



- Project Completion Report -
Komak - Emergency Relief and Early Recovery
In the Flood Affected Districts of Punjab & Sindh

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List of Abbreviations

COs	Community Organizations
DCO	District Coordination Officer
DIU	District Implementation Unit
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information, Education & Communication
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
NCE	No Cost Extension
ORS	One Room (Semi Permanent) Shelter
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRSP	Punjab Rural Support Programme
PSU	Provincial Support Unit
RSPs	Rural Support Programmes
RSPN	Rural Support Programmes Network
SRSO	Sindh Rural Support Organisation
TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Programme
UCs	Union Councils
WOs	Women Organizations

Project Completion Report: Komak Project - Emergency Relief and Early Recovery in the Flood Affected Districts of Punjab and Sindh¹

1. Executive Summary

20 September 2010: The Department for International Development (DFID) granted the Komak project to the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN), with immediate focus on emergency relief assistance and early recovery services in 20 flood affected districts of Sindh and Punjab. The project was implemented in partnership and joint effort with National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO), Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) and Punjab Rural Support Programme (PRSP). This was provided to a total of 155,010 households against a target of 154,670. The two phase project primarily consisted of emergency shelter, safe WASH interventions; with support on early recovery services, through sustaining livestock.

1.1 No Cost Extension

The Komak project accrued a savings of GBP 133,980 at the end of the implementation phase as of 20 February. The savings was due to the exchange rate gain and under spending in logistics and transport. First Tranche of GBP 2,725,571 was converted into Pak Rs. @ Rs.134.20 per GBP as compared to the original budget rate of Rs.130. This gave RSPN an Exchange Gain of Pak. Rs. 11,447,398 ((Exchange Gain of Pak. Rs. 4.20 per GBP)* (Total receipt of GBP 2,725,571)). Out of this amount, Rs.1,083,459 was unspent and was reallocated in the Revised Budget and DFID kindly approved a no cost extension up to May 19 2011.



Figure 1: Beneficiaries attending community dialogue. A beneficiary stands on the remains of his house. Muhammad Chiragh's wife standing inside her one room shelter. Colonies of houses made in UC maibel, Bhakkar to save extra cost of bricks.

RSPN responded to the changing needs of the community by introducing winterization items in the form of quilts within the same budget. Furthermore, In Bhakkar, Punjab - RSPN in collaboration with NRSP responded to flood affected individuals by initiating the construction of 256 one room shelters (14 x 15 feet), as it was one of the highest priorities for those whose houses had been washed away during floods. RSPN/RSPs' huge presence, and long and relevant experience of working in the target districts enabled them to effectively provide emergency relief and early recovery support.

<i>Komak Project Districts</i>	NRSP	PRSP	SRSO	TRDP	Total
Punjab	6	2			8
Sindh	2		8	2	12
Total	8	2	8	2	20

¹ This Project Completion Report has been prepared by Mr.Turan Afridi, Komak Project Manager at RSPN and his team



2. DFID – RSPN – Emergency Relief and Early Recovery

DFID is providing core funding to RSPN since 2000. RSPN represents the largest civil society network in the country. RSPs are working in 105 districts of the country and have mobilised 3.3 million households into 226,000 Community Organisations. This represents a unique capacity for providing early response to emergency needs, as was done by RSPs

after the 2005 earthquake in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Azad Jammu and Kashmir, after the 2007 floods in Sindh and Balochistan, after the 2008 earthquake in Balochistan, and in the 2009 IDP crises in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. After the floods in Sindh in 2007, Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) provided emergency relief and early recovery support to about 30,000 households in the districts of Kambar-Shahdadkot and Dadu.

A key lesson learnt from the previous disaster response experiences was the need to show empathy while providing emergency services to recognise that segments of the population have specific needs, e.g. women headed households, extended vulnerable women and men, etc.

The RSPs, having a presence in all the flood affected districts, were the first set of organisations to respond to the emergency and began providing immediate relief operations by using their own resources and by mobilising their partner Community Organisations (COs). At the district level, RSPs began coordination with the local administration and set up medical camps, mobilised and distributed emergency food items, provided non-food items, provided clean water, providing livestock healthcare, etc. At Islamabad, RSPN has been coordinating with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), UN Clusters and the donor community.

- Using their existing management and implementation capacities.
- Accessing their extensive community outreach.
- Bringing their contacts with the local administration and other organisations.
- Using their knowledge of local socio-economic and cultural contexts and
- Sharing their data and information.
- Being sensitive to the needs of different segments of the population.

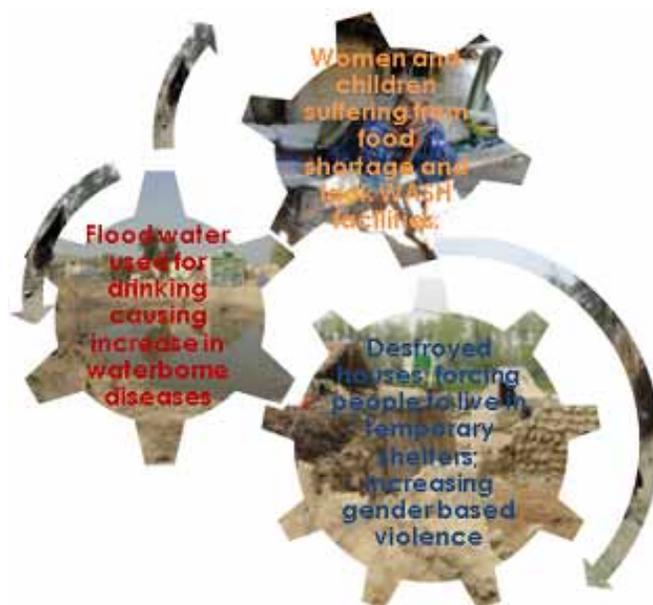
2.1. Strategy and Processes

Komak project was implemented with four RSPs in 20 districts. ²

² Please view the Logical Framework in annex, Section 6.5

Phase 1: Emergency Relief spread over first two months of the project

This phase tackled the immediate needs of flood affected populations in the areas of hygiene, clean water and shelter. Both phases aimed to provide immediate benefits to the affected communities and to prevent the flood disaster from escalating into a major humanitarian crisis. During the relief phase, *Komak* project provided three services to target population: **Clean water, Emergency shelter and Hygiene Promotion.**



Phase 2: Early Recovery spread over four months of the project

Concurrent to the relief phase the project tackled the early response phase, during which it provided three services:

- To address sanitation needs through repairs/construction of pit latrines.
- To provide/meet clean water needs through installation of hand pumps, and
- To provide animal feed supplements to help sustain surviving livestock.



Hygiene Promotion:

The sensitization session focused on the following key messages:

- Personal hygiene and environmental hygiene
- Importance and use of latrine
- Hand washing
- Methods for water purification
- Early signs of diarrhoea and water born diseases and its curative measures.

2.2 Overview of Activities

RSPN facilitated its partner RSPs in their objective of providing timely emergency relief assistance to flood affected across Pakistan. Areas of RSPN support to the RSPs included *resource mobilization, project and fund management, policy advocacy, monitoring and evaluation*. This coordination at the national level was especially useful during the flood emergency, where the RSPN acted as a coordination body for such a large scale and rapid relief efforts by its partner RSPs and an efficient one-window operation for DFID to access the scale of the RSPs and their grassroots linkages and knowledge. The following table is a summary of the *Komak* project comparing the planned beneficiaries against the actual beneficiaries in terms of number of households. The planned beneficiaries are up to May 19, 2011.

Table 1: Summary of Planned and Actual Beneficiaries (HHs) (As of May 19, 2011)

Sector	Planned Beneficiaries (HH)	Beneficiaries Reached with DFID funding***			Percent of Target Achieved
		Men	Women	Children	
WASH*	78,260	123,000	126,566	212,211	102 %
Shelter	30,000	46,576	46,479	84,002	100%
Animal Feed	39,360	65,054	66,700	116,997	100%
Winterization **	7,050	12,364	13,685	13,106	105%
One Room Shelter****	256	309	357	789	100%
Total	155,010	246,994	254,430	426,316	101.4%

*WASH activities included clean water kits, hygiene kits, hygiene awareness sessions, mosquito nets, pit latrines and hand pumps.

**Winterization activities included distribution of quilts, incorporated later in the project, budgeted through exchange gain.

*** These numbers have been disaggregated without numbers from PRSP. The total household count also included children; therefore this section has also been included.

**** One Room Shelter has not been added to the previous shelter sector as this was a part of the NCE (after project completion on February 28, 2011).

Progress against Planned Targets

The following table summarizes the total interventions in the *Komak* project in terms of number of units. The planned units are up to May 19, 2011.

Table 2: Summary of Planned and Actual Outputs (Units) (As of May 19, 2011)

Activity	Unit of measurement				Achieved	
	Unit	Protocol/ Family	Quantity planned	Beneficiaries planned	Quantity	Beneficiaries
Clean Water Kits	Kits (1 jerry can+1 bucket+200 WPT)	1 per HH	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Hygiene Kits	Kits (soap, tooth paste, brush, towel, comb, tissue, sanitary pads, plastic sheet, detergent soap, dish washer)	1 per HH	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Hygiene Sessions	Sessions	30 Pax per Session	467	14,000	508	14,236
Shelter Kits	Kits (1 canvas tarpaulin, 4 bamboo poles, 1 rope)	1 per HH	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Mosquito Nets	Nets	1 per HH	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000



Animal Feed Supplement	Bags	4 per HH	157,440	39,360	157,440	39,360
Hand pumps	Handpumps	1 HP per 10 HH	1,330	13,300	1,371	14,564**
Pit Latrines	Pit Latrines	1 per HH	8,960	8,960	9,125	9,125
Quilts	Quilts	3 per HH	21,150	7,050	22,161	7387
One Room Shelters	Room	1 per HH	256	1,455	256	1,455

2.2.1 Impact Assessment – Result Based Monitoring Framework (RBMF)

Impact assessment was based on the following criteria:

- Quality of items: Good, Fair or Poor.
- Quantity of items: Adequate or Inadequate
- Usefulness of items: Essential, Useful or No use
- Standards and procedures followed or not. (Including sphere, Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS), procurement and distribution guidelines)
- Recommendations included are from beneficiaries, social mobilisers, communities and monitoring officers.

