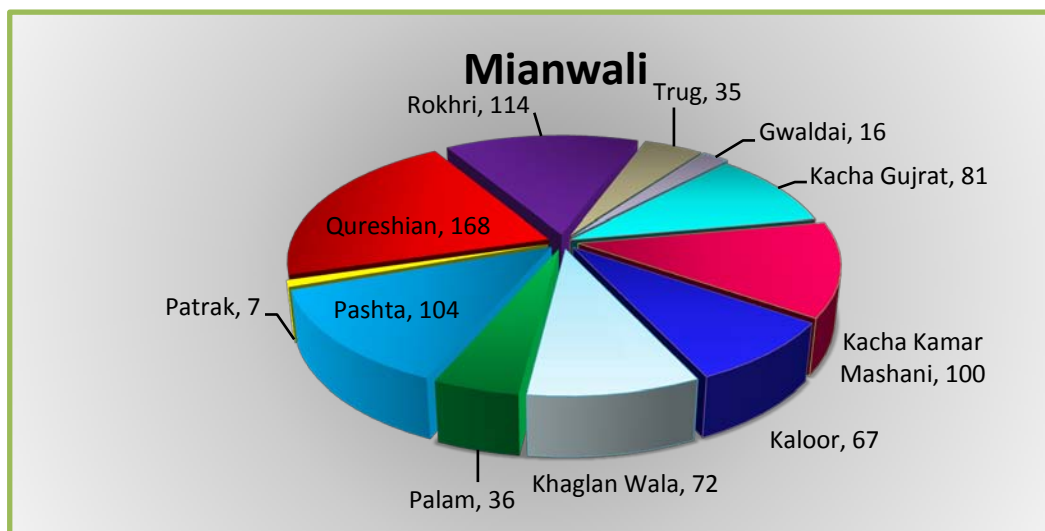


Table 1.6.7

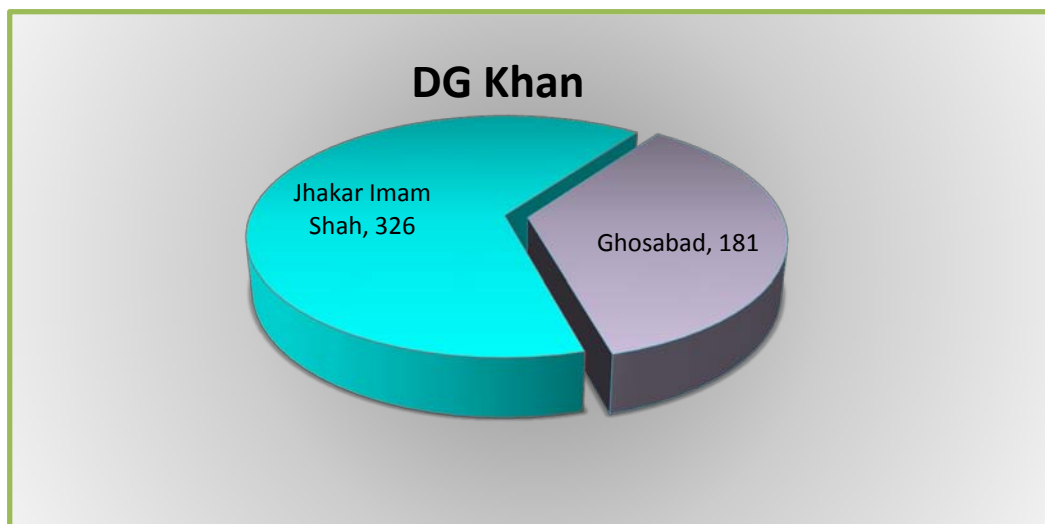


Table 1.6.8

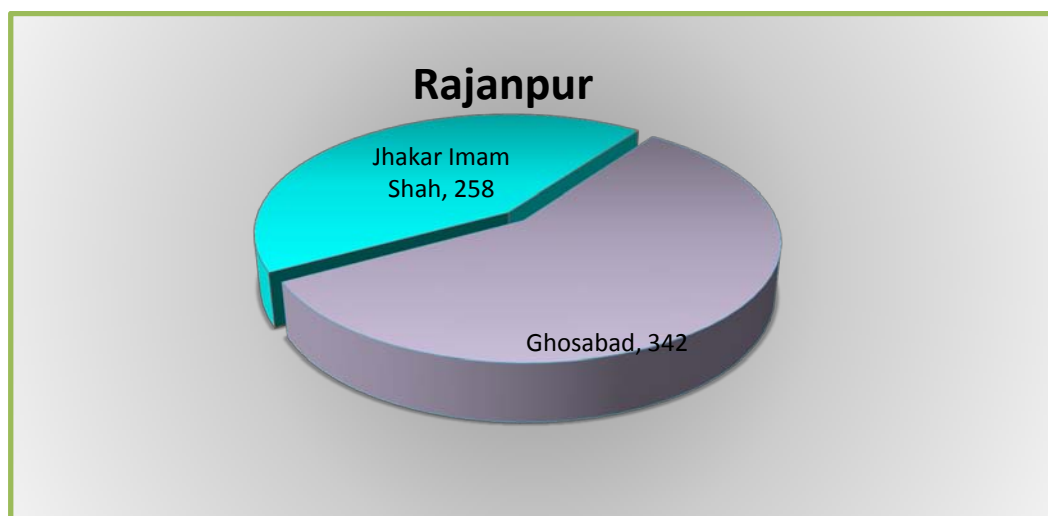
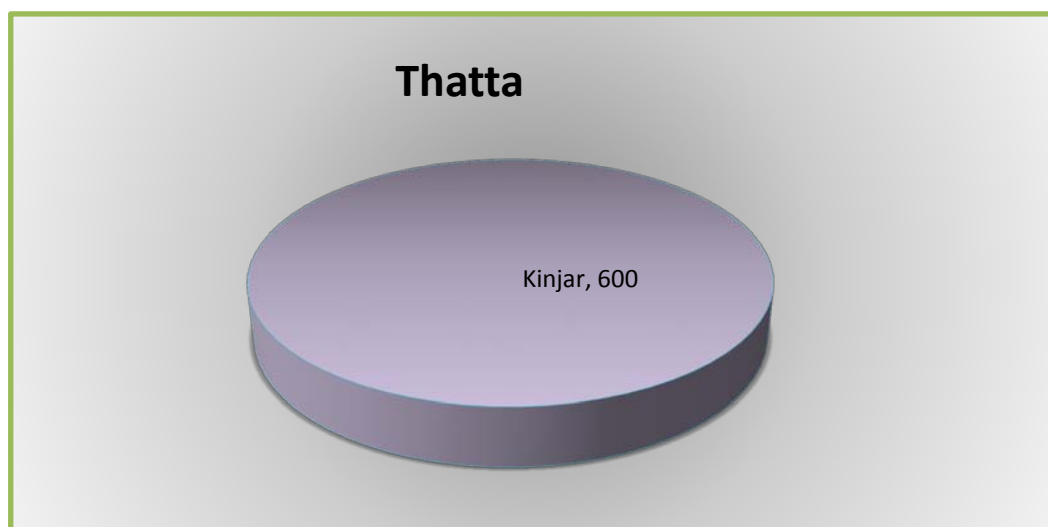


Table 1.6.9



Recommendations

The beneficiaries although were very grateful to the USAID for providing them agricultural inputs and Vanda but they needed further support in different areas that would have a massive impact in their lives. Metalled roads are almost non-existent in the area and they need support in this area so that people can easily travel to distribution points and other areas. The quantity of different items provided to the beneficiaries was considered inadequate by most beneficiaries. Especially in case of Animal Feed supplement people were not satisfied with the

quantity as the two bags that were given to them could at most last for a month if they did not mix it with other supplements. In addition, people also wished they were given more of each of the hygiene kit items because they found them very useful and given the large family sizes those items did not last long. Furthermore, the field staff needed better means of mobility as most areas in the region were inaccessible and could not be visited on ordinary vehicles.

Conclusion

The Project was a very successful one in terms of delivering to the people what was their need at the time of the initiation of the project. The locals had been badly battered by the floods and they were in desperate need of any kind of assistance that they can possibly get. The USAID funded Bahaal Project provided the answer to their pleas. Through this initiative the beneficiaries received all the items and help that would help them survive through the difficult times after the floods. The project itself was a major success amongst the beneficiaries who really appreciate the efforts of USAID, RSPN and RSPs in rehabilitating their lives and making them stand on their own feet.

