

PROJECT PROPOSAL

Appealing Agency	Health and Nutrition Development Society (HANDS)
Project Title	Provide adequate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities to Monsoon Rain Affected People
Project Code	N/A
Sector or Cluster	WASH Cluster
Objectives	To contribute in reducing the water and sanitation related disease through provision of access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and construction of latrines in camps in 10 most affected districts of Sindh Province
Beneficiaries	Total 700,000 individual beneficiaries Men: 280,000, Women: 350,000, Children: 70,000
Implementing Partners	HANDS will implement the project through its network of community based organizations. HANDS ensure participation of community in each of its programs. This approach had been adopted in Super Flood 2010 and successfully resulted in achieving 99.99% targets in very remote and inaccessible areas inundated in flood water.
Project Duration	03 Months (September 20 to December 20, 2011)
Location	10 Most affected Districts of Sindh Province <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Badin (20,000 families) 2. District Tando Mohammad Khan (15,000 families) 3. District Mirpurkhas (10,000 families) 4. District Umerkot (10,000 families) 5. District Tando Allahyar (10,000 families) 6. District Sanghar (10,000 families) 7. District Shaheed Benazirabad (10,000 families) 8. District Jamshoro (5,000 families) 9. District Dadu (5,000 families) 10. District Tharparkar (5,000 families)
Priority	N/A
Project Contact Person's Name	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Tanveer Ahmed Sheikh-Chief Executive 2. Mr. Zafar Ali Dehraj-General Manager Social Mobilization and Disaster Management
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Needs:

Due to this recent heavy rains, a significant losses and damages to crops (especially cotton and chillies; partially rice and sugarcane), household infrastructure and government infrastructures have been observed. Moreover, significant damages occurred especially to water supply sources for domestic use. Hand pumps were found inundated, ponds are flooded by rainwater runoff, irrigation canals are overflow, and breaches occurred in the Left Bank Outfall Drain (LBOD) and irrigation canals which led acute scarcity of safe drinking water for the community.

It is estimated that devastating rains across Sindh province have not only caused loss of precious life and property, but heavy downpour has adversely affected Kharif crops of cotton and paddy (partially sugarcane) and washed away vegetables and fodder on thousands of acres in lower region of the province. According to initial reports 944,000 acres crop area are badly affected and main markets in various locations observed non functional as towns and villages were inundated. The Physical visit of villages revealed that rainwater has accumulated in fields, houses and around the villages which has badly damaged and affected crops of cotton, chilli and sugarcane standing. Houses and paths have also been partially damaged. The major issue in most of the areas observed inaccessibility to the main roads from villages because of standing water around the villages. During assessment, a significant hike observed in prices of daily use items. A significant decrease is observed in prices of livestock as livestock is weakening due to less fodder and forage. According to initial reports it is estimated that around 100,570 cattle heads have been perished in monsoon rains and people are facing severe shortage of fodder and forage for their livestock. Moreover, it was observed that most of the displaced people are tenant farmers so due to standing water in fields their farming activities are ceased and they are unable to feed themselves, their kids and livestock as well.

As per need assessment carried out by HANDS during rapid need assessment, people are in crucial need of food ration, health care and nutrition, WASH and Shelter. During assessment, safe drinking water was observed critical issue of IDPs. Scarcity of safe and adequate drinking water is observed as primary sources of drinking water like ponds, tube wells, open well and hand pumps are inundated/ contaminated by floodwater which yet to be disinfected/ repaired, ponds and canals are also remaining flooded. It is also observed that overall environmental conditions of the villages are worst. Women and children were observed more vulnerable and victim of the situation. IDPs observed helpless to use the water with high turbid, stored in open plastic containers with no lid and outlet tap. IDPs are using same water for drinking and sanitation purposes as no running water in the toilets. Diarrhea, fever, vomiting, skin diseases were noticed during visits especially with children and women. Major issue is sanitation facilities in villages; more than 90% people used to go for open defecation and demarked/ designated areas before flood. But after flood, situation become worse as sanitation areas have been damaged completely/ partially by floodwater which leads people for defecating near to the water sources, near to home, temporary shelter, in the water etc which is high public health risk. Hygiene conditions in the camps were found so unhealthy. There is not separate designated cooking areas, therefore, they cook their food outside of the main building or room where solid waste, waste water drainage, etc exist.

Activities:

Contribute in reducing the water and sanitation related disease through provision of access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and construction of latrines in camps.

Following activities are planned to carry out while implementing the project.

- Assess water and sanitation needs in flood affected areas, with emphasis on women and children.
- Treat and distribute safe drinking water through 10 water tankers
- Distribute water purifying tablets or sachets using trained volunteers for household water treatment
- Construction of up to 17,000 latrines in camps using SPHERE standards
- Conduct emergency hygiene promotion activities and clean up campaigns in camps.
- Coordinate with Government and other humanitarian partners

Outcomes:

Water and sanitation related diseases are reduced for 100,000 flood affected families for three months by increased access to safe drinking water, construction of latrines and sanitation and hygiene promotion in 10 districts (District Badin, District Tando Mohammad Khan, District Mirpurkhas, District Umerkot, District Tando Allahyar, District Sanghar, District Shaheed Benazirabad, District Jamshoro, District Dadu, and District Tharparkar) of Sindh province.

Requested Budget:

Budget Items	USD\$
Cost A-Staff Cost	136,995
Cost B-Input Cost	2,312,138.73
Cost C-Administrative Cost	15,000
Total	2,464,133.73