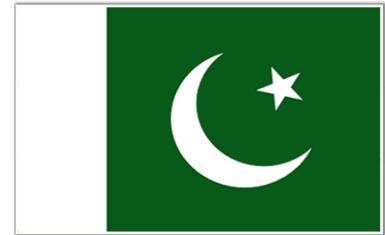


USAID
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BAHAAL

EMERGENCY RELIEF & EARLY RECOVERY FOR THE
FLOOD AFFECTEES ACROSS PAKISTAN

2010-2011

SARHAD RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME (SRSP)



Written and Edited by

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Introduction: SRSP

After the success of Livelihood centered "Rural Support Programme" (RSP) Approach to rural development in the northern mountain regions of Pakistan in the eighties, enlightened individuals in the government of North West Frontier Province (NWFP) members of the civil society and academia had joined with an international donor agency to establish a non-government/non-profit organization called SRSC in 1989 to replicate the model in NWFP. Subsequently renamed Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP) and registered under company's ordinance 1984, SRSP is the largest non-profit/non-government organization of NWFP. It has pro-actively promoted people-centered development by improving livelihoods of poor and vulnerable communities, while maintaining the special focus on women, playing a leading role in supporting poverty reduction in NWFP over the past two decades. SRSP has also been entrusted with the task of extending the working of RSP to FATA region.

SRSP has a three tier organizational structure that includes its Head Office, Regional offices and Field Units. In addition, separate project management units/offices are also established to run various projects under the program. The Head Office, based in Peshawar, provides with the leadership role and is responsible for quality assurance, resource mobilization, donor liaison and technical supervision for the field activities of the program. At the field level, the program is run and managed by six regional teams based in Peshawar, Kohat, Abbotabad, Mansehra, Shangla and Chitral. Each regional team supervises a number of districts. The program operates on the principle of subsidiary where regions enjoy autonomy to make decisions at the local level. To ensure that planning is reflective of community needs, the regional and field teams conduct in-depth dialogues/diagnostic surveys in program areas resulting in preparation of community/village/union council micro-development plans. All the development inputs received by the men or women community members are need and opportunity driven, communicated through organized forums at the community, village and union council level. The organization has a proven track record in planning, implementation, management, steering, monitoring and evaluation of community development, improvement in physical infrastructure, microfinance, human resource development and gender awareness and mainstreaming in rural areas of NWFP. SRSP comprises of over 1000 professional/support staff members but its scope extends far beyond, encompassing an extensive network of partner organizations and former staff members across the development landscape of Pakistan.

Bahaal Project:

Need:

At the end of July, heavy rains triggered both flash floods and riverine floods in several parts of Pakistan, resulting in loss of life, widespread displacement and damage. The floods in Pakistan have affected more than 20 million people (more than 10 per cent of the total population). Devastating communities throughout the country, in an area of at least 160,000 square kilometers— the floods killed more than

1,700 people, and damaged or destroyed nearly 1.9 million homes¹. The scale of the devastation in Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) led to Maurizio Giuliano, a spokesman for the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) concluding that this natural disaster was worse than the tsunami, the 2005 Pakistan earthquake and the Haiti earthquake combined. While the international community has pledged support to the flood affectees, the OCHA report claims that funding shortfalls continue to limit the ability of humanitarian agencies to provide emergency relief and early recovery assistance in key sectors.

Objective:

To respond to the emergency relief and early recovery needs of the flood affected people across the Pakistan the USAID-OFDA granted a project titled “*Bahaal*-Emergency Relief and Early Recovery Project (RERP)”. This project will provide 75,144 households affected by the floods in Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with emergency relief and early recovery interventions through agricultural inputs, animal feed supplement for livestock, emergency shelter and WASH services. This will aid the flood affected population in both meeting their immediate needs and staging an early recovery. The Rural Support Programs Network (RSPN) will implement the *Bahaal* Project activities in partnership with its partner RSPs i.e. Balochistan Rural Support Program (BRSP), National Rural Support Program, Punjab Rural Support Program, Sindh Graduates Association (SGA), Sindh Rural Support Program (SRSO), and Sarhad Rural Support Program (SRSP). The total project cost is USD \$8,234,208 and the duration is 8 months and 15 days (7 months and 15 days months implementation and 1 month project closing).

Goal:

The goal of the Bahaal Project was to support flood-affected households in rebuilding their lives and livelihoods through responding to their emergency needs of shelter, hygiene and health, and early recovery needs of agricultural inputs and sustaining livestock. Moreover, the project also focused on rehabilitation of the flood affected families through provision of one room shelters.

