

Appeal

Pakistan

Floods in Peshawar and NWFP districts - ASPK81 Appeal Target: 895,664 US\$

Geneva, 31 October 2008

Dear Colleagues,

In late July and early August, heavy monsoon rains caused flooding in many areas of Pakistan, particularly affecting Peshawar District in North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Rajanpur District in Punjab Province. Flooding has affected over 500,000 people in these two provinces.

In Rajanpur District and the Taunsa Tehsil of Dera Ghazi Khan in southern Punjab province, hundreds of mud houses were swept away by the flood water. About 150 villages are reported to be badly affected rendering thousands of people homeless. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have taken temporary shelter on the roads, banks and other higher places. The approximate number of affected/ displaced persons is 375,000. People were evacuated from nine villages in three tehsils (sub-districts) Rojhan, Jampur and Rajanpur.

In NWFP/FATA, the torrential rains in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) caused 41 deaths in different parts of the province and FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) region. About 50 people were reported missing. In addition to this, many including women and children were injured due to destruction of houses. District Peshawar, Kohat and adjoining Khyber agency areas of Bara, Jamrud and Landi Kotal were the worst affected areas. Over 100 villages including settlements and hamlets were inundated with flood waters affecting 25,000 families. One health and 18 education facilities were also damaged.

ACT member Church World Service (CWS) has responded through the Rapid Response Fund in the affected areas. CWS-P/A with the support of its implementing partner SARHAD provided food packages and non food items including hygiene kits, shelter and plastic sheets for 250 families affected by flood at Peshawar Town II and Jamrud Tehsil of Khyber Agency. NCA, using own funds, provided non-food items to vulnerable flood affected families in Union Council Mathra, Khalisa 2 Latifabad, and Regi in Peshawar district, through its two partners (PVDP and PakCDP) to address the immediate needs. ACT members CWS and NCA assessed the situation in the affected areas and identified further needs of the population. The damage is still significant, the population is in need of reliable potable water sources, of support of rehabilitating the agricultural production and, in particular the youth, of mitigating the effects of traumatic shocks of youth.

ACT members CWS and Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) plan to respond in those affected regions, where they are operating.

CWS plans to assist over 12,600 individuals (1,800 families) with: the supply of 150 Jiapo hand pumps and 3,600 jerry cans to improve the access to safe drinking water of the flood affected community; with 1,800 hygiene kits to promote the health hygiene and with 20 regular hygiene awareness sessions to enhance the hygiene practices. Further, CWS intends to extend agricultural inputs and technical backstopping to 500 poor flood affected farmers and provide trainings in Standards in Disaster Response to Humanitarian Aid workers.

NCA plans to provide flush latrines for 800 marginalized people in 13 flood affected villages in Peshawar, to improve safe drinking water facilities for 2,340 families, and raise the awareness of these families in preventive health and personal hygiene practices.

The members have coordinated the proposals to avoid duplications and ensure complementary support to the population.

Project Completion Date: 30 April 2009

Reporting schedule:

Reports due ACT CO	CWS	NCA
Interim narrative & financial	28 February 2009	28 February 2009
Final narrative & financial	30 June 2009	30 June 2009
Audit	31 July 2009	31 July 2009

Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested:

Members	CWS	NCA	TOTAL
Appeal Targets	633,398	262,266	895,664
Less: Pledges/Contr Recd	0	0	0
Balance Requested from ACT Alliance	633,398	266,266	895,664

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A

IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z

IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT - Action by Churches Together

UBS AG

8, rue du Rhône

P.O. Box 2600

1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND

Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please also inform the Finance Officer Jessie Kgoroadira (jkg@act-intl.org) and the Programme Officer, Michelle Yonetani (myo@act-intl.org), of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the implementers, now that the Pledge Form is no longer attached to the Appeal.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Director, John Nduna (phone +41 22 791 6033 or mobile phone + 41 79 203 6055) **or**

ACT Program Officer, Michelle Yonetani (phone +41 22 791 6035 or mobile phone +41 79 285 2916)

John Nduna

Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBERS

- **Church World Service – Pakistan/Afghanistan (CWS-P/A)**
- **Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)**

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

a) Implementing ACT Members

Church World Service – Pakistan/Afghanistan (CWS-P/A)

Church World Service-Pakistan/Afghanistan (CWS-P/A) is an INGO which implements humanitarian and development activities across Pakistan and Afghanistan through the following three programs: Disaster Response (DRP), Capacity Building (CBP), and Social Development (SDP). Globally, CWS-P/A is part of Church World Service Inc., while locally its advisory board and regional networks give it roots. CWS-P/A is registered with both the governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan. Since 1954, CWS-P/A has worked for the development and relief of marginalized communities to achieve economic prosperity and improve human and social capital through participatory endeavor, which liberates people and enhances their capacities.

CWS-P/A also exhibits strength in managing intensive interventions for shelter and health programs. Food security is another significant area to which the organization caters. Currently, CWS-P/A operates from its head office in Karachi and additional offices in Islamabad, Lahore and Abbottabad in Pakistan and Jalalabad and Kabul in Afghanistan. It also runs a training center in Murree, Pakistan.

CWS-P/A has a standing record of emergency response actions. When the South Asia earthquake of 2005 happened, CWS-P/A was among the first relief agencies responding with relief services to affected families, mainly in Pakistan's North West Frontier Province. In 2006, CWS-P/A issued an appeal that is currently addressing the prolonged drought in Afghanistan's central region.

1. Earthquake 2005 at N.W.F.P and Muzaffarabad. CWS assisted more than 20,000 families and provide food, shelter, medical care through mobile clinics, water and sanitation facilities along with hygiene kits and hygiene awareness.
2. At the completion of the relief program (ASSA-51) in April 06, CWS-P/A started a recovery and rehabilitation program (ASPK61) aiming to rebuild lives and livelihoods of earthquake survivors in districts Mansehra, Battagram and Rawalakot. The program has the following components.
 - Winter Emergency Response, Floods and other Natural Disasters.
 - Psychosocial Care and Protection.
 - Capacity Building of CWS/NCA/CoS Staff/Partners/Local Staff and Communities.
 - Sustainable Livelihood.
 - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion.
 - Environmental Protection.
 - Primary and Secondary Health Service.
3. Flood and Cyclone 2007 in Sindh and Balochistan. CWS-P/A supported 1,000 families in food and shelter at Balochistan and supported more than 50,000 individuals by providing 223 hand pumps, jerry cans and hygiene kits. CWS-P/A also rehabilitated Kareezes (under ground water channels) as well as conducted hygiene promotion sessions. In Sindh, it provided food packages to 250 families and plastic sheets to 750 families. CWS-P/A also provided 240 hand pumps for the community along with 4,000 jerry cans which benefited more than 50,000 individuals. It also provided hygiene kits and conducted hygiene sessions for the affected communities.
4. NWFP & FATA floods 2008: CWS-P/A with the support of its implementing partner SARHAD provided food packages and non food items including hygiene kits, shelter and plastic sheets for 250 families affected by flood at Peshawar Town II and Jamrud Tehsil of Khyber Agency.

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)

ACT member Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) is an international non-governmental organization (INGO) based in Norway with a long history of providing emergency relief and long-term development support in Afghanistan and Pakistan. NCA works primarily with local partners, both faith based and secular. NCA has been present in Pakistan since the early 80s, operating a joint NCA office for Pakistan and Afghanistan to provide assistance to Afghan refugees in Pakistan. As the main focus during that time was Afghanistan and Afghan refugees, NCA in Pakistan/Afghanistan emphasized building the capacity of a number of Afghan NGOs and its own Afghan staff to establish necessary skills required to move into rehabilitation and development activities. The main office moved to Kabul in 2002. The activities for the communities living in Pakistan were limited to cooperation with the dioceses of Peshawar and Raiwind. The main priority areas of these two dioceses were education for mentally handicapped children, HIV/AIDS awareness, and vocational training. Until late 2005, most of the work in Pakistan was done by these two partners.

Although NCA's overall strategy is to work through national NGOs, NCA is occasionally operational in emergency settings. Since October 2005, NCA has been operational in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) of Pakistan under the umbrella of ACT. NCA is a focal agency for the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion component under the overall ACT appeal, where its partner organization, CWS, is the overall lead agency. NCA also cooperated with CWS and its local partner SPO in providing assistance to victims of the floods in Balochistan and Sindh in 2007. In addition to this, NCA provided technical assistance to CWS in the area of WatSan for the planned interventions in the flood affected areas in Sindh.

In January 2007, NCA established a country program in Pakistan, thus separating the Afghanistan and Pakistan programs. The first few months were used for mapping of potential partners for NCA's interventions in the WatSan sector in NWFP, but also strategically, identify partners for planned interventions in the areas of Peace and Reconciliation activities and Gender Based Violence. The mapping has resulted in identification of four core partners working in the areas of WatSan. NCA has established new partnerships with Taraqee Foundation (TF), Pakistan Village Development Program (PVDP); Pakistan Community Development Program (PakCDP); and Sungi Development Foundation. They all are working with NCA in the area of WatSan. These organizations have got accreditation from the Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy and meet internationally recognized standards in terms of experience, expertise and capacity to manage large programs. All are already involved in various rehabilitation and development interventions in both earthquake and non-earthquake affected areas of Pakistan.

PVDP and PakCDP will be NCA's implementing partners for proposed WatSan activities in the flood affected areas of Peshawar district. These two partners have their head offices based in Peshawar and have been involved in various development initiatives in Peshawar and other areas of NWFP from last 10-15 years.

b) ACT Member's Implementing Partners**Strengthening Participatory Organisation (SPO)**

Strengthening Participatory Organisation (SPO) is recognised as a leading proponent of participatory development in Pakistan, and is engaged in capacity building of community institutions throughout the country. SPO's presence at the grassroots, and its regular interaction and committed partnership with Community Based Organisations (CBOs) have, in turn, strengthened SPO's resolve to assist poor and disadvantaged sections of the communities to help achieve their goals for sustainable development under regular programming as well as at times of disasters. SPO works in five programmes:

- Capacity Building of Development Institutions for Good Governance (CBOs, Women Development Organisations, Local Bodies)
- Social Sector Project Funding (CBOs, WDOs)
- Civil Society Networks Strengthening
- Thematic Programs
- Institutional Strengthening

SPO has nine permanent offices and eight temporary offices in different parts of Pakistan. SPO has played critical role in providing relief and rehabilitation services to people affected by disasters, notably in the flash

floods in Turbat (1998), the drought in Kachi (2001-2002), the heavy rains and floods in coastal Sindh (2003-2004) and the earthquake in NWFP and Azad Jammu & Kashmir (2005, ongoing).

CWSP/A has long standing partnership with SPO. In flood 2006 CWS-P/A provide medicines to SPO Hyderabad for the flood affectees of Hyderabad- Sindh. In 2007, CWS-P/A responded to the flood and cyclone at Balochistan and Sindh with the implementing partner SPO.

SPO adheres to the ACT principles and the guidelines as well as to the humanitarian Code of Conduct.

