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BAHAAL

EMERGENCY RELIEF & EARLY RECOVERY FOR THE
FLOOD AFFECTEES ACROSS PAKISTAN
2010-2011

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT NO. 391-A-00-11-01204-00

SINDH GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION (SGA)



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1 INTRODUCTION:

1.1 The Network of Rural Support Programs (RSPs and RSPN):

The Rural Support Programs Network (RSPN) is a network of ten non-governmental Rural Support Programs (RSPs). RSPN was registered in 2001 as a non-profit company under Section 42 of Pakistan's Companies Ordinance 1984. RSPN is audited annually by KPMG.

The RSPs involve poor communities in improved management and delivery of basic services and increased accountability of government to the people, through a process of social mobilization. RSPN is a strategic platform for the RSPs, providing them with capacity building support and assisting them in policy advocacy and donor linkages. RSPN has been a one window operation for donors to work with the RSPs during previous disasters i.e. the 2005 earthquake and the floods of 2007. USAID provided RSPN funds amounting to USD 2.386 million for the period December 2005- June 2006 for establishing tent schools and cash for work programs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and AJK after the earthquake (Agreement number 391-G-06-01069-00). During the IDP crisis in 2009 the RSPs reached over 1.5 million people, with the Sarhad RSP being key partner to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the National RSP working closely with the WFP to distribute food and non-food aid. The RSPN has been facilitating RSPs to access relief projects, items through philanthropic giving as well as to coordinate with government and donors, during periods of disaster.

Currently the RSPs have a presence in 105 of the country's 138 districts, stretching from the mountainous north to the central plains and down to the southern coastline. RSPs work directly with 3.3 million rural households in their areas of presence.

The RSP activities, including those in disaster areas, work from the foundation of 'social mobilization' through a large network of Community Organizations (COs) those are village-based groups of 15-20 members. The current social network of the RSPN is 226,000 Community Organizations. Relief activities through the RSPs will involve community activists, where possible, with the RSPs using this vast network to put out quick relief to people.

In the past the RSPN and the RSPs responded to emergencies by leveraging community networks, providing medical aid (doctors, paramedics and medicines), food aid, and drinking water and non-food items. The scale and responsiveness of the RSPs is quick as they are localized, with existing offices in the flood affected districts proposed for this relief effort. The RSPs' relief efforts have been driven by the desire of most people to stay close to their families and communities, homes and assets. As with the RSPs' experience in Pakistan's earthquake affected northern districts, the earthquake in Baluchistan, the floods in Sindh and the IDP crisis, the RSPs provide localized solutions to such emergencies, taking into account issues of cultural acceptability and people's attachments to their assets and their land as well as women's mobility. Since July 2010, RSPN and RSPs have mobilized over USD 15.3 million in cash and in-kind from various sources including donors, UN agencies, development organizations, private foundations, individual philanthropists, and private sector organizations.

1.2 RSP: Sindh Graduates' Association

The Sindh Graduates Association (SGA) evolved from the coming together of a small group of enlightened individuals concerned over the poor level of development existing in Sindh and since its inception in 1972 as a non-profit, non-sectarian and non-political civil society organization, it has come a long way. It is a registered body operating under Societies Registration Act (XXI) of 1860 registered from September 29, 1972. Today it boasts up a membership of over 9,000 graduate volunteers and 108 branches in 70 towns and villages of Sindh.

SGA aspires to fund, build, aid, assist, set up, manage, maintain, administer, run homes, shelters, for poor and ultra-poor with special emphasis on welfare of children, women and disabled for their development and empowerment and for relief of distress. Keeping in view their objectives and the urgent need that arose after the devastating floods of 2010, SGA did tremendous work in the providing early relief to the affected people by distributing food rations, clothes, medicines, water etc. and by setting up free medical camps in the affected areas.

2 BAHAAAL PROJECT:

2.1 Background

The floods of 2010 left a last impact on the demographics and the economy of Pakistan. Flash and riverine floods that were triggered by the heavy monsoon rains of July resulted in loss of life, widespread displacement and damage. More than 17 million people were affected in 78 districts covering an area of 100,000 square kilometers. Roads and bridges were severely damaged, a sizable portion of the livestock perished, 20,000 square kilometers of cultivated land was flooded and around 1.8 million houses were destroyed. Keeping in view, the urgent need of flood affectees, USAID provided RSPN with a grant of USD\$8,234,208 to implement a project for the early recovery and rehabilitation of flood affectees. (cite: <http://www.pakistanfloods.pk/pakistan-flood-2010>)

2.2 Introduction of the Project

BAHAAL – Emergency Relief and Early Recovery Project (RERP) was initiated in November of 2010. The project aimed to provide early relief and recovery to a total of 1,519,000 households affected by the floods in Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by providing them with agricultural inputs, animal feed supplement for livestock, non-food items, emergency shelter, transitional shelter and WASH services. The purpose of these interventions was to aid the flood affected population in both meeting their immediate needs and staging an early recovery. The project was implemented in 16 districts across Pakistan by 6 different rural support programs namely Sarhad Rural Support Program (SRSP), Punjab Rural Support Program (PRSP), National Rural Support Program (NRSP), Balochistan Rural Support Program (BRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) and Sindh Graduates Association (SGA).