Agriculture and Food Security

Targeted households recover agriculture-based livelihoods and food security. This will be achieved through provision of agricultural-input and livestock. A total of 1016 households leading to a population of 8,128 are provided with Agri-input packages (Wheat seed, Urea and DAP);

Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health (WASH)

Targeted households have immediate have access to potable water and a healthy environment through provision of hygiene kits, Health & hygiene awareness sessions. A total of 1016 households leading to a population of 8128 are provided with Hygiene kits and conducted Health and Hygiene sessions. A total of 5 DWSS schemes are rehabilitated benefiting 1038 HH in the targeted union councils.

¹ OCHA Pakistan up-date September 17, 2010:
<http://ochaonline.un.org/OCHAHome/WhereWeWork/Pakistan/tabid/6844/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

Shelter

Targeted households have immediate access to shelter. This was achieved through provision of shelter kits (one room transitional shelter) to the flood affected households. A total of 400 households leading to a population of 2,632 are provided with Transitional shelters protecting them against harsh weathers.

Section 1:

Activities:

SRSP was entitled with the delivery of 3 components of the Bahaal Project in the two aforementioned districts and it was able to complete all the project related activities on time. In the section that follows, SRSP's achievements with regards to the project and the challenges it faced during the course of this project have been mentioned; these challenges highlight the harshness of the situation on ground and how tirelessly the SRSP staff has worked in achieving project objectives without any major delays.

The following table highlights 3 components of the Bahaal Project that SRSP was given the responsibility to deliver in the Districts of Shangla and Dir. The table also gives information about the items and targets associated with each component.

Table 1.0

S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target H.H	Beneficiary HH	% Achvt
1	Agriculture and food Security						
	a. Agricultural inputs						
	DAP	50kg bag	1	2,032	2,032	2,032	100%
	Urea	50kg bag	2	4,064	2,032	2,032	100%
	Seed	40kg bag	1	2,032	2,032	2,032	100%
	Cash	Rs. 2000	2,000	4,064,000	2,032	2,032	100%
	b. Animal Feed Supplement	37kg bag	2	4,064	2,032	2,032	100%
2	WASH						
	a. Water Kits						
	Jerry Can	Number	1	2,032	2,032	2,054	101%
	WPT	Number	200	406,400	2,032	2,054	101%
	b. Hygiene Kits	Number	1	2,032	2,032	2,032	100%
	c. Water Schemes	Number	6	1,323	6	1,323	100%
			Target CRPs	Contracted	Trained	Beneficiary HHs	% Achvt
	d. CRPs	Number	60	60	60	13,583	102%
S.#	Activity		Target	Target H.H	Approved		
3	Transitional shelter	Number	400	2,632	400		100%

a) Agricultural Inputs and Food Security:

Agricultural inputs and animal feed supplements were in severe shortage after the floods as the most of these supplies were either washed away or rendered useless due to flood and rain water. People had not only lost their homes and belongings but also these very important materials that provide the

people living in this region with a means of livelihood. Thus, with all these resources lost it was important that any project that was initiated covered for the loss of food security of the people. The Bahaal Project did exactly that. The table below shows the different components of the aforementioned activity.

Table 1.1

Sector:	Agriculture and Food Security
Objective:	Targeted households recover agriculture-based livelihoods and food security
Dollar Amount Requested:	227,024
Number of Beneficiaries Targeted:	2,032
Number of IDP Beneficiaries Targeted:	2,032
Geographic Area (s):	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Shangla, Dir Upper
Key word (s):	Returnees, Cash distribution
Sub-Sector:	Seed Systems and Agricultural Inputs
Indicator (A):	(Projected) increase in number of months of food self-sufficiency due to distributed seed systems/agricultural input for beneficiary families
Indicator (B):	Number of people benefiting from seed systems/agricultural input Activities
Sub-Sector:	Livestock
Indicator (A):	Number of animals benefiting from or affected by livestock activities
Indicator (B):	Number of people benefiting from livestock activities

b) WASH:

The WASH section of the Bahaal Project consisted of three different components. It included Hygiene kits, rehabilitation of water supply schemes and hygiene education. All these components aimed to tackle the hygiene problem from different angles and aimed to improve the WASH related conditions in the region.

These different components of WASH provided by SRSP through the Bahaal Project in Districts Dir and Shangla comprised of a short initiative that dealt with the root of the hygiene problem in the area. The floods and landslides resulting from persistent rain had not only ravaged homes, but also damaged local infrastructure and road networks. This resulted in limiting accessibility of the locals to the markets and also the accessibility of suppliers to these local markets. Therefore, destroyed houses coupled with no supplies of hygiene related material, the people of the region were in a dire state. Waterborne infections and diseases had become common especially in women and children and this was a problem that needed to be tackled sooner than later.