Support Agency for Rural & Human Association's Development (SARHAD)

A non government and nonprofit organization registered under societies' registration act 1860 aims to support & strengthen human resources and institutions for the promotion of sustainable development at grass root level. SARHAD staff has remained involved in different projects and activities as explained earlier, in collaboration with national and international donor agencies for various target populations and target groups comprised of majority of female and children. The strategic approach of SARHAD interventions mainly addresses poor women and children under 5 by implementing water, sanitation, health and education projects through Human & Institutional Development (HID) as a major theme. Most of the interventions were made to build the capacities of male and female community based organizations (CBOs) to ensure the sustainability of initiatives undertaken in different disciplines. Following are some of the organizations who received technical backstopping and support from SARHAD staff in different sectors.

Major activities undertaken so far:

- Flood Response at Khyber Agency and District Peshawar NWFP, as RRF.
- Pakistan Safe Drinking Water and Hygiene Promotion Project (PSDW-HP I, II, III) in Mohmand, Bajour, North Waziristan Agency FATA and Upper Dir District of NWFP with Abt Associates Inc, funded by USAID.
- Pakistan HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care (PHAPCP) in collaboration with RTI/Family Health International (FHI), funded by USAID.
- HIV/AIDS Awareness and Education Project (PEGHAM) in collaboration with Church of Scotland-The Board of World Mission at Provincial Level ending from January 2005 to December 2006.
- Integrated Behavioural and Biological Surveillance (IBBS) mapping and research in collaboration with Provincial Health Service Academy (PHSA), Government of Pakistan.
- Capacity Building and Technical Backstopping to Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Mid level NGOs from FATA and settled areas, primarily focusing on improvement of Drinking Water Supply, Environmental Sanitation, Primary and Reproductive Health Care including HIV/AIDS and Mother & Child Care, Vocational Skills Development , and Education Etc.
- The staff has facilitated a series of capacity building programs envisaged by UNICEF for District and Town governments in Peshawar District.
- Participatory Situation Analysis and planning for integrated project in Sohawa Tehsil, District Jehlum, Punjab Province supported by Civil Society HID Program (CHIP) Islamabad.
- SARHAD staff has successfully implemented an Integrated Community Based Development (ICBD) Project in 11 villages of Swat. The staff also facilitated the establishment and sustainable functioning of Non – Formal Education Centres especially for Girls in 29 villages of Swat District.

Pakistan Community Development Programme (PakCDP)

PakCDP was previously WatSan and Basic Health arm of an international NGO named, The Austrian Relief Committee (ARC), which assisted Afghan Refugees in NWFP. In 1981, ARC started activities in the Afghan Refugee camps by constructing 100,000 latrines and providing health/hygiene education to half a million refugees including men, women and children. By the end of 1991, as plan of it's exit strategy from the area, ARC encouraged its local staff to form a local Pakistani NGO (now named PakCDP) so that development interventions in the area of WatSan in NWFP with local marginalized communities should continue. Since

1991, PakCDP's head office is based in Peshawar. Now it has two regional offices in Mansehra and Shangla. Since earthquake of 2005 it has been working with communities in earthquake affected districts of Mansehra, Shangla, Batagram and Kohistan districts. With support from CRS, UNICEF, OXFAM and CARE, PakCDP provided winterized shelter (tents) solutions to over 42,000 individuals in Mansehra district and Watsan facilities to over 5,000 households. It was one of the first organizations which started distributing life saving relief (non-food) items and health hygiene education sessions to over 28,000 people in three UCs (Union Councils) of Balakot (Balakot, Garlot, and Garhi Habibullah). From August 2007, PakCDP is working with NCA to provide WatSan services to the earthquake affected communities in Balakot Tehsil of Mansehra district in NWFP. NCA has provided financial assistance in amount of NOK 1,900,185/- (US\$309,389) to PakCDP for WatSan interventions in earthquake affected areas for two projects.

The donors which have supported PakCDP previously are: UNHCR, UNICEF, CRS, OXFAM, The Asia Foundation (USA), WaterAid (UK), SNPO (Swiss donor), CRS, SAP (Govt. World Bank), NOVIB (Netherlands), Diocese of Peshawar, CIDA (Canadian donor), and TVO (Pakistani donor). The current donors of PakCDP are: CRS, OXFAM (GB), UNICEF, Japan Embassy and NCA.

From August 2007, PakCDP is working with NCA to provide WatSan services to the earthquake affected communities in Balakot Tehsil of Mansehra district in NWFP. NCA has provided financial assistance in amount of NOK 1,900,185/- (US\$309,389) to PakCDP for WatSan interventions in earthquake affected areas for two projects. The first NCA supported project, which started in August 2007 and ended in May 2008 has provided WatSan services to 6640 poor and marginalized people through 8 gravity based water supply schemes, construction of 150 household latrines, and provision of hygiene education. The second NCA supported project which has started in June 2008 and to be completed by December 31, 2008, will provide WatSan services to 8920 people through installation of 10 water supply schemes, construction of 300 pour flush latrines (284 household latrines and 16 latrines for 8 schools) and provision of health hygiene education services.

Pakistan Village Development Program (PVDP)

Pakistan Village Development Program (PVDP) is a non-governmental organization established in 1999. Its head office is based in Peshawar with regional offices in Allai, Battagram, Batal, Balakot, Buner, Bagh, Charsadda, Dir, Kohat, Karak, Kohistan, Mansehra, Muzaffarabad, Shangla, and Swat. Activities in FATA are implemented through a network of local partners in Khyber, Mohmand and Kurram Agency. PVDP's main program areas are Human and Institutional Development, Education, Primary/Reproductive Health Care, and WatSan. PVDP has undertaken several sustainable developmental projects in rural and urban areas of NWFP and in the Afghan Refugee Camps. PVDP over the years has not only gained substantial experience but has facilitated the formation and strengthening of its local partners network with more than 40 organizations in various parts of the province. PVDP is also recognized as a resource organization in the area of Human and Institutional Development and HIV/AIDS, providing services to various local organizations. The establishment of an information and knowledge resource center is one of the major achievements of PVDP in terms of its knowledge management campaign.

PVDP also has extensive experience of working in emergencies and providing relief with collaboration of different partners like CIDA, CRS, UNICEF, NCA, and Cooperate sector in earthquake, floods and with IDPs in Mansehra, Batagram, AJK, Mardan, Charsadda and Peshawar districts. PVDP is member of many networks such as: protection network for relief and rehabilitation; gender core group for emergencies; NGO coordination council for humanitarian assistance. PVDP is also member of the Board of Directors of WESNet (Water and Environmental Sanitation Network) based in NWFP and it regularly participates in policy level dialogue in the WES sector. PVDP has facilitated several Water and Environmental Sanitation programs related to capacity building at the national level for staff and community members of NGOs and INGOs.

Since August 2007, PVDP has been working in partnership with NCA to provide WatSan services to earthquake communities in Mansehra district of NWFP. NCA has provided financial assistance worth NOK1,230,000/- (US\$200,209) to PVDP for WatSan interventions in earthquake affected areas for one project. The project which will end in December 2008 will provide WatSan services to 4995 poor people and 17500 students through installation of 7 water supply schemes and 35 hand pumps, construction of 370 latrines, and hygiene promotion education.

III. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE EMERGENCY SITUATION

In late July and early August, heavy monsoon rains caused flooding in many areas of Pakistan, particularly affecting Peshawar District in North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Rajanpur District in Punjab Province. Flooding has affected over 500,000 people in these two provinces.

a) Rajanpur (Punjab)

On Sunday, 3rd August 2008 hill torrents caused by widespread rain flooded many parts of Rajanpur district and Taunsa Tehsil of Dera Ghazi Khan in southern Punjab province. Hundreds of mud houses were swept away by the flood water. About 150 villages are reported to be badly affected rendering thousands of people homeless. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have taken temporary shelter on the roads, banks and other higher places. According to the Government of Pakistan National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), in district Rajanpur, 76 villages have been affected by the hill torrents / flash floods resulting into 5 deaths and damaging approximately 700 mud houses. According to the Executive District Officer, (Health) & Secretary Relief in Rajanpur, the approximate number of affected/ displaced persons is 375,000. People were evacuated from nine villages in three tehsils (Rojhan, Jampur and Rajanpur).



b) NWFP/FATA

Due to heavy rains on the surrounding mountains (Shalman, Tatara, and Bara), the rainy streams were flooded on 3 August 08. The people were caught by surprise. Most of the people were sleeping and there was no early warning system in the area. Flood of similar intensity was never experienced in past

20 years in these streams and thus people had constructed houses in the catchments area of these streams. The most devastating flood was in the "Thor Khwar", which starts from the mountainous part of Khyber Agency, flows through part of the Peshawar urban area and joins Kabul River. Due to blockage of this stream at Regi Lalma, the water overflowed to plain areas and affected many houses and standing crops in the villages along the stream.

According to the office of the U.N. Resident Coordinator, the floods in the Peshawar district have killed 60 people, displaced at least 70,000 people, partially or completely destroyed 12,000 homes, damaged crops, and killed approximately 15,000 heads of livestock.

Military operations in Bajaur Agency, in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) caused over 250,000 people in addition to flee to various locations in NWFP less than two weeks later. Thus, most of the national and international organizations focus has shifted from the victims of flood at Peshawar District and Khyber Agency FATA.

4.	Jamrud Tehsil		12.	12.1 New Abadi 12.2 Jamrud 12.3 Ghundi 12.4 Valo Mella /Gudder 12.5 Jabbah Qadam 12.6 Rekaly 12.7 Shah Kass	920	10,500
5.	Bara Tehsil Khyber Agency FATA			12.7 Qambar Khel 12.8 Bazgara Kamar Khel	425	5,030

IV. COORDINATION

For this appeal, CWS-P/A and NCA project staff will meet regularly at Islamabad and at field level in order to avoid any duplication or overlap of activities in the targeted area. The possibility of such duplication remains low. However, close coordination is required by CWS-P/A and NCA to generate complimentary assistance to the communities. A Memorandum of Understanding between CWS-P/A and NCA has been prepared and signed for collaboration among ACT Forum members in Pakistan. The collaboration is expected to increase during the project period and will include joint meetings, monitoring, and planning.

Specifically, CWS-P/A and NCA will engage in the following coordination activities:

- Constant meeting of managers at Islamabad level
- Facilitation of meeting by implementing partners in the field
- Joint monitoring – resources may be shared where possible
- Joint self-evaluation capturing lessons learnt
- Joint brainstorming sessions to envisage future plans as per the needs identified

Both NCA and CWS-P/A have been coordinating and collaborating in previous appeals in Pakistan, utilizing each agency's expertise. It is therefore envisaged that such coordination and collaboration will further continue building on the relationship which has already been established.

Field Level Co-ordination

Implementing partners of both CWS and NCA will coordinate with Government departments, Union Councils with the District Co-ordinator's Office at the field level. Linkages with Union Councillors will be established. Furthermore, effective coordination will be established among partners at the field level. Monthly recovery update, planning and coordination meetings, will focus on sharing achievements, identifying and addressing constraints, documenting lessons learned and joint activity planning, and will be done throughout the project.