Acknowledgements

The data for the report was provided by Jawad Rehmani, Project Manager at NRSP.

Note: Other useful UC wise data of different activities is provided in the annexure at the end of the report.

Pictures

Transitional Shelter

DG KHAN:



RAJANPUR:





MIANWALI:



THATTA:



Emergency Shelter

DG KHAN:



RAJANPUR:



MIANWALI & THATTA:



Hygiene Sessions and Hygiene Kit, Water Kit and Hand Pumps

DG KHAN:



RAJANPUR:



MIANWALI:





THATTA:









Animal Feed Supplement

DG KHAN:



RAJANPUR:





MIANWALI & THATTA:



Non Food Items

DG KHAN:



RAJANPUR:



MIANWALI & THATTA:



Annexure:

DG Khan and Rajanpur

UC Wise Activities under USAID-BAHAAL NRSP

Activity: <u>Transiltional Shelter</u>					
Sr. No	District	Union Council	Targets	Achievement	%
1	Dera Ghazi Khan	Ghousabad	177	177	100%
		Jakhar Imam Shah	330	330	100%
2	Rajanpur	Tatar Wala	300	300	100%
		Kotla Mughlan	300	300	100%
Total			1107	1107	100%

Activity: <u>Animal Feed Supliments</u>					
Sr. No	District	Union Council	Targets	Achievement	%
1	Dera Ghazi khan	Ghousabad	567	567	100%
		Jakhar Imam Shah	652	652	100%
2	Rajan Pur	Noor Pur	680	680	100%
		Rakh fazil Pur	388	388	100%
		Dajal	100	100	100%
Total			2387	2387	100%

Activity : <u>Emergency shelter Kit</u>					
Sr. No	District	Union Council	Targets	Achievement	%
1	Dera Ghazi khan	Ghousabad	560	560	100%
		Jakhar Imam Shah	659	659	100%
2	Rajan Pur	Noor Pur	680	680	100%
		Rakh fazil Pur	388	388	100%
		Dajal	100	100	100%
Total			2387	2387	100%

Activity : <u>NFIs (Quilts & Pillows)</u>					
Sr. No	District	Union Council	Targets	Achievement	%
1	Dera Ghazi khan	Ghousabad	500	500	100%
		Jakhar Imam Shah	719	719	100%
2	Rajan Pur	Noor Pur	680	680	100%

		Rakh fazil Pur	388	388	100%
		Dajal	100	100	100%
Total			2387	2387	100%

Activity : <u>Water Kit</u>					
Sr. No	District	Union Council	Targets	Achievement	%
1	Dera Ghazi khan	Ghousabad	817	817	100%
		Jakhar Imam Shah	402	402	100%
2	Rajan Pur	Noor Pur	673	673	100%
		Rakh fazil Pur	290	290	100%
		Dajal	205	205	100%
Total			2387	2387	100%

Activity : <u>Hygiene Kits</u>					
Sr. No	District	Union Council	Targets	Achievement	%
1	Dera Ghazi khan	Ghousabad	567	567	100%
		Jakhar Imam Shah	652	652	100%
2	Rajan Pur	Noor Pur	673	673	100%
		Rakh fazil Pur	290	290	100%
		Dajal	205	205	100%
Total			2387	2387	100%

Activity : <u>Handpumps</u>					
Sr. No	District	Union Council	Targets	Achievement	%
1	Dera Ghazi khan	Ghousabad	50	50	100%
		Jakhar Imam Shah	72	72	100%
2	Rajan Pur	Noor Pur	60	60	100%
		Rakh fazil Pur	43	43	100%
		Dajal	14	14	100%
Total			239	239	100%

