

**Participatory Integrated Development Society (PIDS)
Earth Quake Emergency Response**

Final Narrative Report

Project Name:	WASH Earthquake Emergency Response in North Western Balochistan
Project Location:	Villages Ahmadoon, Gogai, Tangai, Rodyaan and small surrounding villages, UC Kach, District Ziarat
Project Duration	Start date: 01 December 2008 – End date: 28 February 2009
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1. Background

The devastating earthquake on October 29, 2008 seriously affected the province of Balochistan. The official figures reflect that 166 people died and more than 370 received major and minor injuries. The unofficial figure shows more death toll and damages all over the three districts of Ziarat, Pishin and Harnai.

The picturesque valley of Ziarat farmed by majestic mountains was the epicenter of the 6.4 magnitude earthquake. The valley is renowned for its delicious fruits, fauna and vast Juniper forest. In district Ziarat alone 34,650 (McRAM survey November 2008) people were displaced and thousands of houses destroyed by the distressing tremors.

Among other requirements, one of the major immediate was the availability of water and sanitation services. Although, water and sanitation coverage in Ziarat was already at a deplorable position prior to the Earthquake, the remaining was severely affected after the incidence. Latrines in the rural areas were generally not common, only specific spots within

the household compounds are designated for women. The system can be termed as open pits. Men generally relied on open-defecation.

Surveys of the affected areas reflected that most of the water sources such as Springs, Karezes or tube wells were severely damaged, silted and/or have dried up because of the shift of faults underneath the crust. The water storage facilities were damaged by heavy continuous jolts of earthquake and were no long useable. The places that were being used as latrines or washing places were generally located inside or near houses that were damaged and inaccessible. Out of 28 villages surveyed by McRAM most reported that they are in urgent need of potable water and provision of sanitation facilities.

The provision of Sanitation facilities and hygiene education, therefore, were indicated as a priority so as to reduce the risk of water and sanitation related diseases and ensure the privacy and dignity of women.

PIDS, with the support of UNICEF, planed to continue its ongoing efforts to provide sanitation facilities and preparedness to the Earthquake affected populations in UC Kach, District Ziarat. In total, some 11,400 men, women and children (1,425 households) are expected to have directly benefited from the project. These WASH interventions provided safe drinking water, latrine coverage in line with SPHERE standards and hygiene awareness to target populations. WASH interventions were within the framework of the UNICEF core commitments for children (CCC) in emergency.

2. Project intervention

Overall purpose of the project was the provision of the WASH services to the earthquake affected communities of district Ziarat in UC Kach. The WASH interventions were focus to reduce and arrest the incidence of water and sanitation related diseases through the provision of safe drinking water to 11,400 individuals living in the spontaneous settlements. These interventions were planned to provide adequate sanitation coverage for 2,880 men, women and children and hygiene promotion activities to 11,400 men, women and children.

2.1 Need Assessments/identification of beneficiaries

In preparation of the project, PIDS conducted it initial assessment of the targeted area to identify the vulnerable families. PIDS assessment reflected immediate need of Food, Shelter and most importantly Water and Sanitation facilities. After the completion of the initial assessment PIDS teams conducting community and coordination meetings with various stakeholders in Ahmadoon Cluster, UC Kach. Three sub-clusters were formed by dividing Ahmadoon cluster into; Sub-cluster Ahmadoon, sub-cluster Gogai and sub-cluster Thangyan. In each sub-cluster committees were established for problem solving and recommendations. After the consultation and recommendation of these sub-cluster project intervention were initiated.

2.2 Key Assessment Findings by McRAM team

- 68,000 people affected by the devastating earthquake
- 34,630 individuals affected by the earthquake in Ziarat District
- 3,715 houses damages, (2,254 houses completely and 1,460 partially destroyed)
- 46% of the population defecate in open field
- More than 85% people leave Material in open that are used for cleansing

- Only 13.7% of the total population wash hands with soaps after defecation
- Only 9.8% of the population wash hands with soap before taking food
- Most of the water supply lines are broken. Water source is far away from the population in many cases, while some of the water sources are also damages or dried up. Availability of clean water in the affected villages is needed;
- Children are especially vulnerable to diseases such as diarrhea and cholera. A number of diseases have been reported by the inhabitants. Women have poor access to health facilities. Special arrangements for the prevention of diseases mention in the report should be made;
- Main immediate needs: food, potable water, NFIs and shelter
- Medicines and fuel for local health services and ambulances required

2.3 Project Objectives

The three main objectives of the interventions included; 1) provision of safe drinking water; 2) provision of sanitation facilities and 2) provision of trainings in safe health and hygiene practices.