Co-ordination with other organisations in the area of intervention

Both CWS and NCA implementing partners are attending meetings of the INGOs and General Coordination Meeting (GCM) as well as cluster meetings organized by the UN.

In addition, CWS-P/A is an active member of the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF) that includes many international NGOs and donor agencies. Coordination meetings of this forum are held frequently to discuss the crisis situation and possible responses and coordination in affected areas to carry out needs assessments. CWS-P/A also shares the responsibility for PHF at the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC). Moreover, CWS-P/A is also in coordination with the Flood Relief Cell established by the government and chaired by the Secretary Flood Relief. NCA is in the process of getting registered with the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF).

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE PAKISTAN/AFGHANISTAN

V. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION IN THE AREA OF PROPOSED RESPONSE

Rajanpur:

In Rajanpur, the floods affected three Tehsils (administrative unit: sub-district or county) Rojhan, Rajanpur and Jampur, with a total of 14 Union Councils (UC). The following table details the number of UCs per Tehsil.

S#	Tehsil	Number of UC affected	Name of the Union Councils
1	Rojhan	2	Ozman, Shahwali
2	Rajanpur	4	Fetehtpur, Jahanpur, Kotla Esan, Kotla Naseer
3	Jampur	8	Harrand, Tibi lundan, Waha lishari, Dajal, Noorpur Monjhoonwala, Bukhara, Burrarwala, Muhammadpur

The overall economic damage is estimated at over Rs5 billion. Altogether 13,887 houses were damaged, of which a minimum of 10,000 completely destroyed. Many people were compelled to leave their villages and take shelter near the Indus Highway near Notak Bridge.

The damage of infrastructure, of roads and bridges, is huge. In all three Tehsils canal bridges are out of order and public construction material and machinery installed for the mud based canal and flood protection walls were destroyed. Railway lines and Karachi- Peshawar Indus Highway had been cut off.

The farming communities in the areas close to Indus River have been worst hit by the floods. An estimated 150,000 people from different districts along the Indus have been left in need of emergency supplies. A total of 530,000 acres of land inclusive of 200,000 acres of cultivated land was inundated. The water destroyed the cotton crop along with the animal fodder. A large number of livestock was lost. In addition to the direct damage, the affected community suffered severe economic losses as they had to buy crop seeds, fertilizer and spray on credit, because the harvest was destroyed in the previous year.

Water and sanitation

The flood situation has exacerbated the already existing problem of scarce safe drinking water. The CWS assessment found that the fresh water bed is about 100-120 feet down the ground level. Most of the people do not have enough infrastructures to dig deep wells and install hand pumps. The few government water supply channels that exist in the area were also damaged. People are often forced to drink the flood water.

The hygiene and health conditions are therefore alarming. The stagnant water is providing ample breeding space for flies and mosquitoes causing malaria, diarrhea and skin diseases. The lack of proper latrines and sewage is a major cause for the contamination of drinking water.

The absence of proper sanitation facilities is in particular bad for women, who often suffer from gynecological infections, gastritis and other health problems. Moreover, they are often victims from harassment by men due to the lack of privacy.

Health

The floods have affected the general health situation of the population. The WHO reported an acute increase of incidences of diseases like Reciprocity Track Infection (RTI), skin diseases, diarrhea, malaria, infections, and indicated a high number of cases of anxiety attacks and snake bites. The capacity of the District Hospital in Rajanpur and the Basic Health Units of the Union Councils is overstretched and can hardly cope with demand.

The Government of Pakistan, UN organizations and international agencies could not adequately cater for the affected families, who were forced to reside on nearby dry pieces of land under open sky.

Proposed response in Rajanpur:

CWS-P/A is planning to respond in all three tehsils. Out of 44 UCs, the organization will focus on 14 UCs as follows:

Tehsil	Union Councils
Jampur	Harrand, Tibilundan, Wahalishari, Dajal, Noorpur Monjhoonwala, Bukhara, Burrarwala, Muhammadpur
Rojhan	Ozman, Shahwali
Rajanpur	Fatehpur, Jahanpur, Kotla Esan, Kotla Naseer

Jampur is a small city located in Rajanpur District, south of Dera Ghazi Khan, in the centre of Pakistan. It comprises an area of about 5 square kilometers and has a population of 80,000. It is connected with Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur and Jacobabad. It is situated on the right bank of river Indus and in summer is often exposed to floods. The town being of a low level is surrounded by water logging and salinity on all sides. Majority of the people of Jampur are related to agriculture in direct or indirect way. Jampur has the largest pesticide business market in Asia.

Rojhan is the last tehsil of Punjab and is located on the way from Dera Ghazi Khan to Rajanpur. More than 90% of the area is abandoned and can become instrumental in meeting the food requirements of the country subject to the availability of canal water.

North West Frontier Province (NWFP) /FATA:

According to the Provincial Relief Commissioner over 200,000 people were affected in North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Khyber Agency FATA (whereas the UN figure stands at little less than 150,000). The districts Peshawar and Khyber Agency were among the worst affected areas. About 100 villages in 11 union councils of District Peshawar were affected, where about 50 villages are severely affected.

The affected Union Councils / Tehsils are:

7 in Peshawar Town II
 2 in Peshawar Town I
 2 in Peshawar Town III
 Jamrud Tehsil Khyber Agency
 Bara Tehsil Khyber Agency

More than 60 persons have been reported dead and a large number of people were traumatized due to heavy damage and loss.

Peshawar District especially Town II, which has more than 70% of rural population are related to farming. The agricultural lands have been totally destroyed by the flood. The damage to agriculture and livestock reported is devastating: majority of the households and almost 100% of agricultural land and livestock in affected areas have been damaged causing thousands of people to leave their homes. Livelihoods assets including livestock, crop, food stock and other valuables have been ruined.

The flood has washed away most of the mud houses in the affected villages. People living in mud houses are usually poor and vulnerable families, and have in fact been the most affected. All the belongings were washed away including food and cooking utensils. The public infrastructure has been badly damaged: water supply systems, drainages, roads, bridges, railway tracks, communication systems and electricity.

Water and Sanitation

There is no potable water facility available as all the wells were destroyed by the flood. District government has arranged water through water-tankers but they are inadequate and could not supply a on regular basis. There is no storage facility available at the community as well as the household level. Safe drinking water is the most urgent need, in flood-affected areas where sources have been contaminated and damaged. There is no arrangement for water purification or rehabilitation of wells. Assessments have also confirmed that sanitation facilities and hygiene are poor among most communities.

Health

The health situation in flooded areas is still precarious. Diseases due to floods are on the increase in the area, while arrangements for medicine and preventive measures are in place. Outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) have been reported in the following camps: Sheikh Yaseen Town (District Mardan), Taru Jabba (Nowshera), Pirpai (Nowshera) and Palosa (Charsadda). With falling night-time temperatures, cases of acute respiratory infection (ARI) are beginning to increase. There are also indications of an increase in cases of suspected malaria compared with previous months. Due to the lack of sanitation facilities and safe drinking water people are suffering from diarrhea and other stomach diseases, and there is a risk of cholera outbreaks.

Recent increases in food prices are also affecting food security in the region, adding to the needs caused by the floods. It is expected that the food insecurity will increase if interventions are not carried out immediately. Many children in the families who have lost food stocks and domestic animals are without access to nutritious food.

As lead agency in the Health Cluster, WHO is coordinating the overall response in the sector, responding to the needs of both IDPs and flood-affected communities. A provincial health cluster has been set up, and meetings are organized by the Directorate General (DG) of Health Services in Peshawar.

While the national and international organizations had focused on IDPs they had few resources for the victims of the floods at Peshawar District and Khyber Agency FATA. Therefore, SARHAD with the support of Church World Service-Pakistan/Afghanistan provided food packages and non food items including hygiene kits, shelter and plastic sheets for 250 families affected by flood at Peshawar Town II and Jamrud Tehsil of Khyber Agency. In the follow up visits to the affected areas need for agricultural inputs and livestock are major issues. The information received from Peshawar Town Governments and Provincial Relief Commissioner indicates that at least 1500-1800 families at Peshawar District and similar numbers of families at Khyber Agency have been badly affected. They lost their houses, agricultural land and livestock.

Proposed response in NWFP/FATA:

Site visits, discussions with authorities and with local partner organizations have led CWS-P/A to assume that the selected UCs are the hardest hit and hence deserve assistance. However, some villages are also selected on the basis of their geographically remote locations, and also being deprived of any humanitarian assistance.

Agricultural inputs to 300 farmers and poor families of Peshawar Town I, II, and III of Peshawar District Jamrud & Bara Tehsils of Khyber Agency FATA.

Security situation

In Rajanpur, the government is trying to reinstate the communication system including roads. So far, there is no security threat in the area. Parallel to this, CWS-P/A has strong ongoing relations with national and local government bodies. Its security personnel usually network through established contacts to put systems in place to help fast-track both the delivery as well as monitoring processes.

FATA and NWFP where military operations are ongoing are not currently accessible. Access for international staff to parts of NWFP is problematic, but it is easier to access by the local staff and SARHAD is running their projects.

Capacity of member and partners

Rajanpur: Although CWS-P/A has no prior project track in the area, the partner organization is operational in the area. SPO is working on strengthening of the civil society networks all over Pakistan. For activities undertaken in Rajanpur, SPO will be responsible for implementation.

NWFP/FATA: CWS-P/A with the support of its implementing partner SARHAD provided food packages and non food items including hygiene kits, shelter and plastic sheets for 250 families affected by flood at Peshawar Town II and Jamrud Tehsil of Khyber Agency (RRF-19/2008).

Response to-date from the Member and Implementing Partners

Rajanpur: CWS-P/A initiated a rapid assessment in the affected area to gauge the intensity of damage in order to design a coping mechanism and to assess the nature of rehabilitation measure to be undertaken. The assessment included meetings with various CBOs and also with district/ provincial line departments. Field visits to the affected areas along with Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) helped the team in analyzing the situation and devising the effective response.

Assistance by local government, agencies and NGOs: The government has provided 8,103 packets of food items, 8,590 flour bags, 2,537 tents and 4,699 bottles of mineral water to the stranded people. Aside from this, four consultants, 18 doctors and 52-member paramedical staff are busy for the provision of emergency medical treatment to the calamity-stricken people. The federal government has also sent 2,000 blankets and 4,000 plastic mats while the UNICEF has donated 200 tents and 10 water filters.