2.3 Donor / Partners

Sindh Graduates Association (SGA), being a member of Rural Support Programs' Network (RSPN), played a dynamic role under the strategy of Bahaal Project by providing support to the flood affectees. The role of all the concerned parties is as follows:

Organization	Role
USAID / OFDA	Donor
Rural Support Programs Network (RSPN)	Monitoring Partner
Sindh Graduates Association (SGA)	Implementing Partner

RSPN signed first sub-agreement with SGA on October 28th 2010 under which SGA was given a grant of USD 274,363. Later on January 21st 2010 an extension of the same sub-agreement, amounting to USD 312,375 was signed to incorporate the budget for transitional shelters. The project was initiated on November 22nd 2010.

2.4 Target Areas

Sindh Graduates Association has implemented the Bahaal Project in the District of Dadu. According to a flood survey, villages located in Khairpur Nathan Shah and Meher were the worst affected areas and hence all the Bahaal interventions were focused on the following union councils:

1. Union Council Sindhi Butra
2. Union Council Gozo
3. Union Council Kandi Chuki
4. Union Council Khan Jo Goth

Floods affected a total of 32,501 households (227,507 beneficiaries) in the targeted area. The UC of Kandi Chuki and Gozo were completely destroyed by the floods with water still standing in many areas. Majority of the cultivated land was destroyed, water system had collapsed and the sanitation system was blocked. In majority of the areas, no other organization was working and the affectees were surviving barely. The pictures below capture the devastation of this area:



2.5 Main Purpose / Objectives of the Project

Bahaal aimed to support flood-affected households to rebuild their lives and livelihoods through responding to their emergency needs hygiene and health, and early recovery needs of agricultural inputs, transitional shelter and sustaining livestock. The objective was achieved by distributing the following items to the targeted number of households:

Sector	Sub Sector	Objective	No. of Targeted Households	Beneficiary Population
Shelter and Settlements	Transitional Shelter	Immediate access to one room shelter	673	4,425
WASH	Water	Immediate access to hand-pumped drinking water	1,160	7,630
WASH	Hygiene Promotion	Immediate access to hygiene kits	1,160	7,630
WASH	Hygiene Education	Immediate access to hygiene education and a healthy environment	1,160*	7,630
Agriculture and Food Security	Seeds Systems and Agricultural Inputs	Recovery of agriculture-based livelihood and food security through provision of wheat seeds and other inputs.	1,161	7,638
Agriculture and Food Security	Livestock	Recovery of livelihood dependent on livestock and food security through provision of	1,161	7,638

		animal feed supplement		
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*beneficiaries of Hygiene Education overlap with Hygiene Promotion

3 ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES:

Under the Bahaal Project, Sindh Graduates Association distributed the following items to the flood affectees.

- Agricultural Inputs
- Animal Feed Supplement
- Hygiene Kits (Health and Hygiene Sessions were also conducted)
- Water Kits (Installations of Hand Pumps is also included)
- Transitional (One-Room) Shelter

The activities, targets and achievements in all the above mentioned items are discussed below in detail:

3.1 Agricultural Inputs:

For the sub-sector Seed Systems and Agricultural Inputs (Sector: Agriculture and Food Security), Bahaal Project provided flood affected households with agricultural inputs which helped the beneficiaries capture the next planting season and kick start their early recovery. Each household was provided with wheat seeds, fertilizer and cash grant for land preparation. Each kit was adequate for one acre of cultivable land. These inputs helped the target households increase their self-sufficiency in terms of food.

3.1.1 Specification / Procurement of Agricultural Inputs:

Agricultural Kit included the following items:

Sr.No	Items	Specification	Brand	Quantity
1	DAP	26% N and P each	Enrgo, FFC, NFC	1 bag (50 kg)
2	Urea	46% Nitrogen	Sona, Tara, Babarsher	2 bags (50 kg each)
3	Seed (Faithfully Labeled)	Inqbal , Shafaq, Sahar, Bakar 2000 or any other varieties suitable to local environment	Provincial Seed Corporations, Wheat Seed Suppliers	1 bag (40 kg)
4	Cash Grant	-	-	-

The standard procedure for procurement was used. Procurement Officer accepted quotations from different local suppliers and the lowest bidder was chosen and other order was placed on 2nd December 2010. Keeping in the view the security condition in the district of Dadu and to avoid any incident in this regard, the order was shifted to SGA warehouse on alternate days following the distribution from the supplier.

3.1.2 Assessment / Registration of the Beneficiaries

As per the assessment criterion set forth by RSPN, the agricultural inputs were distributed to the flood-affected households who have moved back to their place of residence and have access to land. Additionally small farmers with less than 10 acres (4 hectares) of cultivated land and some past relevant experience of farming were targeted.

The first and foremost step was identify the IDPs that meet the aforementioned criteria and for this purpose the Social Mobilizers started by identifying them on priority basis. With the help of the focal persons, landlords and/or other educated members of respective villages, the beneficiary selection process was made very transparent. In addition to this, the social mobilizer also mobilized the community and helped them understand how this aid could be used in better ways and help them in the worst situation.

After the selection and registration of the beneficiaries for agricultural inputs, the Project Engineer and NRM Officer went to verify the registered beneficiaries. After thorough investigation where the beneficiary presented a proof that he/she is the owner or leasee of the land, land was physically verified, land status was cross checked by the registration form and community dialogue the

beneficiaries were either rejected or accepted for the issuance of token. After this process a total of 1161 households were selected for the distribution of agricultural inputs.