Thatta

NRSP - District – Thatta Target of 1161 Animal Feed distribution Achieved

Sr.No	Activity	Name of Village	No. of Households	Union Council
1	Animal Feed	Agho Shah	20	Domani
2	Animal Feed	Ali Machero	24	Domani
3	Animal Feed	Allah Bachayo Gandro	17	Domani
4	Animal Feed	Babu Shah	92	Domani
5	Animal Feed	Ganwar Mallah	19	Domani
6	Animal Feed	Jaryo Gandro	11	Domani
7	Animal Feed	Gazi Khan Solangi	14	Kallan Kot
8	Animal Feed	Khamiso Radar	253	Kallan Kot
9	Animal Feed	Malook Samo	37	Kallan Kot
10	Animal Feed	Rab Dino Samo	42	Kallan Kot
11	Animal Feed	Bagho Lashari	22	Tando Hafiz Shah
12	Animal Feed	Haji Muhammad Dal	12	Tando Hafiz Shah
13	Animal Feed	Haji Usman Gangani	20	Tando Hafiz Shah
14	Animal Feed	Jan Muhammad Dal	60	Tando Hafiz Shah
15	Animal Feed	Khamiso Dal	39	Tando Hafiz Shah
16	Animal	Muhammad Gajanai	19	Tando Hafiz Shah

	Feed			
17	Animal Feed	Muhammad Essa	40	Tando Hafiz Shah
18	Animal Feed	R. B. Dal	14	Tando Hafiz Shah
19	Animal Feed	Tayyab Khaskheli	60	Tando Hafiz Shah
20	Animal Feed	Yaqoob Dal	20	Tando Hafiz Shah
21	Animal Feed	Yousif Kari	19	Tando Hafiz Shah
22	Animal Feed	Babo Makrani / Mali Brohi	71	Chahto Chand
23	Animal Feed	Bux Mallah	22	Chahto Chand
24	Animal Feed	Haji Allah Bacahyo Hingoro	64	Chahto Chand
25	Animal Feed	Shahmeer Brohi	81	Chahto Chand
26	Animal Feed	Sunjar Brohi	69	Chahto Chand

Target of 1161 Emergency Shelter distribution Achieved

Sr.No	Activity	Name of Village	No. of Households	Union Council
1	Emergency Shelter Kit	Babu Shah	27	Domani
2	Emergency Shelter Kit	Ganwar Mallah	42	Domani
3	Emergency Shelter Kit	Khamiso Chawan Faqeer jo Goth	33	Kallan Kot
4	Emergency Shelter Kit	Khamiso Radar	196	Kallan Kot
5	Emergency Shelter Kit	Suleman Samo	32	Kallan Kot
6	Emergency Shelter Kit	Ali Khan Palari	23	Kallan Kot
7	Emergency Shelter Kit	Karo Khaskheli	60	Kallan Kot
8	Emergency Shelter Kit	Arib Dal	4	Tando Hafiz Shah
9	Emergency Shelter Kit	Babu Khan Lashari	1	Tando Hafiz Shah
10	Emergency Shelter Kit	Babu Khoso	28	Tando Hafiz Shah
11	Emergency Shelter Kit	Bagho Lashari	2	Tando Hafiz Shah

12	Emergency Shelter Kit	Bilawal Dal	12	Tando Hafiz Shah
13	Emergency Shelter Kit	Dildar Ali Lashari	1	Tando Hafiz Shah
14	Emergency Shelter Kit	Haji Ahmed Dal	18	Tando Hafiz Shah
15	Emergency Shelter Kit	Haji Ali Faqeer Dal	25	Tando Hafiz Shah
16	Emergency Shelter Kit	Hai Ramzan	3	Tando Hafiz Shah
17	Emergency Shelter Kit	Hassan Dal	1	Tando Hafiz Shah
18	Emergency Shelter Kit	Hassan Shoro	33	Tando Hafiz Shah
19	Emergency Shelter Kit	Ismail Kamlani	7	Tando Hafiz Shah
20	Emergency Shelter Kit	Lakhani Dal	15	Tando Hafiz Shah
21	Emergency Shelter Kit	Mitho Dal	10	Tando Hafiz Shah
22	Emergency Shelter Kit	Near Mashoque Khoso	46	Tando Hafiz Shah
23	Emergency Shelter Kit	Rawatiyo Dal	72	Tando Hafiz Shah
24	Emergency Shelter Kit	Sabaz Ali Choto	15	Tando Hafiz Shah
25	Emergency Shelter Kit	Sheik Soomar	88	Tando Hafiz Shah
26	Emergency Shelter Kit	Usman Dal	20	Tando Hafiz Shah
27	Emergency Shelter Kit	Bachal Shoro	39	Chato Chand
28	Emergency Shelter Kit	Bux Mallah	2	Chato Chand
29	Emergency Shelter Kit	Gulam Hussain Mirbahar	9	Chato Chand
30	Emergency Shelter Kit	Khundho Khaskheli	121	Chato Chand
31	Emergency Shelter Kit	Bachal Hingoro	51	Chato Chand
32	Emergency Shelter Kit	Shahmeer Brohi	81	Chato Chand
33	Emergency Shelter Kit	Sunjar Brohi	44	Chato Chand