Table 1.2

Sector:	WASH
Objective:	Targeted households have immediate access to potable water and a healthy environment
Dollar Amount Requested:	90,380
Number of Beneficiaries Targeted:	2,032
Number of IDP Beneficiaries Targeted:	
Geographic Area (s)	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Shangla, Dir Upper
Key word (s):	Returnees, Infrastructure rehabilitation
Sub-Sector:	Water
Indicator (A): Water Supply schemes	Number and percentage of targeted households having access to water
Sub-sector	Hygiene Promotion
Indicator (A): Hygiene Kit	Number and percentage of targeted households having hygiene kits
Indicator (B): WPTs and Bucket	Number and percentage of targeted households having WPTs and bucket
Sub-sector	Hygiene Education
Indicator (A): Hygiene Education	Number and percent of targeted households receiving hygiene kits receive hygiene education.

c) Transitional Shelter:

SRSP was assigned the responsibility of providing 400 one room shelters to flood affected families in the Districts of Shangla and Dir. In this component, SRSP handed out a cash grant of Rs. 40,000 in three installments to each of the 400 beneficiary households. These households were told that as long they fulfilled the minimum requirements (which included covered area of at least 260 sq ft, plinth level of 2ft, one door, 2 windows and 2 ventilators) they could make this shelter according to their own liking. The households were handed out installments on work done basis and once they had completed their shelters, they were handed out their final installments along with completion certificates and name plates.

Table 1.3

Sector:	Shelter and Settlements
Objective:	Targeted households have immediate access to shelter
Dollar Amount Requested:	188,235
Number of households targeted:	400
Number of Beneficiaries Targeted:	2,631
Number of IDP Beneficiaries Targeted:	2,631
Geographic Area (s):	KPK: Shangla, Dir Upper,
Key words (s):	Internally displace persons (IDPs), Protection mainstreaming
Sub-Sector:	Transitional Shelter (one room)
Indicator (A): Transitional shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households receiving transitional shelter, pursuant to Sphere standards and FOG guidelines • Percent of total affected population receiving Transitional shelter assistance • Total USD amount and percent of approved project budget for transitional one room shelter spent in the affected local economy
Dollar Amount Requested:	188,235

Number of household targeted	400
Number of beneficiaries targeted	2,631
Number of IDP Beneficiaries Targeted:	2,631
Geographic Area for Transitional Shelter	KPK: Shangla, Dir Upper,
Key words (s):	Protection Mainstreaming

Implementation Process:

Compared to the scale of damage caused by the floods and the number of beneficiaries that the Bahaal Project intended to cover was not huge. Still the coverage in the area was quite decent given that the project was being implemented in 14 other districts as well. What came as a major challenge was the strategy that SRSP had to come up with in order to implement the project in the area. This was because the affected were many and the project aimed to serve a small proportion of the affected. Therefore, SRSP embarked on developing different assessment strategies for each activity which would not only help SRSP in helping the neediest but also help those who would be able to get any assistance to understand why they didn't get it.

a) Beneficiary selection Criteria for Agriculture & Food Security:

- Only those farmers were selected who had lost their crops (seasonal production) and Grain/seed stocks;
- Only areas that were silted/eroded due to recent flood were selected;
- Only farmers who had a maximum land holding of 10 hectares damaged by floods were selected;
- High priority was given to extremely poor farmers affected by recent floods and rains.

b) Beneficiary Selection Criteria for Animal Feed Supplement:

- Poor families affected by flood that had at least one livestock with no animal feed were selected
- Poor families who had lost their homes due to floods and still possessed livestock were selected
- Priority was given to vulnerable households i.e. women headed HH, chronic poor, disable etc

c) Beneficiary Selection Criteria for WASH:

- Poor families affected by waterborne diseases were selected
- Flood affected families with poor hygiene condition were chosen
- Poor families that had little or no access to sanitation facilities were selected
- Communities that had their DWSS damaged by floods were considered
- Priority like in all others components was given to the vulnerable i.e women headed HH, chronic poor, disable etc.

d) Beneficiary Selection Criteria for Transitional Shelter:

- Poor families whose house had completely been destroyed by the floods were selected
- Deprived families who could not rebuild their houses were selected
- Families that were taking refuge in camps or at the relatives' house were chosen
- While assessment priority was given to the vulnerable i.e. women headed households, widows, chronic poor, disabled et cetera

