

Village Rehabilitation Project

Annual Progress Report

As of June, 2012



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Executive Summary

As flood changed the overall scenario, GoS is also intended to go along with community and extended its support to flood affected people in rehabilitation while providing shelters to them on priority basis. A series of meetings by SRSO management and GoS resulted a revision of PC-1 and shifting of amount towards 43 villages while keeping some amount to complete CPIs in Programmed districts.

Village Rehabilitation Project-VRP is the Reconstruction Plan of Two Room Houses to rebuild the 7000 houses for the flood victims, initiated by Government of Sindh. Simultaneously, some of the INGOs; WFP, USAID, UNICEF, DFID etc; have decided to contribute in different shapes like; Food for work, Sanitation for the completion of this big initiative. Each house comprises on two rooms with latrine & drinking water hand pump, drainage and brick-paved streets. The material cost of one house would be Rs 83,541 and the total cost of the house would be Rs.128,000. The work on the VRP has been started on immediate basis after December 15th 2010 and will be finished by 30th-June 2012 but due to unforeseen factors push down to request the GoS for further Extension till June, 2012

After the Closure of FY 2010-2011, Revision of PC-1 carried out for FY 2011-12, in this regard revised budget for the FY 2011-2012 of PKR 957.8 million has been submitted to P& DD-GoS with actual expenses of PKR649 million (as of June-11).

A dedicated unit has been established with all required technical staff for the completion of challenging assignment. As of June, 2012, work has been initiated over 7003 houses with completion of all houses.

Besides this the Amended PC-1 will carry out completion of water and sanitation schemes, low cost housing schemes and low cost village improvement schemes in flooded areas. 43 sanitation schemes have been surveyed with 43 approved estimations, TOPs of 40 schemes has been done & 39 initiated with **39** completed. **5.3 million** is the average cost of sanitation schemes.

On the footsteps of GoS , other civil societies & NGOs make initiate the re-hab projects for flood affected victims, besides the VRP also look after the below projects.

Other Projects fall in village Rehabilitation Programme:

1. **Save the flood & Victims organization** proposal of 200 low cost houses, from which 200 houses initiated including of 186 houses has been completed.
2. **USAID Bahaal** of one room transitional shelter, proposed 3000 houses & work initiation on 3000 houses including of 3000 completed.
3. **IOM ORS** (One Room shelter) of 500 ORS has been completed in Aug-11.
4. **Yusra** proposed the ORS of 28 houses which completed & occupied by beneficiaries.
5. **RuSFAD II & III:** Besides the construction of houses for flood affected beneficiaries with infrastructure & livelihood restorations, so VRP take initiative with **UNICEF & Plan -Pakistan** on up scaling & early recovery of rural sanitation with awareness sessions & social mobilization of



ODF (open defecation free) environment at district Ghotki & Jacobabad with coverage of 298,088 populations in 424 villages in Phase-II and Kandhkot, Jacobabad, Shahdad Kot & Khairpur with coverage of 972,986 populations in 1582 villages in Phase-III for Open defecation free status to ensure the health & hygiene.

6- SRSO Complex

SRSO complex is the initiative by SRSO of office & Hostel facilities construction started on Dec-1st-11 with completion date of **Mar-31st-13** & budget allocated of **PKR 197,184,830**.

It consist of project management of following facilities i.e Head Office building, Hostel, Cafeteria,, staff quarters, guard room, ware house, pump room/UC tank, generator, car garage.

M/S Logix is the main contractor & Project managers for completion of task with overall monitoring by TL-VRP.

SRSO complex provides the One Roof operations & facilitation to all stake holders.



Programme Impact:

1. Re-hab & Livelihood of Flood Affected & genuine beneficiaries without discrimination. .
2. Shelter security & promise of GoS to provide the houses.
3. Uniformity of houses design ends the discrimination as well as unique identification of GoS- VRP houses.
4. Nature friendly, less expensive & equipped houses with expected life of more than 10 years.
5. Infrastructure (sanitation schemes) development (estimated 5.3 million per village) which badly damage in flood.
6. Capacity building & decision making of women to own the capital asset i.e house.
7. Re-Hab programme provides directly & indirectly the employment to local people.
8. Attitude change of communities through awareness sessions & social mobilization.



Summary of VRP

Project	District Kashmore	District Jacobabad	District Shikarpur	District Shahdad Kot	District Jamshoro	Total
VRP-Phase-1	2,088	3,050	1,865			7,003
VRP-Phase-2	617	-	850			1,467
Bakhtawar	-	-	-	200		200
IOM	-	500	-			500
Yusra	-	-	-	28		28
USAID bahaal	200	200	200	1,800	600	3,000
Total	2,905	3,750	2,915	2,028	600	12,198



1. Village Re-habilitation Project



Village Rehabilitation Programme

The below given table shows the coverage of Rehabilitation Programme, which is being carried out with the Reference of PC-1 to build 7,003 two room & One Room houses but after realizing the ground realities of conflicts, Less plots issues & low financial capacity of build leads to decided the completion of 6366 two room houses from VRP & 637 houses from IGG for the less Marginalized beneficiaries as support.

Project	Activities	District Kashmore	District Jacobabad	District Shikarpur	Total
VRP	Districts	1	1	1	3
	Taluka	2	3	4	9
	Union Councils	6	12	8	26
	Villages	11	18	14	43

VRP housing & sanitation activities have been carried out in 3 district of Kashmore, Jacobabad & Shikarpur with 43 villages having average HH population of 200HH & greater than 200 HH.

As of June, 2012, work has been initiated over 7003 houses and 7003 houses have been completed.

Village Rehabilitation Programme

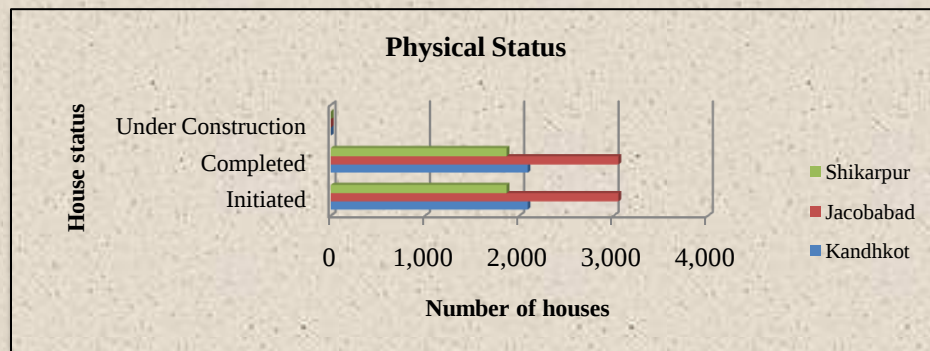
S.No	Activity	Project Targets -VRP	Achievement from Jan-2011 to June-2011	Achievement from July-2011 to June-2012	Achievement as of June-2012
1	Two Room House				
	Dialogue with Community (No: of Villages).	43	43	0	43
	Lay out for Houses.	7,003	5,903	1100	7,003
	Construction work initiated	7,003	5,903	1100	7,003
	Work completed upto Plinth Level	7,003	5,903	1100	7,003
	Work completed upto Roof level	7,003	4,922	2081	7,003
	Low Cost House Completed	7,003	4,844	2159	7,003
2	Financial				
	Cumulative Disbursement amount	585,037,623	363,988,912	192,884,348	556,873,260
	Cheque disbursement among beneficiaries	7,003	5,818	1185	7,003
3	CPI-Brick Pavement & Sanitation Open Drainage				
	Survey of Schemes	43	36	7	43
	Schemes Estimation	43	35	8	43
	TOP of schemes	43	29	11	40
	No: of Schemes initiated	43	29	11	40
	No: of Schemes Completed	43	1	38	39
	Latrines	7003	3,688	1955	5,643
	Hand Pumps	7003	518	5034	5552

As of June, 2012, work has been initiated over 7003 houses out of predefined 7003 units and 7003 houses have been completed.



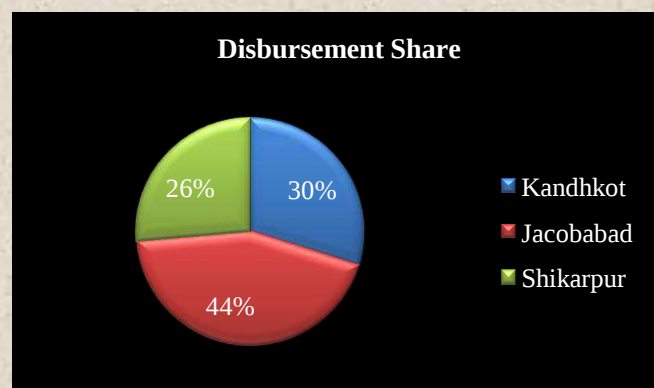
Programme Physical Status

VRP Progress as of June ,2012			
District	Target	Initiated	Completed
Kandhkot	2,088	2,088	2,088
Jacobabad	3,050	3,050	3,050
Shikarpur	1,865	1,865	1,865
Total	7,003	7,003	7,003



Programme Financial Status

Name of District	As of June ,2012 Disbursement	
	Number of Cheques Distributed	Cumulative Disbursement in Rs
Kandhkot	2,088	165,828,794
Jacobabad	3,050	243,353,031
Shikarpur	1,865	147,691,435
Total	7,003	556,873,260



District wise disbursement share classification, where Jacobabad on top with availing of 44% share, kandhkot cover the 30% & Shikarpur has 26% share of disbursement as per physical status. Financial Disbursement covers the Housing, latrines & Hand pump cost.



