

SCSPEB Update

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Inside this issue

Quarterly 3

Achievements

SCSPEB News 4

Case Study 4

Water Environment and Sanitation (WES) Relief Operation in Union Council Drakala Khuzdar

Drakala is a deprived, isolated and most backward union council of Tehsil Wadh situated at a distance of 92 Km in north east of district headquarter Khuzdar. The union council comprises of 12 villages with total population of 850 and 120 households.



The inhabitants of areas belong to Johanzai clan, which is an up shoot of Lango tribe, and speak Brahvi language. Their ancestry migrated from Johan an area of Mangochar (Kalat District). Due to tribal conflict and enmity they left their native land and settled in Wadh, specifically in the UC Drakala where they were provided asylum by the Mengal tribe. However, with the passage of time they purchased small pieces of land and earned their livelihood from agriculture and livestock for their survival.

Drakala is devoid of facilities to an extent that it lacks all basic physical infrastructures such as roads, electricity, telephone, and water supply, and health facilities. The people used to depend upon natural source of water such as seasonal rainfall, wells and springs for their agricultural, livestock and domestic consumption. But due to draught most of these natural sources have dried up and now the people of the area depend on small stream water in the nearby mountains which are not even enough to meet the requirements and often contaminated. Thus the agricultural and livestock has been badly affected and for their survival most of the people work as labours in quarries.

The prevailing educational status of the area is extremely discouraging which is evident from the fact that there is no proper educational facility for girls and boys other than a shelter-less primary school, where 40 boys and 20 girls are enrolled. Literacy rate is almost zero among female and 2% in male. Mostly the children work as labour with the parents to support their families.

The scarcity of water has not only affected the economic conditions of the communities but has adversely affected the health of the people. The meager economic resources and absence of basic social facilities had made particularly the children and women main victims of mal-nutrition and other common diseases. The area is deprived of even any hospital, BHU, RHC, and MCH. A so-called dispensary exists but is not functional at all. Therefore people have to travel to RHC Wadh, which is quite far away. Difficulties are faced particularly during the treatment in natal, neo natal and postnatal stages. Thus depending on the traditional birth attendants is the only choice available.

Despite all these challenges and threats the people were managing to pull on with their lives but in August 2004 an epidemic cholera broke out in the area which worsened the condition and drew attention of district government and some NGOs working in the district. As a result of the epidemic five people died and more than 342 suffered, mostly children and women, as per the Wadh hospital record. The people approached the health department for some emergency relief. The District Health Department established a free medical camp and the Wadh hospital also provided support. On average 10-15 persons visited the camp and the hospital daily. In addition to it water was provided to the affected communities through tankers because the main cause of epidemic was the use of contaminated water. No doubt that the camp and the water tanks could provide immediate relief but it was not permanent solution. The permanent solution was to provide with an alternate sustainable source of water.



Khuzdar is one of the focused districts of Unicef. SCSPEB is working as an implementing partner with the Unicef in the Water, Environment and Sanitation (WES) sector. Though the Union Council Drakala was not focused but knowing the critical situation of the area, the WES teams of SCSPEB, with the consent of Unicef, approached the area with the view to extend possible support.

Realizing the severity of the situation and based on the collected primary data, a relief operation proposal was submitted to Unicef by SCSPEB. Which upon subsequent approval by Unicef was implemented in the cluster of 12 villages of Union Council Drakala. The relief project primarily focused on the establishment of communal water supply scheme, provision of water tanks, construction of latrines, and sensitization of people towards health and hygiene and promotion of education.

The communal water scheme was based on the installation of a boring/tube well, which was connected through pipes to six water tanks provided under the project installed at different locations. Proper aprons were constructed for each tank with washbasins. The placement of tanks is such that it not only serves the needs of the communities of all 12 villages but also facilitate the population in the nearby mountains. All the hardware required for the water supply scheme was provided under the project but the expenses of its installation were contributed by the communities in cash and in kind. The communities dug approximately 170 feet deep well and constructed a proper room for the pumping machine.



The whole process of installation of the water supply scheme was highly participatory to avoid any conflict and ensure sustainability of the scheme. Prior to the installation an executive committee was formed consisting of 12 members (one representative from each village).

Infact, the selection of the member from each village was also very democratic process where the villagers themselves nominated their representatives. The committee proposed the sites selected for the installation of the water tanks. Community members defined the roles and responsibilities of the committee. Based on the defined roles and responsibilities SCSPEB teams capacitated the committee members. Ultimately the

Committee apart from generation and management of funds has also undertaken the task of over all operation and maintenance of the scheme. The committee collects regular nominal water tariff from the users/households to defray the operational expenses.



Mission Statement

"To create partnership between beneficiaries the Government and funding organization in all social sectors for Sustainable development."

All the six water tanks are regularly filled with water from the main source and people collect water from the respective water tank of their localities. It was found that the people did not have proper resources for carrying and storage of water therefore, under the project 1070 water storage (Jerry) cans were provided. In addition to the water cans 119 U cans (water filter bags) and 20 purification tablets were provided to each household to ensure provision safe water.