Activities	Output	Impact	Recommendations/Challenges
a. 14,000 households, approximately 98,000 individuals have clean water for minimum period of 2 months (jerry can, bucket, 200 aqua tablets)	Immediate WASH and shelter needs of flood affected communities have been met in target districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality was good w.r.t to high needs and the beneficiaries were very pleased with the quantity provided. - Efficient storage and availability of clean contamination-free water. - Beneficiaries saved initial cost of buying items from the market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to needs of the community in Sindh, the following changes were made in the shelter kit: one bamboo pole was replaced by 6. Jerry Can in the water kit was replaced by 20 L water cooler. Plastic bucket was replaced by Steel bucket of 20 L.
b. 42,000 households, approximately 294,000 individuals have immediate hygiene and health needs met in targeted districts (health awareness, hygiene kits and mosquito nets)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The need was very high. Beneficiaries were very pleased with the quality in all areas. Understanding the usage of some items was not clear in areas where beneficiaries did not attend hygiene sessions. - Information, Education & Communication (IEC) material constituting of counselling cards and handouts in local languages developed by RSPN were used for disseminating messages to the target population. - Session charts and practical demonstrations were being used to show people who cannot read to undertake tasks that are being taught, such as proper method of washing hands, how to construct temporary pit latrines and personal hygiene techniques. - The social mobilisers in each district were trained to conduct sensitization sessions with the target community and distribute gender sensitized hygiene kits constituting of basic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - W.r.t the WASH guide, RSPN's prime focus was on educating the beneficiaries, and sharing material amongst them was not the only solution. There was a need to train masons and local villagers on latrine designs and sensitize the community on the basic concept of hygiene practices and its importance. - One of the major considerations had been pregnancy issues to educate people to consult the trained traditional birth attendants. - In some areas the aqua tablets were not being provided with the water kit and it was decided that they should be given to beneficiaries during hygiene sessions in order to ensure proper usage. - Only women were being targeted for these sessions, however due to the nature and usefulness of the information being given to participants, additional people were being allowed to attend. - However, men were not discouraged to attend the sessions, and according to the prevalent culture in the area, separate hygiene sessions were given to men as well otherwise they joined the women in the

Activities	Output	Impact	Recommendations/Challenges
		<p>items to vulnerable families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some RSP staff was not specialized in giving trainings. Unfortunately, this affected the quality of the dissemination of the message. Subsequent field visits did highlight a certain lack of understanding from the beneficiary in the use of the hygiene kit. - People who could not read the booklet were told to consult with neighbours. - Improved understanding and awareness of hygiene and sanitation. Thus, leading to broader information exchange related to hygiene and sanitation to various regions. (In many areas the decision to keep houses and streets clean was community driven so that everyone in the village benefitted from cleanliness.) - Prominent reduction in skin allergies (because of Dettol) and waterborne diseases within the community, due to sharing of best practices related to water storage and understanding of curative measures related to diarrhoea and other diseases. - Incomplete knowledge on usage of Aqua tablets or storage of clean water, amongst some beneficiaries did not prove to be useful for not only them but also communities at large. The same information was shared amongst other beneficiaries, thus reducing the impact of better health compared to other communities who shared correct information. - In some areas stakeholders were working together on 	<p>area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of Trainers (ToT) for Hygiene Education. These were very useful for both social mobilisers and the community and must be practised in the future. Three ToT sessions (2 days each) on Hygiene Education were conducted for 40 RSPs' Social Organizers (SO) by the RSPN Social Sector team in Multan, Sukkur and Hyderabad. These trainings included sessions on household, personal and environmental hygiene with a special focus on the use and importance of hygiene kits, latrine and safe water.

Activities	Output	Impact	Recommendations/Challenges
		<p>one platform, mobilizing support, participation, and action on an initiative to keep personal hygiene into consideration and keep the environment clean.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mosquito nets were provided late in some areas, therefore they were not used. However, they would be used in the next season. - Areas where mosquito nets were given earlier proved to be very useful. As infants were most susceptible and vulnerable to disease; mosquito nets were very valuable in controlling the spread of vector-borne diseases. - Items were cheap and easily available in the market; therefore beneficiaries stated they would continue using some items such as soap and Dettol in the future. - A lot of beneficiaries stored the items given to them for safe keeping or as give aways. Many did not attend the hygiene sessions and did not know how to use the hygiene kit. 	
<p>c. 30,000 households, approximately 210,000 individuals have emergency shelter</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The need of shelter was very high. Areas where the quality of the tarpaulin sheet was low (not water proof) and bamboo poles were weak made most beneficiaries very discontent with the quality and usefulness of the kit. - Waterproof tarpaulin sheets proved useful as they were used to cover roofs or walls of make shift houses which protected beneficiaries from the heat and rain. - Once beneficiaries started reconstruction of houses, the tarpaulin sheets were used for other purposes such as constructing livestock shelters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiaries preferred tents or houses instead of tarpaulin sheets and bamboos but many were content with the shelter kits. - Most beneficiaries required more than one shelter kit because of more family members but due to limitation in kits that request could not be fulfilled. - SRSO re-procured shelter kits in order to raise their quality and completed their distribution along with all other Phase 1 interventions in December.

Activities	Output	Impact	Recommendations/Challenges
d. 14,000 households, approximately 98,000 individuals have sustained access to clean water (hand pumps)	Early recovery needs (WASH and food security) of flood affected communities have been met in target districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The hand pump was the highest requirement and beneficiaries did not have to use flood water for drinking anymore. - Hand pumps installed in villages helped beneficiaries from walking distances to get clean water for a sustainable amount of time. - The RSP's did not have the facility to do the water testing but other traditional measures were used to check the purity of water. - Communities were involved in constructing cemented platforms around hand pumps; this was done so to give them a sense of ownership. - These hose's were then left to the community to construct, which allowed for greater ownership of the hand pump. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More hand pumps were needed in almost all districts but the demand could not be fulfilled due to less funds. - It was important to train local villagers on water storage and encourage the use of practices such as SODIS and Nadi filters. - For future references, focus was to be in areas where there were community organisations. - Mr. Magnus DFID Humanitarian Advisor shared a practice where through local integration; water from hand pumps was being reused by being channelled into pits or vegetable fields encouraging food security. - The cost of raw material required for pit latrines and hand pumps had increased as well as cost of skilled labour. This was due to the high demand of construction materials at the time and also because of a shortage of raw materials and skilled labour in the market. The hand pumps were planned to be installed in camps where the flood affected would have stayed for a maximum period of 3 months, and the rest to be installed for the returnees.
e. 14,000 households, approximately 98,000 individuals have sustained access to sanitation (pit latrines)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The need for pit latrines was high in all districts due to which the plan was revised for latrines, cutting the number of latrines to be constructed by a third. The new plan consisted of a permanent latrine, along with a soakage and an exhaust pipe. Beneficiaries were content with the quality of the pit latrine whether it was temporary or permanent. - Latrines were installed inside or behind houses and beneficiaries stated this was very useful especially for women as they felt a sense of security. - Hygiene practices were taken into careful consideration as pit latrines and areas around it were 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Magnus DFID Humanitarian Advisor recommended that for future reference, WASH lighting in emergencies should be included as an intervention, especially in camps to avoid gender based violence. He said that a product called Illumination cost \$5 and was sufficient and durable for emergency use. - As far as WASH development was concerned there was a behavioural change needed in the partners' mindset in order to accomplish sanitation outcomes. - More investing was required on Community Resource Persons in order to maintain staff and discourage high staff turnover during emergency situations. - Shared pit latrines were constructed amongst 2-3 households in district Dadu due to shortage of pit latrines. - Sphere standards were not

Activities	Output	Impact	Recommendations/Challenges
		<p>kept clean. This decreased open defecation in villages and also impacted the health, sanitation and hygiene concerns of beneficiaries in the long term.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - w.r.t construction of pit latrines(hand pumps and one room semi permanent shelters as well); lead to the creation of local employment opportunities that also contributed to the building of more resilient communities who are better placed to face any future hazards. - Some Pit latrines were not cost efficient and durable, also most had no ventilations and had an anaerobic environment. In other cases, latrines were constructed and not enough precaution was taken to make sure that the waste is collected in a septic tank. Most RSP's had made septic tanks, and up to two soakage pits to combat the problem. - In some cases, the latrine was constructed in very close proximity to the hand pump not taking into account of SPHERE Standards. 	<p>followed for Pit latrine construction; these shortcomings were identified by both RSPN field monitors as well as the DFID Humanitarian Advisers on their field trips. This occurred not because of the lack of knowledge from the implementing team but rather the fact that the implementers were stretched beyond capacity and this resulted in a lack of monitoring or information sharing between RSPs and community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Costs varied from district to district and so a standardized latrine was not put in across the project districts. - NRSP faced a few setbacks in Thatta due to security, where it was difficult to get trucking companies to deliver goods but targets were achieved nonetheless. - SRSO, in coordination with Government of Sindh, was rehabilitating 43 villages across 3 districts of Sindh. The two-room houses being built under the government of Sindh rehabilitation program were given hand pumps and latrines from Komak to completely rebuild the devastated villages. 466 hand pumps had been installed and 2,551 latrines had been constructed. - In December 2010, TRDP constructed shared pit latrines amongst 2-3 households in district Dadu due to shortage of pit latrines.
<p>f. 39,360 households, approximately 275,520 individuals provided with animal feed supplement to sustain their livestock</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The request for animal feed supplement was very high for beneficiaries whose animals were suffering from weakness and malnutrition. It had made the animals stronger, more milk was being produced (up to 2 kilos), and the animal's skin had become better. - Beneficiaries were unaware in some villages as to how much supplement to use per portion, therefore the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The logistics of the transportation of animal feed for NRSP was daunting but was resolved. The operation involved the transportation of 62,744 bags to eight districts from Mianwali in the north to Thatta in the south in a timely and cost effective manner. - Mr. Magnus Wolfe Murray has recommended that future projects should have a more balanced approach to resource allocation to sectors and sub-sectors.