As of June, 2012 total 39 schemes had been initiated which covers the overall sanitation, brick pavement of the physical infrastructure of the village. **39 schemes have been completed.**

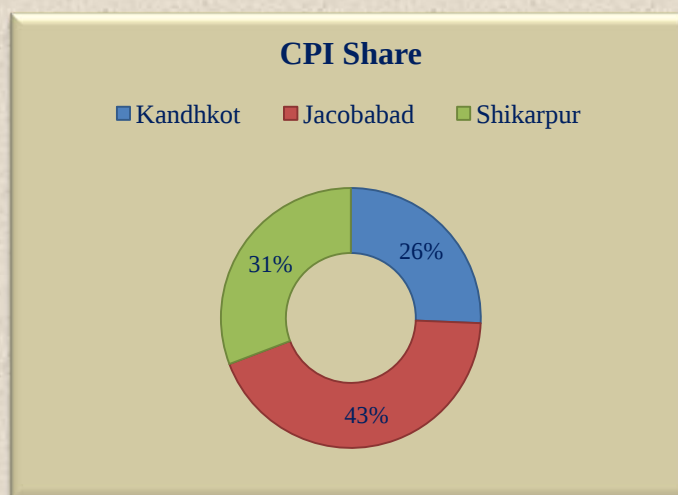
5,643 latrines and 5552 hand pumps (Including the 2653 Green earth Force Hand Pump) have been installed.

Sanitation schemes Status

AS of June, 2012

Name of District	Survey of Schemes	Schemes Estimation	Schemes initiated	Estimated Cost	Amount Disbursed	Schemes Completed	Latrines	Hand Pumps
Kandhkot	11	11	10	57,209,980	47,989,128	10	1,898	1,965
Jacobabad	18	18	17	89,236,751	82,804,794	17	2,379	2,217
Shikarpur	14	14	12	60,986,683	56,071,291	12	1,366	1,370
Total	43	43	39	207,433,414	186,865,213	39	5643	5552

Jacobabad has great share in sanitation schemes of 43%, Kandhkot 26% & Shikarpur of 31%.



Physical Progress report of Sanitation Schemes

As of June-30-12

S.No:	District	Tehsil	UC	Name of Village	Type of scheme	Sub Type of Scheme	Approved cost (Rs:)	Amount Disbursed	Completion Month	Physical Progress (%)
1	KKT	KANDHKOT	Ghouspur	Master Siano Ogahi	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	3,884,371	3,884,190	Oct-11	100%
2	KKT	KANDHKOT	Haibat	Tori	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	4,819,887	4,418,285	Jan-12	100%
3	KKT	KANDHKOT	Dari	Mark Bhayo	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	4,585,550	4,585,060	Oct-11	100%
4	KKT	KANDHKOT	Haibat	Abdul Qadir Chachar	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	7,463,294	7,460,450	Oct-11	100%
5	KKT	KANDHKOT	Haibat	Qayas Bhayo	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	6,820,557	6,788,232	May-11	100%
6	KKT	KANDHKOT	Haibat	Sheralabad	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	9,866,851	2,164,000	Apr-12	100%
7	KKT	KANDHKOT	Malheer	Noor Hassan Sabzoi	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	4,966,593	4,530,350	Feb-12	100%
8	KKT	TANGWANI	DuniaPur	Hamzo Ogahi	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	2,520,807	1,877,715	May-12	100%
9	KKT	TANGWANI	DuniaPur	Rasool Bux Bahalkani	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	3,026,559	3,025,335	Feb-12	100%
10	KKT	TANGWANI	Karampur	Mehran Khan Bijarani	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	9,255,511	9,255,511	May-12	100%
10				Total (Kandhkot)			57,209,980	47,989,128		
District Jackabad										
1	JCD	Jacobabad	Ahmedpur	Alipur	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	4,936,601	4,658,700	Feb-12	100%
2	JCD	Jacobabad	Dashti	Lal Bux Bughio	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	3,037,476	2,541,089	Oct-11	100%
3	JCD	Jacobabad	Dashti	Ahmed Mian Soomro	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	3,922,426	3,922,426	Jan-12	100%
4	JCD	Jacobabad	Qadirpur	Khanan Dari	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	5,330,933	5,311,550	Apr-12	100%
5	JCD	Jacobabad	UC-10 Ahmed Pur	Dodo Lashari	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	4,470,958	4,236,325	Jan-12	100%
6	JCD	THULL	Mirpur Buriro	Khuda Bux Khambhra	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	3,608,420	3,606,920	Oct-11	100%
7	JCD	THULL	Joungal	Shaikh Muhammad Pahore	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	3,876,658	3,876,658	Feb-12	100%
8	JCD	THULL	Dinpur	Bangul Khan Khoso	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	6,715,817	6,461,300	Dec-11	100%
9	JCD	THULL	Dinpur	Allah Bux Brohi	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	3,342,908	3,342,908	Dec-11	100%
10	JCD	THULL	Dinpur	Allah Rakhio Colony	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	6,602,897	6,061,613	May-12	100%
11	JCD	THULL	Ranjhapur	Ranjhapur	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	7,439,045	7,126,525	Oct-11	100%
12	JCD	THULL	Dinpur	Hasanabad	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	3,797,999	3,324,868	Oct-11	100%
13	JCD	THULL	Thull 2	Mazari wah	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	6,117,862	3,518,650	May-12	100%
14	JCD	THULL	Joungal	Joungal	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	7,934,391	7,371,710	Nov-11	100%
15	JCD	THULL	Bachro	Nasar Muhammad Brohi	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	6,896,569	6,858,605	Oct-11	100%
16	JCD	THULL	Toj	Muhammad Khan Banglani	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	6,020,539	5,399,695	Apr-12	100%
17	JCD	THULL	Toj	Rajib Ali Pahore	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	5,185,252	5,185,252	Feb-12	100%
17				Total (Jacobabad)			89,236,751	82,804,794		
District Shikarpur										
1	SRP	GARHI YASEEN	Bhambhiar	Ismail Sundrani	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	4,912,896	4,381,140	Oct-11	100%
2	SRP	KHAN PUR	Pir Bux Shujrah	Tiloo Pahore	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	6,450,419	5,984,681	Dec-11	100%
3	SRP	KHAN PUR	Mian Sahib	Mangrio wahi	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	5,455,455	4,919,780	Mar-12	100%
4	SRP	KHAN PUR	Garhi Dakho	Budho Buriro	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	4,372,781	4,372,781	Jan-12	100%
5	SRP	KHAN PUR	Pir Bux Shujrah	Allah Wadhayo Chachar	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	4,604,334	4,081,400	May-12	100%
6	SRP	LAKHI	Wazir abad	Kundho Unar	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	4,479,727	3,810,000	Jan-12	100%
7	SRP	LAKHI	Wazir abad	Sadullah Nappar	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	3,876,189	3,876,189	Nov-11	100%
8	SRP	SHIKAR PUR	Sultankot	Fatehpur Katta	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	5,666,131	5,114,403	Apr-12	100%
9	SRP	SHIKAR PUR	Jaggan	Jaggan	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	5,187,294	5,076,240	Sep-11	100%
10	SRP	KHAN PUR	Pir Bux Shujrah	Moro Mari	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	7,974,685	6,530,100	May-12	100%



Sindh Rural Support Organization

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Govt: of Sindh



11	SRP	SHIKAR PUR	Jaggan	Peer Bux Bhand	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	4,197,015	4,114,820	Mar-12	100%
12	SRP	SHIKAR PUR	Humayoon	Chodio Sadhayo	Sanitation	Open drain & BP	3,809,757	3,809,757	May-12	100%
12				Total (Shikarpur)			60,986,683	56,071,291		
39				Grand Total			207,433,414	186,865,213		

39 sanitation schemes have been completed of 10 from kandhkot, 17 from Jacobabad & 12 from Shikarpur.



Village Rehabilitation Programme-II

Besides the Offering of VRP two Room Houses, GoS has decided to offer the Two Room Houses at District kandh Kot & Shikarpur for flood affected beneficiaries.

Project Initiated in Feb-12 with the support of Union Council Based poverty Reduction programme.

1467 Houses have been initiated with completion of 558 houses as of June-12.

S.No	Activity	Project Targets -VRP	Achievement from July-2011 to June-2012	Achievement as of June-2012
1	Two Room House			
	Dialogue with Community (No: of Villages).	40	40	40
	Lay out for Houses.	1,467	1,467	1,467
	Construction work initiated	1,467	1,462	1,462
	Work completed upto Plinth Level	1,467	1,462	1,462
	Work completed upto Roof level	1,467	1,157	1,157
	Low Cost House Completed	1,467	558	558
2	CPI			
	DWSS	40	0	0



Save the Flood & Disaster victims organisation initiates the re-hab project for flood affected victims in the district Qambar at Shahdad kot on the basis of contingency strategy. Bakhtawar project is now implemented by Sindh Rural Support Organization.

Save the flood & disaster victims Organization project is the Reconstruction Plan of Two Room House s to rebuild the 200 houses for the flood victims. Each house comprises on two rooms with latrines & hand pump installation. The material cost of one house would be Rs 83,540 and the total cost of the house would be Rs.133,593 with bakhtawar foundation share of 95,317. The work on the bakhtawar project has been started in feb-11.

A dedicated unit is look after the 200 houses with all required technical staff for the completion of challenging assignment. As of June, 2012, work has been initiated over 200 houses, 186 has been completed, 14 are at plinth/lintel level.