Objective 1: To provide safe drinking water through water Tankering, chlorination of water, installation of water storage bladders of different capacities with communal stand posts and drainage facilities to be feed by PHED water tankers and/or rehabilitated water supply schemes to 11,400 (1,425 families).

Target Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries Served
11,400	12,560

Successfully implementing the program, PIDS provided 2,100 jerry cans, 2,000 plastic buckets, 500 nerox filters and 1,000 aqua tabs were distributed among the 12,560 affected population. Table 1 provides the summary of the WASH Non-Food Items (NFI) distributed per location. The project also assisted displaced communities and vulnerable beneficiaries with the distribution of potable water through 10 water bladders having the capacity of 1,500 liters. Implementation of the project has successfully concluded and achieved its goal by providing flood affected victims with NFIs (Non-Food Items) and potable water to meet their immediate needs.



NFIs Distribution

To fulfill the water needs, water bladders were installed according to the community requirement. During 1st month of the project 7 water bladders were installed in Ahmadoon followed by 2 more in second month and 1 in Kawas. These bladders were by Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) on daily basis. In some areas water bladders were filled through gravity flow where plastic pipe were provided for safe transfer of water from water source to bladder. In total 10 water bladders benefited approximately 600 individuals at 10 locations.



A girl fetching water from stand point



Weather protected water bladder

Water was supplemented by providing jerry cans and plastic buckets for the safe and hygienic movement. Each family was provided with 2 jerry cans and 1 plastic bucket for storage, drinking and hygiene purposes. During monitoring visits it was observed that these NFIs were heavily used in each household. For purification purposes, community was also provided with 500 nerox filters and 1,000 aqua tab tablets.

By the end of the project 12,560 people were able to access safe drinking water through provision of water bladders and NFIs.

Table No 1 provides the summary of the WASH Non-Food Items (NFI) distributed per location

Table No. 1: Summary of the WASH Non-Food Items (NFI) distributed per location

S No.	Sub-cluster/ Location	No. of Villages/ locations	Number H.H	Water Buckets	Jerry cans	Nerox Filter	Water Bladder
1	AHMEDOON	12	540	1,056	1,160	247	9
2	GOGAI	3	181	358	361	92	0
3	TANGYAN	6	276	586	579	161	0
4	KAWAS	1	25	0	0	0	1
TOTAL		22	1022	2,000	2,100	500	10

Objective 2: To provide appropriate sanitation facilities (latrines, bathing, hand washing spaces) by construction of (421) latrines and (150) bathing places for 2,880 individuals

Target Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries Served
2,880	3,780

In the implemented program, PIDS provided 421 latrines and 150 bathing places for the targeted community in the area. The provision of these temporary facilities was aimed to promote hygienic spaces for defecation and prevent the spread of diseases. These were also aimed to provide privacy to the women and ease to children. Activities will improve proper hygiene practices at the household level, thereby preventing the unnecessary spread of waterborne illnesses, infections, and other problems associated with poor personal, domestic, and environmental hygiene. Keeping the cultural context of the area, these facilities were provided to families residing in one compound even before the earthquake.

The initial target for the project was to construct 320 latrines and 150 washing spaces but the demand for more latrines and washing places emerged with time. PIDS especially ordered the latrine and washing places superstructure from Lahore. The bulk purchase and especial design saved enabled PIDS to save some money. To meet the need and demand of the communities PIDS ordered additional 101 superstructures and concrete slabs to provide relief to the people. For this purpose one month No-Cost Extension request was sent to UNICEF. After the acceptance the new expiry date for the project was February 28, 2009. PIDS successfully completed the extended target within the project period.

