



# Review of SDC Water-oriented Activities

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Gianluca Guidotti  
Patrick Kilchenmann

Islamabad, Geneva and Banda Aceh, 17.07.2013

# Contents

- Acronyms ..... 3
- 1 Executive Summary..... 4
- 2 Introduction ..... 6
- 3 SDC water and sanitation sector related activities..... 6
- 4 Action analysis ..... 9
- 5 Institutional analysis ..... 11
  - 5.1 Government sectoral institutional framework ..... 11
  - 5.2 Internal sectoral institutional framework..... 12
  - 5.3 Cooperation ..... 12
  - 5.4 Gender ..... 12
- 6 Other Actor's Actions ..... 13
- 7 Recommendations..... 16
  - 7.1 Main recommendations ..... 17
  - 7.2 Additional recommendations and ideas..... 20
- 8 Workshop Water and SDC ..... 20
- 9 Conclusions ..... 21
- 10 Annexes ..... 22
  - 10.1 Terms of Reference ..... 22
  - 10.2 Field Trips and Observations..... 25
  - 10.3 Relevant web resources ..... 27
  - 10.4 Maps ..... 27
  - 10.5 Progressreports ..... 31
- 11 Relevant contacts ..... 34
- 12 Mission chronological details ..... 35
  
- Table 1: SDC water and sanitation sector related activities ..... 7
- Table 2: SDC programs’ analysis..... 9
- Table 3: Government Bodies active in the WASH sector ..... 13
- Table 4: International Organizations active in the WASH sector ..... 14
- Table 5: National Organizations active in the WASH sector ..... 16
- Table 6: Proposed adjustments for Pakistan Hindukush Program SDC..... 17
- Table 7: Visited projects’ details and specific comments ..... 25
- Table 8: Ongoing and completed WASH activities in SWAT - HA ..... 31
- Table 9: Ongoing and completed W4L activities in - RC ..... 32
  
- Figure 1: Areas of intervention of SDC’s WASH sector related activities ..... 6
- Figure 2: Actual Situation for Pakistan Hindukush Program SDC ..... 7
- Figure 3: Well cleaning and school BCC in Charsadda and Nowshera - HA ..... 27
- Figure 4: ongoing and completed WASH action in SWAT - HA ..... 28
- Figure 5: Program area map of livelihood FATA and KP ..... 29
- Figure 6: Program area of W4L activities in Karak, KP ..... 29
- Figure 7: Program area of W4L activities in D.I. Khan, KP ..... 30

## Acronyms

4W	Who, What, Where and When
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AusAID	Australian Aid
BCC	Behavioural Change Communication
CBO	Community Based Organization
CLTS	Community Lead Total Sanitation
CSPM	Conflict Sensitive Program Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FDMA	Fata Disaster Management Authority
GLA	Government Line Agencies
GoKP	Government of KP
HSI	Helvetas Solidar Inter-Cooperation
HWTS	Household Water Treatment and safe Storage
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IP	Implementing Partner
IRD	International Relief and Development
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LG&RDD	Local Government and Rural Development Department
LP	Livelihood Program
LPH	Livelihood Program Hindukush
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoWP	Ministry of Water and Power
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NOC	Non Objection Certificate
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
P&DD	Planning and Development Department
PA	Partial Action
PCRWR	Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SDC	Swiss agency for Development and Cooperation
SDC/HA	SDC Humanitarian Action
SDC/RC	SDC Regional Cooperation
SODIS	Solar Disinfection
TF	Task Force
TMA	Town Municipal Administration
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
W4L	Water for Livelihood
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WMC	Water Management Committees
WSP	Water and Sanitation Program

# 1 Executive Summary

A review mission aimed at evaluating the current SDC-funded water and sanitation sector programs' development, their strengths and weaknesses and future opportunities, has been carried out from May 16<sup>th</sup> to June 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013. Field visits in the districts of Swat, Karak, Peshawar and Charsadda, and numerous discussions with relevant stakeholders were carried out. Recommendations based on solid and consistent observations are therefore proposed in this report.

There is no doubt, that despite the extremely challenging environment, SDC's projects brought and still bring important benefits to thousands of flood affected people in remote districts and to some of the poorest segments of population living in neglected rural areas. Few organizations or donor agencies enjoy similar relative freedom of movement as SDC does (see chapter 6). Few take the opportunity to be present in the field as much as possible. If our report identifies possible weaknesses, this is in no way meant to undermine or underestimate the efforts, achievements and commitment of SDC's team; this is, on the contrary, to suggest ways of coping better with a difficult situation, where there are neither clearly established governmental policies in the water sector, nor established coordination mechanisms, nor a very safe security environment (to say the least) allowing for a close follow-up of projects in the field at any given time.

Overall, the programs assessed and reviewed in this mission are relevant and well implemented. Some program design and some technical aspects of projects can be improved with some necessary correction, both at institutional and at programmatic level. Remedial actions and correctives measures are currently being undertaken to make sure that the infrastructures provided are of good quality. The main recommendations for change and the suggested adjustments, classified by order of priority, are summarised here:

## **R1: Use a transversal sectoral approach for water-related activities (Sectoral adjustment)**

The WES programme manager is responsible for the approach, strategy, and global coherence of water-related projects implemented by SDC in Pakistan, including technical quality of infrastructure. This recommendation aims at making sure that there is a technical consistency across projects financed by the Swiss Government and also a coherent implementation strategy applied at sectoral level. This shall ensure better sustainability of provided infrastructure, with clear roles and responsibilities assigned to the different stakeholders.

## **R2: Organise technical support through private Pakistani engineering companies, punctual missions of specialists from the WES FG, and/or field monitors (Programme adjustment)**

In order to provide remedial measures to some of the observed technical flaws, to assist in designing structures or in revising plans, the support of the rich expertise gathered in the WES FG should be sought. Another option is to identify Pakistani well established engineering companies. Finally, hiring additional field monitors with an engineering background is an option that would also ensure a constant presence to follow up quality and compliance while implementing projects directly.

## **R3: Make sure that needs of the poorest are systematically addressed (Programme adjustment)**

The most vulnerable communities generally mention as their first priority the need for community drinking water projects whereas often, irrigation projects are implemented instead (mostly relevant to RC projects). We recommend addressing the needs identified by the whole community first, as far as possible, or find mechanisms to ensure that the poorest segment of population also benefits directly from the irrigation projects. This recommendation is to ensure that the projects DO effectively NO HARM.

## **R4: Continue WASH in schools & hospitals (PA2) and Community water schemes (PA3) (Programme continuation and adjustment)**

The comparative advantages of SDC are its long term presence in the area, its proximity to the field (as far as possible), its knowledge of the stakeholders, its acceptance and its continuing cooperation with local authorities. These are invaluable assets to bring projects to completion. Lessons learnt from the previous phase, corrective measures currently taken at field level, and implementation of above recommendations R1 and R2 should ensure the provision of good quality WASH infrastructures to entire communities in villages affected by the floods, including schools, hospitals, and displaced population settlements.

## **R5: Finalise the well rehabilitation programme (PA1) and initiate an academic study on water quality (New component)**

The well rehabilitation programme was born immediately after the 2010 floods. This important action was timely implemented and has undoubtedly allowed affected communities to better cope with the difficult

situation and increased their resilience. Three years after the floods, time has come to finalise this emergency programme and draw lessons from it, notably through an academic study. The study shall concentrate on mapping systematically the water related projects implemented by SDC and analysing regularly and over time the bacteriological and chemical quality of water. This exercise shall serve as a basis for decisions-making on possible remedial actions, notably on PA1, drawing lessons, and comply with residual responsibility and accountability of SDC towards its beneficiaries.

**R6: Develop and integrate policy dialogue internally, with government and with partners (Programme adjustment and new component)**

SDC should proactively engage with the government and the international community to achieve common objectives at policy level and at implementation level (standards). A pilot-project to implement "policy in action" through concrete projects, jointly coordinated between WSP and IUCN, shall be implemented. This shall be an important and innovative contribution of SDC to support the building-up of a national policy regarding the WASH sector, step-by-step, through a practical and concrete operational example.