78 latrines constructed with installation of 164 drinking water hand Pumps of aim to providing the basic facilities equipped with house.

200 beneficiaries disbursed of 15.97 million in deifferent tranches.



S.No	Activity	Project Targets	Achievement from Jan-2011 to June-2011	Achievement from July-2011 to June-2012	Achievement as of June-2012
1	Two Room House				
	Dialogue with Community (No: of Villages).	26	26	0	26
	Lay out for Houses.	200	200	0	200
	Construction work initiated	200	200	0	200
	Work completed upto Plinth Level	200	188	12	200
	Work completed upto Roof level	200	155	40	195
	Low Cost House Completed	200	102	84	186
2	Financial				
	Cumulative Disbursement amount	18,703,400	10,715,328	5,262,199	15,977,527
	Cheque disbursement among beneficiaries	200	176	22	198
3	Wash				
	Latrines	200	37	41	78
	Hand Pumps	200	30	134	164



USAID Bahaal:

- As of June-2021, USAID-Bahaal activities going on in 5 districts of 139 flood affected villages with 3000 houses construction.
- 3000 Houses have been completed
- 120 million being disbursed of 3000 beneficiaries.



S.No	Activity	Project Targets	Achievement from Jan-2011 to June-2011	Achievement from July-2011 to June-2012	Achievement as of June-2012
1	Two Room House				
	Dialogue with Community (No: of Villages).	139	117	22	139
	Lay out for Houses.	3,000	3,000	0	3,000
	Construction work initiated	3,000	3,000	0	3,000
	Work completed upto Plinth Level	3,000	3,000	0	3,000
	Work completed upto Roof level	3,000	2,779	221	3,000
	Low Cost House Completed	3,000	2,331	669	3,000
2	Financial				
	Cumulative Disbursement amount	120,000,000	92,254,400	27,745,600	120,000,000
	Cheque disbursement among beneficiaries	3,000	3,000	0	3,000
3	Wash				
	Latrines	0	0	0	0
	Hand Pumps	1,000	568	0	568



IOM One Room Shelter-ORS

- IOM offered one Room shelter of 500 in UC-Joungal, Dist: Jacobabad of 500 beneficiaries.
- 500 Houses has been initiated in 16 Villages with 22 focal points, on basis of village council setup.
- 500 houses have been completed & occupied with complete payment to all focal Pints.

S.No	Activity	Project Targets	Achievement from Jan-2011 to June-2011	Achievement from July-2011 to June-2012	Achievement as of June-2012
1	Two Room House				
	Dialogue with Community (No: of Villages).	16	16	0	16
	Lay out for Houses.	500	500	0	500
	Construction work initiated	500	500	0	500
	Work completed upto Plinth Level	500	500	0	500
	Work completed upto Roof level	500	18	482	500
	Low Cost House Completed	500	18	482	500



Yusra- One Room Shelter-ORS

- Yusra project has been being implemented on Mar-20th-11 in 1 district namely of Qambar @ Shahdad Kot, outreach of 1 Uc, 2 villages with proposed 28 one room houses construction.
- As of June, 12 all 28 Houses have been complete with 5 latrines & 5 drinking water hand Pumps Installation.

S.No	Activity	Project Targets	Achievement from Jan-2011 to June-2011	Achievement from July-2011 to June-2012	Achievement as of June-2012
1	Two Room House				
	Dialogue with Community (No: of Villages).	2	1	1	2
	Lay out for Houses.	28	23	5	28
	Construction work initiated	28	23	5	28
	Work completed upto Plinth Level	28	23	5	28
	Work completed upto Roof level	28	23	5	28
	Low Cost House Completed	28	23	5	28
2	Financial				
	Cumulative Disbursement amount	1,020,000	920,000	100,000	1,020,000
	Cheque disbursement among beneficiaries	28	23	5	28
3	Wash				
	Latrines	28	0	5	5
	Hand Pumps	28	0	5	5



Up-scaling Rural sanitation program in flood affected district



Phase-II

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Over the course of 2010 monsoon season, Pakistan experienced the worst floods in the history. The floods have affected 77 districts out of a total of 139 districts in Pakistan, and more than 20 million people – one-tenth of Pakistan’s population – devastating villages from the Himalayas to the Arabian Sea. More than 1,700 men, women and children have lost their lives.

According to Pakistan’s Flood Emergency Plan launched on September 18, 2010, there are 13.3 million people currently in urgent need of safe drinking water and basic sanitary assistance. Large numbers of children and women are at the verge of mortality and morbidity risks emanating from water borne diseases. The biggest threats are the outbreak of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera and malaria, especially deadly to children.

UNICEF & PLAN-Pakistan Jointly collaborate with NRSP & SRSO to achieve the PATS approach & initiate the mobilization of communities with construction of emergency latrines, defecation trenches, sanitation facilities as immediate response to benefiting of 0.3 million people through supporting in installation and maintenance of hand washing facilities, de-slugging of sanitation facilities and community reconstruction of sanitation facilities in areas of return through provision of materials and cash incentives. Early recovery measures for returned families are focused on longer-term sustainable sanitation interventions including behavioral change interventions through social mobilization in communities with PRA Participatory rural appraisal tools & KAP Knowledge Attitude and Practices.

2- Target Areas (Area Map)

District	Jacobabad	Ghotki
Taluka	3	3
Union Council	10	14
Villages	204	214

Up-scaling rural sanitation initiated at District Jacobabad & Ghotki comprising of 3 Taluka in each district.

- District Jacobabad proposed 10 union councils with selection of 204 villages
- District Ghotki proposed 14 union councils with selection of 214 villages



Target Population to be covered under the Project*:

RuSFAD-II	District	Union Council	Taluka	Villages	House Holds	Targeted Population	Actual Population
	Ghotki	13	3	214	21,636	150,000	144,410
	Jacobabad	10	3	204	24,412	150,000	153,645
Total		23	6	418	46,048	300,000	298,055

Out Put and Beneficiaries:

The numbers of direct beneficiaries were estimated as under:

- 418 Communities with 298,088 persons have been directly benefited which include of 166,014 children (56%), 67,917 women (23%) and 64,186 men (22%) in district Ghotki & Jacobabad of Sindh.
 - 47 Govt. officials from LGD, Education, Health, TMA and PHED trained on CLTS & hygiene promotion in both districts.
 - 22 master trainers have been trained on CLTS/SLTS/PRA and hygiene promotion tools and techniques.
 - 143 Community Resource Persons/ Community activists **with the segregation of 93 Females & 50 males** have been trained on CLTS in both districts to lead the process with ownership & Long run sustainability.
 - 143 CRPs Trained for usage of IEC material as well as IEC material delivered to communities as medium of information exchange
- A. RuSFAD consist on social mobilization methodology, for this purpose SRSO federate the 418 village sanitation committee to look after the tasks & resolve the local conflicts with preparedness of Village action plan for further prevention from ODF & make the cleanliness at all times.
- 214 Demo latrines have been constructed (granted) as demonstration to attract the local community for further initiative.
 - 42,672 Households have built the habit of effectively washing their hands with soap after defecation and



before taking or handling food.

- 298,088 people reached with Integrated Health and Hygiene Promotion Campaign using mass media and interpersonal channels to help these people develop good hygiene practices
- Children's play vital role to convey the message & attract with their innocence ,so hygiene sessions has been conducted in 82 Schools with triggering of 7761 students & trained the 145 teaches for Hygiene promotion messages 298,088 people following personal hygienic practices
- 70 masons trained & used their skills in construction process of CLTS & SLTS as per the UNICEF approach.
- 20 Entrepreneur (10 at each district) has been trained & opened the sanitation Mart with facilitation concept to local community & linkage of marketing channel to community, MOU has been signed with 4 sanitation marts & 12 UC based entrepreneurs to benefit of 100,000 beneficiaries.
- Strong social mobilization & proper triggering leads to attaining the **ODF status of 418 villages.**
- ODF Declared villages of **418 & 298,088 population mix which is 99%** of targeted population as per PCA.
- 388 Villages have been verified by internal committee comprised on Govt officials, other NGO representative, neighboring villagers, Noble persons of village.
- Great achievement of May-12 to **celebrate the 362 ODF certified Villages** with key stake holders.
- Construction of wetland at District Ghotki with submerge of both district budget for Providing the Model & Replicating design to all stake holders, NBS was the consulting firm who provides Bioremediation technology to transform the Foil water into re-usable solution.

Despite the above facts, SRSO engaged in community through their mandate of CO/VSC formation & rejuvenation of existing VOs through routine meetings.



Project's Outcomes:

RUSFAD project was aimed at to attain three major objectives against which the significant outcomes that project has attained are described below.

Open Defecation Free Villages/Communities

Project promised of 214 ODF villages out of 418 but it was great achievement to attain the bench mark of 87% & 362 ODF certified villages.

Latrines Constructed by Households on Self-basis:

CLTS/SLTS & Follow Ups make sensitize the community & at the end of project 26660 households had constructed new latrines in their households.

Hand Washing with Soap:

At end of project, total of 42672 households have soap in their dwellings and they adopted the hand washing with soap, particularly after using latrine and before and after taking meals.

Obstacles Encountered That Hindered Implementation Of Activities:

It was a great jubilation for us to have a perfect & timely ending of this project but delay occurred at the end as per 1st MOU due to late physical implementation, Late IEC material delivery by Plan, late Wetland Implementation, Focal person nomination when ODF on the way.

Compilation of this report is the second efforts which cause unnecessary delay in reproducing this report in time.