3.1.3 Targeted Areas

Water was still standing in the UC of Kandi Chuki and hence the land was not ready for cultivation. However water has receded in the UC of Buttra and UC Gozo and land was cultivable there. Keeping this in mind, 1086 households were identified in UC Buttra and 75 households were identified in the UC



Gozo.

Following are the names of the villages of where SGA distributed agricultural inputs:

UC Buttra:

Raman Khoso, Kamil Palipoto, Chibar Unar, Kaim khan Chajro, Ezzo Machi, Mari, Allahwarayo Palipoto, Dhani Bukhsh Bhung, Mirza Jogro, Dang Channa, Jurio Lakher, Meiro Kalhoro, Ali Mohd Chandio, Raza Mohd Chandio, Dinpur Khoso, Sawali Rind, Allahwarayo Rind, Behram Kalhoro, Mir Khan Pahi, Walidad Chandio, Kaim Unar, Solangi Houses, Inayat Gogani, Raza Dero, Haji Mubarak, Ramzan Othwal, Daro Mari, Shadi Khan, Naimatullah Sand, Mohd Arib, Pario Machi, Bhai Khan Alwar, Mari, Warayo Rind, Mohd Saleh Panwar, Talib Palipoto, Murad Palipoto, Gul Solangi, Murad Ghalo, Rano Khan Pahi, Soaf Machi, Sanwal Arwal, Mail Fakir, Gulam H.Rind, Essa Khan Thebo, Jio Hallo, Dadan Pir, Mohd Khan Chand, Ali Mohd Chandio, Kamar Mir Mohd.

UC Gozo:

Panjani Chandio, Bhahdurpur, Jan Mohd Malah, Gozo, Chapar Khan Gadhi, Ahmed Khan Legari, Sultan Khan Gadhi, Gulam Ali Gadhi, Khushhal Gadhi, Satani Chandio, Sher Mohd Gadhi.

3.1.4 Distribution Process

It was initially planned to distribute the tokens when the NRM Officer verifies the household however keeping in view the local conditions the strategy was changed. There was a fear that if all the beneficiaries were issued with token then all of them would come the distribution point (as everyone was in a hurry to plant their seeds due to the ending of the cultivation season) and it would create havoc. To avoid such situations it was decided that tokens will be issued one day before the distribution day and daily 200 beneficiaries will be provided by the agricultural input.

The process of the distribution started on 10th December 2010 and ended on 28th December 2010. Due to the deteriorating security situation the items were not distributed in the villages but the items were distributed from Noor Rice Mill, a central point was set up near the city of KhairPur Nathan Shah.

A very transparent process was used during the distribution. All the beneficiaries came in a queue. Firstly all their tokens were checked and then matched with their name, father's/husband's name and CNIC number. After verification they were issued with a material issue slip with their signature and thumb impression on the slip. After this they were given the cash grant of Rs 2,000 and again their signature or thumb impression was taken on a name list. After this they were provided with the material after they showed their acknowledgement slip to the procurement officer.



The distribution went on smoothly, however some of the beneficiaries came to distribution point complaining that they didn't get the kit. On investigation it was found out that these beneficiaries were not selected or issued token by the staff as they had left their respective villages after floods and hence they didn't fulfill the assessment criterion.



3.1.5 Results

The agricultural kit proved to be very beneficial for the flood affectees and it helped them come back to their daily routine. All the beneficiaries planted their seeds in the land, used the fertilizer accordingly and used the cash grant for buying fuel, agricultural tools/implements and to hire machinery to help prepare the land.



As per the specification, the agricultural kit was sufficient for one acre only. However some of the beneficiaries owned more than one acre of land and they were asking for more. Nonetheless they were satisfied with the quality of the seeds and the fertilizer.

A total of 1161 households were provided with the agricultural inputs a total of 8140 individuals will be able to have food security. The wheat yield was on average around 1000 kg per acre and led to the self sufficiency of beneficiaries for around 6 months till the sowing of the next crop.



3.2 Animal Feed Supplement

To ensure food security of the flood affectees SGA, on behalf of RSPN/USAID, provided households with animal feed supplement under the sub sector Livestock, sector Agriculture and Food Security. The purpose of this activity was to ensure that the flood affectees have increased access to milk which will supplement the goal of food security. This was done by providing high quality Vanda for the mulching animals of the targeted households in an effective and efficient manner.

3.2.1 Specification / Procurement of Animal Feed Supplement

The specification of the animal feed supplement (Vanda) is as follows:

Items	Specification	Brand	Quantity
Animal Feed Supplement	-	ICI	2 bag (37 kg each)

This item was procured directly from ICI Pakistan Limited. The order was placed on 10th January 2011 and the whole order was delivered to the warehouse before the distribution.

3.2.2 Assessment / Registration of the Beneficiaries

For the provision of animal feed supplement only those households were chosen who have one milch animal. The SOs also made sure that the family uses the animal domestically. While selecting the beneficiaries priority was given to landless farmers, female headed households and small farmers (in that respective order).



The SOs started by identifying those flood affectees who did not have any other source of livelihood except livestock. These families were relying on their livestock to feed their children with milk etc. After the identification of these households by the SO (with help from the focal person), the NRM officer cross checked the list by visiting all the beneficiaries in a visit separate from the SO.