Target of 1161 NFIs distribution Achieved

Sr.No	Activity	Name of Village	No. of Households	Union Council
1	NFIs	Haji Juman Walari	81	Domani
2	NFIs	Muhammad Ali Shoro	289	Domani
3	NFIs	Gazi Khan Solangi	10	Kallan Kot
4	NFIs	Khamiso Chawan Faqeer jo Goth	38	Kallan Kot
5	NFIs	Ali Khan Palari	23	Kallan Kot
6	NFIs	Karo Khaskheli	60	Kallan Kot
7	NFIs	Juman Sheikh	30	Kallan Kot
8	NFIs	Haji Ahmed Nahyoon	20	Kallan Kot
9	NFIs	Harron Soomro	22	Kallan Kot
10	NFIs	Moosa Gharano	71	Kallan Kot
11	NFIs	Roshan Ali Shah	11	Kallan Kot
12	NFIs	Juman Soomro	19	Kallan Kot
13	NFIs	Umeed Ali Shah	44	Kallan Kot
14	NFIs	Ali Shear Palari	18	Kallan Kot
15	NFIs	Noor Muhammad Machi	17	Kallan Kot
16	NFIs	Haji Muhammad Dal	150	Tando Hafiz Shah
17	NFIs	Ameed Ali Brohi	40	Chato Chand
18	NFIs	Bachal Shoro	39	Chato Chand
19	NFIs	Haji Raees	48	Chato Chand
20	NFIs	Khundho Khaskheli	131	Chato Chand

Target of 1161 Water Kit distribution Achieved

Sr.No	Activity	Name of Village	No. of Households	Union Council
1	Water Kit	Agho Shah	20	Domani
2	Water Kit	Ali Machero	24	Domani
3	Water Kit	Allah Bachayo Gandro	17	Domani
4	Water Kit	Babu Shah	92	Domani
5	Water Kit	Ganwar Mallah	43	Domani
6	Water Kit	Jaryo Gandro	11	Domani
7	Water Kit	Gazi Khan Solangi	14	Kallan Kot
8	Water Kit	Khamiso Radar	256	Kallan Kot
9	Water Kit	Malook Samo	37	Kallan Kot
10	Water Kit	Rab Dino Samo	42	Kallan Kot
11	Water Kit	Ali Khan Palari	23	Kallan Kot
12	Water Kit	Haji Ahmed Dal	18	Tando Hafiz Shah
13	Water Kit	Haji Ali Faqeer Dal	43	Tando Hafiz Shah
14	Water Kit	Hassan Shoro	33	Tando Hafiz Shah
15	Water Kit	Ismail Kamlani	7	Tando Hafiz Shah
16	Water Kit	Lakhani Dal	30	Tando Hafiz Shah
17	Water Kit	Mitho Dal	35	Tando Hafiz Shah
18	Water Kit	Rawatiyo Dal	52	Tando Hafiz Shah
19	Water Kit	Usman Dal	20	Tando Hafiz Shah
20	Water Kit	Bux Mallah	30	Chahto Chand

21	Water Kit	Khundho Khaskheli	105	Chahto Chand
22	Water Kit	Bachal Hingoro	51	Chahto Chand
23	Water Kit	Peer Bux Brohi	158	Chahto Chand