**R7: Initiate an Early Recovery Programme for the IDPs in the FATA (New component)**

The review team is convinced that SDC could play a major role in alleviating the challenging fate of thousands of IDPs that are currently stranded into camps in KP since years. The rehabilitation of public infrastructures such as schools and hospitals, and the provision of safe drinking water in villages recently affected by the conflict in the FATA, responds to an important humanitarian need that SDC could partly tackle, thanks to its long and positive experience in the domain.

**R8: Implement a pilot project channelling resources through government, with SDC monitoring quality and outcomes (Programme adjustment)**

One direct action should be implemented through the relevant line departments (PHED in this case), with SDC's oversight and validation. Specific trainings and technical support provided by SDC experts to achieve higher standards will be included in this component. This project shall allow testing one of the different ways of implementing activities in the field. Positive experiences could be later replicated as a modus operandi, provided results are acceptable. Knowledge transfer programs addressing the technical shortcomings of local authorities' engineers could be developed, thus strengthening SDC's relations with Government partners and finally strengthening their capacity in service delivery.

## 2 Introduction

A review mission of the water projects and programmes implemented by SDC in Pakistan took place between 16<sup>th</sup> of May to 11<sup>th</sup> of June 2013. The objectives of the mission (see 10.1 Terms of Reference) were to:

- 1) Evaluate in the field a selection of water-related activities funded by SDC/HA and SDC/RC either through direct action or through implementing partners;
- 2) Meet and discuss past, current, planned and possible actions with the relevant stakeholders involved in the projects (SDC teams, implementing partners, Government partners);
- 3) Look at the involvement of international organizations and bilateral donors in water-oriented cooperation in both FATA and KPK and detail their activities and potential for synergies.
- 4) Provide recommendations for possible adjustments of SDC internal organisation, processes for action, sectoral institutional framework, potential new areas of intervention, and innovation.

The mission was divided into two parts: the first one focused on SDC/HA activities implemented in the Swat District (Guidotti<sup>1</sup>) and the second one in the districts of Karak, Peshawar and Charsadda (Guidotti and Kilchenmann<sup>2</sup>).

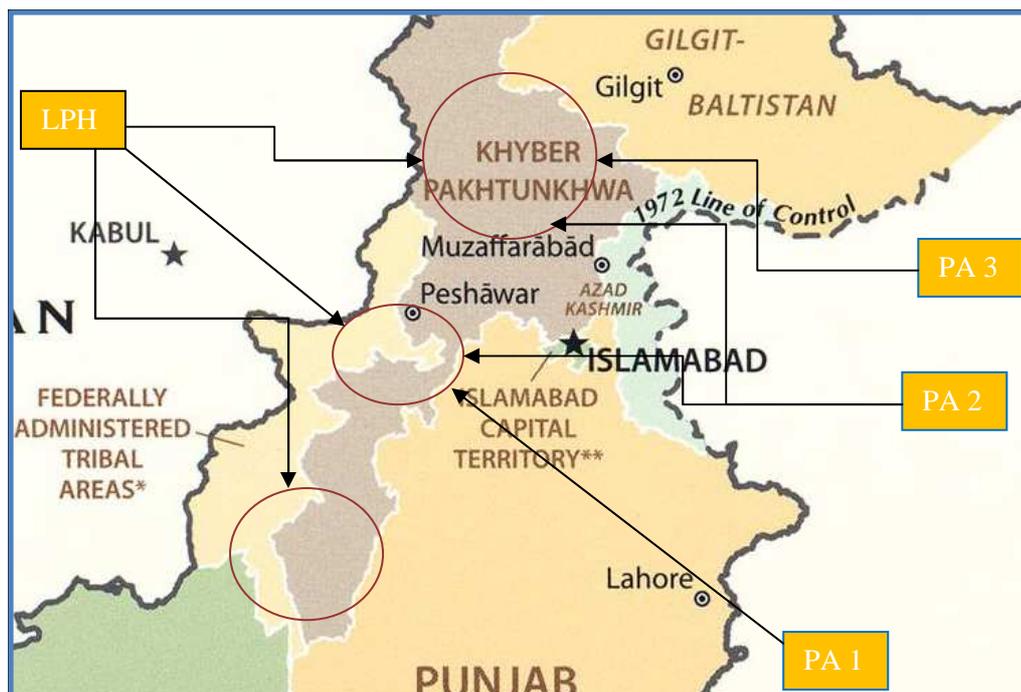
Although the observations were made based on the field analysis of specific projects, we decided to provide the recommendations and conclusions for the water sector transversally, across SDC's programmes (HA and RC). We found this choice pertinent since we are convinced that sectoral recommendations such as technical issues, mainstreaming DRR, and promoting Swiss quality for any water-related activities financed by the Swiss government, would bring consistency and strengthen global coherence.

A separate folder collecting and containing all the relevant documents detailing programs implemented internally and through partners as well as information regarding other humanitarian and development actors will accompany this review.

## 3 SDC water and sanitation sector related activities

This chapter provides the summary of the different programmes that are either purely water-oriented or include an important water component to reach another's overall objective, e.g. improved livelihood. The geographical location of these programs focuses mainly on selected areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).

Figure 1: Areas of intervention of SDC's WASH sector related activities



<sup>1</sup>Gianluca Guidotti's mission: from 16.05 to 11.06.2013

<sup>2</sup>Patrick Kilchenmann's mission: from 31.05 to 11.06.2013

Project sites and beneficiaries have been selected based on macro needs assessments and specific discussions with relevant stakeholders (government at Provincial and District level) and on requests/identification coming directly from the following sources:

1. Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) or local authorities (line departments)
2. Planning and Development Department at provincial/FATA level
3. Coordination with the WASH cluster
4. Villagers providing information on needs and vulnerabilities of their areas

At the same time the overall projects' portfolio is meant to respond to needs that either originated from the 2010 floods or pertain to the most vulnerable strata of society, enhancing therefore beneficiaries' resilience and capacity to respond to adversities.

The following table is meant to illustrate schematically the relative position of the different water-oriented programs within the overall action of SDC in Pakistan.