3.2.3 Targeted Areas

The animal feed supplement was distributed to the beneficiaries of the UC Gozo and Kandi Chukki. The condition of these UCs was appalling. Water was still standing in many areas and people were cut off from rest of the world. They were living on the food provided to them through helicopters by WFP and there was little or no food for the livestock. The standing water in the UC of Kandi Chukki made it un-eligible for the agricultural input. So to ensure the food security in this area, majority of the animal feed supplements were distributed there. A total of 539 households were identified in UC Gozo and 622 households were identified in UC Kandi Chukki. List of all the targeted villages is as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of the Village	No. of Households	Union Council
1	Dalegi Miani	23	Gozo
2	Abdullah Khoso	78	Gozo
3	Abdullah Leghari	39	Kandi Chuki
4	Ahmed Khan Leghari	57	Kandi Chuki
5	Ali Bux Babar	13	Kandi Chuki
6	Bahagee Khan Babar	47	Kandi Chuki
7	Bahawal Khan Leghari	35	Kandi Chuki
8	Beero Khan Gadhi	36	Kandi Chuki
9	Chhte-ge-Miyani	36	Kandi Chuki
10	Chuk -Gi-Miyani	22	Kandi Chuki
11	Daraya Khan khoso	35	Gozo
12	DilMurad Manganhar	31	Gozo
13	Dital Babar	26	Gozo
14	Gachal	21	Gozo
15	Gaharoo	53	Kandi Chuki
16	Golo Dairo	25	Kandi Chuki
17	Hussnani	40	Gozo
18	Jaro Pahanwar	17	Kandi Chuki
19	Kamal Machhi	13	Kandi Chuki
20	Kandi Chuki	29	Kandi Chuki
21	Khair Mohd Chandio	24	Kandi Chuki
22	Kurcut	17	Kandi Chuki
23	Mohd Khan Khoso	34	Kandi Chuki

24	Naban Khan Bhanbro	38	Kandi Chuki
25	NANDHI CHOBAR	27	Gozo
26	Pandhi Khan Depar	17	Kandi Chuki
27	Pejaho	42	Gozo
28	Rahim Jo Dhuro	17	Kandi Chuki
29	Rasool Bux Buriro	22	Gozo
30	Shahi Khan Leghari	46	Gozo
31	Sher Mohd Gadehi	29	Gozo
32	Wadi Chobar	78	Gozo
33	Wah Sobdar	41	Gozo
34	wali Mohd Lighari	34	Kandi Chuki
35	Rasool Bux Sher	19	Kandi Chuki
	TOTAL	1161	



3.2.4 Distribution Process

After the verification of the households, all of them were issued tokens by the SOs. 900 tokens were distributed before the start of distribution of animal feed supplement while the remaining tokens were given to the beneficiaries during the process of distribution. The distribution started from 18th January 2011 and ended on 27th January 2011. 34 items distributed on the first day from the Noor Rice Mill while the remaining items were distributed from Peral Leghari House, KN Shah. The location was changed due to the security concerns.



The distribution was carried out in a very transparent way. The beneficiaries formed queues outside the distribution point. Their tokens were checked by the staff members and verified against their CNIC. After verification, the beneficiary was issued a material issue slip or an acknowledgement slip where the signature or thumb impression of the beneficiary was taken. After this each beneficiary was provided with two bags of animal feed supplement.



No complaints were lodged by the beneficiaries during the distribution process. However the beneficiary brought forth the problems they were facing living in these areas and how they need more help in terms of food and other necessary items.

3.2.5 Results

Total of 2,322 bags of animal livestock were distributed and 1,161 households, comprising of 8,191 individuals benefited from the animal feed supplement. Around 3861 milch animals benefitted from this livestock activity. According to the beneficiaries the quality of the ICI Vanda was very good. According to them they have never used a better feed supplement for their livestock. After using this animal feed supplement, the quality and quantity of the milk improved and the animals also became healthy. Although the supplement lasted a short period of time, it raised awareness among the villagers about its importance and also helped the affectees stage an early recovery with respect to livestock.

3.3 Hygiene Kits and Health & Hygiene Sessions:

After the floods, the hygiene conditions of all the areas were deplorable. Under the WASH component of Bahaal, flood affectees were provided with Hygiene Kits to enforce the practices of hygiene among the families especially children. Each kit included 11 items that helped the beneficiaries keep themselves and their environment clean. In addition to the provision of kits, SGA also contracted 30 Community Resource Persons (CRPs) to educate the beneficiaries regarding health and hygiene.

3.3.1 Specification / Procurement of Hygiene Kit

The specification of the items in the hygiene kit as provided by RSPN is as follows:

Sr. No	Items	Specification	Brand	Quantity
1	Antibacterial Soap	115 gm	SafeGuard / Dettol	4
2	Tooth Paste	70gm	Colgate / CloseUp	2
3	Tooth brush	Dentist	Easy grip	6
4	Detergent Soap	250 gm/bar	Sufi	2 Packs (1 kg each)
5	Dish Washing Soap	120 gm	Lemon Max	3
6	Towels	2 x 3 ft	Cotton Sitara	2

7	Comb	Large Size Plastic/Good Quality	Any	2
8	Anti-Bacterial Disinfectant	100 ml	Dettol	2
9	Tissue Papers	Toilet Roll	Rose Petal	2
10	Bucket With Lid & Jug	15 Litre	Food Grade Plastic	1
11	Sanitary Cloth / Cotton Wool	Ultra Large	Always	2 (Packets)
12	Parachute Bag (Large enough to accommodate all the above items)	Color = Blue, Bag With Handles and Zip. Peneflex Printed Logo on bag	Parachute	1

SGA received quotations from many suppliers and after opening of the bids, the order was placed to Mimatex and all the kits were procured on 13th January 2011.