Activities	Output	Impact	Recommendations/Challenges
		<p>supplement lasted a few weeks in comparison to a few months in most areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Once animal feed supplement was over, very few beneficiaries continued to buy the supplement from the market and give it to their animals as it was very expensive to afford. 	
g. 7,050 households provided with 3 Quilts each keeping in view the cold weather of winter.	7,050 households' winterization needs are met with provision of quilts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The need for warm clothes and quilts especially for children was very high. - The request for winterization items was high and not all communities' needs were met. - Due to the monitoring and control systems in place, the quality was of high priority and vendors were identified if any problems came forth. During delivery of quilts to NRSP it was discovered that 120 of the quilts were of low quality, the vendor was then charged a penalty of 575 extra quilts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most districts did not get quilts due to less funds and the request for it remains high. Therefore, this should be taken into consideration - NRSP was able to complete procurement and distribution of quilts in a timely manner, given the time constraint of a short winter in most regions but beneficiaries stated this would be used in the coming winters. - One of the delivery trucks for quilts heading to Rahim Yar Khan with 1,200 quilts was intercepted and robbed. The NRSP district team coordinated with the district police force, which went and recovered the truck within a day. 98% of the shipment was recovered. - PRSP opted to not construct latrines as the primary reason for this was that they were unable to source the material (bricks) and the labour, and instead diverted their funds to winterization.
h. 256 households, approximately 1,792 individuals, provided with a semi permanent structure.	Shelter needs of 256 households are met through the construction of semi permanent structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiaries were more than satisfied with the semi permanent shelter. Most beneficiaries invested more money into the One Room Shelter and increased the rooms' dimensions and made it stronger. - Due to constant increase in prices, beneficiaries constructed colonies of 10-12 houses together to keep costs minimal. A total of 450 bricks were saved from the walls of each house, which was being utilized to construct roofs. - Beneficiaries faced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More permanent shelters were required in all districts but the beneficiary share was too high. Therefore many opted out of the option and requested that the RSP should be responsible for making the entire One Room Shelter without taking any share from the beneficiary. - Those who agreed to construct the One Room Shelter, requested for more financial assistance as this would facilitate them in keeping their debts low. - W.r.t ratio of cement and sand, Regional Engineer Mr. Attique ur Rehman Rao said that, keeping the project cost in consideration, 1:6 was the standard ratio of

Activities	Output	Impact	Recommendations/Challenges
		<p>problems in attaining raw materials especially bricks due to high prices; therefore, some beneficiaries used Plain Cement Concrete (PCC) blocks and stone foundations to replace bricks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For daily wage labourers, the main source of 'high income' came during harvesting season. Almost all beneficiaries opted out as they had to focus on constructing the one room shelters. Hence, some beneficiaries said harvesting season lasted a month and they would begin harvesting once their construction was complete; many agreed to bear financial loss, claiming the one room shelter was of more value to them and they could earn profits in the next harvesting season. 	<p>cement and sand for house construction; and level of its strength and quality was dependent upon proper watering after masonry work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiaries' recommendations were taken into consideration when asked what was of utmost importance regarding the structure of the ORS; every beneficiary agreed on the fact that it should be strong, with a higher foundation and made from bricks and cement mortar so that it may be able to withstand floods in the future. - Due to large increase in prices, the community members share in constructing the One Room Shelter increased to three times the original estimate. - Protection measures to be taken into consideration in the future while devising strategies for shelter. - The option of constructing the walls with mud bricks from 4 feet to roof level would have taken longer than the project period in terms of gaining beneficiary buy-in.

Overview:

- Overall, the beneficiaries were very content with the assessment, selection and distribution process as well as the items received. Areas where the shelter kit was procured of low quality, faced criticism from some beneficiaries. - RSPs were sensitive to the issues of exclusion; a balanced approach was adopted during assessment to ensure that no biasness or discrimination w.r.t cast, creed or gender was being done. During distribution it was advised that there should be separate lines for older men, women and children during distribution.
- Some flood affected returned home after the assessment and registration of beneficiaries was carried out, so they could not be registered for Komak relief items. However, such vulnerable households were facilitated by RSP's through other donors for relief items and registered for contingency relief items by at the distribution points.
- The project contributed to the strengthening of the RSP relationships with District Administration, line agencies and other local stakeholders, for the overall benefit of the communities and for poverty reduction efforts.
- Good Practices Included the following:
 - o Beneficiaries were informed before distribution began. It was suggested to make sure that activists inform people at least a day before so that they could make arrangements to come on time the next day. Also, activists were told that the distribution point should not be too far off and beneficiaries should not have to walk a long way or have transportation problems to collect their items.
 - o To streamline the logistical process, NRSP stationed a person at the factory in Lahore who would communicate the truck registration number, name of the driver and departure time to the District Manager and also give him the estimated time of arrival which was contractually stipulated to occur between 12 and 1 PM in the afternoon.

Ghulam Abbas Qadir Bux, 70 years – Dost Mohammad Kalhoro, Khairpur - “Being physically challenged, I could not have survived the floods if there was no support from SRSO. With a few animals left, the animal feed supplement has been very useful and was not something I could afford in such difficult times. ”

Nabi Baksh, 28 years – Natho Samo Radar, Thatta – “I am very pleased with the items that were provided because my house was completely damaged and all my financial resources went into rebuilding it, receiving the Hygiene, Water and Shelter Kit saved me the extra cost of buying it from the market.”



Activities	Output	Impact	Recommendations/Challenges
			<p>In this way, the district manager receiving the truck would already have the transport for the onward journey to the distribution points ready and all that was needed was to transfer the number of bags per distribution point onto the waiting transport and deliver and distribute on the same day by 5 PM.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Depending on the geographical, demographic spread of returnees in a village or settlement, one sanitation scheme consisted of 25 semi permanent masonry pit latrines at a cost of Rs 10,000 per household per toilet. RSP’s hired the services of contractors to construct semi permanent masonry pit latrines but the supervision and monitoring of the project remained the responsibility of RSP engineers. Payment was made to the contractor after satisfactory completion of each scheme. With respect to feedback from monitoring officers and local social mobilisers, the following needs were of highest concern: (Listed priority wise) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Basic ration (Lentils, Rice, Flour, Cooking oil, Milk etc) II. Health – Assistance required in getting basic medication and injections from hospitals. III. Shelter – Preferably provide loans, grants or money to help beneficiaries reconstruct houses. IV. Education – Rehabilitate schools that were destroyed during floods. V. Livelihoods – Support daily wage labourers in getting jobs and create job opportunities for them. VI. Sanitation – Assistance in building pit latrines. VII. Infrastructure – Rebuild roads and buildings that were washed away or destroyed during floods.

2.2.2 Effectiveness of Project Objectives

With careful assessment done on beneficiary requirements, the objectives of communities were met to the maximum. The primary focus of RSP’s was to ensure that ‘*women and children particularly benefitted from all interventions.*’

The immediate shelter needs of the affected population were met by providing tarpaulin sheets, bamboo poles and ropes to help the beneficiaries construct temporary shelters. Later, these sheets were used by the households for other purposes such as constructing livestock shelters.

M. Saeed, 50 years - UC Angra Daggar, Bhakkar - "If it was not for NRSP, I would not have been able to survive this devastating time. I did not have any means or resources to make a house and now I feel very happy to finally provide a roof over my family's head."



Both villages Vicholo in Thatta and Daatoo Channo in Dadu were taken as model villages and 97 households received all eight interventions. One of the beneficiaries stated that,

"The tarpaulin sheet was very strong and prevented the rain and wind from coming in. We used it as a shade or as a wall to cover one side of the house saving us time and money in reconstruction. The handpump was the highest requirement and we did not have to use flood water for drinking anymore."

Lakhman Deo ji, 32years - Kalu Khan marfanni , Johi - "There was no biasness in receiving items due to our cast and religion. TRDP was very fair and I was very happy to receive the hygiene and water kit. I see a drastic change in my children's health because of soap and Dettol and will continue using these as I recognize their importance and can easily buy them from the market. "



WASH needs of people were met immediately through the provision of hygiene kits and sessions (according to SPHERE standards), mosquito nets, pit latrines, handpumps and water kit. In **Wahid Dino Shoro, Thatta** people said that the handpumps installed in their village helped them from walking distances to get clean water and the water purification tablets helped further as it reduced the health problems w.r.t water borne diseases.



Latrines were installed inside or behind houses and beneficiaries stated this was very useful especially for women. They took hygiene practices into careful consideration and kept the pit latrines and areas around it clean. With respect to providing support to sustain surviving livestock in **Natho Radar Samo, Thatta**

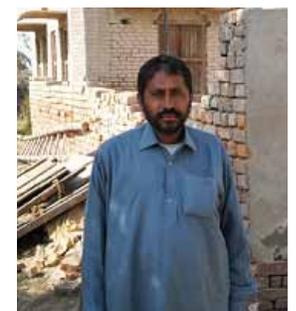
the animal feed supplement had made the animals stronger, more milk was being produced (up to 2 kilos), and the animal's skin had become better.

Lal Khatoon, 43 years - Allah Warayo Shaeed Benazirabad - "A pit latrine was of utmost importance for my family. It gives me a sense of security, especially for my daughters. The handpumps were indeed one of my villages major requirements and I am glad I don't have to walk long distances to get water "

In **Dadu**, the hygiene session and kit helped men; women and children understand the concept of cleanliness. This helped them keep personal and environmental hygiene in

Ghulam Haider, 37 years - Kanan Narejo, Khairpur - "We have received immense support from SRSO. Being a teacher I know the importance of hygiene and the kit and sessions will really help our village and surely improve our health. "

perspective while at home and outside. There was a prominent decrease in medical problems especially skin allergies and water borne disease after cleanliness was given priority to. The water purification tablets helped decrease water borne diseases in **Ali Mohammad Mogerri and Shahmir Ghadhi**.



In **Rahim Yar Khan and Bhakkar**, beneficiaries' winterization needs were addressed to as soon as possible, as most beneficiaries faced a financial crisis and it was impossible for

them to purchase quilts or blankets to get through winters. Beneficiaries in Bhakkar felt rejuvenated to have one room shelters as they were very poor and could not afford to have a secure place to live.