Conclusion and Recommendations for Future Action:

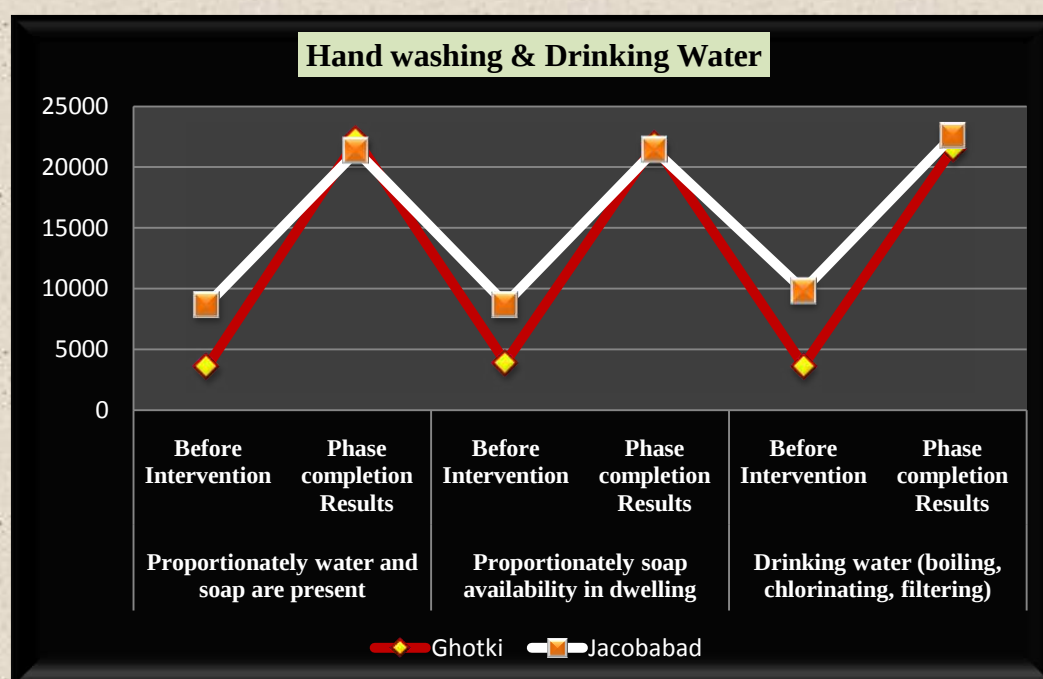
During entire duration of this project, it observed that following suggestions will further incorporated in same future projects which are as under

1. Project pertains to behavioral change which is not easy task, so duration of the project should be atleast two year.
2. 20 to 30 target schools are suggested for better result.
3. More vibrant role of Village Sanitation Committees is suggested in order to sustain the project.
4. More budgets are suggested for the expansion of School & Community programmes.
5. Strong coordination at National and district level with all stakeholders and NGOs is suggested to avoid duplication of resources.
6. Public schools in remote areas may also be included in this project as it represent more than 50% student in even small village is enrolled in these schools in upcoming project
7. The number of seminars and training session may also be expanded to the other public school in the remote areas of the Distt for better results



8. A joint mechanism of Private and Government schools is also suggested for information sharing and bridging gaps.
9. Entrepreneurs may identify & disburse after triggering to develop linkages with community.
10. Addition of Monitoring & MIS personnel for effective programme control & Data base management.

Hand washing & Drinking Water	Proportionately water and soap are present		Proportionately soap availability in dwelling		Drinking water (boiling, chlorinating, filtering)	
	Before Intervention	Phase completion Results	Before Intervention	Phase completion Results	Before Intervention	Phase completion Results
Ghotki	3670	22238	3950	21830	3670	21441
Jacobabad	8760	21312	8760	21397	9900	22519



LESSONS LEARNT

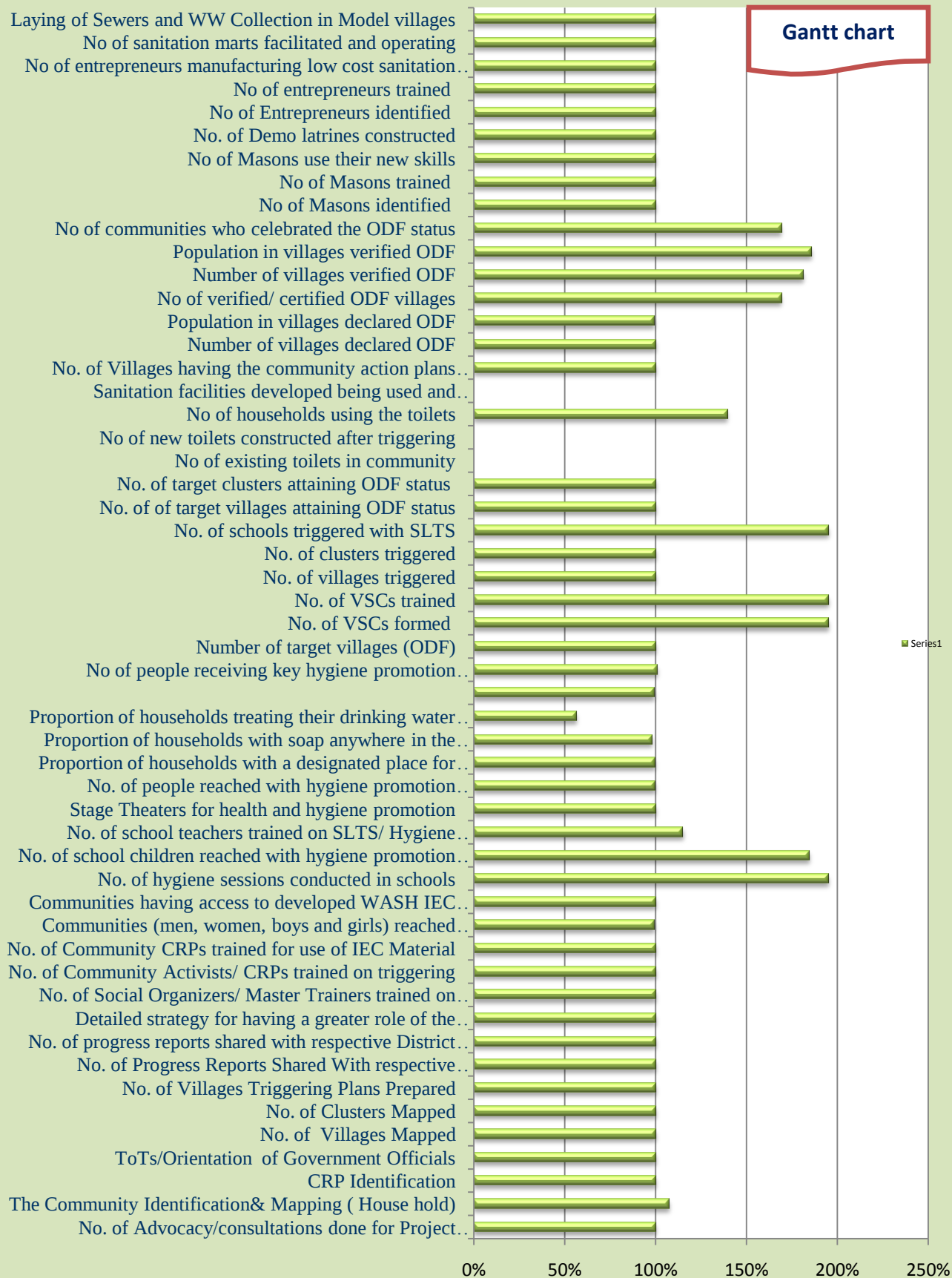
1. Community involvement when incorporated in the project design framework for framework is very effective in order for the project ownership and proper/responsible management.
2. Community contracting and labor based interventions add value to poverty reduction strategies and need to be broadened in the next phase.
3. Project integration gives more utility and offers coherence in implementation and management i.e. the case of water kiosk and information centre within the sanitation block
4. Need for more involvement of structure owners and tenants in design and implementation of community projects
5. Need to develop a clear community based monitoring programme of all activities and interventions.



Challenges / Mitigation strategy

Challenges	Mitigation Strategy
Working in Remote / NO GO areas	Strategy of working in disturbed areas due to maintaining of good relations with landlords, noble & renown persons to make ease in access to real beneficiaries.
Tribal Clashes may blunt the progress	Tribal clashes is the main hurdle to slow the progress because people were unavailable at the time of contact but with social mobilization & grooming of beneficiaries, it was possible to make contact & come to the knowledge of Idea for betterment.
Facing of trouble in access to beneficiaries	Some targeted villages where there is no mode of transportation except boat, SMT team follow up for the ODF to use of boating channel.
Staff unavailability in Project proposal MER for field verifications, MIS for data management	Manage the field verification/Monitoring through MER-SRSO (core programme). Data management by field staff as well as MIS of SRSO
Govt: authorities' unavailability in offices to slow the ODF certification process.	Regular phone calls & Visits for meeting.





Wetland Construction @ Village Sher Dil Mahar, Ghotki

Bioremediation through constructed wetlands

NBS provides bioremediation solution through constructed wetlands for the treatment of domestic and industrial waste water to bring water quality parameters under the limits of National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS). The reclaimed water can be used for agriculture purpose or discharged into rivers and water bodies without disturbing the aquatic ecosystems.