Target of 1161 Hygiene Kit distribution Achieved

Sr.No	Activity	Name of Village	No. of Households	Union Council
1	Hygiene Kit	Agho Shah	20	Domani
2	Hygiene Kit	Ali Machero	24	Domani
3	Hygiene Kit	Allah Bachayo Gandro	17	Domani
4	Hygiene Kit	Babu Shah	92	Domani
5	Hygiene Kit	Ganwar Mallah	43	Domani
6	Hygiene Kit	Jaryo Gandro	11	Domani
7	Hygiene Kit	Gazi Khan Solangi	14	Kallan Kot
8	Hygiene Kit	Khamiso Radar	256	Kallan Kot
9	Hygiene Kit	Malook Samo	37	Kallan Kot
10	Hygiene Kit	Rab Dino Samo	42	Kallan Kot
11	Hygiene Kit	Ali Khan Palari	23	Kallan Kot
12	Hygiene Kit	Hassan Shoro	33	Tando Hafiz Shah
13	Hygiene Kit	Mitho Dal	35	Tando Hafiz Shah
14	Hygiene Kit	Sheik Soomar	297	Tando Hafiz Shah
15	Hygiene Kit	Ali Gohar Brohi	7	Chahto Chand
16	Hygiene Kit	Bux Mallah	30	Chahto Chand
17	Hygiene Kit	Hassan/Bachal Hingoro	21	Chahto Chand
18	Hygiene Kit	Raees Abdulla	9	Chahto Chand
19	Hygiene Kit	Shahmeer Brohi	81	Chahto Chand
20	Hygiene Kit	Sunjar Brohi	69	Chahto Chand

Target of 116 Hand Pumps Installation Achieved

Sr.No	Activity	Name of Village	No. of Households	Union Council
1	Hand Pums	Agho Shah	1	Domani
2	Hand Pums	Ali Machero	2	Domani
3	Hand Pums	Allah Bachayo Gandro	1	Domani
4	Hand Pums	Babu Shah	9	Domani
5	Hand Pums	Ganwar Mallah	3	Domani
6	Hand Pums	Jaryo Gandro	1	Domani
7	Hand Pums	Gazi Khan Solangi	1	Kallan Kot
8	Hand Pums	Khamiso Chawan Faqeer jo Goth	5	Kallan Kot
9	Hand Pums	Khamiso Radar	25	Kallan Kot
10	Hand Pums	Malook Samo	3	Kallan Kot
11	Hand Pums	Suleman Samo	7	Kallan Kot
12	Hand Pums	Ali Khan Palari	1	Kallan Kot
13	Hand Pums	Juman Sheikh	2	Kallan Kot
14	Hand Pums	Haji Ali Faqeer Dal	6	Tando Hafiz Shah
15	Hand Pums	Mitho Dal	3	Tando Hafiz Shah
16	Hand Pums	Rawatiyo Dal	11	Tando Hafiz Shah
17	Hand Pums	Bachal Shoro	1	Chahto Chand
18	Hand Pums	Bux Mallah	3	Chahto Chand
19	Hand Pums	Khundho Khaskheli	5	Chahto Chand
20	Hand Pums	Bachal Hingoro	3	Chahto Chand

21	Hand Pums	Peer Bux Brohi	16	Chahto Chand
22	Hand Pums	Shahmeer Brohi	4	Chahto Chand
23	Hand Pums	Sunjar Brohi	1	Chahto Chand
24	Hand Pums	Molvi AllahWarayo Brohi	2	Chahto Chand

Target of Session and Participants Achieved

Sr.No	Activity	Name of Village	No. of Sessions	Total Pax	Union Council
1	Sessions	Ali Machero	5	123	Domani
2	Sessions	Aago Shah	3	123	Domani
3	Sessions	Babo Shah	12	365	Domani
4	Sessions	Ganwer Mallah	8	240	Domani
5	Sessions	Allah Bachayo Gandro	4	120	Domani
6	Sessions	Jurio Gandro	4	130	Domani
7	Sessions	Khamiso Redhar	28	838	Kallan Kot
8	Sessions	Malook Samoon	6	170	Kallan Kot
9	Sessions	Gazi Khan Solangi	3	90	Kallan Kot
10	Sessions	Rab Dino Sammo	7	210	Kallan Kot
11	Sessions	Ali Khan Palari	4	121	Kallan Kot
12	Sessions	Sheikh Soomar	26	785	Tando Hafiz Shah
13	Sessions	Mitho Dal	9	279	Tando Hafiz Shah
14	Sessions	Hassan Shoro	12	365	Tando Hafiz Shah
15	Sessions	Shahmeer Brohi	16	470	Chahto Chand
16	Sessions	Sunjar Brohi	8	226	Chahto Chand
17	Sessions	Raees Abdullah	4	108	Chahto Chand
18	Sessions	Ali Gohar Brohi	3	101	Chahto Chand
19	Sessions	Hassan/Bachal Hingoro	10	286	Chahto Chand
20	Sessions	Bux Mallah	6	176	Chahto Chand