As infants were most susceptible and vulnerable to disease; mosquito nets were very valuable in controlling the spread of vector-borne diseases

2.2.3 Community Involvement

With DFID’s constant support throughout the project all targets were achieved in a timely manner. Constant coordination, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms were in place to make sure that all processes were in line with the project. In several projects, RSPs collaborated with government organization to make sure maximum support was given to beneficiaries.

There was intense community involvement from beneficiaries and engineers w.r.t construction of pit latrines and one room shelters (ORS). With limited skilled manpower in communities, stringent budgets and a narrow time frame for completion of 256 rooms, deliverance of results (especially with quality) was immaculate and well-timed.

The construction of pit latrines and one room shelter was valuable to the community especially in terms of social protection and gender based violence. As this section was not catered to completely with the transitional emergency relief shelters, therefore high priority was given to safety and security specifically knowing the challenges faced by communities, particularly women and children.

For efficient delivery in each process the following practices were adhered:

Assessment and Selection

Figure2: Mulazim Hussain’s daughters were very happy to finally have a secure place to live.



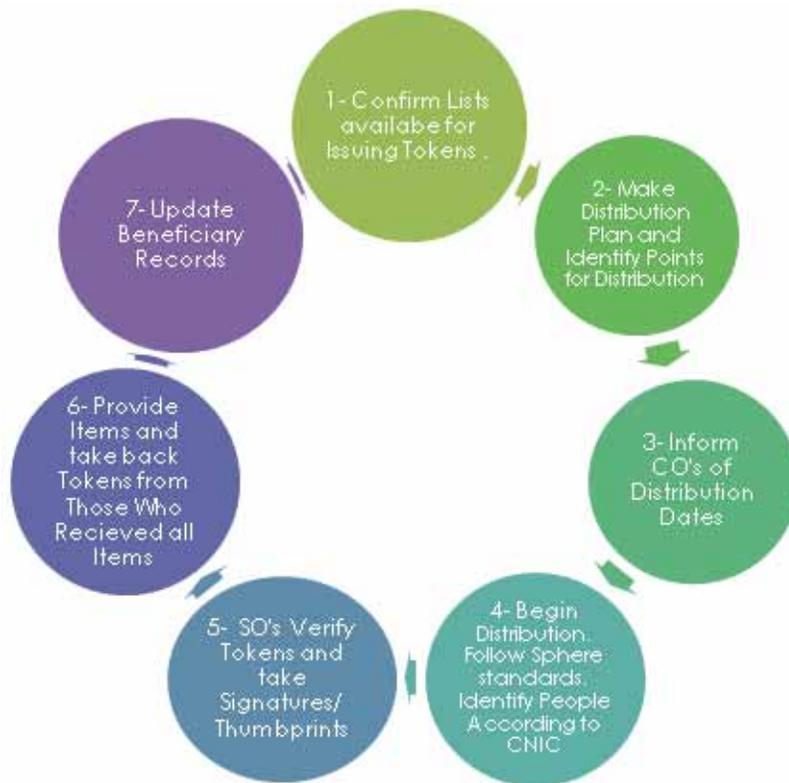
Findings and Good Practices

- The initial beneficiary selection process takes longer than calculated. 4-6 weeks is the estimated selection process time and should be considered in the future.
- There is difficulty in the elimination process of redundant and repetitive data. Once assessment is done, it should be stored in the Komak registration format or any MIS to maintain valid and verified data.
- The coherence of figures in benefic Figure1: M. Chiragh & his family standing inside their one room shelter managers and monitoring officers at RSPN should work continuously with each implementation partner to keep processes transparent.
- Individuals in a family, who were married, had families of their own and lived under a roof; would be counted separately and not one family.
- New communication methods need to be installed so that information can flow in a timely manner, thus facilitating smooth running of the project.
- Mr. Magnus suggested that extensive mapping should be done by the RSPs, which would then aid in better communication with the international community. It would demonstrate in much better terms how effective and far reaching the RSP’s are

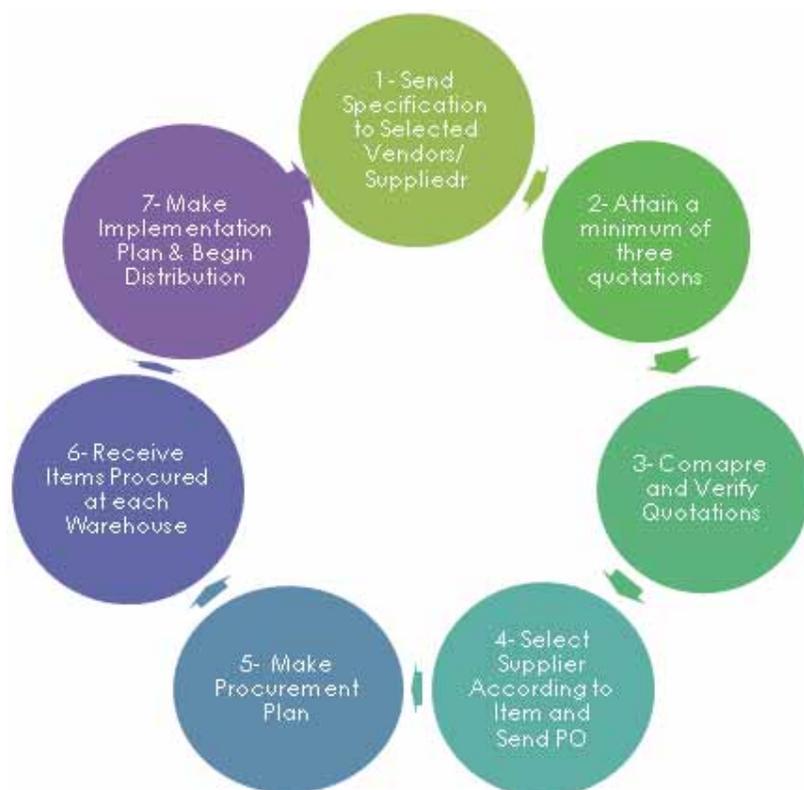




Distribution



Procurement and Logistics ³



Findings and Good Practices

- Quality and control measures should be followed as a standard by each RSP. In case of poor quality, RSP's should be advised to stop distribution and re-procure items according to SPHERE standards.
- Activity and distribution plans should be submitted beforehand and all changes/problems during the project to be shared with RSPN as early as possible to avoid any delays and to allow RSPN to mitigate issues in a timely manner

2.2.4 RSP Wise - Targets & Achievements

NRSP Monthly Progress (October 2010 – May 2011)

Month	Clean Water Kit	Hand Pumps	Hygiene Kit	Hygiene Awareness Sessions	Pit Latrines	Mosquito Nets	Shelter Kits	Animal Feed Supplement	Quilts	ORS
Oct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nov	25	0	665	46	0	25	25	0	0	0
Dec	5,575	209	4,935	165	381	5,575	11,975	62,976	0	0
Jan	0	280	0	0	1,062	0	0	0	11,376	0
Feb	0	72	0	0	692	0	0	0	3,435	0
Mar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256
Total Target	5,600	561	5,600	211	2,135	5,600	12,000	62,976	14,811	256

³ Please see section 4.3 for One Room Shelters Process Flow

PRSP Monthly Progress (October 2010 – February 2011)

Month	Clean Water Kit	Hand Pumps	Hygiene Kit	Hygiene Awareness Sessions	Pit Latrines	Mosquito Nets	Shelter Kits	Animal Feed Supplement	Quilts
Oct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nov	0	0	0	0	0	360	56	0	0
Dec	1,400	0	0	0	0	1,040	2,944	0	0
Jan	0	70	1,400	30	0	0	0	15,744	0
Feb	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	7,350
Total Target	1,400	70	1,400	50	0	1,400	3,000	15,744	7,350

TRDP Monthly Progress (October 2010 – February 2011)

Month	Clean Water Kit	Hand Pumps	Hygiene Kit	Hygiene Awareness Sessions	Pit Latrines	Mosquito Nets	Shelter Kits	Animal Feed Supplement
Oct	625	0	311	0	0	610	300	0
Nov	262	0	339	13	237	172	665	1,080
Dec	513	23	750	47	358	618	2,035	14,664
Jan	0	117	0	0	805	0	0	0
Feb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Target	1,400	140	1,400	60	1,400	1,400	3,000	15,744

SRSO Monthly Progress (October 2010 – February 2011)

Month	Clean Water Kit	Hand Pumps	Hygiene Kit	Hygiene Awareness Sessions	Pit Latrines	Mosquito Nets	Shelter Kits	Animal Feed Supplement
Oct	500	0	500	18	0	0	0	10,696
Nov	4,680	0	4,373	145	0	4,073	6,220	20,656
Dec	420	0	727	24	0	1,527	5,780	31,624
Jan	0	466	0	0	2,551	0	0	0
Feb	0	134	0	0	3,039	0	0	0
Total Target	5,600	600	5,600	187	5,590	5,600	12,000	62,976

RSP Cumulative Progress - Targets & Achievements

Month	Clean Water Kit	Hand Pumps	Hygiene Kit	Hygiene Awareness Sessions	Pit Latrines	Mosquito Nets	Shelter Kits	Animal Feed Supplement	Quilts	ORS
Oct	1,125	0	811	18	0	610	300	10,696	0	0
Nov	4,967	0	5,377	204	237	4,630	6,966	21,736	0	0
Dec	7,908	232	6,412	266	739	8,760	22,734	109,264	0	0
Jan	0	933	1,400	20	4,418	0	0	15,744	11,376	0
Feb	0	206	0	0	3,731	0	0	0	10,785	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256
Target	14,000	1,371	14,000	508	9,125	14,000	30,000	157,440	22,161	256

3. Conclusion

The support provided by the government and the international community has enabled the flood affected communities to survive through the emergency phase. These communities are now hoping that further support will be provided by the government and development organisations so that they can rebuild their social and economics asset base, livelihoods and lives.