Cost of Project:

Wastewater collection-WC	2.189million
Constructed Wetland-CW	1.789million
Integrated Farming-IF	0.329million
Total Cost of Wetland	4.3million



Wetland Well Functioned Outcome at Ghotki



Phase-III

Project Name	Up-scaling Rural sanitation program in flood affected & High Polio Risk districts-Phase III
Project Start and End Date	Oct-2011 to June-2012
Reporting period	As of June, 2012

1- PROJECT BACKGROUND

Over the course of 2010 monsoon season, Pakistan experienced the worst floods in the history. The floods have affected 77 districts out of a total of 139 districts in Pakistan, and more than 20 million people – one-tenth of Pakistan’s population – devastating villages from the Himalayas to the Arabian Sea. More than 1,700 men, women and children have lost their lives.

According to Pakistan’s Flood Emergency Plan launched on September 18, 2010, there are 13.3 million people currently in urgent need of safe drinking water and basic sanitary assistance. Large numbers of children and women are at the verge of mortality and morbidity risks emanating from water borne diseases. The biggest threats are the outbreak of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera and malaria, especially deadly to children.

In August 2010, UNICEF and MoE arranged a meeting of all stakeholders to discuss the post floods situation and the need to reach out to people in the flood affected areas to safeguard and protect their health from water borne diseases. Phase I & Phase II covered the 4 & 19 District respectively.

As per directives of President of Pakistan for immediate development of an emergency action plan for hygiene promotion & polio eradication in Pakistan.

Responding to national polio eradication emergency action plan UNICEF prioritized the National strategy for eradication of Polio from high polio risk districts of Pakistan through regular immunization benefiting 1.8 million children. The proposed project will supplement national polio eradication emergency action plan through awareness rising and improved sanitation coverage in seventeen flood affected project districts having a focus on those union councils where polio is rampant.

The primary objective of the proposed program is to reach out 3.5 million people in seventeen flood affected (high to extended high polio risk union councils/ districts) of Pakistan to safeguard and protect their health from water, sanitation and hygiene related diseases including polio eradication by means of undertaking a series of measures aiming at:

1. Ensuring 100 % safe management of excreta, attaining and sustaining the open defecation free status, and the use of secondary barriers
2. Promoting the use of safe, hygiene latrines and other sanitation facilities for men, women and children living in flood-affected areas
3. Persuading improved hygiene behaviours and polio awareness (The mass awareness campaigns will benefit the whole population of the Districts in general)

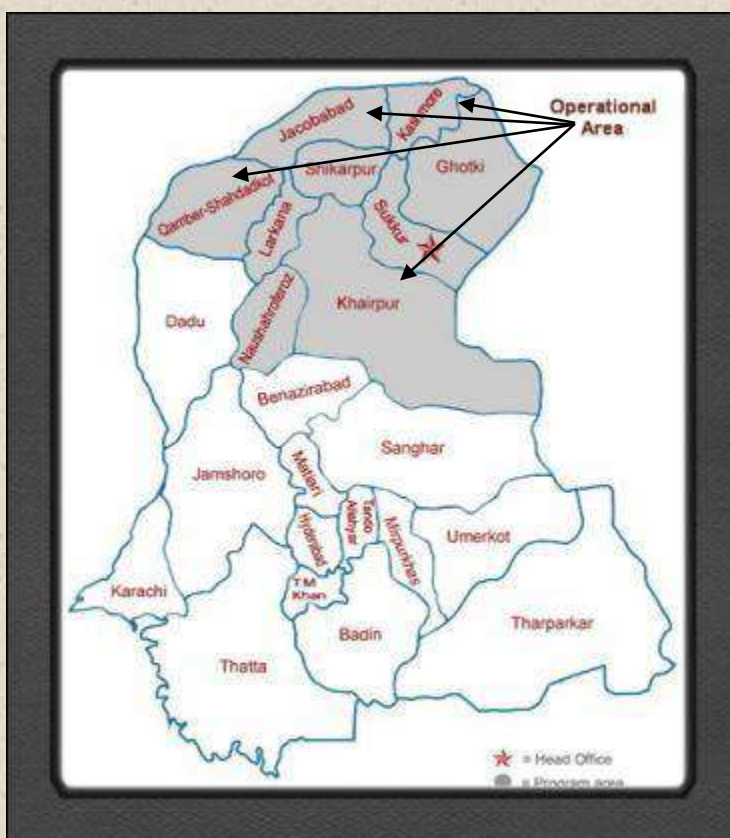
The proposed Program will be implemented by a consortium led by Plan Pakistan and will be supported by NRSP & SRSO through social mobilization in communities with PRA Participatory rural appraisal tools & KAP Knowledge Attitude and Practices.

Target Areas (Area Map)



Up-scaling rural sanitation project simultaneously initiated at District Jacobabad Kashmore, Khairpur & Qambar which comprising of 191 Taluka in districts.

District	Jacobabad	Kashmore	Khairpur	Qambar	Total
Union Council	36	45	45	45	191
Villages	286	357	357	357	1,358
Population	200,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	950,000
House Holds	28,571	35,714	35,714	35,714	135,713



2- PROGRESS TOWARDS OBJECTIVES/ RESULTS (THE PARTNERS WILL FOLLOW THEIR GANTT CHARTS AND PROVIDE NARRATIVES HIGHLIGHTING PROCESS).

- As of June, SRSO intervene in 4 flood affected & High polio risk districts of Sindh.
- 1582 villages & 142312HHs (39397 of Kandh Kot, 38092 of Qambar, 34456 of Khairpur, 30367 of Jacobabad) has been identified & mapped for hygiene promotion message delivery as ODF declaration.
- 437 CRPs has been identified, SRSO mandate to promote the Females as they have strong communication medium with their family as well as social network with vicinity cluster.



- **437 CRPs trained on PATS approach & Usage of IEC material for triggering.** 437 community resource persons CRPs with the segregation of 60% Females & 40% males has been identified & trained on PATS approach to lead the project. These CRPs are in continuous contact with social organizers and with the support and feedback of SO the CRP who is resident of the same targeted village and responsible for the nearby villages apply especially designed PRA tools to conduct:
 - ✓ Mapping of Targeted villages ,
 - ✓ Triggering with all steps i.e Social Mapping ,Transect Walk / Walk of shame, Calculation of Feces ,Flow Diagram, Calculation on Medical Expenses ,glass – water demo, possible Solution(latrine construction) and Community Action Plan (CAP)
 - ✓ hygiene sessions with community & school going children to attain the ODF status for the village.
 - ✓ Establishment of monitoring system as these CRPs had good social ties with other nearby village / clusters and always available in the community to promote the project, they found to be very much instrumental to achieve the target. During the report period non formal refresher are also conducted with the CRPs to enhance their capacities.
- These **437** CRPs also receive training on the proper usage of IEC material as well as IEC material in local language (Sindhi) delivered to communities as medium of information and displayed on visible locations in targeted villages.
- During the implementation of project activities the field teams comprises of Social organizer and concern CRP deliver health and hygiene messages to the targeted .9 million populations. Till date hygiene message reached at nearly **975681** targeted beneficiaries (male/female /boys /girls) and with incessant hammering the community will avoid from previous unhealthy hygiene practices.
- d. **Conducted the ToT of Govt Officials in Shahdad Kot, Kandh kot, Khairpur & Jacobabad to introduce the Objectives & methodology of hygiene & up scaling Rural sanitation through PRA tools with KAP & IEC techniques to mobilize the all segments of targeted community which leads to Open defecation Free environment with supportive hand of govt depts.**
- **During the current phase of the project, hygiene message reached to 975681 beneficiaries (male/female/boys/girls) to avoid from previous unhealthy practices through Village triggering on PATS in 1582 villages. 586** Hygiene sessions has been conducted in Schools by adopting the *Following steps for SLTS*:
 - ✓ Conduct Coordination meeting with concern education department.
 - ✓ Utilize already provided IEC Material in Sindhi language (Charts, brochures, posters, banners, catalogues)
 - ✓ Form WASH club at school level to conduct hygiene sessions and demonstrate the method of hand washing and promote personal hygiene practices among students (at each school level)
 - ✓ Build capacity of schools teachers (men and women) on hygiene promotion and other campaign materials,
 - ✓ Motivate school children to adopt hygienic behaviours and use latrine



- ✓ With effective triggering in 543 schools **51504** students received hygiene messages & **1,137** teaches were trained for Hygiene promotion messages.
- e. **Local Theatre play vital role for dissemination of desired message, in this connection 3 Theatre programme activities organized in District Shahdad Kot, Khairpur & Kandhkot.**
- f. **147 masons trained & used their skills in construction process of CLTS & SLTS as per the UNICEF & PATS approach.** These masons trained & use their skills in constructing latrines as per the UNICEF approach. It was the part of their training that they had to go in the targeted village and construct different types of safe, hygiene sanitation modules (Dry Pit and pour flush latrines). In each district under the supervision of field engineers all trainee Masons construct different types of latrines and in the construction process the village sanitation committee (VSC) and community members worked as volunteers for installation of Demo latrine. The main objective of the training was introducing various types of model low cost latrine with use of available local material which is acceptable to community especially women and children
- g. **Early recovery & rural sanitation consist on social mobilization methodology, for this purpose NRSP federate the 1582 village sanitation committee with capacity building to look after the tasks & resolve the local conflicts by their own.**
- h. **Children's play vital role to convey the message & attract with their innocence, so hygiene sessions has been conducted in 543 Schools with triggering of 51504 school kids & simultaneously 1137 school teacher trained on SLTS.**
- i. **It is observed that 40354 new latrines constructed after the triggering as change their habits.**
- j. **1582 villages have action plan for further prevention from ODF & make the cleanliness at all times.**
- k. **657 Demo latrines have been initiated /constructed (granted) as demonstration to attract the local community for further initiative.** Demo latrines of different designs (Dry Pit and pour flush latrines) have been constructed in the targeted area as demonstration to attract the local community for further initiative. The district field engineer along with trainee Masons construct different types of latrines and in the construction process the village sanitation committee (VSC) and community members worked as volunteers for installation of Demo latrine.
- l. **32 Entrepreneurs have been identified for establishing of sanitation.** Entrepreneurs and 8 Sanitation Marts district level have been identified and trained to facilitate the community in provision of construction/ sanitation material near to their villages.
- m. **8 Sanitation marts have been opened with track record of daily Sales.**
- n. **Strong social mobilization & proper triggering leads to attaining the ODF status of 1559 villages which are 99% achievement as per PCA target.**
- o. **ODF Declared villages of 1553 & 954,999 population mix which is 101% of targeted population as per PCA.**
- p. **531 Villages (949 PCA Target) have been verified by internal committee comprised on CRP, social organizer, District Manager and VSC.Govt officials, other NGO representative, neighboring villagers, Noble persons of village.**
- q. **Great achievement of quarter is the certification of 379 villages as certified ODF villages through external committee comprised on Govt officials, CRP, social organizer, other NGO**



representative, neighboring villagers, village notables despite the hectic schedule of Govt officials.