The model of the latrine and washing place superstructure was especially designed with the help UNICEF consultant. The structure was designed in “G Shape” to provide maximum privacy to women and children. The material of the structure was very tough to withstand harsh weather and strong winds blowing round the clock. The “G shape” proved to be very successful that is why the idea was replicated in other areas by other UNICEF Implementing Partners (IP).

Table No 2 provides the summary of Latrines and Washing spaces constructed per location.



Pit latrine with Water bucket



G Shape Pit latrine

Table No 2: summary of Latrines and Washing spaces constructed per location

S No.	Sub-cluster/ Location	No. of Villages/locations	Number H.H	Latrine	Washing places
1	AHMEDOON	12	540	224	149
2	GOGAI	3	181	77	0
3	TANGYAN	6	276	119	0
4	KAWAS	1	0	1	1
TOTAL		22	997	421	150

Objective 3: To sensitized and communicate proper messages on the risks associated with drinking contaminated water and unsafe hygiene practices through interpersonal communication (IPC) and interactive group sessions to 11,400 (1,425 families) community members

Target Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries Served
11,400	12,560

PIDS provided training and education sessions on Health and Hygiene in order to increase Earthquake affected population's skills in preventing the spread of communicable diseases and treating minor infections and injuries before they mushroom into serious medical problems. The training workshops helped in developing skills in of the targeted populations on ways to recognize and prevent communicable and non-communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, malaria and cholera. Activities proved to improve proper hygiene practices at the household level, thereby preventing the unnecessary spread of waterborne illnesses, infections, and other problems associated with poor personal, domestic, and environmental hygiene.



Hygiene sessions

To encourage behavior change, hygiene education sessions were coupled with standardized household reviews carried out by beneficiaries with the assistance of Community Mobilizers. At the end of the training a member from each family was provided with the 400 basic Health and Hygiene kit. Those women who were pregnant or had extended family members were also provided with 200 Family hygiene kits.



Hygiene sessions

PIDS provided 52 Health and Hygiene training sessions in the three sub-clusters. The main focus for these trainings was women and children. These trainings were held in individual household tents or households compounds where shelter was not available and if weather permitted. Two trainings were provided to Men to make them aware of the positive Health and Hygiene practices. Each session included 10 to 12 individuals and many children.

In the beginning of the project people were least interested in the training sessions as they thought these would not benefit them but just after few sessions women started showing interest as the learning was implemented. Women and children started to implement the knowledge they received from the training sessions. It was reported that after these sessions the number of waterborne illness relatively decreased. For sustainability of the project PIDS trained four female community activists, two in Ahmadoon and two in Rodgai Tangyan, in the Health and Hygiene practices, handed over the IEC material for further dissemination of the message. Table 3 provides the summary of the trainings provided per location.

Table 3: summary of the Health and Hygiene Training provided per location

S No.	Sub-cluster/ Location	No. of Villages/ locations	Number H.H	Hygiene sessions	Hygiene Kits	Family Hygiene Kits
1	AHMEDOON	12	540	224	347	
2	GOGAI	3	181	77	15	

3	TANGYAN	6	276	119	38	
4	KAWAS	1	0	1	0	
TOTAL		22	997	421	400	200

3. Implementation strategy

The key strategies were followed for effective and efficient implementation of the project includes community involvement/participation at all stages of the project. At all stages, it was ensured that excellent service delivery and cost effectiveness remain project's priority. Health and hygiene messages were communicated through proven IEC material. Experienced PIDS staff used Behavior Change Communication (BCC) and Inter Personal Communication (IPC) and locally/culturally appropriate technologies for mobilization of the community members through all implementation stages. In addition, PIDS made sure to enhance the capacities through meetings, group discussions and training session for gender mainstreaming and personal and community development. PIDS was a regular all coordination meetings to ensure government line departments and other humanitarian agencies are coordinated in through out the humanitarian response.

We observed their situation regarding Health and Hygiene. We found that most of their latrines and basic health units were destroyed due to the earthquake and having that in mind we went into their homes to assess which kind of strategy should be adopted keeping in mind their mental state which was in shock after the earthquake. We set our program strategy according to their state and would gather them together in a tent comprising of 10 – 12 women and children and then conduct the hygiene sessions.