Figure 2: Actual Situation for Pakistan Hindukush Program SDC

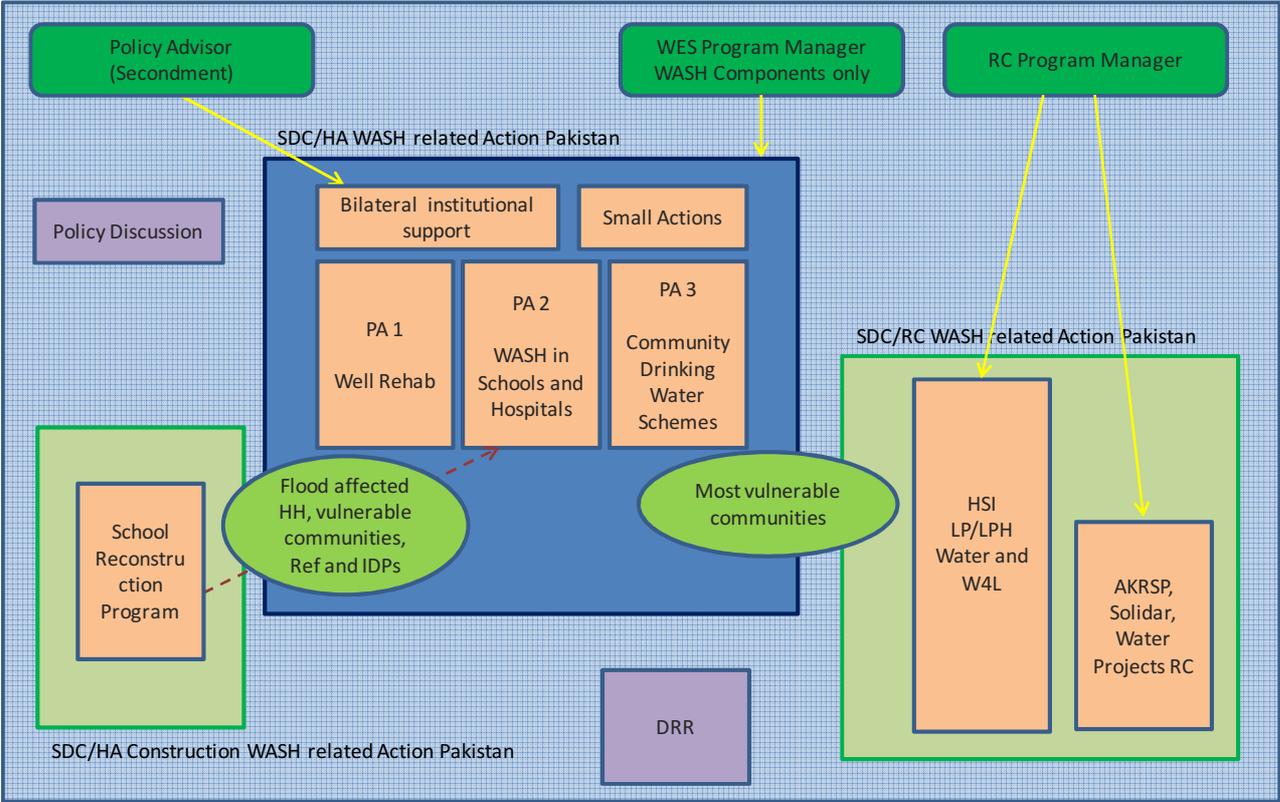
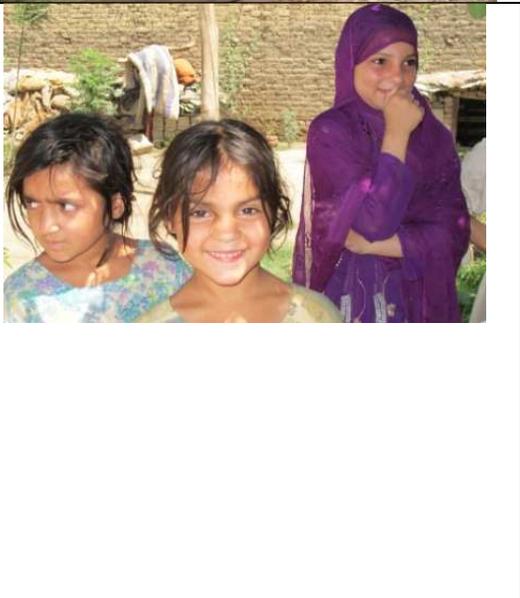


Table 1: SDC water and sanitation sector related activities

<p>PA1 - Well Rehab</p>	<p>Private wells of people affected by the 2010 floods are rehabilitated and protected. The program includes a hygiene promotion component (trainings, IEC material and mass communication, etc.) at village and at school level and promotes the uptake of house hold water treatment and safe storage solutions (i.e. SODIS).</p>	
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<p>PA2 – WASH in School and Hospitals</p>	<p>WASH infrastructures in schools and hospitals affected by the 2010 floods are rehabilitated and hygiene promotion sessions are carried out accordingly, including training and transfer of knowledge for WATA device. This programme is complementary to the School Rehabilitation programme and provides for the recently rehabilitated buildings the necessary clean drinking water and sanitation infrastructures.</p>	
<p>PA3 – Community Water Supply Schemes Rehabilitation</p>	<p>Rural drinking water supply schemes for communities affected by the 2010 floods are rehabilitated or newly built. At the same time hygiene promotion as well as community mobilization activities are carried out with the communities as the systems, once completed, are usually handed over to the Water Management Committees (WMC) for Operation and Maintenance (O&amp;M).</p>	
<p>LPH (W4L) – Livelihood Hindukush Project (Water for Livelihood)</p>	<p>Through livelihood development or environmental management focussed projects, water related interventions are included. Projects focus on irrigation schemes, small scale watershed management, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) interventions and also small scale energy production. These projects target the most vulnerable and marginalized communities in neglected and remote areas.</p>	
<p>Small actions</p>	<p>Through trainings provided to selected partners and government line departments WATA device is explained and introduced as a powerful and easy-to-use water treatment option.</p> <p>A pilot reward-for-sanitation project is being carried out together with GoKP and WSP. This project aims at up scaling Community Lead Total Sanitation (CLTS) to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities/environments and upon achievement rewards communities with selected water supply interventions.</p> <p>During the first phase of the intervention other small actions especially in the shape of small pilots have been carried out in Sindh province responding to flood related needs. These actions included the development and the distribution of water treatment systems to the selected communities.</p>	
<p>WSP Pakistan</p>	<p>SDC financed a secondment to the World Bank’s Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) for the development of policies and the provision of technical support to the relevant Government institutions involved in the water sector. That position mainly supported SDC’s strategic involvement in the policy dialogue with its government counterparts and contributed to create synergies between relevant institutions (reward-for-sanitation pilot, see small actions).</p>	
<p>WSP Global</p>	<p>A contribution to the global WSP program is</p>	

	<p>provided to the headquarters in Washington. This contribution amounts to around 2.5 million USD earmarked specifically for Pakistan for their 2011-2015 program. Being a global contribution though, there is no further earmarking at country level. A sort of gentlemen agreement however, between SDC and WSP makes it possible for SDC to require that this contribution is mostly aimed at KP and FATA.</p>	
<p>DRR</p>	<p>A pilot DRR project is currently mainstreamed into WASH activities jointly carried out with UNICEF to understand and better formulate how water interventions can powerfully support DRR achievements.</p> <p>DRR has however been integrated as a transversal requirement that is systematically included into SDC's overall action. In this regard LP (completed in 2012) and LPH (W4L) have consistently integrated DRR consideration in their program design.</p> <p>The same is being done for HA programs through DRR inclusion into WASH activities or through the implementation of small actions which are not part of the PA's (i.e. cooperation with WFP for a work for food project aimed at building DRR infrastructure).</p>	

#### 4 Action analysis

The detailed observations made for each project analysed in the field are provided in the Annexes (see 10.2 Field Trips and Observations). General findings illustrated with relevant pictures are given in the following table:

Table 2: SDC programs' analysis

<p>PA1 - Well Rehab</p>	<p>Good overall quality of rehabilitation works carried out.</p> <p>Disinfection of wells (shock chlorination), including water quality analysis, carried out on a routine basis.</p> <p>Hygiene promotion campaign ongoing, well organized, with good general knowledge of community on safe practices. Mass communication strategy to be investigated further as it has very good potential for behavior change uptake.</p> <p>Adoption of HWTS technology (SODIS, safe storage) by the community.</p> <p>Beneficiaries are all households in flood affected villages and school students.</p> <p>In one of the assessed villages, each latrine found in the compounds was built just beside the drinking water wells (water quality concerns). This problem analysis and its remedial action could be an important topic for the debate during SDC water workshop (see 0 Emergency preparedness plans for <b><u>the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation</u></b>)</p> <p>The idea of supporting the FDMA and PDMA in preparing concrete plans for the</p>	
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provision of safe drinking water and sanitation in emergencies (natural catastrophic events, conflict-induced displacement) and sharing experiences was well received by both our government partners. It is thus recommended to create links with these government agencies and engage in in-depth discussions to identify working modalities between organisations, analysis of previous displacement trends, identification of safe drinking water points along displacement routes, possibility of storage of materials (bladders, distribution ramps) and chemicals, HR, training in the use of equipment, WATA kit, etc. A GIS component could ideally complement this preparedness plans to facilitate decision-making processes. The development of joint plans shall allow strengthening links with government partners and thus allowing a maximised efficiency of our emergency responses. However, the review team strongly encourages to investigating further what other actors are effectively doing in this respect, as there was not enough time during the mission to ascertain this possible gap.