Assessment Strategy

The project Social Organizer and NRM officer visited the targeted union councils and carried out assessment of beneficiaries on the aforementioned criteria. Families who met the criteria were identified as beneficiaries and tokens were assigned to them. Item packages were provided to Dir Upper and Shangla offices through SRSP's head office in Peshawar. A comprehensive distribution plan was finalized and the chosen beneficiaries were informed of the date of distribution and the venue. On the distribution day only those individuals were considered who had with them tokens issued by SRSP. These beneficiaries were asked to bring along with them their CNIC to the distribution sites so that their tokens could be verified.



Upper Dir: Assessment of Beneficiaries

Distribution Process

The distribution process for different items was carried out in ways that were most convenient for the beneficiaries. It was ensured that the distribution points are setup as close to the village of the beneficiaries as possible because the region's mountainous terrain makes it hard for the beneficiaries to carry the items back to their homes. The distribution processes were conducted in a highly transparent fashion. The beneficiaries had to come to the distribution points along with their tokens and identity cards which were checked and verified by SRSP's staff. Only after verification were the beneficiaries allowed to take their items with them. Once the items were handed out acknowledgement slips were given to the beneficiaries on which thumb impressions of the beneficiaries were taken.

Section 2:

Target Areas:

The two districts of Dir and Shangla that cover a total area of 5285 sq km cumulatively constitute as one of the most severely flood affected areas. Each districts consists of 2 Tehsils and 28 Union Councils. Of these 28 UCs on each of the two districts the Bahaal Project was implemented by SRSP in 8 UCs in Dir and 3 UCs in Shangla. In Dir the 8 UCs chosen as target areas for the Bahaal Project were Qulandai, Pashta, Akhgram, Palam, Barikot, Kalkot, Patrak and Guldai. Similarly the target UCs for Shangla were Butial, Kuz Kana and Pir Kana.

Achievements:

In spite of all hindrances that were during the course of the project in terms of damaged roads, harsh weather conditions and landslides, SRSP not only stood up to the task of providing relief and recovery to the people of Districts Shangla and Dir, but also delivered handsomely in this regard. SRSP commenced work on the Bahaal Project in late October and was able to complete all project activities in each of the two districts of Dir and Shangla by 15th July 2011. The details of each activity with relevant tables are discussed at length in the under the following headings.

a) Agricultural Inputs and Food Security:

i. Agricultural Inputs:

In districts of Dir and Shangla the following agricultural items were handed out to a total of 2032 beneficiaries. The agricultural inputs included in the list comprised of 3 items and a cash grant. The items included wheat seed, urea and DAP. With these items each beneficiary was to be given a cash grant of Rs 2,000. The following table shows the quantities of each agricultural input that a single beneficiary received.

Table 2.0

Items	Units
Agri Input	1 Acr/HH
DAP	50 Kgs/HH
Urea	100 Kgs/HH
Wheat Seed	40 Kgs
Cash Grant	Rs 2,000/HH for land preparation

In Dir, agricultural inputs were handed out 1016 beneficiaries in eight Union Councils. These UCs comprised of Qulandai, Pashta, Akhgram, Palam, Barikot, Kalkot, Patrak and Guldai. In each UC, different beneficiaries selected on the abovementioned selection criterion were delivered agricultural items and cash grants. Similarly, in Shangla the 1016 beneficiaries were divided among three flood affected UCs. These included Pir Khana, Butial and Kuz Kana. The following table shows the number of households of districts Dir and Shangla that were chosen by SRSP in each UC as beneficiaries of the agricultural inputs.

Table 2.1

Agriculture Inputs			
Shangla			
S.No	UC	Target	Achieved
1	Pir Khan	463	463
2	Butial	257	257
3	Kuz Kana	296	296
	Total	1016	1016
Dir			
S.No	UC	Target	Achieved
1	Qulandi	120	120
2	Pashta	120	120
3	Akhgram	120	120
4	Palam	126	126
5	Barikot	135	135
6	Kalkot	130	130
7	Patrak	130	130
8	Guldai	135	135
	Total	1016	1016

ii. Animal Feed Supplement:

75 kgs of animal feed supplement was handed out to each of the 2032 beneficiaries in the districts of Dir and Shangla. As distances between villages in these areas are vast, the beneficiaries in some cases were also provided with transportation facility from the distribution points. The UC wise distribution of animal feed supplement in the district of Dir and Shangla are illustrated in the table below:

Table 2.2

Animal Feed			
Shangla			
S.No	UC	Target	Achieved
1	Pir Khan	450	450
2	Butial	236	236
3	Kuz Kana	330	330
	Total	1016	1016
Dir			
S.No	UC	Target	Achieved
1	Qulandi	120	120
2	Pashta	120	120
3	Akhgram	120	120
4	Palam	126	126
5	Barikot	135	135
6	Kalkot	130	130
7	Patrak	130	130
8	Guldai	135	135
	Total	1016	1016

iii. Outcome:

It was witnessed that the Agricultural Inputs and Animal feed supplements played a vital role in assisting the beneficiaries during their flood recovery period. The agricultural inputs were provided to these beneficiaries at a time when they were running very low on resources and needed support that could help them get back on their feet. The agricultural inputs provided the kind of impetus that these beneficiaries were looking for. As a result of this support they were able to grow wheat on their lands which not only provided the malnourished children with a much needed food supply but also made the beneficiaries self sufficient and gave them hope for the future. Families in this region rely heavily on livestock for milk and their livestock accounts for as one of their most important asset. Thus, the importance of livestock in their life is immense. The floods not only resulted in loss of livestock but also its food. Therefore, it was imperative for them to be provided with vanda in time which they could then use to feed the remainder of the livestock. This animal food supplement was not only very useful in improving the health of the livestock but it also improved both the quantity and quality of milk that the livestock produced.

Upper Dir: Agri-input distribution



Shangla: Wheat crop and harvest





Shangla: Vanda beneficiaries at Village Kerai and Seedano Chelai



Upper Dir: Liaquat Ali Khan with his bag of Vanda.

b) WASH:

i. Hygiene Kits:

In the two districts of Dir and Shangla 2,032 households in total benefitted from the hygiene kits. These hygiene kits consisted of various items that dealt with various aspects of hygiene. A single hygiene kit comprised of the following items:

Table 3.0

Hygiene Kit		
1	Antibacterial Soap	4
2	Tooth Paste	2
3	Tooth Brush	6
4	Detergent Soap	2 pack (1 kg)
5	Dish Washing Soap	3
6	Towels	2
7	Comb	2
8	Dettol Bottle	2
9	Tissue Papers	2
10	Bucket with Lid and Jug	1
11	Sanitary Cloth/pads/cotton wool	2 (Packets)

This comprehensive and well thought-out hygiene kit was given to 2032 beneficiaries in districts of Dir and Shangla cumulatively. The hygiene conditions in these areas had worsened off considerably due to the floods. Water-related skin infections and other diseases had become quite common in the area which required immediate attention of the local authorities and organizations. SRSP through the Bahaal Project distributed the hygiene kits to not only undo some of the damage that has already been caused by the floods but also prevent the problem from escalating further. The Union Council wise distribution of hygiene kits in each of the two districts is shown in the table below.

Table 3.1

Hygiene Kits			
District: Shangla			
S.No	UC	Target	Achieved
1	Pir Khan	353	353
2	Butial	338	338
3	Kuz Kana	334	334
	Total	1016	1016
District: Dir			

S.No	UC	Target	Achieved
1	Qulandi	120	120
2	Pashta	120	120
3	Akhgram	120	120
4	Palam	126	126
5	Barikot	135	135
6	Kalkot	130	130
7	Patrak	130	130
8	Gualdai	135	135
	Total	1016	1016

ii. Water Purification Tablets and Bucket:

As many as 2,032 beneficiaries received water purification tablets and buckets from SRSP in the districts of Dir and Shangla through the Bahaal project. Like other items in the WASH category there were 1016 recipients of WPTs and buckets in each of the two districts. Each beneficiary received 200 water purification tablets and a bucket through this package. In the table that follows, UC wise distribution data of beneficiaries in the two districts is given.

Table 3.2

Hygiene Kits			
District: Shangla			
S.No	UC	Target	Achieved
1	Pir Khan	431	431
2	Butial	250	250
3	Kuz Kana	334	334
	Total	1016	1016
District: Dir			
S.No	UC	Target	Achieved
1	Qulandi	120	120
2	Pashta	120	120
3	Akhgram	120	120
4	Palam	126	126
5	Barikot	135	135
6	Kalkot	130	130
7	Patrak	130	130
8	Gualdai	135	135
	Total	1016	1016

iii. Hygiene Sessions:

Hygiene sessions were conducted in each of two districts by Community Resource Persons to provide health and hygiene training to locals. The SO and FSO who later trained CRPs in the respective areas received training in a workshop conducted by RSPN in Islamabad. These SOs and FSOs later trained a total of 30 CRPs in each of the two districts to deliver health and hygiene sessions to the locals. The number of individuals benefitting from these sessions was 6,700 in Dir and 6,883 in Shangla. In these hygiene sessions charts in local languages bearing cleaning methods and other useful details were provided to the CRPs. The table below shows targets and achievements of the two districts in terms of CRPs and beneficiaries trained.