Oxfam provided food packages to 750 families. Muslim Hand Organization is engaged in other relief activities for the affected community. SCF-US is also providing 15 mobile clinics, vaccinations to children and pregnant, as well as provision of high dietary food. In addition, water purification tablets and ORS are also provided. Concern World Wide has provided 800 hygiene kits, jerry cans, buckets and tents. Care International has provided 200 tents distributed and they are planning for WatSan intervention, Health mobile health clinic, hygiene session and TBA training

NWFP/FATA: CWS-P/A in collaboration with SARHAD has carried out emergency assistance through RRF-19/2008. According to the Provincial Relief Commissioner and Regional Coordination Officer, Government departments, UN agencies and other donors have started relief activities in the area. Provincial government has requested NDMA for food and non-food items. NDMA has so far provided 1,000 tents and 3,000 blankets. However they have not yet committed for food. Other assistance includes:

1. Government is providing 2,500 kg cooked rice/day to the affected people through local police.
2. UNHCR has distributed 900 tents and agreed to release 5000 tents more.
3. UNICEF has provided 500 blankets, 10,000 water purification tablets, medicines and water storage facilities, and 40 cartons of biscuits. They have committed to arrange for more.
4. Provincial Red Crescent Society has arranged for 2000 tents.
5. ICRC and other NGOs have also committed for non-food items.
6. NDMA has agreed to provide non-food items like tents and blankets but no food has been committed.
7. The Provincial Relief Commissioner has verbally requested us and also requested NDMA for food items. He has asked for immediate response.

VI. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Rajanpur:

The approximate total number of primary beneficiaries (receiving wheat seeds, hygiene kits / trainings) will be over 12,600 individual (1,800 families), while some of the project interventions (installation of hand pumps for clean drinking water) will cater to the additional 20,000 as secondary beneficiaries.

The number of beneficiaries have been decided as per the request from the district governor's office (District Coordinating Officer, Executive District Officer-Health, and Secretary of Relief) during CWS-P/A's rapid assessment in the area. The number will be re-evaluated once the project is approved, and the process will be carried out in collaboration with District Governor's office as well as the implementing partner.

Beneficiaries per location

Tehsil	UCs affected	UCs names	Villages	Total Households	Beneficiaries
Rojhan	2	Ozman, Shahwali	Chuk Dilbar, Mahriwal, Chuck mud 1, 2, 3, Wahgari, Soori, Kucha Soori, Waha Majka , Kin, Khairpur, Bumbali	600	4,200
Rajanpur	4	Fetehtpur, Jahanpur, Kotla Esan, Kotla Naseer	Chuck Salwani, Chuck Musani, Chuck Dalair, Chuck Sayial, Chuck Shakari, Murgha Rasool pur	600	4,200
Jampur	8	Harrand, Tibilundan, Wahalishari, Dajal, Noorpur Monjhoonwala, Bukhara, Burrearwala, Muhammadpur	Kotla Allah yar, Basti Honkani, Kotala Qaymait, Jajeer Gabool, Kota lunda, Chuck dat, basti laka, Chuck Daresuk, Soonwala, Chuck Hundai, basti Punjabi, Basti Gulabi, Mirran pur, Jojak Makwal, Tibi Solangi, Mud Bhdha, Mud Haji, Ghulam Qadir , Suleman Khokar	600	4,200

NWFP/FATA:

300 flood victim families (farmers) will be the primary beneficiaries of the proposed intervention. The distribution will be done in Peshawar Town 1 –II and III (3 Tehsils) of NWFP, and Two Tehsils (Bara & Jamrud) of Khyber Agency, FATA.

Beneficiaries will be selected as per vulnerability criteria as well as availability of lands. These criteria will be finalized in close consultation with the local government officials at the initial phase of the project.

Criteria for selection of Beneficiaries

While selecting the project beneficiaries, susceptibility will be taken into consideration. More weight will be given to the members of the affected community, qualifying the following parameters as vulnerability criteria:

- Single parent families
- Small farmers owning less than five acres of land
- Displaced families
- Families who have lost their homes and are without shelter
- Female headed household
- Families with disabled children
- Pregnant and lactating mothers
- Disabled persons
- Poor people having no source of income

The selection will be executed in consultation with the local community and partner organization. It will be ensured to maintain the standard Code of Conduct as well as the gender sensitivity through out the selection of beneficiaries.

Number of beneficiaries with each project components were decided as per the need, as well as the partner organizations' human resource capacities to implement the activities.

VII. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

a) Goal

To provide recovery and rehabilitation to flood affected families of Rajanpur (Punjab), FATA, and district of Peshawar (NWFP).

b) Objectives

Crisis phase

1. Provide access to food relief assistance
2. Provide access to non food relief items
3. Provide access to shelter

Rehabilitation phase

1. Provide access to safe drinking water to flood affected community by installing 150 Jiapo hand pumps (Rajanpur)
2. Ensure community safety from water borne diseases and contamination by providing 3,600 jerry cans for water storage (Rajanpur)
3. Promote health hygiene by providing 1,800 hygiene kits to the selected families (Rajanpur)
4. Enhance the hygiene practices by conducting 20 regular hygiene awareness sessions (Rajanpur)
5. Increase knowledge of Humanitarian Aid worker on Sphere-Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response through Training of Trainers (1), introductory workshops on Sphere Standards (2), and session on quality (1) and monitoring (1) (both Rajanpur, FATA and district Peshawar)
6. To provide agricultural inputs and technical backstopping to 500 poor farmers with less than 5 acres of agricultural land, destroyed by floods (200 in Rajanpur and 300 in FATA and district Peshawar).
7. To establish meaningful and effective linkages among stakeholders with extensive networking to get their maximum support to achieve the planned objectives with inclusive approach (both Rajanpur, FATA and district Peshawar)

c) Activities

Crisis phase

1. distribute **food relief kits of wheat flour, rice, pulses, cooking oil etc**
2. distribute mosquito nets and hygienic items
3. distribute tents and plastic sheets.

Rehabilitation phase

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

1. Provision of Clean Drinking Water

This project component addresses one the most pressing needs of the population in the affected areas. It will address the problem of lack of availability of safe drinking water. As in any disaster, these are a major cause of disease and indeed death in affected communities.

The project will select suitable sites to install 150 “Jiapo Hand Pumps” in consultation with the local community members and implementing partner. Community will also facilitate in providing unskilled/ skilled labour, while the project will assist in giving technical assistance/ training to the personnel identified by the community. Layout plan and budget for the hand pumps will be shared with community to ensure their ownership.

CWS-P/A and SPO will monitor the installation process. To ensure the quality parameters, water from hand pumps will be tested in the laboratory to check the chlorination level/concentration, bacteria/ impurities level, before community starts consuming it.

2. Provision of Jerry Cans for clean water

After the installation of hand pumps and doing the essential quality test of water, each of the 1,800 selected families from the beneficiaries list will be provided two jerry cans of pre-determined specification, to store and utilize the water without getting it contaminated. Altogether 3,600 jerry cans will be distributed.

Hygiene Promotion

3. Health hygiene Kits

Hygiene sessions will be conducted for the target community. For training with females, SPO will engage its female staff to conduct follow-up visit and observe the adequate practice of health hygiene among the beneficiaries. The hygiene kit comprises the following:

S#	Item	Quantity
1	Mosquito nets (treated)	2 nets
2	Soap for washing clothes	4
3	Dettol antibacterial wash	1 bottle
4	Sanitary and hygiene accessories (including sanitary kits for women)	1 set
5	Spouted Jug	1
6	Towel	2

4. Health and Hygiene Sessions

In order to reinforce the health hygiene, 20 awareness sessions will be conducted for the target community during the project life cycle. These sessions will focus on various health related issues, preventive mechanism against the specific threats likely to emerge in this type of situation.

Capacity Building & Awareness

5. Sphere Trainings

The Sphere minimum standards are broadly accepted parameters used to align the development and relief initiatives according to a predetermined quality control system. The Sphere minimum standards indicate for what and how emergency aid should address beneficiaries' needs. Under these circumstances, a need is felt to acquaint the relevant relief agencies and actors with the basic concepts of Sphere Minimum Standards. CWS-P/A will undertake the assessment of local stakeholders (government/ non-government) in consultation with the Sphere project.

CWS-P/A will conduct two orientation sessions and one Training of Trainers (TOTs) workshop on Sphere indicators and Minimum Standards for the staff of the partner organization and other local stakeholders. The project will also conduct the sessions on Quality and Monitoring to strengthen the overall execution plan.

Agricultural Inputs Distribution

6. Seed and Fertilizer Distribution

Farmers with less than 5 acres of land will need 100~300 kg of wheat seeds and fertilizers (Urea, DAP, Potassium Sulphate). In Rajanpur, 200 most vulnerable farmers will be provided with agricultural input assistance. In FATA and district Peshawar, 300 most vulnerable farmers will be targeted.

SPO team has been deputed again for the assessment to Rajanpur in the second week of September and has verified that the seed and the fertilizers are available in the market and the needs among the farmers with regards to seeds and fertilizers. SARHAD has also confirmed the same from district Peshawar. The transportation of the agricultural goods to the farmers will be done by trucks, and the distribution will be carried out from 2 to 3 points daily. Farmers will be identified as per the vulnerability criteria as well as the acre of the land, and inputs will be distributed as per the acre of land.

Stakeholder Linkages

7. Liaison and Establishment of Linkages

Partners will follow a well structured plan of liaison among farmers, public and private sectors. It will bridge farmers and local institutions (public and private) to discuss the issues and their possible solutions related to farming and livestock.

d) Project implementation methodology

CWS-P/A will provide the technical backstopping to the implementing organizations, SPO and SARHAD, in all the above mentioned activities. CWS-P/A and its partners will follow the Sphere Minimum Standards for emergency relief and code of conduct. The project will emphasize gender equality and female representation by incorporating a developing mechanism to ensure that a dual gender perspective is well knitted through out the project life cycle. It will also devise strategies to maximize inclusion of female gender e.g. in selection process, priority will be given to female headed house holds, lactating mothers etc.

Community will also be the key stakeholder in overall project execution. All the main activities including tents & food package distribution, and hand pumps installation will be undertaken in consultation with the local community. This whole process will be backed up by Sphere Minimum Standards as well as the principles of the Code of Conduct. In addition, the hygiene promotion component will strengthen community's resilience to current and future health and hygiene related risks.

The project will be eventually handed over to the community to make the interventions sustainable. CWS-P/A will give orientation to SPO staff as well as to the local community organization on ACT Code of Conduct. However, this code will also be mentioned on the food package token to be distributed among the beneficiaries.

The proposed set of activities does not require any special permission from the local government and is, therefore, not likely to run into difficulties with provincial and district administrations. The provincial government is in fact, pro-active in requesting for assistance, and this is generally understood as a promising indication.

The main responsibilities of CWS-P/A, SPO, and SARHAD at a glance will be as follows:

- CWS-P/A will be project holder (as in case of other appeal) responsible for:
 - Monitoring and evaluation, as well as audit.
 - Reporting to ACT CO (both financial and narrative).
 - Relationship management with UN and other international agencies at capital level.
 - Assisting the field intervention through procurement, logistics, security advisory, documentation, and training in close consultation with the implementing partner.
 - Awareness raising on Sphere with trainings.
- SPO and SARHAD will be implementing partner responsible for:
 - Relationship management with communities and other agencies on-the-ground.
 - Implementation of activities at field level with Sphere minimum standards being considered.
 - Reporting to CWS-P/A (both financial and narrative).

e) Inputs for project implementation

CWS-P/A follows a standardized procurement procedure that fulfils the compliance requirements of International Standard Operations (ISO). As per guidelines, quotations are required after exceeding a threshold purchase limit, and then the comparative statements are developed on the basis of product specification, quality and cost factor. After going through the quality control check, procurement of items is done and then distributed accordingly.