3.3.2 Assessment / Registration of the Beneficiaries

As per the criterion provided by RSPN, SOs identified the communities of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) which were still surrounded or located near standing flood water. In addition of this, those communities were preferred where the incidence of epidemics was comparatively higher. Special preference was also given to the vulnerable families (female headed households, families with children/disabled persons). After identifying households in such communities the SOs registered all

these beneficiaries. The living conditions of these beneficiaries were later cross checked by the NRM officer and a total of 1,161 beneficiaries were selected for the provision of these kits and sessions.



3.3.3 Targeted Areas

Keeping in mind the assessment criterion for site selection, the hygiene kits were distributed in the following villages:

S#	Name of the Village	No. Of Households	Union Council
1	Chuk -Gi-Miyani	80	Kandi Chuki
2	Abdullah Leghari	90	Kandi Chuki
3	Rahim Jo Dhuro	85	Kandi Chuki
4	Rasool Bux Shar	40	Kandi Chuki
5	Kamal Machhi	30	Kandi Chuki
6	BahawalLeghari	30	Kandi Chuki
7	Peroz Chandio	20	Kandi Chuki
8	Chhte-ge-Miyani	40	Kandi Chuki
9	Gul Mohd Leghari	30	Kandi Chuki

10	Chhapar Gadehi	40	Kandi Chuki
11	Jamal Khan Leghari	55	Kandi Chuki
12	Wali Mohd Leghari	75	Kandi Chuki
13	Murad Gadehi	30	Kandi Chuki
14	Sher Mohd Leghari	40	Gozo
15	Kario Ghulam Ullah	55	Gozo
16	Wah Sobdar	25	Gozo
17	Ali Akbar Bangar	35	Gozo
18	Ladho Gadehi	32	Gozo
19	Long Khoso	25	Gozo
20	Paryal Khoso	25	Gozo
21	Satani Chandia	25	Gozo
22	Dil Murad Manganhar	35	Gozo
23	Panjani Chandia	36	Gozo
24	Gozo	30	Gozo
25	Chobar	15	Gozo
26	Nagan	15	Gozo
27	Khushhalani Gadehi	40	Gozo
28	Chanisar Gadehi	10	Gozo
29	Allahabad Khoso	10	Gozo
30	Jaro Panhwar	3	Gozo
31	Allah Obhayo Sodhar	20	Gozo
32	Pejaho	20	Gozo
3	Ibarhim Chandio	20	Gozo
	Total	1161	

3.3.4 Distribution Process

After selection of the assessed households, tokens were distributed. It started on 9th February 2011 and was completed on 30th February 2011. All the kits were distributed from Peral Leghari House, Khairpur Nathan Shah. The distribution was carried out smoothly. The beneficiaries came in queues and their tokens were verified with their CNIC. After verification they were given a material issue slip and then they were provided with the kits, under the direct supervision of project coordinator.



3.3.5 Health and Hygiene Sessions

According to the program strategy, all those beneficiaries who were provided with the hygiene kits were to be given hygiene sessions. Keeping this in view around 9000 beneficiaries were targeted for these sessions. For the purpose of health and hygiene training, 30 local CRPs were hired by SGA and these CRPs were trained by the field staff of SGA and monitoring officer of RSPN. Two CRPs, one male and one female, were chosen from each community for this task. Each CRP delivered 20 hygiene sessions, each session lasting for approximately 2 hours.

The objective of these sessions was to provide hygiene education so that the affected community can be made aware of the proper use of distributed hygiene kits. The affectees were trained to take special care of their cleanliness and to keep their environment clean.



3.3.6 Results

A total of 1,161 hygiene kits were distributed to 1,161 households and 9,479 beneficiaries received the health and hygiene sessions. The beneficiaries were satisfied with the quality and quantity of the items of the hygiene kit. Some of the items were new for them and due to their usefulness beneficiaries vowed to use them regularly. The hygiene sessions were also very successful and the beneficiaries were using the practices they were taught in those sessions in their daily life. The hygiene kits, along with health and hygiene sessions raised awareness among the affectees about the usage of hygiene items and how to keep themselves and their environment clean.

3.4 Water Kit

Floods destroyed the water sanitation system and as a result a lot of diseases arose in the affected areas. Reports from the field indicated that the existing water infrastructure especially hand pumps were dysfunctional and hence the affectees had no access to clean water and as a result people were drinking contaminated water, which left them more susceptible to various diseases. Under the WASH component, in addition to the hygiene kits and health & hygiene sessions, water kits were also distributed to the affected households. Under this intervention SGA rehabilitated / repaired hand pumps to ensure supply of water to the affected households. Each rehabilitated / repaired hand pump benefitted a minimum of ten households. In addition to this, households were also provided with water purification tablets and jerry cans to guarantee access of potable water for the affected households.