**Additional general recommendations**

- Monitoring water quality is a periodic and systematic exercise, hence proper resources and necessary trainings have to be planned
- Regularly map SDC's activities (multi-sector) using GIS software (see 10.4 Maps)
- Soft components (social mobilization) should be planned over long term periods allowing transition from HA to RC intervention, as well as the inclusion of women, task which generally require more time investment for trust building. Cooperation and joint planning between RC and HA is for this reason necessary.
- More meetings required by KP chief economist with SDC management => transparency, avoid duplication, prioritize.
- Develop an internal policy paper defining how projects should be implemented within the organization and through Swiss financing (with support from Bern)
- Credit and project proposals submitted to SDC shall always include relevant literature and experiences already acquired in the

	<p>domain elsewhere, providing thus all important references (as many project proposals screened so far seemed to underline the unawareness regarding similar relevant experiences)</p> <p>Workshop Water and SDC)</p>	
<p>PA2 – WASH in School and Hospitals</p>	<p>Good quality of rehabilitation works with technical improvements possible (corrective measures taken).</p> <p>Good synergy with hard component program of the school reconstruction programme and WES team.</p> <p>Hygiene promotion not carried out systematically and not sustained over the necessary timeframe.</p> <p>Distribution and training for WATA device seemed to be on the right track however follow up must be ensured regularly for an extended time afterward (Hospitals, FDMA, PDMA, etc.).</p> <p>All students from selected schools benefit from the project.</p>	
<p>PA3 – Community Water Supply Schemes Rehabilitation</p>	<p>Relevant program as water supply is often on the priority list of communities' needs. Design and technical specifications of projects need to be improved (under way), notably the sizing of structures.</p> <p>Sub-standard implementation for distribution lines, non-homogeneous service distribution strategy and poor planning of distribution networks.</p> <p>Need for improved techniques for social mobilization as beneficiaries not always included and sometimes service not equitably provided.</p>	
<p>LPH (W4L) – Livelihood Hindukush Project (Water for Livelihood)</p>	<p>Well established needs assessment process (needs identification).</p> <p>Positive and cohesive financial contribution from communities.</p> <p>Good quality of irrigation projects.</p> <p>Clear benefits for targeted households.</p> <p>Good choice of geographical location of projects</p> <p>Indirect benefits: erosion control, employment.</p> <p>Programme globally on time except in Swat (access).</p> <p>Serious concerns regarding the quality and sustainability of the observed water-supply scheme (see picture).</p> <p>Serious questioning regarding the selection of beneficiaries: decision to implement a project is more based on technical feasibility grounds rather than proper response to priorities of most vulnerable communities =&gt;Do No Harm/CSPM?</p>	

Small actions	It has been observed that small actions might be scattering efforts taking away the necessary focus to fully engage in the planned programs and actions are not always aligned to the main objectives. However, none of those projects could be visited during the review.	
WSP Pakistan	See chapter 5 Institutional analysis.	
WSP Global	As there is little transparency, no cross checking and no consolidated reporting to USAID, AusAID and SDC (the 3 major contributors to WSP's programs in Pakistan, covering more than 90% of their budget) though it is quite possible that this contribution is ending up financing programs in Punjab and Sindh as well. For WSP's programs relevance, see chapter 5, Institutional analysis.	
DRR	<p>Excellent infrastructural DRR works.</p> <p>Need technical support for biological DRR measures.</p> <p>Not sufficient social mobilization for operation and maintenance of infrastructures.</p>	

## 5 Institutional analysis

The following analysis, in addition to the field observations and discussions had during this mission, enjoys also the support of the experience acquired over more than one year and a half as a secondment to the WSP dealing mostly with sectoral policies and institutions.

### 5.1 Government sectoral institutional framework

A folder containing all the relevant documents at provincial and at federal level has been prepared and is provided separately in addition to this document. The collected documents illustrate that during the last decade considerable efforts have been made to regulate and to provide an institutional framework to the water and sanitation sector.

At federal level, Pakistan progressed, mainly under the push given by the Ministry of Environment to reach the stage of formulating draft policies and strategies both for water and sanitation. Behavior Change Communication policies have also been drafted accordingly. In 2010, however, the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment of the constitution devolved the sector's responsibilities and decisional powers to the Provinces, making therefore all the previous efforts useless. It is true that the drafted federal policies are now still supporting the sector in the different provinces, mainly as general guidelines, however these are becoming less and less relevant as each province feels the need to have its regionalisms and its peculiarities included.

So far only the Punjab managed to pass its drinking water policy, not the sanitation one though, which is still at draft stage. All the other provinces have stalled on this matter even though the international community (WSP, UNICEF, IUCN, ADB, etc.) has tried to move the subject up the relevant hierarchies. The subject does not seem to be on the government priorities so far.

What has been provided in the annexed folder are mostly the last drafted documents available that are currently being exchanged between the donors and the relevant authorities (P&DD, LG&RDD and PHED). In this regard there is an additional element of confusion, which is that roles and responsibilities defining

the sector and the relevant actors are quite unclear, as these traditionally have mostly been given directly by presidential decrees (MoE, PCRWR, Ministry of Industries, Production and Special Initiatives, etc.). For this reason it is still unclear who would own the mentioned policies and who should participate in defining the strategies and priorities. As cooperation and coordination among government line departments has still to develop consistently, the hope for concrete resolutions to come soon is relatively small.

However, as these draft policies are already lying on the tables of the relevant departments, a well coordinated effort and pressure exerted from the donor community could radically change this situation. For this reason it is important to support such efforts through the inclusion of policy elements in SDC's sectoral discussions as well as to integrate institutional elements into SDC's overall strategy ensuring alignment with government plans, hence fostering projects' sustainability.

## **5.2 Internal sectoral institutional framework**

While considering the wide array of programs that have a water-related component, it has been observed that SDC programmatic approach have so far mostly been developed with a strong project focus instead of using a transversal and integrated sectoral approach.

From direct observation but as well through direct requests coming from both the government and SDC's implementing partners it has been noticed that drinking water related projects have room for improvement, especially with regards to technical issues specifically related to engineering design and adopted standards. At the same time it has been observed that social engineering (social mobilization, hygiene promotion and behavioural change communication) is often subject to the time frame of project's implementation. This timeframe is usually too short to ensure a sustainable change in people's behaviour, hence risking compromising the very outcomes sought by the projects.

Regarding the overall internal institutional approach defining on one side SDC's willingness to align with National and Provincial policies, and on the other side SDC's commitment to improve services provision and promote positive development directly to the selected beneficiaries, there seems to be no clear decision made on the line to be followed (i.e. handover of water schemes directly to the community versus handing over to PHED). The state is in itself not clear yet on this subject (see previous chapter), nevertheless it would be important to discuss this issue clearly with the relevant authorities and try to develop a clear strategy aimed at increasing sustainability.

The same is true for the projects' implementation modalities, mixing nowadays several approaches that sometimes provide different and potentially contradictory incentives. Some projects have been developed through the line departments (PHED, LG&RDD), ensuring thus capacity building and coordination with the government; some projects have been developed using partner organizations which implemented directly through contractors and included community participation (both financially and in terms of labour), ensuring thus community ownership and overall system resilience; some projects have been implemented directly through contractors with a full subsidy approach; other projects have been implemented in cooperation with other partners. It seems necessary therefore to dive deeper into such a discussion to define, at least internally, modalities for project implementation and a strategy in this regard.

## **5.3 Cooperation**

From observation and discussions at village level and with the Cluster group (lead by UNICEF), it has been noticed that synergies among possible partners have been often overlooked in favor of faster implementation and an independent direct action, as there is a general poor knowledge of who is implementing what and where. This observation touches all the sectors as well as most of the organizations and is not specific to SDC.

Active cooperation and strategic alignment between similar actors could ensure a greater momentum in terms of long term behavioral change as well as a greater legitimacy at governance level when discussing policies and strategies.

Additional challenges exist also because sectoral coordination fora do often focus on activities rather than discussing possible synergies and complementary actions. In the Water and Sanitation sector there is a coordination forum for emergency and early recovery (Cluster) but yet the forum for development is still missing. It seems however that the Planning and Development (P&D) department of GoKP just notified technical working committees, reinforcing thus overall sectoral coordination and providing the necessary platform at development level.

Possible cooperation and coordination with selected partners is discussed in chapter 6 Other Actor's Actions.

## 5.4 Gender

Programs have been designed taking into consideration gender issues transversally. As Pakistan is a much divided society in terms of gender issues, social mobilization programs are always paying equal attention to both the male as well as the female specific needs. As water is mainly a women responsibility, women are systematically included into the development of Community Based Organizations (CBO) and of water management committees.

Women inclusion into humanitarian as well as development projects, however, requires generally more time and specific attention, than what is currently allocated (6 to 12 months projects) as trust building is a complicated issue in traditional and conservative societies like the Pakistani one. If social mobilization is not ensured over long periods of time, both prior to project implementation as well as once completion is over, it is unrealistic to hope to have women part of the decision-making process and behavior change uptake.

