

Increased Community Access to safe Drinking Water in the Refugee Affected Areas of District Killa Abdullah Balochistan.



**RAHA-UNHCR  
FINAL REPORT**  
1<sup>st</sup> August, 2010 -----31<sup>st</sup> December, 2010



**LGENDS SOCIETY -LS**

## **SUB-PROJECT MONITORING REPORT- Narrative Report**

<b>Partner Agreement No:</b>	0000000225
<b>Implementer:</b>	1205067L
<b>Operator:</b>	PAK ABC
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### **1. Sub- Project Overview**

Large numbers of Afghans concentrated in and around villages and camps have accelerated the deterioration of local infrastructure. Water resources diminished and roads and irrigation systems damaged, among other impacts. The increased population have also overburdened the basic civic facilities like health a service, requiring more input that is lacking due to meager resources from the government.

The host communities complain that health, education, water and sanitation services are better in the refugee-assisted communities than in the mainstream Pakistan public sector. Although they are given access to these service systems, ordinary Pakistani citizens living near the refugee-assisted areas have developed a sense of exclusion. Furthermore, these internationally supported service programs are sustainable, as they are integrated into the mainstream public sector programs.

It is unfortunate that the concerned government departments in Balochistan have always been facing funding problems and allocation of funds has never been sufficient to provide the basic civic facilities to the host communities. The increased population due to the merging of Afghan refugee communities and lack of funds provision by the government resources makes the situation worse in terms of maintenance of the water supply facilities or initiating new schemes.

There are multiple imbalances in resource provision to and within the water sector. The most critical problems lies in an overall deficiency of infrastructure, human resources and within this limited base distribution favor urban facilities. Problems are compounded by a poorly trained workforce, a lack of infrastructure and a severe morale and motivation problem.

The Government fund allocation for provision of water supply through new schemes or maintenance and rehabilitation for existing schemes is not sufficient. Very few initiatives taken by the government and the development agencies have addressed these needs. The project will assist most deserving hosting communities by providing adequate infrastructure for safe drinking water supply as well as social mobilization to strengthen for proper management of the schemes.

The need assessment and initial survey in the refugee affected areas was carried out through the focus group discussions and using the PRA tools with the communities, meetings with the community representatives, officials of the line departments and the eminent people in the areas. Based on the assessments and survey the problems identified are:

- Lack of adequate drinking water in the target refugee-impacted areas

- Lack of skills development opportunities for the youth
- Lack of infrastructure to provide health services
- Lack of understanding and awareness of hygiene issues in public (including men, women & youth)
- Low level respect for the rights of refugees to access social services
- Lack of political will among the district govt. officials and elected representatives to provide adequate WATSAN services in the refugee-impacted areas in the targeted communities
- Capacity gaps in the local government service delivery organizations to engage and mobilize community participation in the designing, execution and management of WATSAN and other services.
- Lack of coordination and networking among stakeholders to monitor and improve WATSAN and other services situation in refugee-impacted areas