The Komak project was implemented across 20 districts of the Punjab and Sindh provinces. The successes and lessons learnt have been presented above. One key lesson learnt was to adapt and adopt the project during the implementation phase as local contexts and needs change rapidly in a post-disaster situation. Generous donor and flexible organisations must respond to these dynamics. Looking ahead, RSPN and the RSPs will take measure to internalise lessons learnt and consequently be better prepared to meet any future disaster and crisis.

The support from DFID enabled RSPN and the RSPs to implement the Komak project generally in an effective and efficient manner. DFID allowed reallocation of budget in line with the changing ground realities and changing needs. DFID experts were a continuous source of advice for improving the project implementation process as well as for drawing lessons for incorporation in the any future disaster response.



4. Appendix

4.1. Minutes Of Meeting – DFID & RSPN WASH Meeting

Minutes of Meeting

14 March 2011, RSPN Head Office, Islamabad

Time: 4:00 – 5:20 pm

Participants:

Mr. Magnus Wolfe Murray	DFID Humanitarian Advisor
Mr. Khaleel Tetlay	COO
Mr. Turan Afridi	RSPN Komak Project Manager
Ms. Tanya Khan	RSPN Specialist Social Sector
Mr. Sardar Karim	RSPN Monitoring Officer
Ms. Qudsia Sadiq	RSPN Monitoring Officer

Objective: **To discuss problems associated with wash interventions**

- Through pictorial references, Mr. Magnus pointed out that handpumps did not have cemented platforms and were not made according to sphere standards. The Komak monitoring officers and Mr. Magnus were told that the community will be involved in completing these.
- Mr. Magnus shared a practice where through local integration; water from handpumps was being reused by being channelled into pits or vegetable fields encouraging food security. He stated that RSP's should also use such innovative approaches.
- TRDP Pit latrines were not cost efficient and durable, also most had no ventilations and had an anaerobic environment. Ms. Tanya stated that the RSP's focus was on the sub structure and that the super structure could be built in the future. Most RSP's had made septic tanks, and up to two soakage pits to combat the problem.
- Mr. Magnus said that the problems with some brick and mortar latrine designs were that the soakage pits would overflow and there was yet again open defecation, at times in front of houses. The designs mentioned in the NCE booklet were not being followed. Ms. Tanya stated that these were not the designs that RSPN had asked the RSP's to follow and therefore more importance was given on training RSP's and local villagers on the importance of hygiene. Mr. Karim stated that the open latrines were planned to be connected to a sanitation plan devised for 43 villages by the Sindh government Rehabilitation Program in collaboration with SRSO.
- Mr. Magnus requested RSPN to attend WASH cluster meetings and also to be more involved in becoming a standard for other NGO's in disaster preparedness and readiness w.r.t to WASH practices. Ms. Tanya stated that she has been present at the national and provincial cluster meetings and had shared latrine designs and standard hygiene practices. She said meetings at district level were fairly new and RSP's were being encouraged to attend them more often. Ms. Tanya also stated that RSPN was the only non-International organization to be involved in contributing to the WASH strategies during cluster meetings. She said that RSPN was already working with NDMA on devising a national WASH strategy, with emphasis on the importance of behavioural change.

- Mr. Magnus pointed out there were links missing between UNICEF and RSPN Wash practices, especially w.r.t the WASH guide. To that Ms. Tanya said that RSPN's prime focus was on educating the common man and sharing material amongst them was not the only solution. She stated that there was a need to train masons and local villagers on latrine designs and sensitize the community on the basic concept of hygiene practices and its importance.
- Mr. Magnus also shared a concept of a 'hygiene awareness' song by Habitat International, that encouraged children to participate more in hygiene practices. He said that RSP's should also be involved in more innovative approaches to educate children and people about hygiene.
- An alternate solution of a dry composting toilet was shared which did not create an anaerobic environment and its waste could be further utilized as a fertilizer. Ms. Tanya said that this practice was adopted by some RSP's in the Northern areas.
- Mr. Magnus shared a link where RSPN could get involved in getting more funds for projects, known as the Humanitarian Innovation Fund (HIF).
- Ms. Tanya stated that DFID should also look up Oxfam's social accountability indicators regarding WASH.
- Mr. Magnus said that WHO did have resources for water testing to measure impact and TRDP could get the information from them regarding it.
- W.r.t to the differences in WASH in emergency to WASH in development, Ms. Tanya stated that RSPN was ready to work in emergency but as far as development was concerned there was a behavioural change needed in the partners' mindset in order to accomplish sanitation outcomes. More investing was required on Community Resource Persons in order to maintain staff and discourage high staff turnover during emergency situations.
- Mr. Magnus stated that for future reference, WASH lighting in emergencies should be included as an intervention, especially in camps to avoid gender based violence. He said that a product called Illumination cost \$5 and was sufficient and durable for emergency use. Ms. Tanya and Mr. Magnus said that it was important to train local villagers on water storage and encourage the use of practices such as SODIS and Nadi filters. For future references, focus was to be in areas where there were community organizations.



Figure 1, 2, &3 (left to right): Beneficiaries' signing Top's for ORS's. Tarpaulin sheet being used as a shade for animals and a beneficiary in Khairpur standing next to his Komak water kit.

4.2. Community Dialogue (One Room Semi Permanent Shelters) - March

Minutes of Meeting

March 16 2011

NRSP Regional Office, Mianwali

A meeting was held with Regional Engineer Mr. Attique ur Rehman and action plan and a way forward was decided.

As the design planned earlier was not strong enough to withstand floods, it was decided to give the beneficiary two options to build the semi permanent structure. Emphasis was made on a stronger and higher foundation with cement mortar and sand masonry work.

Therefore, the following changes were made to the original design:

Original Design (with roof)	Modified Design (without roof)	Modified Design (with roof)
The foundation was 1.5 feet and there was no sub-foundation.	Foundation had been increased to two feet with a sub-foundation of 6 inches.	
No DPC	After foundation, a DPC of 1.5 feet would be laid.	
A superstructure of 9 feet with mud mortar.	A superstructure of 9 feet with cement/ sand mortar with a ratio of 1:5	
No Plaster	Plaster of inner walls made up of cement/sand, with a ratio of 1:3	

As assessment had been done the criteria for selecting beneficiaries was the following.

- The beneficiary's house is completely destroyed and he/she does not have the financial means to rebuild the house.
- Priority given firstly to widows, secondly households with young girls to avoid gender based violence, and lastly to a household with a lot of young children.

Two options:

1. Foundation and superstructure of this design would be flood resistant (with cement & sand masonry work). Roof would not be included and the community would be responsible for the roof construction.
2. Foundation and superstructure of this design would not be as strong and flood resistant as the first model but would include a complete structure with a roof.

NRSP would hold sessions from March 21, 2011 onwards for capacity building of owners and CO activists on the design of the structure and procurements of materials and skilled labour through linkage in local markets. NRSP would not be directly involved with the supplier. There would be a joint procurement with the owner through CO office bearers for linkages in local markets.

Once the CO has identified the skilled and unskilled labour, they would engage the trained cadre of labour with the home owner to begin construction.

NRSP would be providing onsite technical guidance for 256 structures through its engineers.

Way forward:

One house would approximately take 20-30 days to be completed

Activity	Timeline
Assessment and Registration of Beneficiaries	Complete
Guideline sessions for beneficiaries	March 20 – April 3
TOP – Signed by the beneficiaries	First week of April
Tranche 1 released (30%)	First week of April
Foundation laid	256 foundations laid by end of April
Tranche 2 released (50%)	Last week of April
Super structure Constructed	May 12, 2011
Tranche 3 released (20%)	Second week of May

NRSP Team:

Team	No. of members
Senior Social organizer	1
District Engineer	1
Tehsil SO (unit Incharge)	2
Project Engineer	1

District: Bhakkar

Tehsil: Kalurkot

UC: Maulana Dagar

Village: Gidran Wali

Participants: 86 (including men and women)

A dialogue was held with selected beneficiaries (who would be receiving the Komak semi permanent shelters) from various villages including Hayatabad, Kharuwal, Jokh Yaran, Jokh Pathan, Saggu Janubi and Wandha Awanabad.

The current situation of beneficiaries indicated that they were still residing in tents and temporary makeshift houses. They barely had any source of income to rebuild their houses. Approximately 12 out of 86 had received watan cards.

When asked what was of utmost importance regarding the structure of the house, every beneficiary agreed on the fact that it should be strong, with a higher foundation and made from bricks and cement mortar so that it may be able to withstand floods in the future.

The two options were given to beneficiaries and 78 beneficiaries out of 86 said that they would prefer the first option as they wanted a house that was flood resistant.

As harvesting season was near, they would have enough financial resources to put up a roof before monsoon season begins. They said they would be able to put up a temporary roof with available raw material within two days.

Mr. Rao Attique, Regional Engineer said that those beneficiaries who did not have substantial financial resources of putting up a roof will somehow be accommodated.

4.3. ORS Process Flow & Intervention Distribution Process



Figure 3: SO and beneficiaries before distribution begins



Figure 4: Beneficiaries being aligned by name to start distribution process



Figure 5: SO's and field assistants distributing tokens



Figure 6: Vehicle carrying Vanda - Animal Feed Supplement.



Figure 7: Beneficiary token before receiving items.



Figure 8: Beneficiary verification and acknowledgement on token, before receiving items.

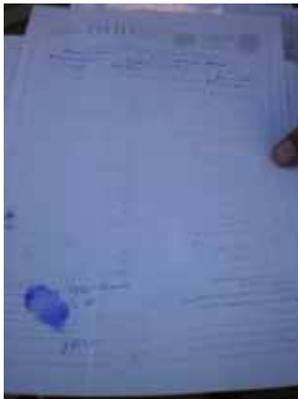


Figure 9: Beneficiary acknowledgement on token.