Material and human resources required for the execution of project activities will be taken into account according to CWS-P/A's rules and regulations.

f) Transportation of material to project sites

The project material will be transported to the selected areas; the CWS-P/A team will be responsible for transportation and warehousing. Distribution of these items will be done with the help of SPO and SARHAD.

g) Distribution of materials

CWS-P/A SPO and SARHAD project staff will administer distribution and measure progress according to the mutually agreed lists of beneficiaries and local targets.

h) Verification

CWS-P/A will keep records of what comes in (money and in-kind donations) and of all purchases. The organization will also maintain control of where and to whom these items are distributed.

i) Staffing

To enable CWS-P/A, SPO, and SARHAD to implement this programme and to take care of all the coordination involved, the following staff will be necessary.

Associate Director (CWS-P/A = 1) (25%) will be responsible to support the team for the project implementation matters as well as on financial matters. He/she will also be responsible for the donor liaison.

Assistant Coordinator (CWS-P/A = 1) will be responsible for coordination between the implementing agencies and CWS staff in Lahore, Islamabad and Karachi. She will be responsible for overall monitoring of the programme and will report to the Coordinator and Associate Director with any concerns or questions. She will also act as a trainer in hygiene promotion sessions.

Project Officers (CWS-P/A = 2) will be responsible for the day to day monitoring of the work. He/she will also provide technical back stopping to the field staff, as well as to take financial and narrative report from the partner and compile it and send to assistant coordinator. The Project Officers will conduct local level coordination and liaison with the local government and other line departments. He/she will present CWS-P/A on different forums at local level. Since they are based in the field carrying out and supervising the direct implementation, this budget head is considered as direct project related expense.

Field Officers (CWS-P/A = 3; Partners = 8) will be responsible for daily project implementation, monitoring and liaising with all actors within the programme and at the implementation sites. They will be responsible for the day-to-day administration and close monitoring. They will also undertake implementation on the ground, obtaining reports form partner organizations as per timelines. They will also be responsible for compiling and verifying all project-related data required for reporting and evaluation. The field officers report to Project Officers and Assistant Coordinator in case of CWS-P/A and to Project Managers in case of partners. Since they are based in the field carrying out and supervising the direct implementation, this budget head is considered as direct project related expense.

Communication Officer (CWS-P/A = 1) will be responsible for generation of relevant information for stakeholders including ACT alliance. 50% of this post is covered by this appeal. The tasks will include

dissemination of constant updates, writing human interest stories, and to capture any significant events and topics to be shared with alliance members.

Admin/Finance officer (CWS-P/A = 1; Partners = 4) will be responsible for administrative procedures for the project staffs as well as maintaining and reporting on all financial transactions. Finance officer will also be responsible for liaising closely with the partner organization and auditors for on-time submission of financial and audit reports.

Security Officer (CWS-P/A = 1) will be responsible for obtaining and disseminating security-related information, as well as advisory for the project staffs on security management during the project implementation. Considering the current deterioration of the security situation in Pakistan, this post is considered necessary to be dedicated full-time for the project staff. Since this post is designated to ensure safety and security of project staffs and the need for such service is unavoidable within the current situation in Pakistan, this budget head is considered as direct project related expense.

Cook (CWS-P/A = 1; Partners = 2) will be responsible for preparing meals for the project staff, especially at CWS-P/A's and the partner organization's office premise and guest house.

Cleaner/helper (CWS-P/A = 1) will be responsible for cleaning office premise and guest house, as well as helping with office and guest house maintenance.

Benefits and Allowances (CWS-P/A and Partners) will be utilized for various benefits and allowances (such as medical, educational, overtime) as per CWS-P/A's and the partner organization's HR policy. 15% of staff unit cost is calculated as the amount for this budget head.

Project Coordinator (Partners = 2) will be responsible for overall management of project implementation and reporting to CWS-P/A from the partner organization. Since they are based in the field carrying out and supervising the direct implementation, this budget head is considered as direct project related expense.

Volunteers (Partners = 8) will assist field officers in the project implementation at the field level in collaboration with the community members. Since they are based in the field carrying out and supervising the direct implementation, this budget head is considered as direct project related expense.

Handy men (Partners = 4) will be responsible for cleaning office premise and guest house, as well as helping with office and guest house maintenance. In addition, they will assist in any logistical and administrative activities the partner organization needs to undertake during the course of the project implementation.

j) Capital Assets

Keeping in mind the inaccessibility and the spatial distribution of houses/villages, additional and robust vehicles are needed. Therefore two vehicles have been included in the budget on rental basis. At the moment CWS-P/A is using vehicles from other projects.

Additional equipment like computer, mobile phones, cameras, printers, furniture are included in the budget to provide the needed diversified equipment to the different teams. Sharing of equipment is done, wherever possible. By closure of the programme, all capital assets/equipment will be transferred to other projects.

k) Implementation Timetable

Project duration will be of 6 months, starting from 1st November 2008 and ending in 30th April 2009.

l) Transition or Exit strategy

This is recovery and rehabilitation programme, which is expected to eventually move into developmental programme. The water scheme (installation of the hand pumps) will be handed over to the community for future maintenance as well as for the sustainability factor, and community mobilization will be the key aspect of any intervention included in this programme.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

Administration:

The administration of these projects will be undertaken by two CWS-P/A offices in Islamabad and Lahore. Progress and final reports will be submitted as per schedule using the prescribed formats. The Administration Officers will handle the day-to-day administrative matters in the Islamabad and Lahore offices.

Finance

The finance division of CWS-P/A will ensure that financial management aspects are managed with efficiency, transparency and accountability. Regular financial updates will be provided to donors as required. Finance Officers, based in Karachi, liaising with counterparts in local implementing partners, will be responsible for maintaining financial records of income (from donor) and expenditure, maintaining and cross checking financial records and working with the Coordinator and Assistant Coordinator to ensure proper use of funds.

Financial monitoring system

CWS-P/A use fund accounting method for incorporating the donations received whereby each project is recorded separately and all sources of income and utilisation of funds for a particular project can be identified. Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standards as applicable in Pakistan. Also, biannual audits (June and December) of CWS-P/A overall financial statements are conducted by an independent firm of auditors – Ernst & Young Global Limited (Ford, Rhodes, Siddat Hyder & Co.). In addition to this, separate project audits are also conducted as per the requirements of donors.

CWS-P/A has been awarded the **USAID Management Standards** in capacity building process under Institutional Management and Certification Programme (IMCP) implemented by NGO Resource Centre, a project of Agha Khan Foundation (Pakistan). General ledger and project accounting software is also being used, which has been developed by the financial consultants. This software covers the requirements of both general and project accounting. In addition, since 2005, CWS-P/A has been certified by ISO for **ISO 9001**, which sets blue-prints for procedures and guidelines. These procedural guidelines have been incorporated in our operation manual, which is familiarized with each department, as well as the staff.

At the end of the project an external audit will be carried out by Ernst & Young Global Ltd (Ford, Rhodes, Siddat Hyder & Co).

IX. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS

Monitoring procedures

During implementation of the project, regular monitoring will be undertaken to check process, progress and performance of the proposed interventions. A detail list of qualitative and quantitative indicators will be used to ensure adequate compliance of the interventions. Keeping in view the indicators, Performance Measurement Plan (PMP) will be developed. Each indicator will be defined and explained. Sources and methods of data will be defined and data will be collected on pre-defined frequency. M&E team will collect and analyze data for each indicator following a checklist. Indicators will be tracked against specified targets.

Monitoring will also involve reviewing and planning of work on a regular basis, assessing whether activities are carried out as planned (including beneficiary selection), identifying and dealing with problems during implementation. Emphasis will be given to ensure application of Sphere standards and ACT Code of Conduct during the monitoring process. The Project Manager will be meeting regularly with the project team including M&E and will plan activities accordingly. Monitoring of all planned project activities by the project staff will result in preparation of the consolidated reports, to be shared with all the stakeholders. The quantitative indicators for each objective will be monitored constantly as follows in order to ensure efficient and effective implementation.

S No	Objective	Quantitative Indicators	Source of Verification
1	Provide safe drinking water to flood affected community by installing 150 Jiapo hand pumps	No. of places identified for installation of hand pumps No. of families benefited	Quotations and invoices Reports Meeting stakeholders
2	Ensure community safe from water borne diseases and contamination by providing 3,600 jerry cans to the 1,800 families for water storage	3,600 jerry cans distributed	Reports Field visits
3	Promote health hygiene by providing 1,800 hygiene kits to the selected families	No. of kits purchased No. of hygienic kits distributed	Meeting with beneficiaries Quotations/ invoices
4	Conduct 20 regular hygiene awareness sessions to ensure the hygiene practices	No. of sessions conducted Material developed Topics covered Beneficiaries attended the session	Session report Meeting stakeholders
5	Train 100 aid workers through Training of Trainers (1), introductory workshops on Sphere Standards (2) and session on Quality (1) and Monitoring (1)	No. of ToT graduates No. of trgs conducted by ToT graduates	Updated Reports Follow up with TOT graduates
6	Provide Agricultural inputs and technical backstopping to 500 poor farmers having less than 5 acres of agricultural land, destroyed by floods in Rajanpur, Khyber Agency FATA and Peshawar District.	Quantity of seed distributed Quantity of fertilizer distributed Quantity livestock feed distributed Quantity of poultry distributed	Project reports M&E Reports Distribution lists
7	To establish meaningful linkages among stakeholders to get their maximum support to achieve the planned objectives.	No. of meetings held No. of organizations networked	Project reports Line department reports

Quantitative indicators will be classified according to age, gender, and location where possible. The qualitative indicators will be developed by the monitoring team, and the results will be included in the interim and final reports (information will be collected through interviews, surveys, and discussion with various stakeholders).

In addition, CWS-P/A's project staff will ensure documentation, photographs, and video clips to show the overall process. Case studies will be developed by CWS-P/A staff to gain additional understanding of the impact of the project (positive and negative). Additionally, people's living conditions will be monitored through frequent interviews and direct observations.

Reporting Schedule

- Interim narrative and financial reports to be received by ACT CO by 28th February, 2009, i.e. within one month following mid-term of project.
- Final narrative and financial reports to be received by the ACT CO by 30th June, 2009 i.e. within two months of end of project. Audit report to be received by ACT CO no later than 31 July 2009, i.e. within three months of end of project. Reports will be compiled by the Disaster Response Programme (DRP) team at Islamabad with support from CWS-P/A's Programme Development Unit (PDU).

Evaluation

An external evaluation of the programme will not be needed given the total amount of the appeal is below 1,000,000 US\$.