## **2. Description of Population Planning Group(s)**

### *a) General Background on Population Planning Group(s)*

Total Population	662,108
Refugees	198,632
Host/Local	463,476

Balochistan is one of the poorest provinces of Pakistan with extremely low levels of education, literacy and economic opportunities as well as lack of access to basic amenities like water, sanitation, healthcare and education. With an area of 347,200 sq. km, this largest province of Pakistan makes up 44% of the country with around 5% of total country's population. During the last decade, Balochistan faced a period of extended drought as well that severely affected the livestock, agriculture and human life. Continued civil war and political instability in Afghanistan led to huge influx of refugees into the neighboring districts of Balochistan. Even before the September 11 terrorist attacks, Balochistan was hosting hundreds and thousands of Afghan refugees, however, their number tremendously increased when the US forces invaded Afghanistan resulting in to more pressure on the local economy and social services. Currently, UNHCR is running as many as 12 refugee camps in various parts of Balochistan which are hosting 100,000 - 150,000 Afghans, and another 250,000 registered Afghan refugees are living with host population. Afghan Census in Pakistan revealed that about 3 million Afghans live in Pakistan and, of these, 2.153 million registered through NADRA and were provided with a Proof of Registration (POR) card valid until the end of 2009, however, further validity has been announced by the Government of Pakistan beyond the expiry. As of January 2009, 1.7 million registered Afghans remain and it is clear that many of them will stay in Pakistan until conditions in Afghanistan are conducive for their return. The majority of urban refugees in Balochistan are among the poorest of the displaced people who own no land or homes, or have limited opportunities in Afghanistan with which to rebuild their lives. These Afghans are expected to remain in Pakistan until the economic and security environment in Afghanistan improves. Camp closures and the withdrawal of food assistance in refugee villages has resulted in a drift of refugees into the urban areas of Balochistan, putting pressure on the education, health, water and sanitation services for the host population.

***b) Specific Information on the Population Planning Group(s) of the Sub-Project***

Legends Society has initiated its activities and worked with UNHCR under RAHA program, both from refugee and host communities to enhance their understanding of health and hygiene issues for improved practices. The project constructed one water supply scheme in the refugee affected areas and developed the capacity of one Water Management Committee (WMC) members. Over 9200 people directly and over 3950 indirectly in the village of Killi Abdul Rehmanzai of UC Abdul Rehmanzai Tehsil Gulistan of District Killa Abdullah were benefited from Water Supply Scheme initiated under the proposed project.

The Capacity of one Water Management Committee (WMC) members was developed in the village with the new water supply scheme.

Construction soakage pit latrines in 4 Schools have also been an important intervention of this project to provide improved facilities in the targeted schools. Lack of government funds and deplorable condition of the infrastructure in the schools resulted lack of basic facilities for the students. This was also a cause of drop outs of students.. Open defecation and poor sanitation further worsens the health and hygiene situation. With the provision of sanitation facilities and health and hygiene training to the teachers and the students improved their health and hygiene condition. This was observed that broader impact on the community as a whole in creating sense of awareness and good practices to adopt for a better living condition.

Construction of public latrines at two villages improved the worsened sanitation situation and will promote the replication at household level.

Another component of sanitation for construction of 4 schools was also an important intervention of this project to provide sanitation facilities in the targeted schools. Lack of government funds and deplorable conditions of the infrastructure in the schools resulted lack of basic facilities like latrines for the students & even for staff. This was also a cause of drop outs of students. Open defecation and poor sanitation further worsens the health and hygiene situation of schools going children. The epidemic diseases thus contributed in the drop out. With the provision of sanitation facilities and health and hygiene training to the teachers and the students improved their health and hygiene condition. This was considered to have a broader impact on the community as a whole in creating sense of awareness and good practices to adopt for a better living condition

***c) Demographic Data by Population Planning Group  
(For the Period from August to December,2010)***

Name of Population Planning Group:								
Age Group	Male		Female		Total		Afghan Refugees	
	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %
0-4	488	53%	432	47%	920	10%	295	32%
5-17	938	51%	902	49%	1840	20%	626	34%
18-59	2956	51%	2840	49%	5796	63%	1855	32%
60 and >	335	52%	309	48%	644	7%	238	37%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>4717</b>		<b>4483</b>		<b>9200</b>		<b>3014</b>	<b>33%</b>
Major locations:		<b>Killi Abdul Rehmanzai , Gulistan District Killa Abdullah</b>						

#### *d) Demographic Projection*

### **3. Implementation Arrangement**

*The methods of Implementation and Stakeholders Participation:*

**Human Rights Approach** - The project followed a rights-based approach by viewing project target groups as the owners of rights and the directors of development. The project recognized the inequities faced by the poorest and marginalized segments of the community, especially women in accessing health services

**Community participation** – The project recognized community participation as a prerequisite to achieve the objectives of the proposed action. The project aimed to reinforce the local structures established through the devolution process, by reactivating them, building their capacities and empowering them to realize their roles and responsibilities and take charge of the development process in their communities.