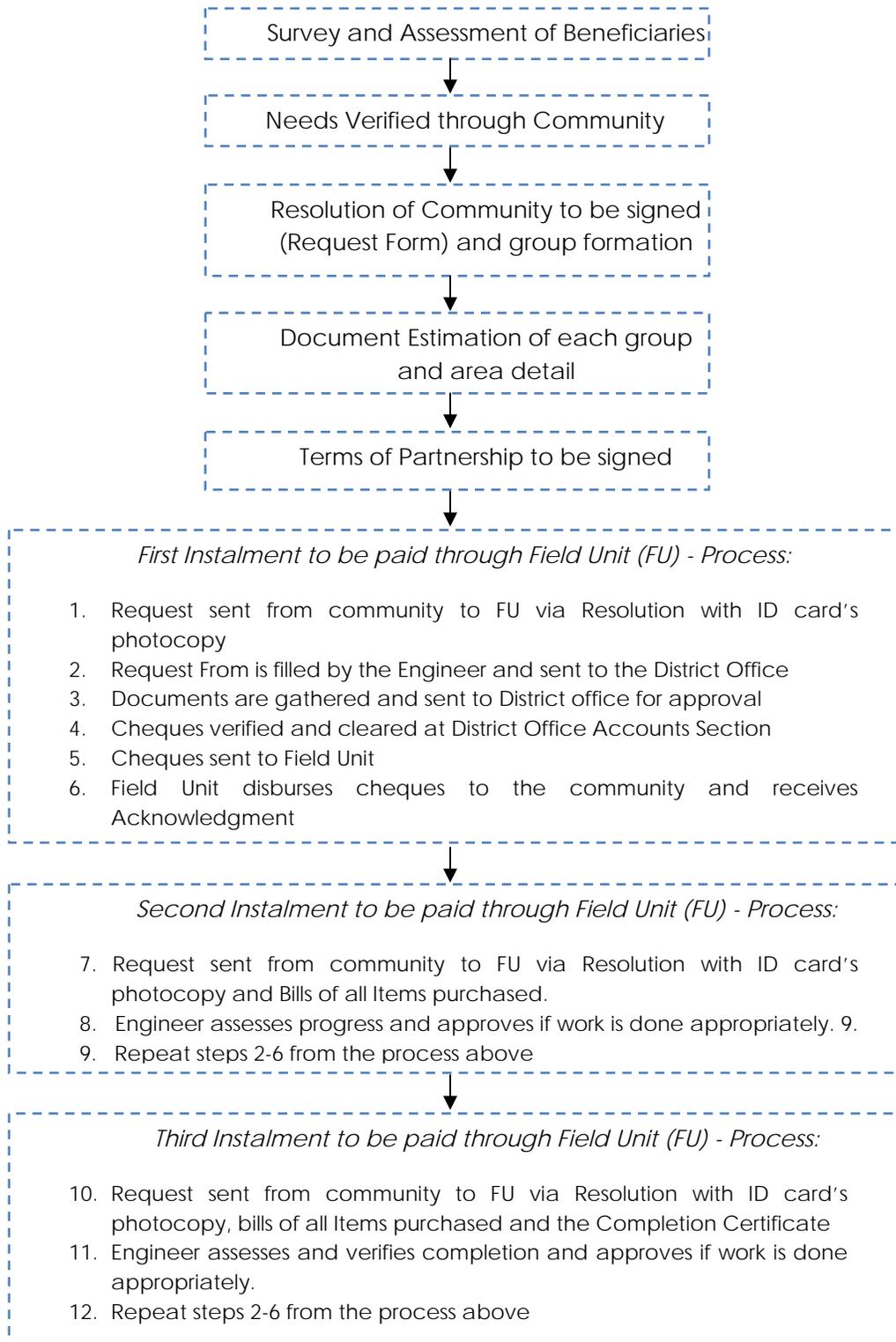


Figure 10: Ghulam Hussain receiving bags of animal feed supplement from SO once token is given back to SO.



Figure 11: Ghulam Hussain and his four bags of animal feed supplement.

Process Flow – One Room Shelters



4.4 Project Organogram and Staffing List

<p>RSPN Komak Project Management Unit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Manager (1) - Project Monitoring Officers (4) - Project Finance Officer (1) - Project Admin Officer (1) 			
<p>NRSP PSU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Project Coordinator -Project Finance Officer -Proj Monitoring Officer 	<p>SRSO PSU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Project Coordinator -Project Finance Officer -Proj Monitoring Officer 	<p>PRSP PSU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Project Coordinator -Project Finance Officer -Proj Monitoring Officer 	<p>TRDP PSU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Project Coordinator -Project Finance Officer -Proj Monitoring Officer
<p>NRSP DIU (8)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Social Mobilisers (2) -Sub-Engineer (1) -Admin Assistant (1) -Procurement Officer (1) 	<p>SRSO DIU (8)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Social Mobilisers (2) -Sub-Engineer (1) -Admin Assistant (1) -Procurement Officer (1) 	<p>PRSP DIU (2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Social Mobilisers (2) -Sub-Engineer (1) -Admin Assistant (1) -Procurement Officer (1) 	<p>TRDP DIU (2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Social Mobilisers (2) -Sub-Engineer (1) -Admin Assistant (1) -Procurement Officer (1)

4.5 Logical Framework

Narrative summary	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Goal To contribute to meeting the immediate humanitarian needs of the flood affected population in Pakistan focusing on Punjab and Sindh.</p> <p>Purpose To provide emergency shelter, health care and safe WASH services to a total of 153,360 households and 1,073,520 floods affected individuals in 20 worst flood affected districts of Punjab (8 districts) and Sindh (12 districts) To provide 256 Households and 1, 792 flood affected individuals with a semi permanent structure for a house comprising of a 14x16ft room in the Bhakkar district of Punjab.</p>	<p>Early relief and early recovery needs of 100% of targeted households and population met by end of project</p>	<p>End of project report</p> <p>Quarterly Progress Report Success Stories End of Project Report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law and order situation in the targeted districts remains acceptable • Communities in flood affected districts remain accessible to the partner RSPs • Emergency relief supplies are available in local markets • Further flooding does not displace more families thereby

<p>Outputs/Results:</p> <p>5. Immediate WASH and shelter needs of flood affected communities have been met in target districts.</p>	<p>a. 14,000 households, approximately 98,000 individuals have clean water for minimum period of 2 months (jerry can, bucket, water 200 purification tablets)</p> <p>b. 42,000 households, approximately 294,000 individuals have immediate hygiene and health needs met in targeted districts (health awareness, hygiene kits and mosquito nets)</p> <p>c. 30,000 households, approximately 210,000 individuals have emergency shelter</p>	<p>Project progress reports (Fortnightly and monthly) from RSPs (SRSO, TRDP, PRSP, NRSP) RSPN field monitoring reports RSP (SRSO, TRDP, PRSP, NRSP) field visit reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency relief supplies are available in local markets • No undue price inflation Ground water is not contaminated • Water table has gone down sufficiently for pit latrines to be constructed/repaired
<p>6. Early recovery needs (WASH, Shelter and food security) of flood affected communities have been met in target districts.</p>	<p>a. 14,000 households, approximately 98,000 individuals have sustained access to clean water (hand pumps)</p> <p>b. 14,000 households, approximately 98,000 individuals have sustained access to sanitation (pit latrines)</p> <p>c. 39,360 households, approximately 275,520 individuals provided with animal feed supplement to sustain their livestock</p>	<p>Project progress reports (Fortnightly and monthly) from RSPs (SRSO, TRDP, PRSP, NRSP) RSPN field monitoring reports RSP (SRSO, TRDP, PRSP, NRSP) field visit reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency relief supplies are available in local markets • Displaced population return to their houses • Sufficient number of households have livestock
<p>7. Shelter needs of 256 households are met through the construction of semi permanent structures.</p>	<p>a. 256 households, approximately 1,792 individuals, provided with a semi permanent structure.</p>	<p>Bi-Weekly Project progress reports. RSPN field monitoring reports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input supplies are available in local markets along with skilled labour. • No undue price inflation

4.6 Beneficiary Feedback Form and Distribution Assessment Form (Field Report)

NRSP – Thatta-December 2nd 2010

Village: Haji Wahid Dino Shoro, Tehsil: Thatta, UC: Kalankot, Households: 294 in distribution & 60 in session

Beneficiary Feedback Form (To be asked 8-10 randomly selected beneficiary household/monitoring day)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1. What relief items were provided	Beneficiary (Yes=1, No=2) if no ask about next item if yes ask C-F. 1	List received items :	Quantity received	Usefulness: Essential=1, Useful=2, No Use=3	Quality: Good=1, Fair=2, Poor=3	Quantity: Adequate=1, inadequate=2
1. Clean water kit	294 households	1. Jerry can	1 - The quality and quality of the items was very good. The women during the hygiene session were trained on how to use water purification tablets.			
		2. Bucket				
		3. Water purification Tablets				
2. Hygiene Session	60 households	Hygiene Session	1 - Beneficiaries said it was very useful and demonstrated how they would be using the items provided.			
3. Hygiene kit	294 households	1. Antibacterial Soap	1 - Was procured per inception and the quality was excellent.			
		2. Clothes wash Soap				
		3. Tooth paste/powder				
		4. Tooth brush				
		5. Comb				
		6. Gauze and cotton wool sanitary pads				
4. Shelter Kit	294 households	7. Canvas Tarpaulin	1	1 - The quality of the shelter kit was very good and the bamboo poles were very strong. There was no rope but beneficiaries were asked to collect it separately the next day.		
		8. Bamboo poles	4			
		9. Rope	1			
5. Mosquito Net		10. Medicated : Yes				
6. Pit Latrine		Functionality : -	Months used:	-	-	-

			Users:			
7. Hand pumps		Functionality : -	Months used:	-	-	-
			Users:			
8. Animal Feed Supplement			Bags:	-	-	-
			Animals:			
Comments					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nabi Baksh son of Muhammad Urs, is from Natho Samo Radar village and has 10 people in his household. He received the hygiene kit, water kit and shelter kit under Komak. He was not left with much livestock after the flood and only had a cow. - He seemed very pleased with the items that were provided and said that because his house was completely damaged and all his financial resources went into rebuilding it, receiving these items helped him the extra cost of buying it from the market. - He had two handpumps in his village but did not have the facility of a pit latrine. - Some of the health issues faced by his household included malaria, gastro and other waterborne diseases. - Twelve people had received a watan card out of 25 households 	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awais Sanaf Ali Muhammad, is from Bodo Samo Radar and has 9 people in his household. He received food ration from previous donors and was receiving the hygiene kit, water kit and shelter kit for the first time. - His house was completely destroyed during the floods and he has made a temporary hut till he can afford to make a better house. - His village has three handpumps but does not have clean drinking water, thus, his family brings unclean water from the barrage. He was glad to see the purification tablets in the water kit and said that now his family could have safe clean drinking water. He had no pit latrines in his village and used fields, causing open defecation. - Households from his village faced a lot of health problems and he was sure that the hygiene kit would now reduce those problems. 	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The hygiene session took place at Haji Wahid Dino Shoro with beneficiaries from Mohammad Rahim Ageen participating as well. There were 60 households in total. Two SO's carried out the session beginning with a brief introduction to Komak and the purpose of the hygiene session. A brief was given about the session w.r.t causes of bad health and environment, effects and preventable measures. - The health problems faced by people in their respective villages included fever, diarrhoea, Malaria, Tetanus, and hepatitis. Both villages had the facility of handpumps and latrines. Almost everyone had livestock but they did not give them any specific supplement for food as it was expensive. Most beneficiaries were accommodated with mosquito nets by other donors. Almost every beneficiary's house was destroyed but they requested for a permanent and much stronger solution to rebuild their house, as the houses they rebuilt were mud houses and the probability of them getting destroyed again was high. 	