IX. BUDGET

EXPENDITURE	Type	No.	Cost/Unit	Budget	Budget
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	Unit	Units	PKR	PKR	USD
I DIRECT ASSISTANCE					
<u>Crisis Phase (RRF-19)</u>					
<u>Food Relief Assistance</u>					
Wheat Flour (80 Kg)	package	250	2,880	720,000	9,959
Rice (40 Kg)	package	250	4,000	1,000,000	13,831
Pulses (7 Kg)	package	250	525	131,250	1,815
Cooking Oil (10 Liters)	package	250	1,700	425,000	5,878
Sugar (7 Kg)	package	250	252	63,000	871
Tea Leaves (2 Kg)	package	250	800	200,000	2,766
Iodized Salt (1Kg)	package	250	25	6,250	86
Match Box (1Box)	package	250	15	3,750	52
Bath Soap (1 Box)	package	250	175	43,750	605
Dry Milk (2 Kg)	package	250	700	175,000	2,420
Sub Total				2,768,000	38,285
<u>Non Food Relief Items</u>					
Mosquito Nets (2 nets per kit)	kit	250	700	175,000	2,420
Soap (4 per kit)	kit	250	50	12,500	173
Dettol Anti Bacterial wash	bottle	250	50	12,500	173
Sanitary Accessories	kit	250	800	200,000	2,766
Spouted Jug	kit	250	30	7,500	104
Towel (2)	kit	250	300	75,000	1,037
Sub Total				482,500	6,674
<u>Temporary Shelter</u>					
Non - Winterized Tents	tent	250	-	-	0
Plastic Sheets (2)	sheet	500	-	-	0
Sub Total				-	0
<u>Direct Programme Related Costs</u>					
Team Leader (Partner Organization)	month	2	20,000	40,000	553
Admin & Finance (Partner Organization)	month	2	20,000	40,000	553
Coordinator (Partner Organization)	month	2	25,000	50,000	692
Volunteers (Partner Organization)	month	2	10,000	20,000	277
Social Mobilizers Partner Organization)	month	2	15,000	30,000	415
Store Officer (Partner Organization)	month	2	10,000	20,000	277
Sub Total				200,000	2,766
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				3,450,500	47,725
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING					
<u>Transport</u>					
Rental of vehicles - Partners (1)	month	2	35,000	70,000	968
Vehicle Fuel/Maintenance	month	2	50,000	100,000	1,383
Transportation of items (MNS-Pesh)-CWS	trip	3	20,000	60,000	830
Transportation of items (Pindi-Pesh)-CWS	trip	3	45,000	135,000	1,867
Material Transport-Partner	trip	5	12,000	60,000	830
<u>Warehousing</u>					
Store Rent-Partner	month	2	20,000	40,000	553
<u>Handling</u>					
Wages for Laborers-Partner	Lumpsum			25,000	346
Packaging and handling-NFIs	kit	250	25	6,250	86
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				496,250	6,864

OPERATIONS, ADMIN & SUPPORT COSTS**Operational Cost CWS - P/A**

Communication	month	2	10,000	20,000	277
Vehicle Fuel/Maintenance	month	2	35,000	70,000	968
Meals & Incidentals	month	2	14,000	28,000	387
Office Supplies	month	2	12,000	24,000	332
Boarding Lodging	month	2	15,000	30,000	415
Local Travel	month	2	25,000	50,000	692
Monitoring	month	2	70,000	140,000	1,936
Operational Cost - Partner		month			
Utilities	month	2	5,000	10,000	138
Communication	month	2	5,000	10,000	138

TOTAL OPERATIONS, ADMIN & SUPPORT COSTS**382,000****5,284****TOTAL (RRF-19) (A)****4,328,750****59,872****Rehabilitation Phase****WATER AND HYGIENE PROMOTION (B)****Hygiene Kits (B1)**

Mosquito nets (2 treated nets per kit)	2/Kit	1,800	700	1,260,000	17,427
Washing Soap (4 per kit)	4/Kit	1,800	90	162,000	2,241
Dettol antibacterial wash	bottle/kit	1,800	50	90,000	1,245
Sanitary items	Kit	1,800	900	1,620,000	22,407
Spouted jug	1/kit	1,800	50	90,000	1,245
Towel (2)	2/kit	1,800	300	540,000	7,469
Packing and handling charges including the cost of bags	package	1,800	150	270,000	3,734
Hygiene awareness sessions including material & follow-up costs	session	20	4,000	80,000	1,107
Sub-total Hygiene Kits				4,112,000	56,874

Water Supply (B2)

Hand pumps	number	150	20,700	3,105,000	42,946
Labor Cost - Hand pumps	number	150	7,000	1,050,000	14,523
Material Cost - Hand pumps	number	150	14,000	2,100,000	29,046
Jerry Cans (2 Cans per family)	number	3,600	480	1,728,000	23,900
Transportation of items	trips	12	30,000	360,000	4,979
Project Manager / Watsan Engineer	month	6	75,000	450,000	6,224
Field officer (6)	month	6	150,000	900,000	12,448
Sub-total Water Supply				9,693,000	134,066
Total Water & Hygiene Promotion (B1 + B2)				13,805,000	190,941

SPHERE & OTHER TRAININGS ©

Sphere Focal Person (1)	month	3	70,000	210,000	2,905
Quality, Accountability & Training Manager (1)	month	3	45,000	135,000	1,867
Sphere Handbooks and other materials	number	100	1,000	100,000	1,383
Sphere Training Package	number	15	1,700	25,500	353
Trainings	session	3	150,000	450,000	6,224
Total Sphere & Other Trainings (C)				920,500	12,732

AGRICULTURAL INPUTS DISTRIBUTION (D)

Wheat seeds (average of 200kg per farmer)	family	500	7,600	3,800,000	52,559
Fertilizers (Urea, DAP, Potassium Sulphate)	family	500	20,000	10,000,000	138,313
Total Agricultural Inputs Distribution				13,800,000	190,871

TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING AND HANDLING

Transportation, Warehousing & related costs	Lumpsum			920,000	12,725
Total Transport, Warehousing & Handling(F)				920,000	12,725

OTHER PROJECT RELATED DIRECT EXPENSE (F)

Project Officer (2) - CWS	month	6	60,000	360,000	4,979
Field officer (3) - CWS	month	6	108,000	648,000	8,963
Project Coordinator (2) - SPO and SARHAD	month	6	70,000	420,000	5,809
Field officer (8) - SPO and SARHAD	month	6	160,000	960,000	13,278
Volunteers (8) - SPO and SARHAD	month	6	48,000	288,000	3,983
Security officer (1) - CWS	month	6	60,000	360,000	4,979
Total Other Project Related Direct Expense				3,036,000	41,992
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE (A-F)				40,922,250	509,132

II CAPITAL ASSETS

Laptop	laptop	1	100,000	100,000	1,383
Mobile Phones	phone	2	10,000	20,000	277
Furniture and fixtures	lump sum			100,000	1,383
Printer	printer	1	50,000	50,000	692
UPS	UPS	1	90,000	90,000	1,245
Insurance & related costs	lump sum			60,000	830
TOTAL CAPITAL ITEMS				420,000	5,809

III PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION & SUPPORT**Personnel Costs CWS-P/A**

Associate Director (1) - (25%)	month	6	36,000	216,000	2,988
Assistant Coordinator (1)	month	6	55,200	331,200	4,581
Communication officer (1) – (50%)	month	6	48,000	288,000	3,983
Admin/finance officer (1)	month	6	42,000	252,000	3,485
Cook (1)	month	6	7,200	43,200	598
Cleaner / helper (1)	month	6	6,000	36,000	498
Benefits and allowances	month	6	78,660	471,960	6,528
SUBTOTAL CWS Personnel Cost				1,638,360	22,661

Personnel Costs Partners (2: for SPO and SARHAD)

Admin/finance officer (4)	month	6	60,000	360,000	4,979
Cook (2)	month	6	12,000	72,000	996
Handy men (4)	month	6	15,000	90,000	1,245
Benefits and allowances	month	6	54,750	328,500	4,544
SUBTOTAL Personnel Cost - Partners				850,500	11,763

Administration, Operation & Support - CWS-P/A

Office rent & maintenance	month	6	75,000	450,000	6,224
Office supplies	month	6	10,000	60,000	830
Utilities	month	6	20,000	120,000	1,660
Communication	month	6	10,000	60,000	830
Visibility	lump sum			200,000	2,766
Equipment repairs & maintenance	month	6	10,000	60,000	830
Vehicle fuel	month	6	35,000	210,000	2,905
Vehicle repair & maintenance	month	6	30,000	180,000	2,490
Security	month	6	25,000	150,000	2,075

Meals and incidentals	month	6	25,000	150,000	2,075
Boarding & Lodging	month	6	40,000	240,000	3,320
Travel & transport	month	6	30,000	180,000	2,490
Coordination with other stakeholders	month	6	20,000	120,000	1,660
<i>SUBTOTAL Operational Costs - CWS-P/A</i>				<i>2,180,000</i>	<i>30,152</i>
<i>Operational Costs - Partners (SPO and SARHAD)</i>					
Office rent	month	6	70,000	420,000	5,809
Communication and equipment	month	6	60,000	360,000	4,979
Repair office equipments/stationery/utilities	month	6	50,000	300,000	4,149
Fuel / vehicle maintenance	month	6	50,000	300,000	4,149
Meals and incidentals	month	6	72,600	435,600	6,025
Boarding & Lodging	month	6	80,000	480,000	6,639
Furniture and Fixtures	lump sum			400,000	5,533
Vehicle rent	month	6	100,000	600,000	8,299
<i>SUBTOTAL Operational Cost - Partners</i>				<i>3,295,600</i>	<i>45,582</i>
<i>TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMN. & OPERATIONAL COSTS</i>				<i>1,338,000</i>	<i>110,159</i>
<i>Audit and Evaluation</i>					
Audit of Act funds	lump sum			600,000	8,299
<i>SUBTOTAL Audit and Evaluation</i>				<i>600,000</i>	<i>8,299</i>
<i>GRAND TOTAL</i>				<u><i>43,280,250</i></u>	<u><i>633,398</i></u>
<i>Exchange Rate (August 2008): \$ 1 = Pak Rupee</i>		<i>72.30</i>			

NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID

V. DESCRIPTION of the SITUATION in the AREA of PROPOSED RESPONSE

The flash floods have affected 13 union councils with over 100 villages. The total population of these 13 union councils is around 350,000 of which 25,000 households were affected (200,000 persons). 12,000 houses were damaged, of which 8,000 are completely destroyed, while 4000 were partially damaged. Union councils that received most damages in Peshawar District are Regi, Mathra, Shahi Bala, where 80-to 95% people are affected.

Muddy flood water destroyed houses and fields and there is still no appropriate place for the family members to stay. Majority of the families are living in houses of relatives, while men have stayed behind in makeshift houses to look after the household belongings buried under the mud and doing reconstruction and repair work with left over building materials.

Presently there are no facilities of water and adequate shelter in the affected areas. Most of the water sources are non-functional and contaminated, while latrines have collapsed. District government has provided potable water in some areas but there is shortage of tankers to transport water. Local NGOs and adjoining communities have provided cooked food to some affected families in the beginning, but were unable to reach to a large segment of population. Only a few households received tents from different sources.