Table 3.4

S.No	District	Hygiene Sessions			
		Trained CRP Target	Trained CRP Achieved	Beneficiary Targeted	Beneficiary Achieved
1	Dir	30	30	6,685	6,700
2	Shangla	30	30	6,685	6,883

iv. Drinking Water Supply Scheme:

The region's terrain is predominantly mountainous and therefore, the residents of the area do not depend on hand pumps for water. Rivers, streams, man-made canals and other water schemes are the main sources from which individuals in the region fulfill their water needs. Many of the drinking water schemes in the area had been damaged by the floods and needed repairing. Therefore, through this Bahaal Project, SRSP rehabilitated 5 of these DWSS schemes in District Dir serving a total of 1,038 beneficiaries. Similarly, in Shangla rehabilitated one DWSS scheme which provided drinking water to 285 beneficiaries. The table below shows the targets and achievements of districts Dir and Shangla with regards to rehabilitation of DWSS:

Table 3.5

S.No	District	DWSS	
		DWSS Target	DWSS Achieved
1	Dir	5	5
2	Shangla	1	1

The following table shows villages along with their UCs and Cost in the District of Dir that received SRSP assistance for rehabilitation of DWSS schemes.

Table 3.6

S.No	District	Tehsil	U/C	Village	Nature of CPI	Beneficiaries H/H	Approximate Cost
1	Upper Dir	Kalkot	Patrak	Lamotai	DWSS(Rehab)	225	164,500
2	Upper Dir	Upper Dir	Palam	Sumkot	DWSS(Rehab)	170	136,700
3	Upper Dir	Upper Dir	Palam	Barkand	DWSS(Rehab)	175	144,400
4	Upper Dir	Warai	Pashta	Mathrora	DWSS(Rehab)	243	201,800
5	Upper Dir	Kalkot	Patrak	Jetkot	DWSS(Rehab)	225	165,000

Table 3.7

S.No	District	Tehsil	U/C	Village	Nature of CPI	Beneficiaries H/H	Approximate Cost
1	Shangla	Kalkot	Pir Kana	Lodhar	DWSS(Rehab)	285	8,012,000

WASH Outcome:

Each specific component of the WASH category had its own specific purpose but was also correlated with the other components. Hygiene sessions not only helped the locals in coping with the poor health situation arising due to floods but also made them more aware of general hygiene issues. Provision of charts in local language not only assisted the CRPs in the delivery of their sessions but also made the sittings more comprehensive and made them easier to grasp for the locals. These sessions gave people a better understanding of how to keep themselves and their families free from diseases that were common in the region and were easily avoidable. Even though not all those who attended these sittings received the hygiene kits but they at least received invaluable information about maintenance of health and hygiene that would always be useful in all situations.

In these hygiene sessions, locals learned more about each item included in the hygiene kit in terms of their usage and usefulness. Their necessity in everyday life was explained to them in great detail and it was emphasized how their routine usage can keep a family free from so many diseases. In the same manner the CRP stressed on water purification tablets and how they purify water that already seems pure which was something very new for local population. The local population showed some resistance in coming to terms with this concept and some even thought that these water purification tablets were in actuality contraceptive pills. However, eventually people agreed that these tablets were important and their usage necessary.

The DWSS schemes rehabilitated supply of clean water to beneficiary villages and made life a lot easier for the population living in these settings. These schemes by providing clean drinking water right next to

these villages reduced the work load of women and children who even for a bucket of clean drinking water had to travel long distances. The usage of all of these items resulted in better personal, domestic and environmental hygiene of the people. In addition, they also played vital role in reduction of waterborne diseases in the area.



Shangla: Hygiene kit bags, buckets and Jerry cans received at the SRSP warehouse.



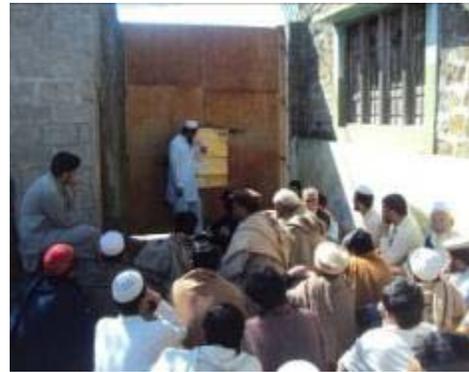
Shangla: Abasin colony residents attending a hygiene training session after receiving their hygiene kits.