Figure 12: Houses destroyed in Haji Wahid Dino Shoro



Figure 13: Damaged houses



Figure 3: remaining livestock



Figure 4: Beneficiary during the hygiene session



Figure 5: Komak banner



Figure 6: Group of beneficiaries from Haji Wahid Dino Shoro and Muammad Rahim Ageen



Figure 7: SO's carrying out the hygiene session

Field Monitoring Report - Thatta

1. Name of Monitor / Observer:	Qudsia Sadiq
2. Designation Monitor / Observer:	Project Monitoring Officer
5. Visit Date:	December 3 rd 2010
6. Name of RSP	NRSP
7. Name of District:	Thatta
8. Name of Tehsil:	Thatta
9. Location of Distribution:	Fakir Ghot

Distribution Process – Observations

<p>1. What is the process of Distribution? A better approach was used in Thatta's distribution. Two lines were made, one for verification and identification and the other for receiving items. Activists were involved in keeping discipline and making sure everybody was given a fair chance.</p> <p>Apart from this, the same SOP as below was used for distributing items.</p> <p>Activists were informed a day before distribution. Once beneficiaries came to the distribution point they were aligned and verified through their CNIC's and a thumb print was taken on a list of identified beneficiaries. Once verified they were given their item and the token was taken back. If the beneficiary did not have an ID card he or she was still registered and the identity was confirmed from other people from the village.</p>			
	Good = 1	Adequate (some problems) =2	Poor (major problems) =3
3. How effective is the registration process (does everyone have an equal chance of being registered)?	1 -Ten villages which were in close proximity were all registered one by one. Everyone claimed to have been given a fair chance to get registered.		
4. Do enough registration points made for timely registration?	1 - Yes. There is one registration point for one village.		
5. Is the Registration Venue appropriate overall?	Yes. Registration was done beforehand in a house or an open space under a shade.		
6. How well the registration record is made?	The token and beneficiary list is maintained according to the Komak Beneficiary Registration format. The data is double checked once tokens are distributed to make sure there is no duplication of data.		
Proper date/time of distribution and place of distribution communicated to the registered beneficiary?	Yes, the date is communicated to the activist a day before distribution.		

7. Additional Information, issues/ problems (if any) – Two distribution points did have a few problems. At one distribution point SO's were distributing shelter kits and the other had water and hygiene kits. People who went to receive the shelter kit at point one had to come to point two to receive hygiene and water kits.
8. Suggestions for improvement (if any) – It was decided that another truck be sent with water kit and hygiene kit to point one to make sure beneficiaries do not have to come again. NRSP came to the conclusion that it was best to have one distribution point to avoid any complications.

Distribution Venue and Environment – Observations

1. Where is the distribution being held?	Fakir Ghot		
	Good = 1	Adequate (some problems) =2	Poor (major problems) =3
3. Is the Registration accessible to the beneficiaries?	1- Yes, the social mobilisers made sure all beneficiaries' data was recorded.		
4. How the distribution is managed?	1- The SO's checked the token, Beneficiary list and NIC for verification. Tokens were taken back once item was given.		
5. Is the distribution point appropriate for women and children?	1 - Mainly men came to collect the items for some villages, while the women were attending hygiene sessions.		
6. Additional Information			

Beneficiaries

1. How many household provided relief packages during your visit (Own observation)	Total HHs..400.. Male: ...40... Female: 400 hygiene kits and 400 water kits
2. How effective was the beneficiary selection process. Were the most deserving beneficiaries selected (own observation)?	All deserving=1, Some deserving =2, Non-deserving =3 1- All beneficiaries were deserving
3.How transparent was the beneficiary selection process	Most beneficiaries stated that they hadn't received these items from any other donors. It was very transparent.
4. Did any registered member fail to turn up, or leave halfway through the distribution process?(check the number of registered members of the date and time and actual present or received)	After distribution is complete, a head count is done and if people don't show up, they are catered to in the next distribution.
5. Details or Additional Information. (if any):	Extra people showed up from other villages requesting for items. The district manager pointed out that these people were not registered and were from different villages and that they would be compensated from other projects.

6. Opinion of the beneficiary (ask randomly selected beneficiary about their satisfaction level):	All satisfied	Mostly satisfied	Few satisfied	None-satisfied
Overall distribution process	Yes			
Quality of the relief package	Yes			
Quantity of the relief package	Yes			
Accessibility of the relief package	Yes			
-Any additional Information (if any)--				

Logistics

	Yes = 1	No = 0
1. Do the District team have a safe place for the stock of relief items?	1 – It was stored in three warehouses and their head office.	
2. Have they deployed proper logistic in terms of human resource and vehicles etc.	1 – Yes- There was one SO, four field assistants, five volunteers, one activist and six labourers, two trucks and one car was being used for handling the distribution process.	
3. Do they have clear distribution SoP in place?	1- 2 Yes they had an SOP and it was changed slightly to make sure all requirements were met and distribution was smooth.	
4. Observation/comments – If a separate truck was not sent to the point one there would have been problems with distribution of items. From now onwards there would only be one distribution point.		

Overall Assessment

	Yes, good =1	Adequate =2	Less than adequate =3	Poor = 0
1. Overall do you think the distribution process was adequate according to the local needs?	1			

ANY OTHER OBSERVATIONS:



Figure 1: 12 feet Bamboo poles in Warehouse



Figure 2: Shelter kit in Warehouse



Figure 3: Hygiene Kits stored in warehouse



Figure 4: smaller bamboo poles for mosquito nets



Figure 5: Beneficiaries aligned for token distribution on the right and receiving items on the left.



Figure 6: Komak Banner



Figure 7: Beneficiary verification and acknowledgement



Figure 8: Labourer's aligning items



Figure 9: Distribution of items

4.7 Case Studies



Komak Project - Success Story - Dadu

Sustainable healthcare and livelihoods – the story of Haji Ghulam Qadir

Haji Ghulam Qadir, a resident of Daatoo Channo, union council Kamal Khan, in district Dadu was one of the selected beneficiaries to receive all eight Komak interventions. He was a farmer and lived with his wife and four children. As his income came from farming and his land was completely flooded, he had taken up labour work as a temporary means to support his family.



Figure 1: Haji Ghulam Qadir and his family



Figure 2: Flood water in Daatoo Channo

Daatoo Channo was taken as a model village and all eight interventions proved to be very useful for it as it was completely under water and encountered a lot of damages. Approximately 50% of the houses had been completely destroyed and majority of the houses in the area were severely damaged. During the assessment, Haji Ghulam Qadir had requested TRDP for help to reconstruct his house as he had no place to keep his family. The handpump was also of the highest requirement as his family had to face a lot of problems due to the intake of unclean water. This led to a lot of health issues, especially skin allergies, Diarrhoea, Gastro, high fever, and Malaria. Fortunately there was easy availability of medicines in Daatoo Channo as the hospital was 5 km away.

Haji Ghulam Qadir had four Cows and a Goat, and used grass or chop up to feed his animals. They had gone very weak as it was very difficult to provide his animals with adequate nutritional food. He had also requested TRDP to help him in this regard. As the flood water had dried out from some of his fields, he had already started sowing wheat as an alternative crop and stated it would be ready to harvest in the next six months. Haji Ghulam Qadir was relieved and very emotional when he received all eight interventions from Komak. He said he was very grateful for all the help they had provided, especially w.r.t to hygiene and healthcare as that is where most of their savings were being spent. He said there was absence of hygiene practices before the hygiene sessions were conducted and the Pit Latrine installed inside his house was very



Figure 3: Remaining livestock of Haji Ghulam Qadir



Figure 4: Tarpaulin sheet used to cover the roof of Haji Ghulam Qadir's house

useful especially for the women of the family. Ghulam Qadir made sure that hygiene practices were taken into careful consideration and kept the pit latrines and areas around it clean. He stated, "The hygiene session and kit helped men, women and children understand the concept of cleanliness. This helped us keep personal and environmental hygiene in perspective while at home and outside. There was a prominent decrease in medical problems especially skin allergies and water borne diseases after cleanliness was given priority to. The water purification tablets were very helpful and it felt very good to drink clean water at last. I would make sure my family followed the hygiene practices religiously." Handpumps were a major requirement and he was glad they were installed at a nearby distance. Also, as he has already reconstructed his house, he used the tarpaulin sheet to cover the roof of the house with bamboo poles and other wood.

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Figure 5: Pit latrine installed outside Haji Ghulam Qadir's damaged house



Figure 14: Jerry Can used for storing water

The animal feed supplement was the most useful as it had made the animals stronger, more milk was being produced, and their skin had become better. He said, "I would have never had the financial resources to keep my animals alive if it was not for the supplement. I feel proud that my animals are now a much better asset as they are healthier and I could also sell them off if I have any financial problems in the future." He claimed, the money that he received from the

'watan card' was now being used for basic household requirements such as ration and was not going to waste on healthcare, water and animal feed. Haji Ghulam Qadir said the Mosquito season was over but he would use the mosquito nets in the summers and was told by the SO's how to put them up.