3.4.1 Specification / Procurement of Water Kit

Each water kit included 10 jerry cans, 2,000 WPTs (200 for each household) and rehabilitation of one hand pumps and it benefitted 10 households. The specification of all the items is as follows:

Sr.No	Items	Specification	Brand	Quantity
1	Jerry Can	Platic, 20 Litre, White Color	Food Grade	1

2	Water Purification Tablets	20 mg	Aqua Tab (Imported)	200
3	Repairing of Hand Pumps			

The items were procured separately and the standard procedure for the procurement was used in this case. The Jerry Cans were procured from Nizam while WPTs were procured from Aqua Company. A local establishment named Mir Muhammad Pipe Merchant was hired to rehabilitate the hand pumps and to make a pit to absorb the falling water.



3.4.2 Assessment / Registration of the Beneficiaries

The SOs identified households who were facing severe shortage of clean water and had no access to potable water. All those households were selected where a single hand pump would benefit at least 10 households and these hand pumps were property of the community and did not belong to a particular household. After this a request form was signed with the beneficiary households which stated that their hand pump was damaged in the floods and they have no access to water. After this form was vetted from community focal person, project engineer made a cost estimate of the new hand pump which would be verified by the project officer.



3.4.3 Targeted Areas

Keeping in the view the above mentioned criterion, the following villages were selected for the installation of hand pumps and the distribution of WPTs and Jerry Cans:

S No:	U.C	Name of Village	Population	No of Hand Pumps identified and installed
1	Kandi Chukki	Shahi Khan Lighari	750	5
2	Kandi Chukki	Dadan Khan Mashori	100	1
3	Kandi Chukki	Mohd Khan Chandio	100	1
4	Kandi Chukki	Khair Mohd Chandio	400	1
5	Kandi Chukki	Jhando Khan Gadhi	600	1
6	Kandi Chukki	Bed	3000	5
7	Kandi Chukki	Gharo	300	4
8	Kandi Chukki	Bhaji Khan Babar	200	2
9	Kandi Chukki	Bahwal Lighari	550	3
10	Kandi Chukki	Peroz Chandio	235	1
11	Kandi Chukki	Golo Daryo	550	2
12	Kandi Chukki	Jamal Leghari	650	3
13	Kandi Chukki	Mangrya Machi	250	3
14	Kandi Chukki	Shadi Khan Chandio	250	2
15	Kandi Chukki	Rejhpoor	350	1
16	Kandi Chukki	Muhd Bux Leghari	900	2
17	Kandi Chukki	Lolja	175	3
18	Kandi Chukki	Murad Gadhi	700	2

19	Kandi Chukki	Dital Babar	250	4
20	Kandi Chukki	Sattar Dino Deepar	200	4
21	Kandi Chukki	Adho Gadhi	640	2
22	Kandi Chukki	Manho Gadhi	200	1
23	Kandi Chukki	Nabi Bux Bhanbro	400	2
24	Kandi Chukki	Sher Muhammad Chandio	200	1
25	Gozo	Panjani Chandio	500	2
26	Gozo	Wadi Choabar	1000	2
27	Gozo	Jaro Panhwar	200	4
28	Gozo	Jan Mohd Korejo	900	3
29	Gozo	Chapper gadhi	250	1
30	Gozo	Gul Bhungh	200	3
31	Gozo	Saeed Khan Leghari	300	1
32	Gozo	Dhani Bux Gadhi	150	2
33	Gozo	Behram Kalhoro	250	2
34	Gozo	Pejaho	1400	3
35	Gozo	Ali Akbar Bhangar	350	1
36	Gozo	Fateh Ali Khoso	300	6
37	Gozo	Rasool bux Gachal	200	2
38	Gozo	Ali Abad	350	2

39	Gozo	Sultan Gadhi	200	1
40	Gozo	Khushalani	400	3
41	Gozo	Nandi Choabar	250	3
42	Gozo	Daim Gadhi	200	2
43	Gozo	Israni Gadhi	300	2
44	Gozo	Darya Khan Khoso	300	2
45	Gozo	Humz Ali	150	2
46	Gozo	Gozo City	500	1
47	Gozo	Peer Bux Leghari	150	1
48	Gozo	G.M Mahar	100	1
		TOTAL		116

3.4.4 Distribution Process

The distribution of the WPTs and jerry cans started from 22nd March 2011 and continued till 22nd April 2011. The hand pumps were also installed during this period. The items were distributed from the distribution point but less than 50% of the beneficiaries came to collect the items as the cost of the coming to the distribution point was high. Hence the SGA team took the items to the beneficiaries and distributed them in the respective villages.





3.4.5 Results

Under this subsector a total of 11,950 individuals now have access to 56 hand pumps in Kandi Chuki and 9,875 individuals have access to 60 hand pumps in UC Gozo. Overall a total of 21,825 individuals benefited from this intervention. 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 affectees helped them with their vital need for clean water.