A part from addressing the issue of safe water, sanitation, health and hygiene conditions of the area also needed due attention. Prior to the project interventions there was not a single latrine in the whole cluster of 12 villages. Therefore, the project in addition to creation of awareness about the usage of latrine for better hygienic practices also provided hardware and developed local human resources for construction of latrines. The community members were provided trainings on how to construct pit latrines. As a result of the trainings construction of 70 latrines was initiated out of which 12 had been completed till December 2004 and the rest are in process of completion.

Along with the provision of all these technical capacities and facilities, conceptual capacity building remained an essential component of the project. The conceptual capacity building included trainings for the formulated males and females groups of each village



The male groups were provided trainings on proper management and usage of water, maintenance of machine, fund generation and record keeping of the funds. The female groups were

capacitated on the importance and effective utilization of water, usage of water purification tablets and U cans. Moreover, the female groups were also provided trainings on health and hygiene, which primarily focused on personal hygiene, usage of latrine and cleanliness of the surroundings. Soaps were distributed and people were sensitized about its usage, particularly after defecation and before meal. As safety measure sachets of ORS had also been distributed and the mothers were oriented on its preparation and usage.

The role and the participation of the female community members are worth mentioning. They not only demonstrated great interest in procuring safe water and taking care of the health of their family members but they also showed active participation in the construction of the latrines by digging the pits and making slabs.

The results of the initial scanning survey revealed that the children of all 12 villages had never been immunized. Therefore, they often suffered from various diseases. Considering the prevailing situation the field teams held meeting with the district health department for the immunization of children. At the same time the communities were also sensitized on getting their children inoculated. The health teams visited the target area in month of December and immunized the children.

The analysis of the education status of the Drakala union council was extremely discouraging. It had almost less than 1% participation rate. As mentioned earlier a shelterless school existed with no proper material and casual attendance. Where emphases on health and sanitation conditions of the UC were placed, a strong sensitization and mobilization campaign was also launched regarding the importance of education. The campaign proved to

be so effective that despite the limited resources and prevailing draught situation the communities donated six thousand square feet of land for school building and also constructed two rooms for school on self-help basis. Moreover, the school committee members along with the support of the SCSPEB Field Teams approached the District Education Office for school and reading writing material and an additional teacher. Through District Education Department and Unicef's Increasing Primary School Participation for Girls (IPSPG) Project in the District an additional teacher and instructional material was provided to school. The school enrolment has increased to 110 students as a result of coordinated efforts.

Though the interventions of WES Relief Operation Project were for a very short period of three months but an apparent change has been observed in the union council. The overall cleanliness and sanitation conditions of the communities have improved through the provision of



water resources and construction of latrines. The health and hygiene trainings have made people conscious about their personal hygiene. The women of the village are very contented with the establishment of the water supply scheme, as it has lessened their burden of procuring water and also their medical expenses due to availability of safe drinking water. Moreover, the communities were sensitized towards promotion of education and are willing to contribute for it, which is evident from the case study of Peer Bakhsh (an aged blind beggar) who also contributed Rs. 100 for the construction of the school latrine.

In the whole process of implementation of the project the participation and contribution of the communities is really remarkable and worth mentioning. Had not they shown their keen interest, it would have been difficult to achieve so much with in such a short span of time. Provably there is a lot of potential and willingness in the people of the areas but they need guidance and some external support.

Though the project has tried to address some of the immediate needs but a lot more needs to be done particularly in improving the economic well being of these draught affected communities. The areas have its own local skills regarding livestock, poultry farming, embroidery, carpet weaving and mat making but need to be further support and promoted and exposure for viable means of income. Similarly, there are a lot of talented and energetic youths for whom some local skills development programs need to be initiated so that they could explore new income-generating avenues for themselves. Thus to achieve and progress ahead the District Government needs to play an effective role.



This is a case study is of one union council. There is hundreds of such UCs in Pakistan and particularly in Balochistan, which also have the right to all basic social services and need support. Moreover, it also indicates that if proper sensitization, mobilization and support are provided communities can contribute to their fullest potential and welcome the change with their open hearts. The Government, the donors and the NGOs must appreciate that the only solution of the problems is in enabling the local communities to stand on their own feet and live independently and with confidence.

The role and the participation of the female community members are worth mentioning. They not only demonstrated great interest in procuring safe water and taking care of the health of their family members but they also showed active participation in the construction of the latrines by digging the pits and making slabs.

Quarterly Achievements

3

Afghan Refugees Education Project (AREP)



- One-day educational workshop organized in Muslim Bagh Camp.
- School study material provided in 13 schools of Muslim Bagh, and 8 schools of Mohammad Khail camps.
- 31 teachers of Muslim Bagh Camp trained.
- Annual Examinations conducted in 13 schools of Muslim Bagh and 8 schools of Mohammad Khail camps.
- Annual prize distribution ceremony was held in Mohammad Khail and Muslim Bagh camp. Prizes were awarded to 1st 2nd 3rd position holders of all schools.
- Monitoring visits of 13 schools conducted in Muslim Bagh, 24 schools of M. Khail and 32 schools of Chaman camp.