- r. To recognize and facilitate the wash facilities in schools the school reward and community schemes has been initiated in the target schools-communities and the construction work has been started in the target districts. The construction work is awarded to construction companies through duly tender process and the reputable construction companies started their awarded work in Jacobabad and Khairpur where as in Qambar and Kashmore the bids are in process and in coming days the contractor will start their activities.



Context:

1. As per GOS-VRP plan of early care & rehabilitation of flood affected victims by SRSO, district Kashmore, Jacobabad & Shikarpur badly affected due to break up of Tori embankment, crops were damaged, peoples & livestock were displaced, assets were sink down & financially people were strike down.
2. Revision of PC1 with several meetings & decided to shifting of UCBPRP budget with priority to 43 villages having criteria of greater than 200 HHs for maximum coverage of beneficiaries.
3. Target the beneficiaries on the grounds of vulnerable, poor & genuine flood affected victims with priority to females as participatory hands.
4. Besides the houses, working proposal of infrastructure development through sanitation schemes & improvement of hygiene & healthy environment.

Achievements:

1. To access the poor's & flood affected genuine beneficiaries, who lose their hopes but predefined Two Room House integrated with other aspects broken the circle of darkness & sprinkle the twinkle light.
2. 7003 beneficiary have been targeted & completed by June, 2012
3. 39 sanitation schemes have been completed.
4. As of June, 2012VRP addressed the 12178 beneficiaries HHs in GoS, Bakhtawar Yusra, IOM & Bahaal with housing & sanitation.
5. 640 CO Reformed with 221 VOs Mobilization.

S.No	Indicators	During 2011-12	Total as of June 2012
1	No. of Donors/Partners that we worked with.	6	6
2	No. of Projects Executed in reporting year.	4	4
3	Number of Households served/addressed.	204,027	204,027
4	Number of Community Organizations served/addressed.	-	640
5	Number of VOs & LSOs served/addressed.	2,040	2,261
6	Number of Widows benefitted with the programme activities.	-	-

Program development:

1. **Beneficiaries' selection** on the basis of settled in flood affected village, poor and willingness with ability & capability to construct the Two Room House with priority of females.
2. Multi step process for scrutinizing the genuine & needy beneficiaries with village assessment, analysis of beneficiaries, approval of village, dialogue with community, define the purpose to serve, formulate the beneficiaries listing, beneficiaries registration, define the responsibilities, technical guidelines for ease of construction, describing of good masonry practices, technical oversight on work progress till the finish.
3. SRSO prioritize the female ownership & participation in each segment with greeting of gender equality.
4. Technical trainings were provided on work at site with understanding of layouts, Room design & structure, good construction practices with sustainability & vulnerability criteria.
5. Ensure the **DRR (disaster risk reduction)** techniques of future risk mitigation, construction at high elevation places, 2.5ft height of DPC with cement masonry, plastering inside & outside of walls, ventilation installation for air crossing, Downspout is a conduit that carries water downward to the ground level.
6. Estimated life of a house is 10 year.

Challenges & Mitigation strategy during programme Implementation:

S.No	Challenges	Mitigation Strategy
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1	Faced of Social Conflicts during project implementation.	Mentoring & involvement of seniors to resolve through dialogues.
2	Go slow of progress due to Prices hike of material /Inflation.	Motivated through peer pressure & dialogue.
3	Skilled labor shortage	Trained the non skilled labor with attachment of skilled mason.
4	Law & order situation (especially in JCD & SRP), 8 Bikes snatched (1 KKT, 5 JCD & 2 From SRP).	Build up good relationship with local Community & early hours field activity. Lodge the claim for Insurance cover.
5	Intentionally stuck up of progress in some villages i.e Salar Marfani, Ghulam Hussain Jaffery	Closure after specific level of achievement
6	Rumors of upcoming flood stressed the beneficiaries leads to target shortfall	Motivated thorough social mobilization
7	Slow Funds transfer from Donors i.e bakhtawar	Continuously knocking

Positive Factors:

1. Strong internal monitoring.
2. Social conflicts resolution thorough CO/VO level.
3. Record validation & availability in any form.
4. Ownership in staff to own the programme.
5. Facilitation by top management to district level management for success of project.
6. Rigorous Govt visitors arrival.
7. Review of progress & Joint visit of UCBPRP TL , VRP TL & DM on weekly basis.
8. Take up the pending matters with HO-VRP on weekly Review Meeting.
9. Positive & constructive role play by external bodies especially supportive role of local administration, community participation in the whole work especially in sanitation work.

Programme Impact:

1. Re-hab & Livelihood of Flood Affected & genuine beneficiaries without discrimination. .
2. Shelter security & promise of GoS to provide the houses.
3. Uniformity of houses design ends the discrimination as well as unique identification of GoS- VRP houses.
4. Nature friendly, less expensive & equipped houses with expected life of more than 10 years.
5. Infrastructure (sanitation schemes) development (estimated 5 million per village) which badly damage in flood.
6. Capacity building & decision making of women to own the capital asset i.e house.
7. Re-Hab programme provides directly & indirectly the employment to local people.
8. Social mobilization & debate is the tool to resolve all conflicts but depend on both parties willingness. SRSO mobilizers' intentions to serve for the betterment of beneficiaries but all peoples are not same.



Case study-1

Dorri Khatoon, before flood she resided in mud shelter with her family of husband, her all Childs got married & separated with their families.

She expressed her feelings during flood with tear eyes, she describe that we faced lot of difficulties, when flood hit the village at dawn, we don't know that how to remedy with splash of water, my family move to Guddo barrage for saving of our lives, I bring just some cloths, my buffalo & a cow, other all belongings left at house which were damage due to wet land.

We spend four months on guddu barrage, after decreasing of water level in our village; we decided to revert back at homeland, where we found no existence of house due to furious water wipe out the physical existence of house structure.

Dorri Khatoon is the one of those women's who knows that how to fight with life barriers & she is determinant.

"I lost my house but flood not grab my hopes & dreams. I determine my destination & work out on my plan" she said! I have some saved money which spends on saving of family from starving, diseases & transportation.



I make contacts with relief NGOs for construction of shelter but no one granted the roof for my family, at one day I listened the announcement of Houses Granted by Government of Sindh through SRSO, an NGO who already working in my village & I already member of CO : Roshni. This is the opportunity leads to my dream becomes reality, so how can I missed, I registered for house & after registration, I arranged first construction money from my neighbors as interest loan & constructed the house by plinth, afterward SRSO granted money in installments, now I have furnished house to shelter my family from Ups & down.

I am happy & thankful to Allah for saving of our lives & converting destitute position with well off.

GoS-VRP is the project by SRSO which converts the gloomy lives of people with the smiley faces and gives strength towards bright Future.



Case Study-2

Village : Sardar khan Ghoto

U.C : Hussain Beli

Taluka : Ghotki

God gives a strength & sense of humour to human for doing their best, so one of the best practices of human being for reducing their health and hygiene issues that is washing of their hands. A people can wash your hands in a proper way, just poor knowledge exists but when education comes than it might be covered. A little child showing your daily practices by proper process hand washing.



Case Study-3

Step towards prestigious life:

- Nooran w/o Abdul Latif
- Zulekhan w/o Dhani Bux.

Nooran & Zulekhan both are cousin residing at village Qabil Mirbahar, U.C M.K.Ghoto Taluka Ghotki and District Ghotki. Both are belongs from poor family having family composition of 1 daughter, 1 son and 4 sons, 3 daughters respectively.

They explained their previous trend of their home & village surroundings that we were habitual to went in the bushes for excreta, our Childs habitual to do the practice at outside of home which looks very pity & unpleasant & harmful for the health of everyone but after the Hygiene message by SRSO, it comes to our knowledge that how much the importance of personal sanitation & avoid open defecation will prevent from the fatal ailments & deaths. Our peoples haven't idea that what are the causes of open



excreta & how can we dealt it, what are the optimal & low cost solutions? Now we realized that open environment excreta are the hazardous for environment & unintentionally we are the source of spreading the germination. So we decided that why not try to build a small & less expensive latrine to avoid bad act and reduce the venomous diseases, reduce our expenditure which are licking to expensive medicines. This is not the easy task because we are motivated but motivation required of our husbands, our husbands agreed with logic, ethical norms & consideration of Hygiene need for family.