Community buildings such as schools, colleges, BHUs, mosques etc., which were expected to accommodate flood victims were also flooded and are not fit for living. Majority of the affected families in rural areas were mainly involved in the agriculture sector. Apart from extensive damage to houses, people also lost food stocks, mainly wheat grains collected and stored during the recent harvest as well as their domestic/farm animals.

NCA Response to the Immediate Needs:

Based on the needs assessment conducted by NCA partners (PVDP and PakCDP) and follow-up visit of the NCA staff to the flood affected, NCA has provided financial assistance outside the appeal in amount of PKR 1,651,741/- (US\$21,176/-) to these two partners. With NCA assistance these partners have provided necessary non-food items (cooking utensils, buckets, stove, plates, glasses, cups, jerry cans) to 700 vulnerable flood affected families in Union Council Mathra, Khalisa 2 Latifabad, and Regi in Peshawar district.

NCA Proposed Response for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Rehabilitation Needs:

Water

People in flood affected areas have no access to clean and safe drinking water. The communities were using unprotected dug wells and hand pumps at the household level prior to floods. Most of these hand pumps and dug wells have become inaccessible due to flooding. Those hand pumps which are accessible have turbid and contaminated water. People are compelled to drink this contaminated water, due to which numbers of diarrhea cases are increasing. Presently, water is supplied to communities through tankers by TMAs (Town Municipal Authority). In some of the affected areas these tanks are filled only once a day, and are not sufficient to cater needs of the affected people. The communities are complaining of poor water quality (in terms of taste) and insufficient quantity of water presently supplied to them through tankers. The water being supplied through tankers also needs to be tested for contamination (bacteria). The communities also lack clean utensils for storage of potable water as most of their belongings were washed away in the floods.

Proposed Interventions:

Install 15 large size communal (by PVDP) and 50 small household hand pumps (by PakCDP) for 2,340 families in the affected areas for safe and clean drinking water, hand washing and bathing practices

Sanitation

People were using pour flush latrines with septic tanks before floods. These septic tanks have been filled with sludge and flood water and are non-functional. Due to non-availability of latrine facilities, the male members are compelled to practice open defecation, whereas females and children living in the makeshift houses are facing problems and using existing household premises for open defecation. During visit to affected areas identified by

the partners, no hand washing facilities and soaps were found. Stagnant water was witnessed in low lying areas in a few villages which can become breeding grounds for flies and mosquitoes.

Proposed Interventions:

- Install 800 household pour flush latrines (500 latrines by PakCDP and 300 latrines by PVDP) with hand washing facilities in the communities at easily accessible places.
- Provide soap and water to the community for frequent hand washing.

Hygiene Conditions

Personal and environmental hygiene conditions in the flood affected areas are found in poor shape. Most of the people's valuables were washed away by floods and there are very few means to take care of their personal and environmental hygiene. It was observed that people are using unprotected water for drinking and bathing. Presence of flies in the area due to stagnant water was also noticed. No soap was available for hand and clothes washing and people were using unhygienic buckets and utensils for water collection and storage. During interaction with community members it was observed that they do not have adequate knowledge about health and hygiene issues. Many people were complaining of skin diseases.

Proposed Intervention:

- Initiate hygiene promotion campaigns for 2,340 families on priority basis for adopting safe and healthy hygiene practices (key messages to be communicated are: use of clean drinking water, hygienic use of latrine for defecation, hand washing with soap after defecation and before eating, handling food safely, safe disposal of household refuse, solid waste clearing mechanism and dumping ground in the affected areas)
- Distribution of family hygiene kits

Proposed Target Areas of PVDP:

For implementation of the proposed Watsan interventions PVDP has identified six villages in two union councils, i.e., Mathra and Khalsa 2 Latifabad, in district Peshawar, which were worst affected during floods. Names and household details of the villages are as follows:

S#	Village	UC	Households	Population
1	Ashnagar Colony	Khalsa 2 Latifabad	26	198
2	Salim Town	Khalsa 2 Latifabad	22	171
3	Alif khan Kali	Khalsa 2 Latifabad	24	168
4	Sardar Colony	Khalsa 2 Latifabad	24	178
5	Potohar bala and Payan	Mathra	19	142
6	Galji Kandar Khel	Mathra	16	129
Total			134	988

Proposed Target Areas of PakCDP

PakCDP has identified 13 flood affected villages of Union Council Regi in district Peshawar to implement WatSan interventions. Names and details of the affected families and damages in identified villages are as follows:

Village/ Area	Affected		Damaged (% Estimation)			
	Families	Population	Livestock	Houses	Water Source	Sanitation
Ghazali Garhi	347	2498	85%	90%	95%	95%
Rokezai	214	1541	85%	90%	95%	95%
Tapu Korona	154	1109	55%	90%	95%	95%
Juma Khan Koorona	97	698	95%	80%	95%	95%
Inam Korona	143	1030	85%	70%	80%	80%
Kandery	311	2239	70%	80%	85%	85%
Faqir Abad	431	3103	80%	95%	95%	95%
Badezai	192	1382	80%	70%	70%	70%
Sarkey	104	749	20%	35%	70%	70%
Miskeen Abad	88	634	40%	70%	90%	90%

Miskeen Abad 2 (Mulazai)	256	1843	50%	80%	90%	90%
Bacha Gul Garhi	91	655	30%	50%	90%	90%
Tube Well Korona	98	706	35%	70%	75%	75%
Total	2526	18187	62%	75%	87%	87%

VI. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

NCA implementing partners have identified 3 Union Councils as the project targets. The details are:

Name of Union Councils	Target Households	Individuals	Implementing Partner
UC Khalsa 2 Latifabad	98	7,16	PVDP
Mathra	32	2,72	PVDP
Regi	1,00	9,00	PakCDP
Total	2,30	16,88	

The proposed project will cover 2,340 households (92% of the population) with approximately 16,900 individuals in the identified areas. For detailed breakdown of population in each village please refer to the tables above.

Criteria for selection of Beneficiaries

The NCA implementing partners will use poverty ranking for selection of villages and individual households. They will promote poverty-focused resource allocation for WatSan services in target areas that support poorest of the poor low income families deprived of basic WatSan facilities after floods. Consideration will be given to families affected with floods, who qualify the following parameters:

- Single parent families
- Small farmers owning less than five acres of land
- Displaced families
- Families who have lost their homes and are without shelter
- Female headed households
- Families with disabled children
- Families with pregnant and lactating mothers
- Disabled persons
- Poor people having no source of income

The selection will be executed by the implementing partners in consultation with the local community based organizations. NCA partners will ensure to maintain the standard Code of Conduct as well as the gender sensitivity throughout the selection of beneficiaries.

VII. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

a) Goal

Sustainable improvement of health and living conditions of 2,340 flood affected families in Peshawar district of NWFP

b) Objectives**Objective 1:**

Provide appropriate environmental sanitation services (Pour Flush Latrines) for 800 poor and marginalized people in 13 flood affected villages of UC Mathra, Khalisa 2 Latifabad, and Regi of Peshawar District by April 2009

Indicators Objective 1:

- Number of community reporting satisfaction with sanitation services
- 85% coverage of target population with water collection points that are close to residences
- Number of installed sanitation facilities (PF latrines) in good working condition
- Number of target families having comprehensive knowledge and adapt to safe hygiene practices
- Safe hand-washing and bathing practices adopted by 60% adults and school going children

Objective 2:

Improve safe drinking water facilities to 2,340 poor and marginalized families in 13 villages of UC Mathra, Khalisa 2 Latifabad, and Regi of Peshawar District by April 2009

Indicators Objective 2:

- Number of families getting clean water for drinking
- Number of families getting water for proper sanitation facilities
- Water quality and quantity meets national and WHO standards
- Number of well functioning WatSan management committees
- Safe hand-washing and bathing practices adopted by 60% adults and school going children

Objective 3:

Raise level of knowledge, attitude, and practices (KAP) among 2,340 families about preventive health and personal hygiene

Indicators Objective 3:

- 85% coverage of target population through hygiene promotion sessions
- Hygiene promotion strategy, tools, and techniques are coherent with local culture and values
- Number of families having comprehensive knowledge and adapt to safe hygiene practices
- Safe hand-washing and bathing practices adopted by 60% adults and school going children
- Reduction in water borne diseases among beneficiaries of WatSan services
- Number of households maintaining sanitation facilities and keeping it clean

d) Activities

1. Community mobilization and capacity building. In relation to sanitation and water supply, communities will be trained and consulted through meetings, workshops, and other information sharing sessions, and topics such as disaster management, disaster risk reduction, taking care of hand pumps and latrines to be installed.

2. Installation of hand pumps

Hand pumps will be installed at communal places (large size hand pumps) and selected households (small size hand pumps) in order to provide clean and safe drinking water. The project will select suitable sites in consultation with the local community members and implementing partner. Community will facilitate in providing unskilled/skilled labour, while the project will assist in giving technical assistance/training to the personnel identified by the community. Layout plan and budget for the hand pumps will be shared with community to ensure their ownership.

3. Construction of latrines

Latrines will be constructed as per the beneficiaries' selection criteria in close consultation with the community members to decide where to install latrines.

4. Health and hygiene education

The hygiene session will be conducted for the target community. Key messages to be communicated are: use of clean drinking water, hygienic use of latrine for defecation, hand washing with soap after defecation and before eating, handling food safely, safe disposal of household refuse, solid waste clearing mechanism and dumping ground in the affected areas. For training with females, NCA implementing partners will use its female staff to conduct follow-up visit and observe the adequate practice of health hygiene among the beneficiaries.

e) Project implementation methodology

NCA will provide technical support to its implementing organizations, i.e., PVDP and PakCDP, in all the above mentioned activities. These partners will follow the Sphere Minimum Standards for emergency relief and Code of Conduct. The project will also take into consideration issues of gender equality and participation of women in the project implementation process. NCA partners will maximize participation of women particularly in the selection process with special consideration to female headed households.

The target communities in the identified areas will be the key stakeholders in implementation of the project. All activities related to WatSan interventions will be undertaken in consultation with the local community consistent with the Sphere Minimum Standards as well as the principles of the Code of Conduct. In addition to this, hygiene promotion component will strengthen community's resilience to current and future health and hygiene related risks.

The proposed WatSan activities do not require any special permission from the local government. NCA and its partners therefore do not foresee any difficulties with provincial and district administrations. The provincial government has requested humanitarian organizations and NGOs to provide assistance the flood affected communities.