In terms of policies, gender is still a slightly incidental issue and more efforts are needed to include it systematically, even though some steps forward have been done with the draft of the national policy on Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) which includes gender-specific elements.

## 6 Other Actor's Actions

Since 2001, part of KP but especially FATA have been theater to great part of the regional ongoing “war on terror”, hence donor countries have grown their keen interest in contributing both to the development as well as to the humanitarian front. Investments from donors and from the federal government have steadily increased in the last 10 years. For example in FATA alone, overall yearly development investment increased from less than 1 billion rupees in 2001 to more than 15 billion rupees in 2010 (The World Bank). Investments have however struggled to produce tangible and visible outcomes on the ground.

Because of the challenging security situation making some areas highly inaccessible and because of neglect, very little research and evidence based findings over FATA and KP have been produced, leaving thus policy makers as well as institutions and the international community to rely on anecdotal and often inaccurate information. This fact is reflected in the very limited availability or the often contradictory nature of primary data. Accurate analyses of the situation on the ground are therefore also limited. Since these challenges affected equally all the sectors, the reality in the water supply and sanitation (WSS) sector is not any different.

For these reasons, little remain recorded of the large numbers of projects been carried out during the last decade by multiple actors, independently, through local NGO's or through partners in the government structure. Limited access to implementation sites compromised monitoring and tracking of investments and their intended outputs and outcomes.

To further exacerbate this already dire situation, lack of institutional coordination and separate institutional homes for government's Annual Development Plan (ADP), Donor's and NGO's projects, lead to mis-coordination, vacuums and overlaps in planning and budgeting.

Many organizations are currently active in either supporting the government or in implementing water and sanitation projects directly, for the needing communities. This, however, is mostly been done without coordination, agreed alignments or common strategies. After devolution (18th amendment of the constitution which devolved powers to the provinces) provincial policies, largely inspired by the national policy have been discussed and evolved into drafts that are still waiting for approval. The series of natural catastrophes that followed required the different actors to implement quickly, paying hence less attention to coordination and development of appropriate strategies for the long term development in close consultation with the Government.

What mentioned above is just meant to explain how chaotic and confusing the sector is. For this reason it is very important to network constantly and to meet, at least the most important and relevant actors, regularly so to create and maintain synergies and ensure strategic alignments, when possible.

The following tables show a partial overview of the multitude of actors currently involved in the water and sanitation sector in Pakistan. Due to lack of central reporting mechanisms and due to time constraints for an extensive assessment this list will not be exhaustive.

**Table 3: Government Bodies active in the WASH sector**

Department	Location	Activities and area of implementation
P&DD	Provincial	Planning and Development Department coordinates overall project implementation at provincial level, more on the macro side, hence mostly coordinating agencies for long term development interventions. Strategic planning is done here. The Directorate of Projects is under this department and it is meant to oversee and coordinate all the donors' funded projects. This however is poorly done as most of the department's attention is taken by the big donors. This department is relevant for the regional cooperation. Usually a very busy department with some overview of donors and INGO's activities and not necessarily committed to the improvement of services. P&D is however planning to create sectoral working groups, which will surely improve coordination among partners and more transparency, avoiding thus overlapping and inequalities in interventions.
LG&RDD	Provincial and district	Local Government and Rural Development Department is coordinating activities at provincial level for districts and municipalities, hence it is the relevant department for humanitarian activities which are usually coordinated both at provincial and at district level by this well decentralized department. LG&RDD oversees sectoral activities, in particular urban WASH activities (rural are usually taken over by PHED). In reality there are many overlaps in roles and responsibilities with the PHED department. A clear legal framework is also missing except for Local Ordinances and Standard Operating Procedures which however remain too vague and not specific enough for the sector to operate efficiently. At district level it is however possible to coordinate projects and acquire basic information on baselines and needs, even though information are too often not exhaustive or unreliable. LG&RDD is responsible for water quality, sanitation and waste management issues.
PHED	Provincial and district	Public Health Engineering Department is meant to coordinate the WASH sector at rural level even though water quality, sanitation and waste management issues are not under its responsibility. This clearly creates a barrier that the department does not acknowledge. At provincial level coordination is much more challenging than at district level where usually PHED is present. Very little presence at municipal level (understaffing and lack of appropriate human resources) where practical coordination is almost non-existing. Technical coordination is however important with this department as it is the one setting standards for both technical choices, materials, and implementation strategies for humanitarian activities.
TMA	District and municipal	Town Municipal Administration is the coordinating body at municipal level but is usually understaffed and lacks the resources to implement its mandate. With a bit of support though (joint assessments) it is useful to keep the coordination and involve them into overall project implementation. It will not ensure further sustainability of projects as without the financial support of the international and national organizations the department would lack all means for follow up.
NDMA, PDMA and FDMA	National and provincial	National, Provincial and FATA Disaster Management Authorities. These are the departments mostly overseeing emergency responses. After devolution the provincial agencies are fully responsible for the areas under their jurisdictions. The national agency, as for other similar departments, covers national issues and international commitments, hence is not relevant to SDC. NDMA and PDMA are the relevant bodies for coordination regarding interventions targeting IDP's as well as interventions related to the recurrent floods and have a fairly good overview of actors' presence and ongoing activities. Useful interlocutor especially for FATA. As for KP, PDMA is a huge machine with little monitoring capacity and too many activities and too big financial flow, so not as useful.
MoE	National	Ministry of Energy. Previously involved in policies relevant to the

		drinking water supply and sanitation sector, but after devolution, has mainly a focus on Pakistani international agreements and other issues of national interest. UNICEF is however supporting it and engaging it into WASH issues.
MoWP	National	Mainly large irrigation and hydro electric power production, hence a possible interesting interlocutor. It should be investigated further.

**Table 4: International Organizations active in the WASH sector**

Organization	Location	Activities and area of implementation
UNICEF	National	Engaged both at policy and at field level with direct project implementation. Focal agency for WASH in emergency, early recovery and reconstruction through the WASH cluster. Important partner and counterpart (cooperation with SDC already ongoing on several projects). Timeframe linked to emergencies, hence continuously adapting and reformulating their programs, on one side to ensure funding and on the other to respond to the continuous challenges and disasters affecting Pakistan.
HSI	KP and FATA	SDC partner in the implementation of LP, LPH and 4WL programs. See chapters 3 SDC water and sanitation sector related activities and 4 Action analysis for more detailed information.
CESVI	Swat, Citral, KP	Implementing partner for SDC in some selected WASH projects as well as implementing directly WASH and energy supply (micro hydels) activities. It has fairly good capacity in terms of required skills and means for project implementation, but needs technical support. It has suffered sometimes from access limitations. This might have been the cause for the difficult technical follow up.
DIAKONIE	KP and FATA	Mostly DRR and mostly linked with WASH, Construction and Livelihood activities. Very active in SWAT and also doing water schemes so possible synergies and cooperation. Center of competences as well as leading in DRR. Timeframe 2015 when ideally they will pull out and will leave local implementing partners to link directly with the central agency in Germany.
Handicap International	Swat, Kohat	Construction and rehabilitation of hand pumps, water supply schemes and latrines, hygiene promotion. Not assessed directly so further investigation on their activities is needed.
ECHO	KP focus and National	Works mostly as a donor hence does not implement projects directly but through organizations like ACTED, ACF, etc. Does have a policy for WASH financing, but this is not necessary aligned with the government strategies. To be further investigated if synergies are possible.
IUCN	National	Engaged both at policy and at field level with direct project implementation. Mostly a research institution which provides technical and policy support to the government and to selected beneficiaries. Extremely valuable interlocutor for possible synergies development.
ACTED	Swat, Kohat, Hangu, KP, FATA	Active in DRR, WASH and other domains for emergency, early recovery and development as well, both doing hard and soft components, either through direct implementation or through local partners. Focusing on IDP's and hosting families. As they are present in Swat with several projects in similar areas, coordination is advised.
MSF	KP and FATA	Mostly doing emergency and early recovery, they do implement WASH activities. Not met directly though, hence further research needed
ACF	Nowshera, Kohat, Hangu, Lower Dir	Water supply systems, hygiene promotion and solid waste management activities mostly through direct implementation.
NRC	KP	NRC just started including activities in the WASH sector, hence these are still mostly at planning stage. Would be interesting to know more about their possible involvement in IDP issues.
GIZ	KP and FATA	Active in providing WASH services from social mobilization to project implementation and O&M in partnership with the government. Interesting development of monitoring tools and lengthy project cycles.
Solidarité	KP and other provinces	Active in WASH activities but not assessed personally, so further investigation is needed.
IRD	DI Khan, Tank and other parts of Pakistan, mainly Sindh	Active mostly in hard components of WASH and primarily in Emergency response. Restores PHED schemes, implements directly water supply schemes and restores public latrines. Active in Water quality testing. Supporting IDP's from FATA resettling in KP. Actor to be met in priority if SDC decides to engage in an early recovery program