**Public-private partnerships** – The project fostered partnerships with the relevant government stakeholders to implement key aspects of the proposed action such as involvement and capacity building of the district local representatives, coordination of relevant government department officials.

#### **Proposed Activities**

A) Construction of Water Supply Scheme at Killi Abdul Rehmanzai (High School area) Gulistan, Killa Abdulla. The detail is as follows:

- i) Drilling & Development of Bore
- ii) Supply & Installation of Pumping Machinery.
- iii) Construction of Pump House
- iv) Energization
- v) Supply & Laying of Pipeline approx. 7000ft 3”dia.

B) Construction of Pit latrines (Two latrines each in the following four schools.

- i) High School Lajwar Sydan, Gulistan
- ii) High School Arambi Massezai, Killa Abdulla.
- iii) Primary School, Killi Sydan, AbdulRehmanzai, Gulistan
- iv) Primary School, Killi Jabbar, Shakarzai, Gulistan

#### **4. Related inputs and Projects**

The following Support and received to strengthen the project activities;

##### **Orientation Meeting with project Staff**

An orientation meeting was arranged with the hired project staff, during the meeting the new staff was briefed about the objectives of the project, expected results, the detailed implementation plan, the detailed work plan of the activities and the staff member's respective contributions to the project were explained to them.

##### **Orientation Meeting with School Management**

The coordination between "Legend Society team and school management" was essential for the better implementation of the activities in schools. Therefore "Legend Society" arranged individual orientation meetings with the selected schools, where "Legend Society" Team briefed the school management about the project objectives and activities that are going to be conducted during the project. "Legend Society" team was introduced with the school management and requested for their cooperation and support for carrying out the activities properly. The school management was briefed in detail about the project.

The school management appreciated Legend Society's efforts and agreed to give their full support and cooperation during the project and to implement the project successfully. The Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) were signed between Legend Society and all the four Schools Management. The MOUs represented an undertaking from the school management that they will permit and support Legend Society in conducting all the activities along with the assurance that these facilities will be maintained by the school management even after the completion of the project

##### **Orientation Meeting with Male Community**

The main objective of this meeting was to involve and to motivate the male members in project activities. As a result of these meetings, male members from the target communities showed their great interest in TLS activities. The male members appreciated the efforts of "TLS". The purposes of these meetings were to motivate the male community, so that they take interest in the formation of water supply scheme.

##### **Formation of community organization (CO)**

The formation of community organization in the program area one of the basic component of the program. The legend society successfully formats the CO in program area. The Co were selected on the basic need water in their communities Killi Abdul Rehman zai (Kaka Zai). After the formation of CO a meeting was arranged in which the Co members were briefed about the objective and about their roles and responsibilities as a Co member. LS arranged the meeting time to time with the CO. The members shared their performance and problem.

##### **Formation of PTSMC**

The formation of PTSMC in the communities of the program area in 4 Schools. Legends Society (LS) successfully with the consultation of school management formation of PTSMC in 4 Govt schools of

the program area. The PTSMCs were selected on the basis of their interest in the school activities and their cooperative attitude towards the school management. After the formation of PTSMC a meeting was arranged in which the members were briefed about the objective and about their roles and responsibilities as PTSMC members.

Legends Society arranged the meetings time to time with the members. The members shared the performance of the student teachers.

### **Health & Hygiene Session**

Legends Society constantly aims at creating awareness regarding various aspects of personal health and hygiene of the students. The purpose of health and hygiene session is to ensure maintenance of a healthy and clean environment.

In school and also in communities as Legends Society observed that the health and hygiene awareness in these areas is very low due to which the communities face serious issues.

To provide the students a clean and hygienic environment Legends Society conducted health and hygiene sessions in four Government Schools in UC Abdul Rehman Zai, UC Anayat Ullah Karaz (Lajwar) and UC Killa Abdullah.