NCA will be responsible for:

- Monitoring and evaluation, and facilitate implementing partners in audit.
- Reporting to ACT CO (both financial and narrative).
- Relationship management with CWS and other international agencies involved in similar activities.
- Facilitate implementing partners in logistics, documentation, and timely reporting

The implementing partner PVDP and PakCDP will be responsible for:

- Relationship management with communities and other agencies on-the-ground.
- Implementation of activities at field level
- Reporting to NCA (both financial and narrative).

f) Inputs for project implementation

NCA follows a standardized procurement procedure that fulfils the compliance requirements of International Standard Operations (ISO). As per guidelines, quotations are required after exceeding a threshold purchase limit, and then the comparative statements are developed on the basis of product specification, quality and cost factor. After going through the quality control check, procurement of items is done and then distributed accordingly. PakCDP and PVDP have prepared procurement policies which are in line with the requirements of international donor agencies.

g) Transportation of material to project sites

The project material will be transported to the selected areas. Implementing partners, i.e., PAKCDP and PVDP teams will be responsible for transportation and warehousing.

h) Distribution of materials

PAK-CDP and PVDP project staff will administer distribution and measure progress according to the mutually agreed lists of beneficiaries and local targets.

i) Verification

NCA will keep records of what comes in (money and in-kind donations). The organisation will also maintain control of where and to whom these items are distributed.

j) Proritization of activities

If this appeal is not fully funded, NCA will reduce the target areas and proposed interventions based on poverty ranking criteria. Accordingly staff recruitment will also be reduced.

k) Staffing

To enable NCA, PVDP and PAK-CDP to implement this programme and to take care of all the coordination involved, the following staff will be necessary:

Programme Coordinator, (NCA=1) (25 %) will be responsible to support the team for the project implementation matters as well as on financial matter. He/she will also be responsible for the donor liaison. He will represent NCA/partner in all coordination forums at the central level.

Finance Officer (NCA = 1) (25 %) will be responsible for administrative procedures for the project staffs as well as maintaining and reporting on all financial transactions. Finance officer will also be responsible for liaising closely with the partner organisation and auditors for on-time submission of financial and audit reports.

WatSan Officer (NCA= 1) (100%) will be responsible for coordination between the implementing partners, NCA and CWS staff in Islamabad. He/She will be responsible for overall monitoring of the program and will report to the NCA Programme Coordinator with any concerns or questions. He/She will also be responsible for the overall quality of technical work carried out under the program.

Project Coordinator/Managers (Implementing Partners = 2) (100%) will be responsible for day to day project implementation, monitoring, and overall management of project implementation and reporting to NCA. He/she will also provide technical back stopping to the field staff, as well as to ensure that financial and narrative reports are compiled and sent to the NCA Programme Coordinator on time. The Project Coordinator/Managers will conduct local level coordination and liaison with the local Government and other line Departments. He/she will present PakCDP and PVDP on different forums at local level.

Engineers/Sub Engineers (Implementing Partners = 3) (100%) will be responsible for daily project implementation, monitoring and liaising with all actors within the programme and at the implementation sites. They will be responsible for day-to-day administration and close monitoring of the construction work. They will also undertake implementation on the ground, obtaining reports from community based organizations as per timelines. They will also be responsible for compiling and verification of all project-related data required for reporting and evaluation. They will report to Project Coordinator/Manager.

Social Organisers/Hygiene Promoters (Implementing Partners = 4) (100%) will be responsible for organising the communities, gaining support to the project, ensure that the project takes into consideration the advice of the beneficiaries. Hygiene Promoters will train the beneficiaries to improve hygiene and sanitation practices. There will be a mix of male and female staff members.

M&E Officer (Implementing Partner PVDP = 1) (100%) will be responsible for day to day monitoring of the project activities and will submit regular monitoring reports to the Project Coordinator.

Planning and Reporting Officer (Implementing Partner PakCDP = 1) (Partial) will be responsible for generation of relevant information and reports. 50% of this post will be covered by this appeal.

Admin/Finance assistant (Implementing Partner = 1) (Partial) will assist in the finance and admin activities of PVDP. 50% of this post will be covered by this appeal.

Director (Implementing Partner PakCDP = 1) (Partial) will be overall responsible for supervision of the project, liaison with local Government authorities, other NGOs, and INGOs working in the area. He will also ensure timely submission of project progress reports and audit reports to NCA. 25% of this post will be covered by this appeal.

Office Boy (Implementing Partner PakCDP = 1) (Partial) will be responsible for cleaning office premise, photocopying, as well as helping with office maintenance. 50% of this post will be covered by this appeal.

Benefits and Allowances (NCA and Partners) are included in the personnel expenses.

l) Capital Assets

NCA will use its own vehicles for monitoring of the project activities. However, partners need to rent robust vehicles in order to implement project activities. Therefore, in the partner budget, 3 vehicles have been included in the budget on rental basis.

Additional equipment like a computer and a printer has been budgeted for one implementing partner (PakCDP). After completion of the program, this equipment will be transferred to the local partner to be used for other projects.

m) Implementation Timetable

Project duration will be of 6 months, starting from November 1, 2008 and ending in 30 April 2009.

n) Transition or Exit strategy

The completed water schemes (installation of the hand pumps) and construction of toilets will be handed over to the community for future use and maintenance. These communities will be provided proper training on operations and maintenance of the water schemes and toilets. NCA partners will use locally available materials and tools needed for repair and maintenance of the WatSan services. NCA will explore possibilities to raise additional funds to support development interventions of its partners in the affected areas.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

Administration

The administration of this project will be undertaken by NCA office in Islamabad, and by the implementing partners' offices in Peshawar for day to day field operations in the field.

Finance

The finance division of NCA will ensure that financial management aspects are managed with efficiency, transparency and accountability. Regular financial updates will be provided to donors as required. NCA Finance Officer based in Islamabad, will liaise with local implementing partners (PakCDP and PVDP) Finance Managers to maintain financial records of income (from donor) and expenditures, and cross checking financial records and work with NCA Program Coordinator and the NCA Resident Representative to ensure proper use of funds.

Financial monitoring system

NCA prepares Financial Statements in accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standards as applicable in Pakistan. Also, biannual audits (September and March) of NCA overall financial statements are conducted by an independent firm of auditors – Ernst & Young Global Limited (Ford, Rhodes, Siddat Hyder & Co.). In addition to this, separate project audits are also conducted as per the requirements of donors. At the end of the project an external audit will be carried out by Ernst & Young Global Ltd (Ford, Rhodes, Siddat Hyder & Co).

X. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS

Monitoring procedures

During implementation of the project, regular monitoring will be undertaken to check process, progress and performance of the proposed interventions. A detail list of qualitative and quantitative indicators will be used to ensure adequate compliance of the interventions and to measure performance of the project activities. Sources and methods of data will be collected and analyzed. Indicators will be tracked against specified targets.

Monitoring will also involve reviewing and planning of work on a regular basis, assessing whether activities are carried out as planned (including beneficiary selection), identifying and dealing with problems during implementation. Emphasis will be given to ensure application of Sphere standards and ACT Code of Conduct during the monitoring process. The Project Coordinator/Manager of the implementing partners will meet regularly with the project teams to plan activities accordingly. Monitoring of all planned project activities by the project staff will result in preparation of the consolidated reports, to be shared with all the stakeholders. The quantitative indicators for each objective will be monitored constantly to ensure efficient and effective implementation.

Reporting Schedule

- Interim narrative and financial reports to be received by ACT CO by 28th February 2009, i.e., within one month following mid-term of project.
- Final narrative and financial reports to be received by the ACT CO by 30th June 2009 i.e. within one month after end of the project.
- Audit report to be received by ACT CO no later than 31st July 2009, i.e., within one month after end of the project.

Reports will be compiled by the NCA Office in Islamabad for its implementing partners. However, CWS and NCA will submit reports at the same time to ACT CO.

XI. BUDGET

EXPENDITURE	Type Unit	No. Units	Unit Co PK	Budget PKR	Budget USD
PDVP					
I DIRECT ASSISTANCE					
SOCIAL MOBILIZATION					
Care-taker training (30 participants)	workshop		60,00	60,00	700
Consultative workshop (30 participants)	workshop		40,00	40,00	500
HAND PUMP INSTALLATION					
Hand pumps	pumps	1	120,00	1,800,00	23,000
Water purification tablets	packets	30	3	105,00	1,300
Water testing from the lab.			3	5,200	60
CONSTRUCTION OF LATRINES					
Latrines		30	15,00	4,500,00	57,600
HEALTH AND HYGIENE PROMOTION					
Health and hygiene sessions (25 participants)	sessions	1	120,00	1,800,00	23,000
II DIRECT PROGRAM RELATED COSTS					
Project Coordinator	Months		25,00	150,00	1,900
Engineer	Months		20,00	120,00	1,500
Hygiene promoters (2 x 18,000 = 36,000)	Months		36,00	216,00	2,700
M&E officer	Months		30,00	180,00	2,300
III PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION & SUPPORT					
Admin/finance assistant	Months		15,00	90,00	1,100
Vehicle rent	Months		40,00	240,00	3,000
Vehicle maintenance and repair	Months		5,00	30,00	300

Fuel	Months		20,00	120,00	1,50
Transportation (2 visits each month @ of Rs.3000 x 2 x 6 = 36,000)	Months		6,00	36,00	40
Stationary	Months		1,00	6,00	'
Utilities and communication	Months		10,00	60,00	70
Sub-total PVDP				9,558,2	122,5
PAK CDP					
I DIRECT ASSISTANCE					
HAND PUMP INSTALLATION					
Hand pumps	# of pumps	:	40,00	2,000,00	25,60
Water testing from the lab.		:	3:	17,50	2:
CONSTRUCTION OF LATRINES					
Latrines	# of latrines	50	10,00	5,000,00	64,10
HEALTH AND HYGIENE PROMOTION					
Hygiene kits for health and hygiene education	# of hygiene kits	1,00	3:	350,00	4,40
II DIRECT PROGRAM RELATED COSTS					
Project manager	Months		40,00	240,00	3,00
Sub Engineer (2 x 20,000 = 40,000)	Months		40,00	240,00	3,00
Social organizer / hygiene promoter (2 x 18,000 = 36,000)	Months		36,00	216,00	2,70
III CAPITAL ASSETS					
Computer and printer	Set		60,00	60,00	70
III PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION & SUPPORT					
Director	Months		15,00	90,00	1,10
Planing and reporting manager	Months		15,00	90,00	1,10
Office boy	Months		4,00	24,00	30
ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION AND SUPPORT					
Vehicle rent (2 vehicles x Rs.35,000 = 70,000)	Months		70,00	420,00	5,30
fuel (2 vehicles x Rs.20,000 = 40,000)	Months		40,00	240,00	3,00
Stationary	Months		1,00	6,00	'
Utilities and communication	Months		10,00	60,00	70
Sub-total PAK-CDP				9,053,5	116,0
NCA					
PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION & SUPPORT					
Watsan officer	Months		130,00	780,00	10,00
Program coordinator (25%)	Months		35,00	210,00	2,60
Finance coordinator (25%)	Months		32,50	195,00	2,50
ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION AND SUPPORT					
Fuel	Months		10,00	60,00	70
Sub-total NCA				1,245,0	15,90
AUDIT					
1 Audit of Act funds	lump sum			600,00	7,60
Sub-total audit				600,0	7,60
GRAND TOTAL				\$ 20,456,7	\$262,20

Exchange Rate: \$ 1 = Pak Rupee 78