		in the FATA.
Plan International	National	Very active on the sanitation front, mainly at policy level and at advocacy level. Focuses also on DRR.
Water Aid	National, mostly Sindh and KP	Provides safe water and sanitation mainly during emergencies, but is also active at policy level. Very good initiatives in terms of monitoring (Water Point Mapper) and good interlocutor for coordination and strategic discussions.
WSP	National	Engages in policy and technical support to the government. More details in the main text.
USAID	KP and FATA	Mostly active in big rehabilitation and construction projects like dams, roads and water distribution systems with important budgets and at policy level. Not very relevant for SDC's level of intervention, but coordination remains important.
PPAF	National	It is a World Bank funded and financed organization (a sort of spin off of the bank in legal terms), but is coordinated as a state agency. It is very active in WASH activities, both with soft as well as with hard components. Interesting interlocutor to meet to discuss further possible synergies.
Alliance 2015	National	Alliance of CESVI, Concern, ACTED, Welt Hunger Hilfe, Hivo, IBIS, People in Need, hence check each organization for further details. The alliance tends mostly to align implementation strategies among the partners. An interesting network to meet occasionally.
OXFAM GB	National	Does not implement directly but works mostly as a donor, implementing WASH activities through local partners.

**Table 5: National Organizations active in the WASH sector**

Organization	Location	Activities and area of implementation
IRSP	KP, FATA and other provinces	WASH hard and soft components. Already active with SDC (PA1) in Charsadda (KP). They are an organization with a lot of potential and the necessary skills on several fronts, but unfortunately are little transparent have the tendency to get too much work for their capacity, hence will end up lacking follow up and formal reporting quality.
RSPN	All over Pakistan	Rural Support Programmes Network. WASH, BCC, women rights, livelihood, etc. A huge organization with excellent skills for field work and lessons learned. Valuable contact for reality checks on beneficiaries' needs, technical solutions and lessons learned. As they have sub-branches all over Pakistan, it is an organization with an enormous outreach and network.
PAK-CDP	KP	Implementing partner for SDC for Afghan Refugee Camp, carrying out both WASH hard and soft components. Good quality of implementation and follow up. Valuable partner so far.
SRSP	KP	Sarhad Rural Support Program. Similar to RSPN, it is part of the rural support programs. Very active in KP, however, it has not been personally assessed so more investigation needed.
LASOONA	Swat Valley, Nowshera, KP	Cooperates with DIAKONIE, OXFAM GB and other organizations on DRR projects, many of which WASH oriented, including both soft and hard components. It has not been personally assessed so more investigation needed.
JOBS	KP and FATA (to be confirmed)	Mostly concentrating on BCC and soft components of WASH. Excellent theoretical approach but with little human resources available. Valuable partner so far as they are supporting SDC for PA1.
IDEA	Swat Valley (to be confirmed)	Cooperates with DIAKONIE and other organizations on DRR projects, many of which WASH oriented, including both soft and hard components. It has not been personally assessed so more investigation needed.
FLOWERS	KP (Charsadda, Nowshera) (to be confirmed)	Implementing partner of several organizations active in KP. It has not been personally assessed so more investigation needed.

It is helpful to contact both UNICEF and OCHA in this regard, as they both keep a fairly updated list (4W) of the different actors currently active in Pakistan detailing their activities, scope, timing and their areas of implementation (covering emergency and early recovery, not development though). Regarding time frame of interventions, all organizations (except when specifically mentioned above) do not seem to have defined

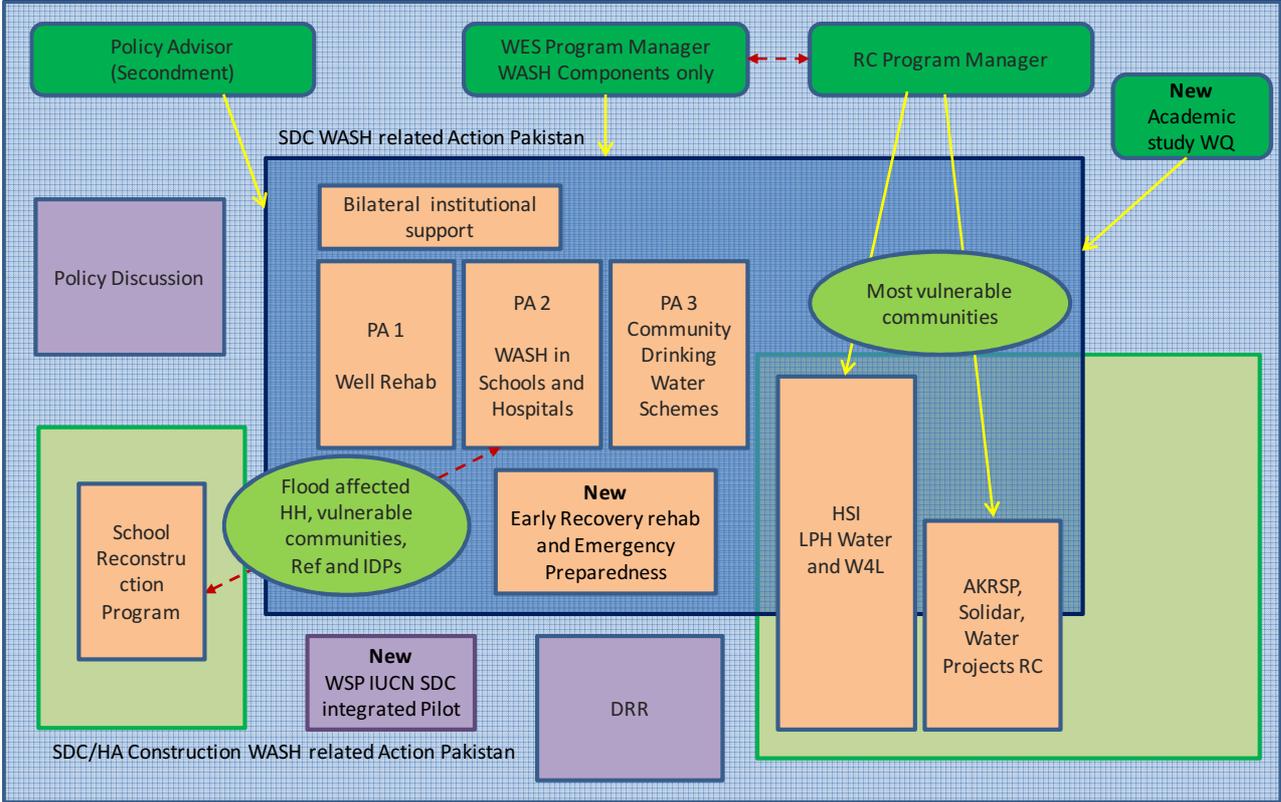
exit strategies and time limits. The general rule is to keep adapting to the situation and to maintain a long term presence as most of the donors seem to promote this philosophy.

### 7 Recommendations

What has been observed is that SDC and HA in particular can make a difference and not only improve the situation for the selected beneficiaries. The main recommendation is therefore to continue what has been done so far with specific adjustments and additional components, as without HA direct actions and presence and without the pivotal support (sectoral approach) given by SDC WES department neither the work of RC nor that of our partners can in fact ensure solutions that are technically sound (quality), respond to the needs of the most vulnerable and are suitable to the context (sustainability).