Being as women we take initiative & successfully construct the simple latrines & now we are living with hygienic environment and quite happy that we avoid open excreta and our women are secure with in boundary and made good status in society, today we feel glade of our 1st good step towards change & make a role model with spreading the massage for society of keep clean & healthy environment for themselves & for future generations.



Case Study-4

Magic of Social Mobilization

Village : Sanjar lanjwani
U.C : Miran Pur
Taluka : Jacobabad

Mr.Mumtaz-SO mobilize the villagers regarding benefits of maintaining health and hygiene, adopting of precautions & prevention measures, hazardous of Malnutrition, pre mature births of underweight children health parameters for New mother and child ,so its obligatory to adopt hygienic practices likewise; to construct latrines for open defecation and usage of soap after use of latrine , before preparing of food.

QAIMUDDIN, understood the message and assured him to construct latrine within 6 days, he guide his family members to use soap. He is a poor man but he endures average 800 rupees medical expenditure per month-9600 rupees per year. His family's health and hygienic conditions were worsening day by day despite with medical treatment. His family practiced open defecation in the field and behind the home with improper disposal of solid wastes. All these factors triggered his family's health at the brink of morbidity due to viral and bacterial contamination in his home.



After 6 days ,S.O paid visit to follow up the area he contacted with QAIMUDDIN ,who has constructed pit latrine ,that costed 500 rupees .Now his family is using the latrine and soap therefore, his family has been secured against viral and bacterial contaminated disease i-e; diarrheal, scabies , hepatitis ,arthritis ,polio etc: his medical expenses have been curtailed now ,he and his family is living a very happy life. He will surely save 9600 rupees per year incurred on medical treatment due to unhygienic practices in his home. He is now thankful to SRSO, NRSP, Plan & UNICEF for motivating and inspiring.

He Save his family members life especially little descendants & siblings.





Determination Leads to Destination

Member of VSC determines the Cleanliness & Hygiene message from her house, she disperse the message of hygiene through cleaning of her house & vicinity first. She played role model for village women that nothing is impossible for Women.

Village Sher M.Ghoto-Ghotki

Picture Story



Little Leaders

Bakhtawar D/o Wali Mirani, a 3 ½ year old baby studied in class nursery, she spell bound me during the field visit with practically washed hands very well & follow the guide lines.

Village Aadho Mirbahar-Ghotki



God gives a strength & sense of humor to human for doing their best, so one of the best practices of human being for reducing their health and hygiene issues that is washing of their hands. A people can wash your hands in a proper way, just poor knowledge exists but when education comes than it might be covered. A little child showing your daily practices by proper process hand washing.

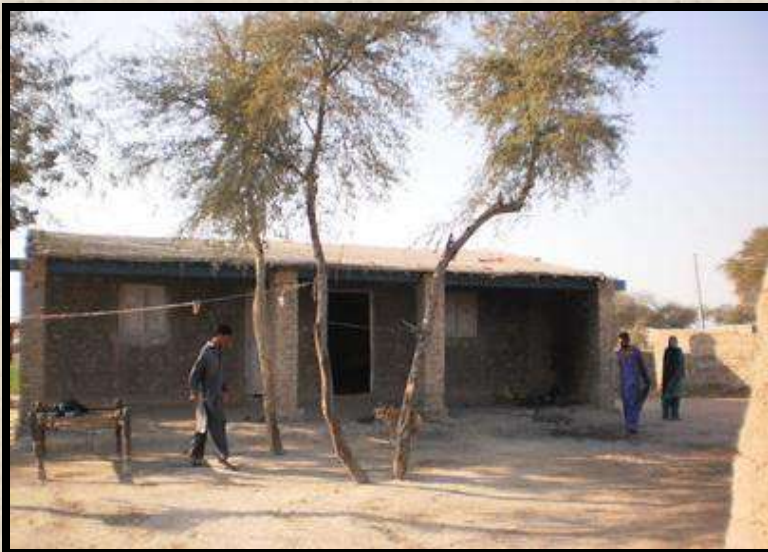


Initiative:

Every step of life, people make different things for their ease & comfort with utilization of either financial or human labor resources, Village Haji Machi inhabitants initiated the unique idea & built the washing facility by utilizing of local material on self help basis and proved that we are the one with aim to cover diseases which may be causes of health hazards.



Pictures of Houses





Pictures
of
Sanitation
schemes



Visitors Gallery



Mr. Husnain Kazmi Visited the RuSFAD-II & wetland site at Ghotki.



Chairman & BoD Visited the VRP Sites at Jacobabad





RSPN Visit



Madam Shirin Narejo



Honorable Chairman & Top officials Visit of Khuda Bux Khanbhro -JCD on 4th July-11



Mr.Jamal Shoro Visit of KKT, JCD & SRP on 23, 24 –Aug-11



Justice Zahid Alvi & Experts Visit of Khuda Bux Khanbhro -JCD on 28th -July -11



P & DD Officials Visit of District Shikarpur Villages





Mr. Sajid Jamal DCO-JCD visited the Village Allah Bux Brohi on Oct-6-11



RMEC-P&DD Team visited the Abdul Qadir Chachar, Shairalabad, Sayano Ogahi & Mark Bhayo-Kandh Kot on Oct-12-11



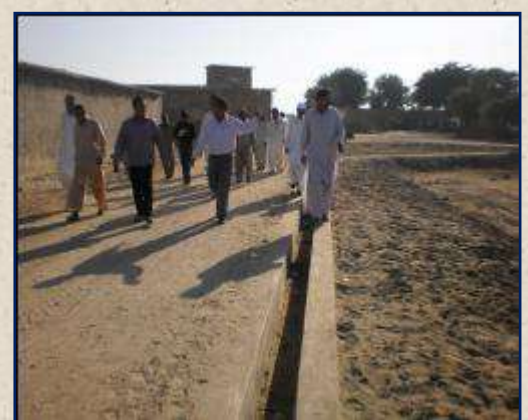
UNICEF Team visited the village Sherdil Mehar & Noor Lakahan-Ghotki on Oct-19-11



Mr. Islam ul haq- PM Wash- Plan visited the Abdul Karim Mazari, Imam Bux Khanbhro-Ghotki on Oct-26-11



Mr. Islam ul haq- PM Wash- Plan visited the Village Abdullah Lashari, Hazoor Bux Brohi-Jacobabad on Oct-27-11



Mr. Islam ul haq- PM Wash- Plan visited the VRP Village Nasar M. Brohi on Oct-27-11





Sept-2011

Monitoring
Evaluation Cell
P&DD Team Visit
of SRP



Earnst & Young (External
Auditor) Visit of SRP,
JCD & KKT



**P&DD
Officials Visit
KKT & SRP**



Honorable Chairman & Top officials Visit of Khuda
Bux Khanbhro -JCD on 4th July-11



Justice Zahid Alvi & Experts Visit of Khuda Bux
Khanbhro -JCD on 28th -July -11



Mr.Jamal Shoro Visit of KKT, JCD & SRP on 23, 24 –
Aug-11



CEO & COO Visit of KKT, JCD on 25, 28-Aug-11



Sindh Rural Support Organization

Page 44

Govt: of Sindh



Annexure

Features of a VRP house

- Two Rooms, each of Size – 16ft X 14ft
- Veranda – 7ft wide (with 03 Brick masonry Pillars)
- Plinth – 1ft above ground
- Covered Area – 808 sq. ft)
- Rich (cement/sand-1:4) mortar in brick masonry up to plinth, remaining masonry with mud mortar
- Plastering inside and grouting outside of room and veranda.
- Roof covered with local material (Girder, Bamboos, Trauha, Pattar & plastic Sheet).
- 02 Iron Doors & windows

Sample design (2 ROOM HOUSE)



Design (2 ROOM HOUSE)



VRP Process Flow:

1. Dialogue with female Community
2. Federation of CO & VO Members
3. Approval of House by H.O (SRSO)
4. TOP With female Community Organization
5. Work Initiation
 - a. Construction starts at Plinth Level
 - b. After Plinth Beneficiary will responsible to bear cost up-to Roof Level
 - c. Construction of Latrine
 - d. Installation of Hand Pumps
6. House completion & occupied
7. Verification of ongoing work on Houses
8. After completion of all planned houses in the village work will be initiated over the Brick Pavement and Sanitation



Process

Dialogue with community



Conflict Resolution



Lay out of Houses:

GoS approve the budget for VRP with specific criteria of Housing, Area measurement, Rooms construction with standard & uniform design by keeping in view to construct a Model Village, concentration is being given on the good design.

Initiation of Work:

Material cost expenditure (Cement, Bricks) up to Plinth level is being paid by GOS through bearer cheque of PKR

30,000, All Labor work and material cost at plinth level is the responsibility of concerned beneficiary. Importance is being given on the House as per criteria of SRSO as well SOPs defined. Sub-engineers and town planners are playing important role in the technical efforts and to meet the time line of the project.



Excavation and Plinth level of houses

During the excavation community is taking very aggressive involvement in the work for the completion of house



Cheque Distributions: After the completion of work up to plinth level as per the quality standard, Cheque of PKR 30,000 is disbursed among the Female Beneficiaries.