The main purpose of conducting a hygiene session in these schools was to aware the students about the importance of hygiene in their daily lives and also to aware them how to prevent different diseases and how a dirty environment affects their health. Students were also educated to wash hands with soap before meals and after defecating. It was observed by Legends Society that the condition of hygiene in these program areas is very poor. The topics covered during these health and hygiene sessions were mostly related to their daily lives.

The topics covered in this session were:

- Personal hygiene
- Domestic hygiene
- Food Hygiene
- Hygiene at home
- Safe sanitation
- Clean drinking water
- Water born diseases

To conduct the session in Government schools Legends Society has developed health and hygiene modules and in these hygiene sessions Legends Society covered the personal hygiene, safe sanitation and clean drinking water components. While conducting the sessions different color charts, flip cards and pictures were used. The purpose of using this material was besides teaching the students to entertain them as well. After the session the students were asked the questions related to the session to know their understanding about the session. Mostly students said that the latrine conditions were in a trouble and could not be used. We had no access to proper sanitation facilities but there was nothing else we could do.

According to the work plan Legends Society conducted sessions in targeted schools.

Approximately 310 students in the conducted sessions were briefed that include both Afghan and local students on elementary health care like basics personal hygiene, food hygiene, clean drinking water etc.

### **PTSMCs Training**

PTSMCs existed for a number of years in Baluchistan and efforts have been undertaken to make them functional without much success. The idea behind holding these trainings were to explore the possibility of empowering local communities for accountability of Government schools and to provide effective social mobilization as well as capacity building support. Mainly physical improvement of school was undertaken by the PTSMCs with no focus on access or quality. Sustainability of the program over the years has been lacking in Baluchistan with inconsistent support given to these communities. There for Legends Society decide to conduct PTSMCs training in the targeted schools. The trainings were mainly based on Roles and responsibilities and the operation and maintains of the Latrine facilities.

### **Construction work**

Legends Society has observed that the provision of drinking water facility is unavailable in target area and there is no facility of latrine in targeted Government school District Killa Abdullah Tehsil Gulistan Union Council Abdul Rehman Zai (Kaka Zai) . Legends society before construction brief to community about the Land allotment to transfer the required land for water supply scheme to Government PHE department. The community Transfer the required Land 3000ft to name of PHE department for water supply scheme. After the land allotment to PHE department the PHE EDO. Allocation the land to Legends society for water supply scheme in Killi Abdul Rehman zai. Legends society construct the water supply scheme with complete equipments construction work and all the requires Machienery and Energization and alos construct the 8 latrine in 4 schools 2 Latrine in each school the name of school where construct the Latrine.

#### **Detail of infrastructure Water supply Scheme:-**

1. Drilling of Bore completed
2. Laying of PVC pipe completed
3. Construction of Pump house completed
4. Installation of Machinery
5. Energization completed

#### **Detail of infrastructure Latrine:-**

- Construct of eight number latrine RCC pit latrines with soakage pit
- Fixing with sanitary fixture
- Over head water tank
- Water tank 4 numbers one HP
- Providing and fixing pipe line from main water supply pipe line.

#### **Operation and Maintenance Trainings:-**

Operation and maintenance trainings provided to the Water management committee and another Operation and maintenance trainings provided to the PTSMC and students for the use of latrine which is related with Health and hygiene.