Komak Project - Success Story - Thatta

Health Care and Water – the story of Mehrunissa Ameer

Mehrunissa Ameer, a 35 year old resident of Natho Radar Samo, union council Kalankot in district Thatta was one of the selected beneficiaries to receive seven Komak interventions. Her husband worked at a hotel and she took care of the wheat and rice fields. Her husband and three children were devastated when the floods came. Her family and she fled the village as soon as they could and went to Makli where other villagers were taking refuge. “We had no tent and were living under the open sky. I felt very scared for my children.” said Mehrunissa.

She amongst other beneficiaries had to face many health issues

during the flood including skin allergies, cough, Diarrhoea, high fever, and Malaria. She complained that there was no BHU nearby and her husband had to walk 6km to the hospital where the medication was expensive and one allergy vaccination cost Rs. 1,100. The handpumps were damaged and she and her family had no choice but to drink unclean water till the handpumps were installed by NRSP on behalf of Komak.

During the floods her family had to face a lot of problems in getting loans from landlords as they themselves faced a lot of loss during the flood. Somehow they managed to get funds and her husband had started growing rice and wheat. She said that the fields would be ready for harvesting in the next few months.

They used grass or chop up to feed their animals and had a total of four cows, four calves and a goat. They were provided with food ration, mosquito nets, and tents through NRSP. Mehrunissa requested NRSP to help her reconstruct the roof of her house during the assessment, as she did not have sufficient money to build it. She had not received the ‘watan card’ and was very troubled about running her house. Mehrunissa was ecstatic to receive the tarpaulin sheet provided on behalf of Komak, she said, “The tarpaulin sheet is very strong and prevented the rain and wind from coming in. I used it as a shade and also to cover the roof of my house.”



Figure 1: Mehrunissa Ameer



Figure 2: Tarpaulin sheet being used to cover one side of the house

She said the handpumps installed in her village helped her from walking long distances to get clean water and the water purification tablets helped further, as it reduced the health problems w.r.t water borne diseases.

She was very grateful to NRSP and said that the interventions through Komak and DFID had helped her immensely. "The animal feed supplement has made my animals stronger. Milk had increased up to 2 kilos and the supplement is sufficient for the next 2-3 months."

She said, "The hygiene session and kits are so useful that I will make sure I buy these even when they get over." Health had improved and there were lesser medical problems to cater to, therefore money was being saved she said.

Komak Project - Success Story - Khairpur Health Care and Water – the story of Sahib Khan

Sahib Khan, a resident of Kanan Narejo, union council Agra, in district Khairpur was one of the selected beneficiaries to receive three Komak interventions. The 25 year old, also a farmer lived with his mother, brother, wife and son in his house, which was now in ruins. As Sahib Khan's primary source of income came from farming, he encountered a huge loss when all his fields got destroyed due to the flood.



Figure 1: Sahib Khan, beneficiary of
Kanan Narejo

During the floods, prices of general commodities increased leaving Sahib Khan helpless as he could not even provide the most basic necessities to support his family. As the cotton fields were damaged, he focused on growing wheat and sugar cane as an alternative crop. But, problems grew further as the prices of fertilizer and seeds (which he bought from Razi Daro, 5 km from his village) also doubled the amount, this made it more difficult for him get his fields ready in time for the harvesting season in April to earn more wages in order to sustain his family. Banks refused to provide a loan but luck came in the form of the 'watan card' and Rs. 20,000 was a sufficient amount for him to buy seeds. The only livestock remaining was a Buffalo and he used grass or chop up as animal feed. He said he could not afford to buy the animal supplement as it was very expensive.

He was grateful to the Komak team and DFID for providing the hygiene kit and water kit as previously, both men and women had faced adverse hygiene issues due to lack of clean water and latrines, resorting to absence of personal and environmental hygiene. He said his family had to face severe medical problems, especially Diarrhoea due to impure tap/handpump water and usage of flood water. Additional health concerns in his village were skin allergies, water borne diseases, high fever, vomiting, Dengue, Hepatitis B&C and Malaria. There was availability of medicines but they were expensive and not of very good quality. The hospitals lacked basic facilities and most didn't have good doctors. Hospitals were more than 10km

away from the village, and in some cases he had to walk 35 km to the Tehsil hospital for treatment.



Sahib Khan said that after the hygiene sessions were conducted, his wife and him were very happy and touched as it was very useful in reducing medical problems being faced by their family and the community in general. Skin allergies had reduced drastically after the usage of Dettol and soap and their child was not feeling ill anymore. Sahib Khan was consistent in following hygiene practices and made sure his family followed it on a regular basis.

Figure 2: Beneficiaries of Kanan Narejo

He claimed the water kit was very useful as the steel buckets would last a very long time and the coolers were helpful as they did not have any other container to store or carry water in. He stated that help came much later from other donors but SRSO was the first to provide them with basic necessities such as water and hygiene products, food ration, tents, handpumps and mosquito nets.

Komak Project - Success Story – Jamshoro Health Care and Hygiene – the story of Raheema

Village Jan Mohammad Veso comprised of 175 households and is located near a riverine area in District Jamshoro. Raheema, a 35 year old resident of Jan Mohammad Veso, was a widow and mother of three children. The family's only source of income was the two acres of land that she inherited from her father in law after the death of her Husband.

Raheema said that, "Village Jan Mohammad Veso had suffered immense damage during the flood. The water intensity was so high that I did not have any time to take my belongings and ration stock as well." She was compelled along with her relatives and children aged 13, 11 and 9, to move to the Government school camp in Manjhand where all flood victims were residing. When they returned to their village after two months her two bedroom house had been completely destroyed and all her assets were buried and useless. She described the situation as, "I thought it was another test but when I saw that all my daughters dowry had been swept away I could not retain my senses and felt absolutely hopeless." Amidst all these issues her family was facing adverse health issues and she did not have enough money to pay for their medication.



Figure 1: Raheema and her demolished house in Jan Mohammad Veso



Figure 2: Raheema's demolished house

When TRDP intervened in the village, the community had already been linked to other projects, such as clean drinking water. Raheema managed to reconstruct her house with the help of the tarpaulin sheet to cover one side. She was also selected to receive the hygiene kit, hygiene session and pit latrine under DIFID-RSPN funded Komak Project. She claimed that her sensitization on health and hygiene lead her to understand the importance of cleanliness and reduced her

medical expenses. She was one of the first beneficiaries to get a latrine constructed with a flush system. She said, "It was a small step but caused many in my village to follow the same course. Especially those who were involved in open defecation." She was very appreciative to have received these items.

When asked what she would do if she ever came across a similar situation, she said that, "If I can rebuild my kacha house then I can build a pit latrine as well. It not only guarantees my family's health but also gives us a sense of security. Especially for my daughter who is grown up and I don't want her to go out too often."

Komak Project - Success Story - Ghotki
Animal Feed Supplement – the story of Mai Rahima

Mai Rahima, a resident of village Aalam Chachar in UC Pakka Chandia in District Ghotki, is the mother of five children, and the conditions prevailing in her family and the village had been below average before the flood hit. The devastating flood tide washed away the last hope of Mai Rahima when she lost the resources to feed her livestock which earned her and her family a living.

Various humanitarian organizations started relief activities in Sindh after the worst flood in the country's history. Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) was one of the first few to step forward. Among many villages and UCs

across Sindh, village Aalam Chachar was one to get totally devastated. The SRSO relief teams were sent across Sindh for assessments of worst flood hit villages and households. The Village of Mai Rahima was also in dire need of food, shelters and animal feed.

UKAID DFID funded project *Komak* started in late September 2010 for emergency relief and early recovery of the flood affectees with 8 interventions and SRSO was one of the partners in the project. Since the assessment was already done; a quick registration was done for each intervention; and tokens were issued to the beneficiaries. Mai Rahima was one of the beneficiaries for animal feed supplement. SRSO team registered 101 households in UC Pakka Chandia for animal feed supplement.

"Hunger and pain of this huge deluge has made my family to much upset, but I had never thought that such an organization would come and provide us the items which my family needed desperately", says Mai Rahima, "It is just like stretching a helping hand to a drowning man." She received 4 bags of *vanda* for her animals which could feed her buffalos for 2-3 months. It was not only her buffalos getting healthier and hence producing more and better quality milk, but also her source of income was restored. She and her family were indeed happy after receiving the immediate and quick relief from *Komak*.



Figure 1: Mai Rahima in District Ghotki-
Beneficiary for animal feed supplement

Komak Project - Success Story - Shikarpur
WASH - the story of Muhammad Ibraheem

Mohammad Ibraheem, is a resident of village Chodhayo Sadhayo in UC Humayoon in District Shikarpur. The flood hit was so severe in the village that the entire village migrated to a nearby safe place. Ibraheem also moved with his family. After a couple of months, when the people started returning back to their home villages, they saw nothing but their devastated homes and washed away fields.

Ibraheem, soon after returning to his village, strived to manage a shelter for his family to live in. Furthermore, a major concern for him was a safe place for a proper sanitation. After the devastation, his only resources were being utilized for a proper shelter, so a latrine was needed desperately by a helping hand. This was the time when SRSO reached Ibraheem with the much needed help.

According to Ibraheem, one day when he was sitting worried in his home, the female members of Village Organization (VO) Chodhayo Sadhayo called his wife to attend a meeting aimed at providing latrines to the needy households in the village. Ibraheem was one of the registered beneficiaries for *Komak* latrines at the decision of the VO.

The *Komak* hygiene sessions were conducted in the village before the latrines were constructed where the importance of personal and environmental hygiene was highlighted. Mrs Ibraheem attended one of these sessions and later on a latrine was constructed for the family. "It can hardly believe that I have a latrine today that is bricked and cemented, and my family now knows how to be least vulnerable to hygiene-borne diseases", says Ibraheem, "I am very optimistic that all my problems would be solved with time and with the help of organizations like SRSO".



Figure 1: Mohammad Ibraheem in Shikarpur
– Beneficiary of Komak Latrine