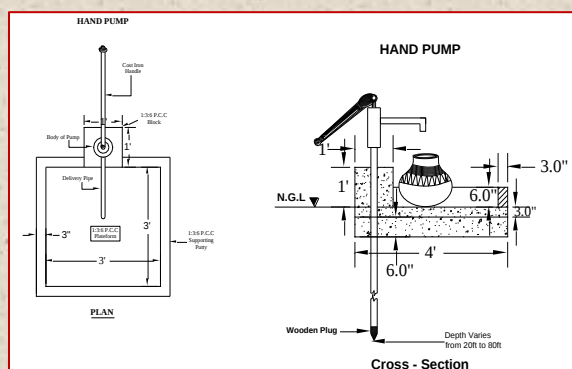
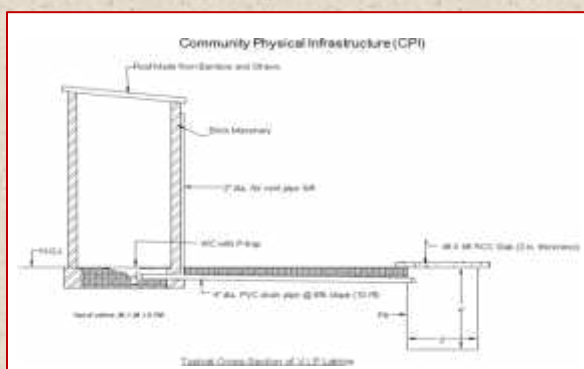
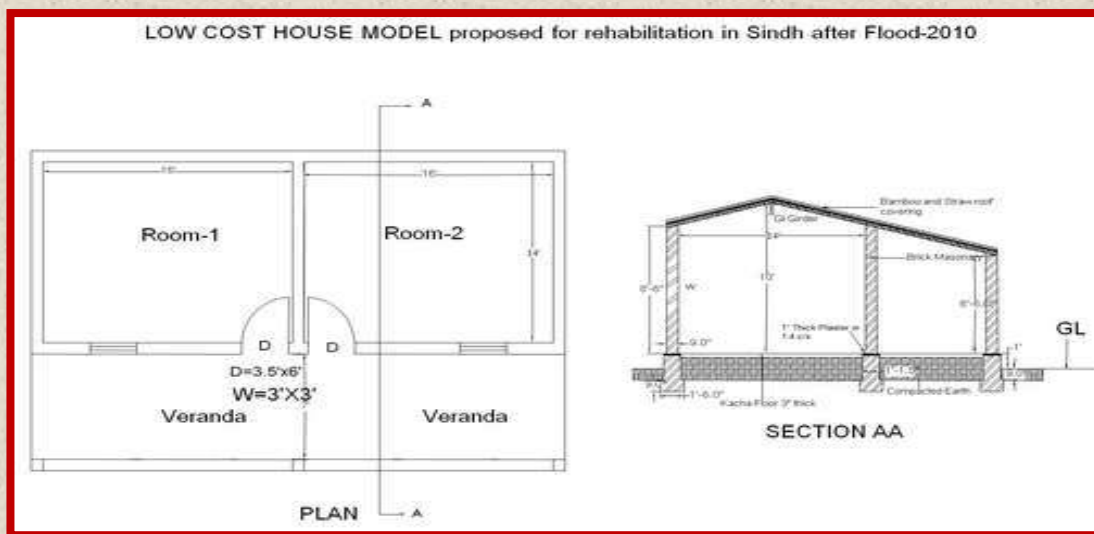


Latrines and Hand Pumps

As per the commitment of SRSO with Government of Sindh to provide the facility regarding sanitation, SRSO has outsourced by other donors to provide the Hand Pumps and Latrines to the same villages, simultaneously, SRSO is providing the hand pumps and latrines.



Diagram of GoS-VRP Two rooms house with latrine & drinking water hand pump.



PLANNED VILLAGES FOR REHABILITATION

District Kashmore @ Kandhkot

S.No:	District	Name of Taluka	Name of UC	Name of Village	Total No: of Houses	No: of Damaged Houses
1	Kashmore	KandKot	Haibat	Qayas Bhayio	243	205
2	Kashmore	KandKot	Haibat	Village Tori	230	230
3	Kashmore	KandKot	Dari	Markh Bhayio	250	230
4	Kashmore	KandKot	Malhir	Abdul Qadir Chachar	300	285
5	Kashmore	KandKot	Ghous Pur	Master Sayano Oghahi	300	260
6	Kashmore	Tangwani	DuniaPur	Hamzoo Oghahi	280	150
7	Kashmore	Tangwani	Karam Pur	Mehran Khan Bijarani	200	180
8	Kashmore	KandKot	Malhir	Noor Hassan Sabazoi	200	193
9	Kashmore	KandKot	Haibat	Shairalabad	273	238
10	Kashmore	Tangwani	DuniaPur	Khawand Bux Bahlkani	230	220
11	Kashmore	Tangwani	DuniaPur	Rasool Bux Bahlkani	150	140
11			Total		2,656	2,331

District Jacobabad

S.No:	District	Name of Taluka	Name of UC	Name of Village	Total No: of Houses	No: of Damaged Houses
1	Jacobabad	Garhi Khairo	Qadirpur	Khanan Dari	213	150
2	Jacobabad	Garhi Khairo	M.Pur Odho	Sheranpur	220	200
3	Jacobabad	Jacobabad	Dashti	Ahmed Mian Soomro (Part : 1)	255	210
4	Jacobabad	Jacobabad	Dashti	Laal Bux Bughio	205	170
5	Jacobabad	Jacobabad	Ahmedpur	Alipur	205	180
6	Jacobabad	Thull	Din Pur	Allah Rakhyo Colony	297	225
7	Jacobabad	Thull	Din Pur	Hasanabad	255	190
8	Jacobabad	Thull	Joungal	Joungal	275	105
9	Jacobabad	Thull	Ranjha Pur	Ranjhapur	218	210
10	Jacobabad	Thull	Joungal	Shaikh Mohd	210	160
11	Jacobabad	Thull	Mir Pur Buriro	Khuda Bux Khanbhro	260	213
12	Jacobabad	Thull	Thull 2	Mazari Wah	200	145
13	Jacobabad	Thull	Deenpur	Allah Bux Brohi	200	160
14	Jacobabad	Thull	Deenpur	Bangle Khan Khoso	300	230
15	Jacobabad	Thull	Toj	Mohammad Khan Banglani	300	210
16	Jacobabad	Jacobabad	UC-10 Ahmed Pur	Dodo Lashari	339	311
17	Jacobabad	Thull	Bachro	Haji Naseer Mohd Brohi	377	250
18	Jacobabad	Thull	Toj	Rajab ali Pahore	271	231
18			Total		4,600	3,550

District Shikarpur

S.No:	District	Name of Taluka	Name of UC	Name of Village	Total No: of Houses	No: of Damaged Houses
1	Shikarpur	Shikarpur	Jaggan	Pir Bux Bhand	200	200
2	Shikarpur	Shikarpur	Jaggan	Jaggan	300	160
3	Shikarpur	Shikarpur	Sultan Kot	Fattah Pur	220	140
4	Shikarpur	Shikarpur	Humayoon	Chodhayo Sadhayo	308	145
5	Shikarpur	Garhi Yasin	Bhambhiar	Salar Marfani	255	255
6	Shikarpur	Garhi Yasin	Bhambhiar	Ismail Sundrani	260	260
7	Shikarpur	Shikarpur	Bhambhiar	Ghulam Hussain Jaffery	220	200
8	Shikarpur	Khanpur	Pir Bux Shujrah	Tilo Pahore	200	200
9	Shikarpur	Khanpur	Dakho Garhi	Budho Buriro	228	200
10	Shikarpur	Khanpur	Mian sahab	Mangria wahi	225	210
11	Shikarpur	Lakhi	Wazeer Abad	Kundho Unar	200	180
12	Shikarpur	Lakhi	Wazeerabad	Sadullah Nappar	200	150
13	Shikarpur	Khanpur	Pir Bux Shujrah	Village Allah wadhayao Chachar	150	100
14	Shikarpur	Khanpur	Pir Bux Shujrah	Village Moro Mari	250	150
14			Total		3,216	2,550
43			Grand Total		10,472	8,431



WORK PLAN & TARGETS

S. No	Activity	Dec-10	Quarter-1			Q-1 (Total)	Quarter-II			Q-II (Total)	Total
			Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11		Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11		
Low Cost House											
1	Establishment of Unit										
2	Dialogue with Community (No: of Villages).	3	7	33	0	40	0	0	0	0	43
3	Lay out for Houses.	200	1,400	5,400	0	6,800	0	0	0	0	7,000
4	Construction work initiated	200	1,400	5,400	0	6,800	0	0	0	0	7,000
5	Work completed upto Plinth Level	200	1,400	5,400	0	6,800	0	0	0	0	7,000
6	Work completed upto Roof level	0	0	1,600	5,400	7,000	0	0	0	0	7,000
7	Roof material laid	0	0	1,600	5,400	7,000	0	0	0	0	7,000
8	Low Cost House Completed	0	0	1,600	5,400	7,000	0	0	0	0	7,000
Sanitation Schemes											
9	Survey of Schemes	1	3	39	0	42	0	0	0	0	43
10	Schemes Estimation	0	0	43	0	43	0	0	0	0	43
11	No: of Schemes initiated	0	1	22	20	43	0	0		0	43
12	No: of Schemes Completed	0	0	0	10	10	15	18	0	33	43





SRSO

Sindh Rural Support Organization

Village Rehabilitation Project

B-74, Hamdard Housing Society

Near Sarki House

Airport Road, Sukkur

Tel: 071-5632102

Fax: 071-5632102