### **Follow up visits:-**

After the completed of program procedure Legends Society plan the follow up visits in community Killi Abdul Rehmanzai for water supply scheme and School visits in UC Abdul Rehmanzai UC Lajwar Anyat Ullah Karaz, UC Aramby Messayzai



### **Award of contract:**

- Bids opening on 19-10-2010
- Contract of Bore hole drilling to award on 22-10-2010
- Contract of Civil work to award on 28-10-2010
- Contract of supply of PVC pipe to award on 15-11-2010
- Contract of Machinery to award on 15-11-201

### **Construction service:**

Bore hole & Drilling  
Supply of PVC pipe  
Supply & installation of machinery  
Construction services  
Pit latrine  
Pump house  
Pipe line lying  
Energization



## **5- Overall Assessment of Sub-project results:**

### **a) Overall impact of the sub-project:**

- Improved social cohesion within communities of refugee-affected and hosting areas in Killa Abdullah district of Balochistan.
- Improved conditions of the service delivery through provision of safe drinking water to the host communities as well as the refugees living with them were expected to promote the social harmony and peaceful co-existence between refugees and the hosting communities in Balochistan.
- The cross-cutting issues of the One UN including gender equality, refugees, human rights, civil society engagement and environment integrated throughout the proposed interventions.
- Equal attention was given to the men, children and women in the targeted districts.
- Health and hygiene education bearded positive impact on the beneficiary's lives and the environment.

**b) Co-operation with other actor:**

- During the period of project coordination maintained with the other NGOs, government line department (s), elected representatives, UN agencies, media, etc. for the effective implementation of the project and for sustainability of the project in the long run. Active involvement and participation of target communities in the designing, implementation, management and maintenance of the rehabilitated facilities created a sense of community ownership and ensured the sustainability of the project outputs.

**c) Lessons learned recommended for the future:**

- The communities have been participated with Legend Society LS to identify the sites for drilling at the identified villages, and for project planning and monitoring. During the course of the project, we helped and assisted communities and the district government to make plans and to maintain facilities and services developed under this project. This could involve putting the water supply schemes into district plans for future major maintenance and operations, identifying resources, for example, small grants available through other projects and programs, and maintenance plans implemented by communities.
- The water management committee was trained in operation and maintenance of the schemes. They were also be assisted in establishing the mechanism for community contribution to meet the operational costs after handing over of the schemes to them, community was mobilized to create the sense of ownership and to sustain the facilities with the self reliance approach.
- The community representatives at targeted village/ site were encouraged to keep liaison and coordination with the district government as well as the other line departments to access the government funds for undertaking repairs/maintenance in future.
- Linkages developed between the water management committees, community representatives and the government would continue beyond the life of the project. Through the training provided, the communities would learn how to manage and maintain the facilities.
- Legend Society TL implemented the project in the already recognized refugee affected villages in Killa Abdullah district in close coordination and with active participation from the communities, the line departments and the district government. Linkages developed between the communities and the government would continue beyond the life of the project. Awareness raising and capacity building of the target groups, especially the water management committees are the critical components of the project and the knowledge and skills imparted during the project implementation would be a permanent resource.
- Legend Society TL involved the communities in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the project. During the course of the project, we helped communities and district government make plans to maintain facilities and services developed under this project. Water Management Committees consisting of representatives from the communities formed in the each targeted village. They were trained on the operation and the maintenance of the schemes, record keeping, developing a mechanism for community contribution for efficient and

sustainable operation of the provided facility. These committees were assisted in preparation of management, operation and maintenance guidelines and mechanism to be implemented by the communities in the respective villages. Through the training provided the communities learned how to manage and maintain the water supply schemes.

- The Parents Teacher Management Committees involved in the schools selection; assistance from start to completion of the sanitation facilities construction in the selected 6 schools would create a sense of ownership among these communities for safe keeping and maintaining the facilities. These committees were linked up with the concerned authorities and the education department officials for ensuring acquiring the required assistance and government support to sustain the maintenance of the provided facilities in the schools. Self help basis managing the facilities was another important aspect to be focused during the community mobilization process.
- The participatory approach of the proposed project would help sensitize the govt. service delivery organizations to review their program approaches and make necessary changes that allow and foster community participation in the decision making processes. The LS was also ensured that the best practices, lessons learnt and knowledge generated from the project implementation are regularly documented and shared with relevant department, civil society and other stakeholders to encourage scaling up or replication of the model in the coming years.