The following table illustrates the proposed adjustments to the WASH sector related activities within SDC’s overall program. These recommendations are based on direct observation of field activities, meetings held with counterparts in the government as well as in the international community, internal discussions and finally through a desk review of the considered activities. The main point recommended is that there should be a shift to a transversal and integrated approach to the water and sanitation sector across the entire organization as compared to nowadays programmatic approach. In addition to this organizational shift, new activities have been proposed and will be discussed in detail in this chapter. If these are not specifically discussed, their representation and strategic position will be represented in the following table only.

Table 6: Proposed adjustments for Pakistan Hindukush Program SDC



#### 7.1 Main recommendations

**R1: Use a transversal sectoral approach for water-related activities (Sectoral adjustment)**

The WES programme manager is responsible for the approach, strategy, and global coherence of water-related projects implemented by SDC in Pakistan, including technical quality of infrastructure. In this frame, he/she shall validate the perimeter of the action and thus align projects, including the ones implemented under “Small Actions”, into the overall water strategy. He/she provides the necessary support for feasibility study, technical design, and monitoring. He/she shall closely liaise with the RC programme manager. The management is responsible for ensuring that internal coordination mechanisms are put in place and processes for synergies are well established. He/she shall participate in relevant water-related fora to integrate new ideas into SDC programming, and coordinate with other actors active in the sector. The challenge for the team is to pass from an implementation strategy with a strong project focus to a transversal and integrated sectoral approach. This implies a necessary improved dialogue and well defined coordination

mechanisms between HA and RC in the water sector. Currently, as observed, projects are mainly implemented as one-off interventions and RC and HA are not sufficiently coordinated.

**R2: Organise technical support through private Pakistani engineering companies, punctual missions of specialists from the WES FG, and/or field monitors (Programme adjustment)**

As observed in the field, some of the projects implemented by SDC, although they are already as such making a great difference to the rural communities regarding their access to clean drinking water, have room for technical improvements. Some of the flaws encountered would not have occurred provided SDC staff would have enjoyed a regular and unimpeded field access for a proper monitoring and support of the implementing partners. Unfortunately, field access was sometimes limited due to security or administrative reasons (difficult to obtain NOC's as these are mostly cross checked and green -lighted by the army). In order to provide remedial measures, assist in designing structures or in revising plans, the support of the rich expertise gathered in the WES FG should be sought (i.e. sizing of distribution pipes, design of standard fountains, short targeted missions, or desk studies). Another option is to identify Pakistani well established engineering companies. The advantages of this solution are manifold: support to the private sector, injection of funds in the country, technical sound expertise available, possibility to operate in Swat valley in "remote control", and finally more responsiveness due to proximity. Hiring additional field monitors with an engineering background is an option that would also ensure a constant presence to follow up quality and compliance while implementing projects directly. The challenges are to get the timely support from the WES FG, and also to identify those Pakistani companies that have both the technical expertise and willingness to work in the selected areas, or the possible difficulties to deal with fewer companies based in those areas only.

**R3: Make sure that needs of the poorest are systematically addressed (Programme adjustment)**

The irrigation projects implemented by HSI and visited during the review, although of very good quality, raise the following question: are we really responding to the needs of the most vulnerable households ("especially those who are usually excluded and are weak"), as stated in the project document<sup>3</sup>? As mentioned further above in the report, the review mission had the feeling that a decision to implement a project is more based on technical feasibility grounds rather than on a proper response to priorities of the most vulnerable communities. The latter generally mentions as their first priority the need for community drinking water projects. Irrigation projects benefit first and foremost to some of the land owners (who are by definition not the most vulnerable segment of population), as opposed to drinking water schemes that benefit to the entire community. Therefore, we obviously recommend addressing the needs identified by the whole community first, or find mechanisms to ensure that the poorest segment of population also benefits directly from the projects (i.e. continue irrigation but with conditionality over equitable distribution of benefits, sharing prosperity mechanisms, employment as farmers in irrigated lands with fair conditions, etc.). This recommendation is to ensure that the projects DO effectively NO HARM (see project documents). The challenges ahead remain in the comparative weaker capacity of HSI's implementing partners to build technically sound drinking water schemes, as compared to irrigation schemes. A proper project proposal procedure, with prior approval of designs, combined with targeted training and field monitoring, should enable to effectively meet the objectives of the programme.

**R4: Continue WASH in schools & hospitals (PA2) and community water schemes (PA3) (Programme continuation and adjustment)**

These projects are providing clear and observable benefits to communities living in rural areas. SDC actions are efficient and meet important uncovered needs. There is no duplication with others actors' work as needs are bigger than the current projects' supply. Displaced persons and refugees also do benefit from this component. The estimated number of direct beneficiaries of infrastructure for the current 2013-2014 is tangible (13'500 beneficiaries for PA2 and 47'000 for PA3). The comparative advantages of SDC are its long term presence in the area, its proximity to the field (as far as possible), its knowledge of the stakeholders, its acceptance and its continuing cooperation with local authorities. These are invaluable assets to bring projects to completion. Lessons learnt from the previous phase, corrective measures currently taken at field level, and implementation of above recommendations R1 and R2 should ensure the provision of good quality WASH infrastructures to entire communities in villages affected by the floods, including in schools, hospitals, and IDPs settlements. The risks are related to meeting timely the targets, as they are ambitious and the challenges numerous.

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<sup>3</sup> See project document IC phase 1, Water for Livelihoods W4L, included in above-mentioned separate folder

**R5: Finalise the well rehabilitation programme (PA1) and initiate an academic study on water quality (New component)**

The well rehabilitation programme was born immediately after the 2010 floods. This important action was timely implemented and has undoubtedly allowed affected communities to better cope with the difficult situation and increased their resilience. Three years after the floods, time has come to finalise this emergency programme and draw lessons from it, notably through an academic study. It is recommended that the remaining budget is used for possible remedial actions, or on other WASH-sector components (PA2 and PA3). In our opinion, we firmly believe that bringing corrective measures to some of the rehabilitated wells rather than expanding this programme further makes much more sense today. The difficulty will be to set a limit between which corrective measures are pragmatic and realistic versus which ones should be documented only as lessons learnt. Returning to project areas and addressing remaining needs, or proposing corrective measures, even though it is a sign of maturity and rigor, is not always easy to implement, as some of the projects might be progressively transferred from HA to RC. The rationale for recommending an academic study results from the field observation. It is actually impossible to affirm that beneficiaries of Swiss-funded WASH projects get drinking water of good quality over time, due to several factors: room for technical improvements of some of the infrastructure provided; behavioural changes induced by hygiene promotion campaigns taking more time than project duration; initial conditions prone to underground water pollution overlooked, etc. The study shall concentrate on mapping systematically the water related projects implemented by SDC, analysing regularly and over time the bacteriological and chemical quality of water. This exercise shall serve as a basis for making decisions on possible remedial actions, notably on PA1, drawing lessons, and comply with residual responsibility and accountability of SDC towards its beneficiaries. A call for expression of interest from relevant Swiss and Pakistani academic institute should be sought to find two interested and qualified researchers from both countries. Dedicated resources and proper accompaniment of the study should be provided by the WES programme manager to the academic team, thus the time required for framing the study should not be underestimated.

**R6: Develop and integrate policy dialogue internally, with government and with partners (Programme adjustment and new component)**

Based on the lessons learned through the policy engagement with WSP and other relevant actors, and based on the current institutional challenges of the sector, SDC engages proactively with the government and the international community to achieve common objectives at policy level. In this regard a pilot project jointly coordinated between WSP and IUCN that would test policies and strategies (once discussed and agreed at government level) directly through field activities designed for the purpose should be tested. This would allow the pilot team to present to the government a sort of “policy in action” case study that, if successful, could then be replicated and scaled up. This pilot should be designed so that one specific location is selected (one entire small valley for instance) and so that a multi sectoral approach is used, hence partnerships with other organizations would be necessary. The challenge is to manage a proper coordination mechanism between actors from a broad horizon (Government agencies, international organizations, implementing partners, NGOs, communities) to ensure clear roles and responsibilities, in order to deliver tangible results from the pilot project. Practically speaking, this activity should ideally be managed by the secondee to the World Bank (if this position is effectively reconducted) under the coordination of the WES programme manager, or alternatively, a specific resource should be dedicated to this task, i.e. the appointment of an additional project manager.