3.5 Transitional (One Room) Shelters

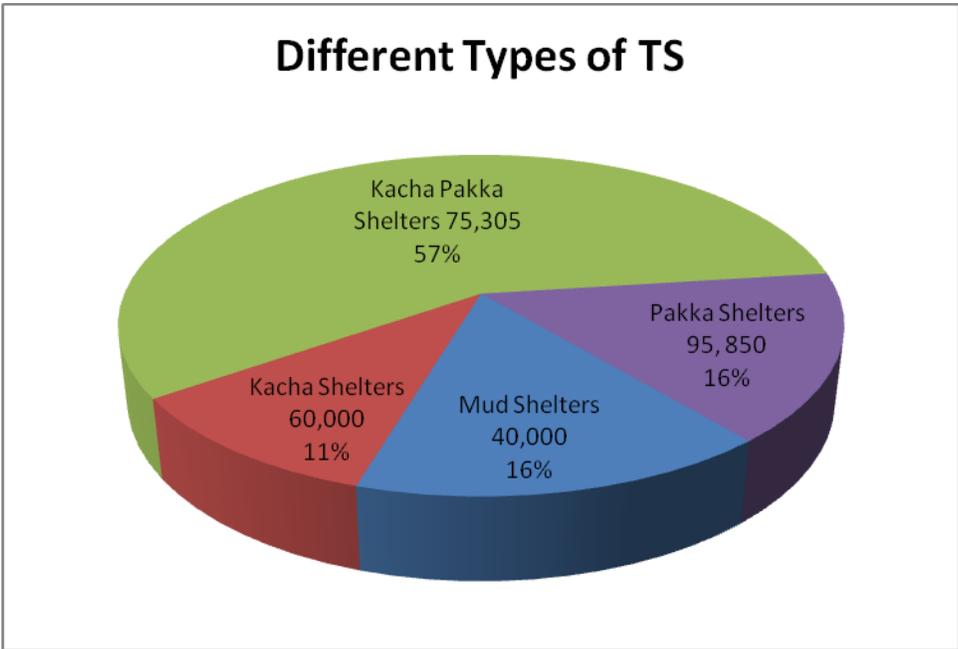
The needs of the people were changing very quickly in the flood affected areas. As time was passing by it was necessary to move the flood affectees from emergency relief to early recovery stage. Keeping this in mind, each beneficiary household was provided with one transitional shelter that he/she built by using the locally available material according to general guidelines provided the SGA Field Engineers; however given the diversity in different communities, the beneficiaries decided the most appropriate transitional structure for themselves within the framework of overall guidelines.

3.5.1 Technical Design of the Shelter

The beneficiaries built their own shelters according to their own needs and using local material. However each shelter met a certain set criterion to ensure that the shelter is safe and sustainable in the long run. The covered area of each shelter is not less than 260 square feet and each shelter has one door, one window and two ventilators. In the depression areas, floor is raised one foot from the ground level. The shelters have been constructed keeping in view the FOG and Sphere Guidelines and hence the shelters are safe enough to live in. The walls and floors have been plastered on need basis. The beneficiaries chose the location of the shelter himself / herself and they used different types of construction material based on availability of material and their own willingness. The beneficiaries were also encouraged to construct shelters in cluster form by sharing walls and other resources. Although the beneficiaries were given a basic structure and Rs.40,00 to build that structure, they were encouraged regarding the value addition in the shelter e.g. use of bricks, steel, cement and addition of kitchen, bath, veranda etc.

Each beneficiary built a different shelter as per his/her local needs. Broadly the shelters can be divided in the following four main categories as per their expenditure:

- Mud Shelters
- Kacha Shelters
- Kacha Pakka Shelters
- Pakka Shelters with Cemented Walls / Floor



3.5.2 Assessment / Registration of the Beneficiaries

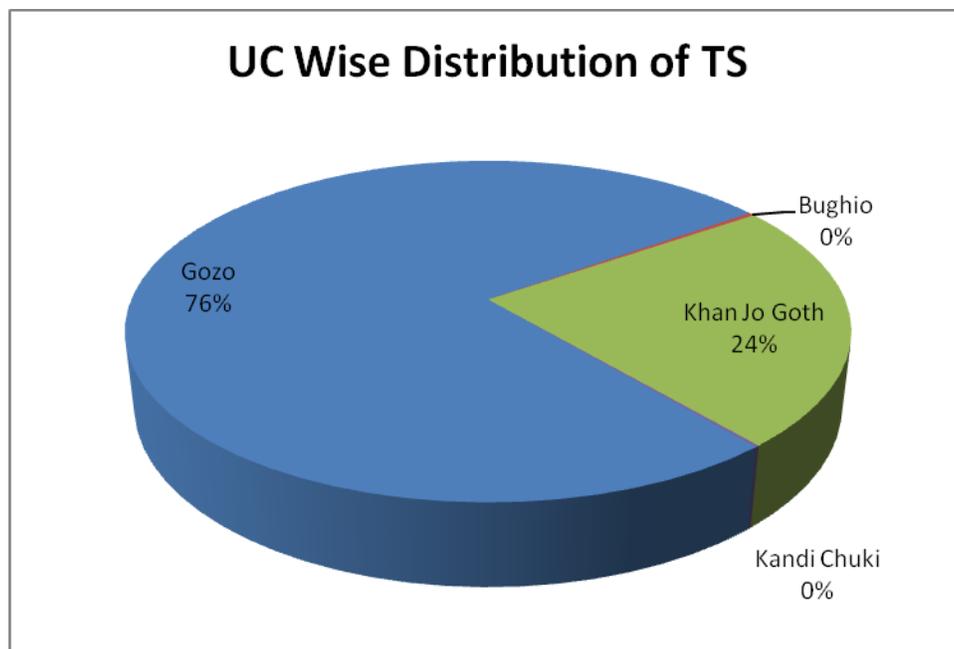
The one room transitional shelter has been provided to the flood affected households that are still living in emergency shelters and their houses were damaged or completely destroyed by the floods. Preference was given to poor and vulnerable families with young children. The SOs visited the worst affected 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.