4. Monitoring of the project

PIDS internal M&E manager who is under the direct supervision of the CEO regularly visited the project areas. Project activities were regularly monitored by the CEO and PIDS Program Manager. In addition, instructions and streamlining guidelines were also provided on spot by the UNICEF WESS and Monitoring staff.

Random checks were made to all distribution sites regularly and beneficiaries interviewed to evaluate the program and make changes. Adjustments through the program include the relocation of bladders (if required), preparing shelters for the bladders to protect from the sun and cold, construction of drainage near the bladder and engaging the communities to discourage loitering so women could collect the water more freely. Ongoing monitoring reports show that bladders are all being used regularly and that they filled by PHED tractor and by pipes from the water sources through gravity flow system.

PIDS M&E staff and Program Manager have also conducted random interviews with beneficiaries of the distributions in Ahmadoon, Gogai and Tangyaan evaluating the distributed items for usefulness and the fairness of the distribution. Overall, the Hygiene kits were extremely well received and found to be of a higher quality.

5. Case Study

Zahida is 26 years old and resides in Killi Saiz Khan. She has not gone to school but has learnt to live from the diversity of life. She is a housewife who takes care of her two children

and husband. Her children her little and have not yet started schooling. Her husband, Mohammad Abraham, works at his own small apple orchard. The earning from the orchard is not enough to rear his family, brothers and parents so Zahida has to contribute in the livelihood by making handicrafts.

After the earthquake, PIDS started health and hygiene sessions in Kill Saiz Khan. The trainings were aimed to make the women and children aware about self and environmental hygiene and its importance and benefit associated with safe and clean environment. Participants were also provided with family hygiene kits for their personal and family use.

Zahida, pregnant at that time, also attended this session and received family hygiene kit. During the session she learnt how to keep her self and environment clean and healthy. She frequently asked many different questions related to pregnancy and the safe methods of delivery. Inspired by the sessions, she brought her family kit, provided by PIDS, to the RHC Ahmadoon. When she was inquired about why she has brought the kit with her, she replied that the contact in the kit may be used for a safe and health delivery. She added that the items included in the kit will protect my child and me from germs and any contamination associated.

To her satisfaction, family kit's items where used during the delivery and she had a safe delivery. She is now at home enjoying her time with her new born baby.

Project Activities through photographs





Annex 01: Summary Report of the NFIs Distributed

S No.	Village	Name of Killi	Number H.H	Latrine	Washing places	N # of buckets	Jerry cans	Hygiene Kit	Nerox Filter	Water Bladders	
1	AHMEDOON	Killi Batto Khagai	131	52	28	253	270	82	68	2	
3		Killi Khwajal	14	7	6	37	41	11	7	1	
4		Killi Saez Khan	80	32	32	156	173	58	32		
5		Killi Petao Makhalzai	69	27	1	138	148	45	29	1	
6		Killi SurKach	33	13	13	69	65	16	17	1	
7		Killi Sairkai	61	27	23	98	127	39	27		
8		Killi Aghbarg	24	9	0	38	50	11	10	1	
9		Killi Petao Karo	10	7	1	25	31	2	7		
10		Killi Shamoza	35	12	11	79	78	30	12	1	
11		Killi Bala Chungi	83	35	34	159	177	50	35	1	
12		RHC colony Ahmedoon	0	3	0	4	0	3	3	1	
			11	540	224	149	1,056	1,160	347	247	9
1	GOGAI	Killi Shin Kach	61	27	0	111	122	15	28		
2		Killi Sarkian	38	17	0	82	76	0	21		
3		Killi Sara Kala	82	33	0	165	163	0	43		
			3	181	77	0	358	361	15	92	0
1	TANGYAN	Killi Sakhobai	53	23	0	118	109	0	32		
2		Killi Sarmakhsai	71	32	0	156	159	29	40		
3		Asad Tangai	49	20	0	101	99	0	29		
4		Pasta Tangai	18	8	0	37	38	9	10		
5		Killi Baran Roudgi	37	15	0	75	78	0	22		
6		Manan Tangai	48	21	0	99	96	0	28		
			6	276	119	0	586	579	38	161	0
1	KAWAS	WPF Camp	20	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	
			1	20	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL			21	1,017	421	150	2,000	2,100	400	500	10