Target of 600 Transitional Shelters Achieved

Sr.No	Activity	Name of Village	No. of Households	Union Council
1	Transitional Shelters	Majno Tapali	18	Keenjher
2	Transitional Shelters	Qaim Khan Laghari	15	Keenjher
3	Transitional Shelters	Raess Abdul Wahid Laghari	20	Keenjher
4	Transitional Shelters	Gul Muhammad Pusio	24	Keenjher
5	Transitional Shelters	Aachar Kallo Mallah	23	Keenjher
6	Transitional Shelters	Mitho Mallah	29	Keenjher
7	Transitional Shelters	Muhammad Urs Mallah	14	Keenjher
8	Transitional Shelters	Abdullah Mallah	6	Keenjher
9	Transitional Shelters	Aachar Laghari	10	Keenjher
10	Transitional Shelters	Hassan Laghari	4	Keenjher
11	Transitional Shelters	Muhammad Faqeer Mallah	41	Keenjher
12	Transitional Shelters	Natho Laghari	11	Keenjher
13	Transitional Shelters	Usman Mallah Patel	21	Keenjher
14	Transitional Shelters	Usman Notiar	22	Keenjher
15	Transitional Shelters	Molvi Essa Jat	16	Keenjher
16	Transitional Shelters	Haji Qadir Bux Leghari	29	Keenjher
17	Transitional Shelters	Jumo Jogi	64	Keenjher
18	Transitional Shelters	Khalifo Ahmed	41	Keenjher
19	Transitional Shelters	Noor Muhammad Lothio	7	Keenjher
20	Transitional Shelters	Anwar Lashari	13	Keenjher

21	Transitional Shelters	Haji Imam Bux Awan	27	Keenjher
22	Transitional Shelters	Bakhu Rind	97	Keenjher
23	Transitional Shelters	Gujjo Muhammad Shah	16	Keenjher
24	Transitional Shelters	Khear Muhammad Rindh	32	Keenjher

Mianwali

Sr. #	UC		Revenue Village	Emergency Shelter Kit	Was h Kit	Hygien e Kit	NFI s	Anim al Feed	Hygien e Session s	One Room Shelte r
1	Kallur	1	Cheena Poora	64	61	63	59	64	596	92
		2	Kacha Kas Umer khan	69	73	73	73	65		23
		3	Kaloor	56	54	53	59	56	280	12
		4	Paka Kas Umer Khan	45	47	47	41	50		35
		5	Kaluwan Wala	58	57	56	60	57	63	
		6								
2	Trag	1	Trag Gharbi	45	53	53	45	46	126	7
		2	Trag Sharqi	51	56	56	51	46	558	12
		3	Wasoo Wala	46	41	41	46	42	30	1
		4	Janti wala	37	35	35	37	56	230	
		5	Meher Sha Wali	42	40	40	42	41	40	
		6	Wasu	71	67	67	71	61	30	
3	Katcha Kamer Mashani	1	Daraz Wala	48	50	50	62	63		5
		2	K. Kamar	67	57	57	59	65		25
		3	Misri Wala	31	44	44	48	41		2
		4	Samand Wala	41	41	41	42	35		

[illegible]

9	Qureshian	1	Khan Muuhammad Wala						18
		2	Madat wala						13
		3	Muhammad Shareef Wali						6
		4	Qureshian						92
		5	Sultan Wala Gharbi						29
		6	Tari Khel Kacha						87
10	Rokhri	1	Muhammad Wala						37
		2	Rokhri Pakka						12
		3	rokhri Kacha						16
11	Kacha Gujrat	1	Ahmed Shah Wali						48
		2	Piplan Kacha						11
		3	Shahnawaz Wala						61