Upper Dir: Hygiene Kit contents.



Upper Dir: WPTs and Jerry Cans at the SRSP warehouse.



Upper Dir: CRP Sessions



Shangla: CRP Session



Upper Dir: DWSS Restored



Shangla: DWSS restored for Lodhar village

One Room Shelter:

Transitional Shelter:

Districts of Dir and Shangla now are home to 400 Bahaal Project one room shelters with each district's share being 200. These shelters have been made from different local materials depending on the beneficiaries own preference and limitations. Beneficiaries with relatively more resources have opted for shelters made from concrete blocks and cement plaster. Others have used the locally available dry stones for their shelters. The installments for these transitional shelters were handed out to the beneficiaries on work-done basis. They were given the first installment at the plinth level of construction. The beneficiaries received their second installment upon erecting the shelter walls and the third and final installment was given to them along with the completion certificate upon completion of their shelter. The table below shows the district wise distribution of one room shelters in

Table 4.0

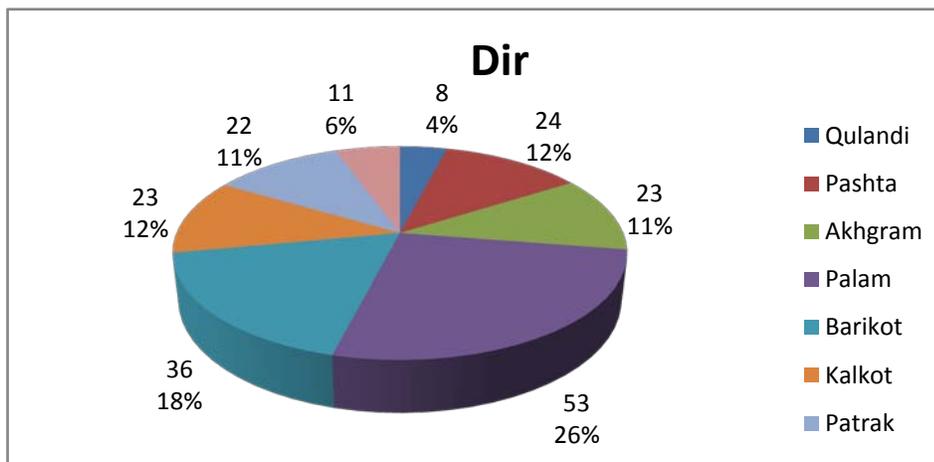
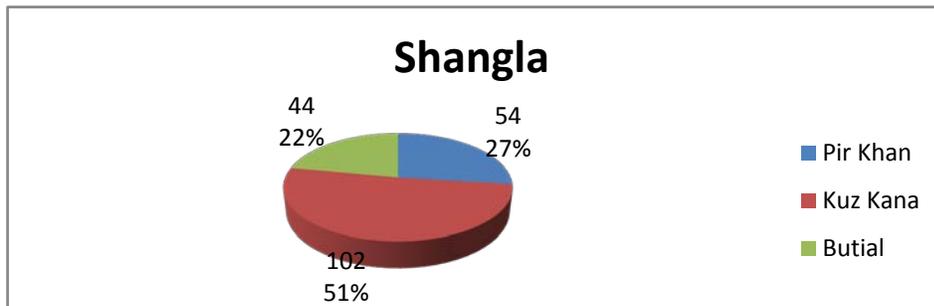
One Room Shelters					
Shangla					
S.No	District	UC	Target	Achieved	
1	Shangla	Pir Khan	54	54	
2	Shangla	Kuz Kana	102	102	
3	Shangla	Butial	44	44	
	Total		200	200	
Dir					
S.No	District	UC	Target	Achieved	
1	Dir	Qulandi	8	8	
2	Dir	Pashta	24	24	
3	Dir	Akhgram	23	23	
4	Dir	Palam	53	53	
5	Dir	Barikot	36	36	
6	Dir	Kalkot	23	23	
7	Dir	Patrak	22	22	
8	Dir	Gualdai	11	11	

	Total		200	200	
	SRSP Total		400	400	

One Room Shelter Outcome:

This component of the Bahaal Project has provided shelters in districts of Dir and Shangla to 400 households who had lost their homes in the devastating floods of July 2010. These beneficiary chosen for this component were those whose houses had been obliterated by the gushing flood waters. These people were either living with their relatives and friends or in a tent given by local and foreign NGOs. Given the terrain and topography winters in the region are extremely cold. This further increased the usefulness of the one room shelters in the region. The beneficiary households therefore took great interest in the construction of their shelters. All beneficiaries considered these one room shelters as permanent and hence used the best material they could afford for their construction. They even took loans from their relatives and friends to buy the highest quality material available. The beneficiaries were extremely happy with this initiative undertaken by SRSP through the Bahaal Project as it provided people who had lost everything in the catastrophic floods with a permanent home for themselves and their families.