3.5.3 Targeted Areas

The transitional shelters have been constructed in the following UCs of District Dadu:

Union Council	No. of Shelters
Bughio	2
Gozo	513
Khan Jo Goth	157
Kandi Chuki	1
TOTAL	673



3.5.4 Implementation Process

After the SOs had registered the beneficiaries for the transitional shelter, they submitted a request form with a copy of CNIC (or a Nadra Token Card). This form was vetted by at least two persons from the community. Along with this, a beneficiary was also required to submit legal form or a stamp paper claiming that the beneficiary has ownership right over the land where the transitional shelter was built. After this a formal registration form was filled in by the SO with GPS coordinates of every transitional shelter. After the registration process, a token was issued to the beneficiary.



Next Bahaal Engineers visited the transitional shelter and made a cost estimate of the transitional shelter. This estimate was then approved by the District Project Officer and funds will be released by the Finance Assistant.



The first installment was of Rs.15, 000 or Rs.10, 000 and was released when the transitional had reached the plinth level. The second installment was released when the walls had been raised. The final installment was released when the roof was laid and the windows and door has been installed. All the installments were released on work done basis only which was verified by the SOs and Sub Engineer. The approved funds were provided in the form of crossed cheques to beneficiary account and in the areas where account opening is not possible than order cheques were issued on beneficiary name. Pictures of the beneficiaries were taken before the initiation and after the completion of the shelter. Each beneficiary was also given a name plate at completion and it was placed outside the shelter.

3.5.5 Results

Under the sector Shelter and Settlements, Bahaal Project provided 673 one room transitional shelters to flood affected households of District Dadu. These shelters were made using the locally available material according to the guidelines provided by the Field Engineers. The beneficiaries themselves brought the materials needed from the local markets and involved their family members and hire skilled and unskilled labor locally. As a result, most of the project money was injected in the local economy and did not affect prices. The shelters served the most important role of providing the flood affectees with a permanent roof over their heads.



3.6 Branding

Keeping in view the agreement signed with USAID, special emphasis was given to the branding of Bahaal. Project promotional material (banners, tokens etc) were branded with USAID logos and USA Flags. This was to ensure that the beneficiaries are aware of the donor. Especially the logo of USAID “from the American People” was translated in Sindhi so that the community could read it. Bahaal Project flyers were printed in both English and Urdu and distributed in the project areas. Bahaal boards/banners were suitably displayed at the KN Shah District Office and Karachi Head Office. USAID and RSPs logos were been printed on all the distributed items. Name plates with USA flag and USAID logo were also placed on all of 673 transitional shelters.



USAID branded calendars and other educational charts were displayed in schools, dispensaries and community centers in the targeted areas.



4 CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS:

The distribution of the agricultural input was challenging as the time for the sowing of seeds was a short and it was imperative to distribute the seeds timely so the beneficiaries can benefit from it. Hence there was an immense pressure on the organization to procure the items in a timely manner and distribute them before the end of December. SGA mobilized its resources and distributed all the agricultural inputs before 28th December 2010. Due to the extreme poverty in this area, there was an increasing fear that the beneficiaries would receive the inputs and then sell it off in market for money. To avoid this, bags of all the inputs were branded with stickers of USAID and “Not For Sale” was written with permanent marker on the all the bags. Additionally a constant follow-up was taken for all the cultivated land by the field staff.

On the day of distribution of Hygiene Kits and Animal Feed Supplement, a truck carrying the hygiene kits was looted outside the distribution point by the flood affectees. The supplier bore the cost of the looted material and new hygiene kits were delivered within two to three days by the supplier. However due to this incident, the distribution point was changed and all the distributions were carried on without any other interruptions.

During the assessment of the transitional shelter, the SOs faced many difficulties. During the initial assessment, many beneficiaries especially of UC Kandi Chuki agreed to build the transitional shelter but after couple of weeks, they refused. As a result SOs had to include other UCs in their assessment plan and the assessment was done more than once. During the construction of these shelters, the demand for local construction material and labor increased resulting in hiked up prices. The cost of shelter increased and the flood affectees stopped construction, hoping the prices would come down. However to avoid such delays, the staff engineers conducted extensive market surveys and acted as a third party arbitrators between the affectees and suppliers and a mutual agreement on the prices was reached between the two parties.

5 LESSONS LEARNT / RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE:

Bahaal project was implemented successfully in the district of Dadu. The targets were achieved and the beneficiaries were very happy and satisfied with the interventions. The distribution of agricultural inputs was very beneficial as it helped the affectees to stage an early recovery and move towards rehabilitation. The inputs ensured food security, not only for the targeted households, but also for a large number of indirect beneficiaries. Items like animal feed supplement and hygiene kits raised awareness among the poor about the benefits of these items and the beneficiaries will use them daily. Transitional Shelter was a major component of Bahaal as a consequence of which 673 of the worst affected households have a roof over their heads.

Community participation at every stage during the implementation of the project was encouraged and it proved to be very beneficial. The community was very open to the SOs and helped them identify the

most deserving households. During the distribution of items and construction of shelters the help provided by the community to each other and to the organization was exemplary.



Overall the project was a success as it delivered the specified items to a target number of flood affectees in a timely manner. These beneficiaries were the worst affected of all and they received aid of high quality and quantity that fulfilled their basic need. All the items were properly branded with the logo of donor USAID and RSPN and it was communicated to the affectees successfully that the aid was provided from the people of United States.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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