Releasing Confidence and Creativity (RCC)



- In six schools ECE classroom constructed whereas in 8 schools the available room for ECE class was repaired and white washed.
- Classroom and learning corners material provided to 27 schools
- Parent Teacher School Management Committees (PTSMCs) of five schools and WVECs of four schools formed.
- Financial management training imparted to PTSMCs of three schools
- Refresher training imparted to ECE teachers of Mastung, Loralai and Pishin (girls & boys) clusters.
- RCC progress sharing and child competition Seminars held in Killah Abdullah, Pishin, Mastung, Ziarat and Nushki districts
- RCC Program orientation & Child competition seminars organized in Bela & Loralai clusters
- ECE and Lead teachers conducted 30 meetings with parents.
- Child day celebrated in Mastung and Pishin Clusters.
- Follow up visits of all 80 schools conducted

Community Girls Middle School (CGMS) Project

- Inter district essay competition was organized in which students of all 10 Community Girls Middle School participated.
- Combined cluster training conducted for teachers of CGMS Kach Rode Mulazai and CGMS Lumran
- Annual exams conducted in all schools.
- Teacher identification and test conducted for additional teachers for all targeted three districts.
- Facilitated field visit of DIL Board Members and briefed about the progress of CGMS.

School and Community Water Environment Sanitation (WES) Project



- 16 water tanks installed in the district
- 14 latrines have been constructed and rehabilitated in focused schools of Khuzdar district.
- Five health and hygiene trainings were organized in which 150 students and teachers were capacitated.
- Four Child-to-Child Approach trainings were organized through which 20 teachers and 20 PTSMCs were capacitated.
- Through seven FLAHEE trainings 79 female capacitated.
- Rehabilitation and installation of 29 handpumps completed during the quarter.
- 25 HPCT and latrine function Trainings for students and teachers were held in which included 250 participants.
- Initiated WES relief operation project in union council Drakala of thesil Wadh.

Quality Education Program (QEP)



- 89 clusters consisting of 503 schools, 1044 teachers and 89 lead teachers started functioning in both Lasbela and Loralai districts.
- Monthly cluster trainings organized by lead teachers of all 89 clusters.
- 13 radio programs on teachers support broadcasted by Loralai Radio Station.
- One-day workshop on the role of Learning Coordinators (LCs) held in Lasbela district.
- PTSMCs formed in five schools of Lasbela and five in Loralai district.
- Follow up visits of all 89 clusters conducted by the field teams.
- Progress sharing seminars organized in Lasbela and Loralai districts on the completion of one year of the program.

- Board Members of Developments in Literacy (DIL) conducted monitoring visits of Community Girls Middle Schools (CGMS) and appreciated the efforts and achievements made under the project.
- SCSPEB has entered in partnership with Mercy Corp Pakistan (MCP) in the implementation of Support Afghan Refugees in Pakistan Program (SARPP).
- SCSPEB has entered into a contract with UNESCO to support the planning, implementation and resource mobilization for EFA through organizing district level seminars (in two districts), advocacy posters and calendars.
- Delegates from World Bank visited SCSPEB and were briefed about the Organization.



Case Study Striving to Provide a better future

The case study is about a woman named Lal Khatoon living in Killi Yaar Mohammud of union council Drakala of District Khuzdar.

Couple of months before epidemic of cholera broke out in UC Drakala due to usage of contaminated water resulting in 350 casualties and six deaths. SCSPEB after analyzing the severity of the situation initiated a relief operation in the UC with the financial support of Unicef. The operation primarily focused upon the provision of safe drinking water and better sanitation conditions for the inhabitants of the 12 villages of the UC.

Lal Khatoon who is now 30 years living separately with her four children is one of the beneficiaries of the relief operation in Drakala.

She got married when she was only 14 with a 70 years old man. After two years of marriage she became widow and was again married with her brother-in-law, who was already married. Now she lives separately with her kids. Her source of income is few cattle and poultry. Moreover, she also makes rugs and cholas (embroidered shirts) to meet the requirements of her children.

Before the provision of clean water facility in her village she used to spend two to three hours daily to fetch water, which was even not safe for drinking and often her children suffered from diarrhea and other stomach diseases.

She was very happy on getting from the nearby installed water in making rugs and cholas to thus the amount previously

water storage cans and filter bags. She says that now she can easily get clean water tank. In this way her time in fetching water has been saved which she now utilizes more earn income. Moreover, due to clean water now her children are safe from diarrhea spent on medicines is also saved.

She said that she has training she has realized hiring the services of provided under the

learned a lot from the health and hygiene training imparted by SCSPEB. Through the that how essential it is to have a latrine in the house, therefore she herself and also by labour (labour charges was paid by her) constructed a pit latrine (hardware was project) in her house.

As during the relief towards education school and made Khatoon after finding school and is

operation SCSPEB teams also mobilized the communities therefore, they constructed two rooms in the shelter less efforts to get material and second teacher for the school. Lal the school environment improved, enrolled her children in interested to spend money on education of her children.

She says that she was not they will

the hardships, which she has faced, are mainly because educated therefore; she wants to educate her children so have a better future.