Table 4.1 & 4.2





Dir: Transitional Shelters



Shangla: Transitional Shelters



Section 3:

Challenges:

Sarhad Rural Support Programme has worked diligently to achieve the objectives of the Bahaal Project. This initiative was in no way a novelty for SRSP but the massive devastation caused by the floods, was a sight never seen before in the region. Therefore, the challenges that were faced initially came mainly in the form of accessibility to the villages that were located in the remote areas of the districts of Shangla and Upper Dir.

The floods had inflicted heavy damage to roads in the region and some areas as a result of this became completely inaccessible. The roads in these districts had become non-existent and many of the bridges in the region stood broken. The people in these areas also usually live high up on the mountain tops which are not easy to get to; in addition most families do not live in close proximity of other households which further aggravates accessibility problems. The terrain is mostly mountainous and more often than not the one so-called road that leads to these villages is blocked due to landslides.

One good thing about this project was the fact that it was initiated a couple of months after the floods had set their foot in. Hence, by the time the project began some of the roads had been repaired to the extent that cars could travel on them. This helped SRSP's cause a great deal as before this repairing all the flood relief effort was carried out by the SRSP staff on foot which was a monumental effort on their part. The staff so often had to trek and hike for long distances, to reach a single village sometimes comprising of as few as 5 households. But the staff was motivated beyond measure and all these difficulties could not do anything to dampen their spirits.

As winter approached, delivery of items and activities became even tougher. Rains, snowfall and harsh cold weather were all commodities of the winter season package that acerbated the accessibility issue further. There were many cases in which item distributions were planned by SRSP but they could not be undertaken because of heavy rain and snowfall. Poor weather conditions made it impossible for the local people to make their way to the distribution points, which caused delay in the delivery of some activities. In Dir, especially due to heavy snowfall the construction of one room shelters could not start before April 2011, which made it very hard for the staff to complete this activity in time.

Another major factor that proved as a hindrance in the completion of project activities on time was the power outage. The power outage both directly and indirectly hampered project activities in the area. On the one hand it slowed down maintenance of online records especially updating of the MIS and on the other it resulted in the non-functioning of many Telecom towers in the region which made the staff's communication with beneficiaries difficult. This also deferred some distribution activities.

Recommendations:

The beneficiaries although were very grateful to the USAID for providing them agricultural inputs and vanda but they needed further support in different areas that would have a massive impact in their lives. Metalled roads are a distant dream for the people of Shangla who since forever have been deprived of this basic necessity. Good metalled roads are their first and foremost demand which according to them will set the tone for further development in the region. Furthermore, they told us that most of the agricultural land in the area is barani i.e. dependent on rain as there are no means of irrigation available in the area. Hence, development of an irrigation system that can bring water to their fields is of utmost importance. Without irrigation their income is solely dependent on rain as that's the only source from which they can water their fields. The CRPs in Shangla and Dir wanted the hygiene sessions also to be conducted in schools which according to him would be very useful for the community. He said the children are a lot more responsive than the elderly of the area and giving them hygiene education at schools will be quite beneficial for the future generations. The coverage of any project depends on the finances involved but it was generally believed amongst the beneficiaries that quantity given to each beneficiary should be increased so that at least the household that is benefitting from any sort of assistance can benefit to the fullest.

Section 4

Conclusion

The Bahaal Project was a very successful project in the view of the beneficiaries. There were many reasons behind this success but the most important of them all was the timing of the project. The project was initiated at a time when people were beginning to recover from the devastating floods and needed assistance to get back on their feet. They needed a push that would help them in earning and rebuilding their homes and they received that impetus from SRSP through the Bahaal Project. In addition, the items provided to the beneficiaries served their exact needs at that time. From agriculture inputs and hygiene kits to animal feed supplements and transitional shelters, each items acted as lifeline for the beneficiaries and not only helped them in rehabilitation but for most made their lives even better than before.

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