**R7: Initiate an Early Recovery Programme for the IDPs in the FATA (New component)**

Several meetings were held with Government representatives from the FATA (FDMA, FATA Secretariat) to take stock of the current humanitarian situation in the tribal areas and investigate about the possibility of initiating an early recovery programme for the returning IDPs. The process put in place by the Government to prioritize areas for reconstruction was explained to us. After areas have been declared cleared by the army, elders can assess by themselves the situation in their villages of origin and decide whether they feel confident and safe to return. Independent assessments are then organized with the donor community and implementing partners, under the coordination of the Return TF (mechanism put in place by FDMA and UNHCR). The review team is convinced that SDC could play a major role in alleviating the fate of thousands of IDPs that are currently stranded into camps in KP since years. The rehabilitation of public infrastructures such as schools and hospitals, and the provision of safe drinking water in villages affected by the conflict in the FATA, respond to an important humanitarian need that SDC could partly tackle, thanks to its long and positive experience in the domain. This action would contribute to effectively support the voluntary return of IDPs in safe areas of origin. However, issues such as CSPM, independent access, security and politics should definitely not be overlooked as the subject is highly sensitive. Additionally, close links with the Return TF and the Donor Steering Committee have to be sought to understand the

action of other actors already implementing programmes in the FATA, e.g. USAID, Italian and Saudi Governments, NRC, IRC. In order to implement this ambitious programme, there is a need to first assess comprehensively and independently the needs on the spot, to define a realistic budget, and then possibly to allocate one full time person to implement the programme, depending on the findings. The WES FG can most probably support the organization of the detailed assessment survey with additional resources, if SDC decides to engage in this path.

### **R8: Implement a pilot project channelling resources through government, SDC monitoring quality and outcomes (Programme adjustment)**

As already tested in some of the W4L projects (LPH), one direct action should be implemented through the relevant line departments (PHED in this case). SDC will oversee and validate the entire process, i.e. site selection, project design, and technical specifications, implementation and works quality. Working modalities should however be discussed with the mentioned institutions for ad hoc arrangements. Specific trainings and technical support to government institutions provided by SDC experts to achieve higher standards will be included in this component. This project shall allow testing one of the different ways of implementing activities in the field. Positive experiences could be later replicated as a *modus operandi*, provided results are acceptable. Knowledge transfers addressing the technical shortcomings of local authorities' engineers could be developed, thus strengthening SDC's relations with Government partners. The risks would possibly be a slow implementation, hence a cumbersome follow up and presence, as well as the limitation of the government to provide services in isolated areas. The opportunities though are multiple as this mechanism would definitely build valuable capacity within the government line agencies and would at the same time highlight its weaknesses. One project of SDC interest (for example one among the many already identified in the Swat valley) should be selected and formal request for PHED implementation should be submitted to the government for approval.

## **7.2 Additional recommendations and ideas**

### **Emergency preparedness plans for the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation**

The idea of supporting the FDMA and PDMA in preparing concrete plans for the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation in emergencies (natural catastrophic events, conflict-induced displacement) and sharing experiences was well received by both our government partners. It is thus recommended to create links with these government agencies and engage in in-depth discussions to identify working modalities between organisations, analysis of previous displacement trends, identification of safe drinking water points along displacement routes, possibility of storage of materials (bladders, distribution ramps) and chemicals, HR, training in the use of equipment, WATA kit, etc. A GIS component could ideally complement this preparedness plans to facilitate decision-making processes. The development of joint plans shall allow strengthening links with government partners and thus allowing a maximised efficiency of our emergency responses. However, the review team strongly encourages to investigate further what other actors are effectively doing in this respect, as there was not enough time during the mission to ascertain this possible gap.

### **Additional general recommendations**

- Monitoring water quality is a periodic and systematic exercise, hence proper resources and necessary trainings have to be planned
- Regularly map SDC's activities (multi-sector) using GIS software (see 10.4 Maps)
- Soft components (social mobilization) should be planned over long term periods allowing transition from HA to RC intervention, as well as the inclusion of women, task which generally require more time investment for trust building. Cooperation and joint planning between RC and HA is for this reason necessary.
- More meetings required by KP chief economist with SDC management => transparency, avoid duplication, prioritize.
- Develop an internal policy paper defining how projects should be implemented within the organization and through Swiss financing (with support from Bern)
- Credit and project proposals submitted to SDC shall always include relevant literature and experiences already acquired in the domain elsewhere, providing thus all important references (as many project proposals screened so far seemed to underline the unawareness regarding similar relevant experiences)

## 8 Workshop Water and SDC

Part of the mission did focus on possible subjects of discussion for a Water Workshop that SDC will organize during the second half of this year. These subjects and questions mostly reflect the felt need to synthesize a coherent strategy for intervention that is consistent with the expected outcomes.

Themes that should be presented and discussed:

- Ultimate objective of water interventions is to reduce water-borne diseases. Is SDC ensuring better quality of water at point of consumption? Shouldn't we concentrate more on HWTS options and on BCC?
- What are the remedial actions to be taken in the cases where latrines have been constructed too close to drinking water wells?
- Are we really measuring impact on water-borne diseases for SDC's interventions? Diarrhoea, Hepatitis, etc.? Can we really trust baselines and quality of data at government level?
- Is social mobilization something that can be planned over short time project cycles (6-12 months)? Shouldn't we ensure social mobilization over longer time spans to ensure sustainable interventions and women's inclusion?
- Are we taking into account all the relevant experiences and research being made on the actions planned? SODIS, HWTS, etc. Or are we just trying to make similar experiences from scratch again and again? Are we reinventing the wheel every time?
- Water as a basic need for development vs. energy as a basic need for development and self sufficiency? Can we find synergies between energy and drinking water supply projects?
- Discussion on common approaches to be developed for the water sector (substitution, work with GLA, IP?)
- Should SDC engage in Public Private Partnerships (PPP) to bring more attention to the sector?
- Can a Humanitarian action with objectives like upscale of sanitation be implemented as an emergency project? What are the suitable timeframes for behavior change (include relevant literature)?

## 9 Conclusions

Overall the programs assessed and reviewed in this mission are relevant and well implemented. Some program design and some technical aspects of projects can be improved with some necessary correction both at institutional and at programmatic level.

Coordination with other partners and government line departments remains an objective to be achieved more systematically and needs to be more strategically oriented. Within the multitude of international actors, partnerships could leverage SDC actions' meaningfulness.

As the institutional challenges affecting the government structure are considerable, it is important to integrate a sectoral policy dialogue in SDC's portfolio that will eventually shape actions' design.

## 10 Annexes

### 10.1 Terms of Reference

#### PFLICHTENHEFT

<b>Name, Vorname:</b>	<b>GUIDOTTI Gianluca (Team-Leader)</b> <b>KILCHENMANN Patrick</b>
<b>Mission:</b>	<b>Review water-oriented activities</b>
<b>Country of Mission:</b>	<b>Pakistan</b>
<b>Timeframe:</b>	<b>Gianluca Guidotti from 16 May to 11 June 2013</b> <b>Patrick Kilchenmann from 31 May to 11 June 2013</b>
<b>Credit Nr:</b>	<b>7F-03267.24.12</b>

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#### 1. Basis

- [1] Pakistan Hindukush Programme (PHP) - Results Framework 2013
- [2] PHP-Concept Note 2012
- [3] Mapping HA & RC Water related ongoing projects
- [4] Credit Proposal 7F-05691.03 Livelihood Programme Hindukush (Phase 3)
- [5] Credit Proposal 7F-07817.01 Water and Energy Security through Microhydel (Phase 1)
- [6] Credit Proposal 7F-07815.01 Water for Livelihoods (Phase 1)
- [7] Credit Proposal 7F-04462.03 Water and Sanitation Programme (Phase 3)
- [8] Credit Proposal 7F-08091.01 Pakistan Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply (Phase 1)
- [9] Credit Proposal 7F-08091.02 Pakistan Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply (Phase 2)
- [10] Antenna/SDC Workshop 28.10.2010 data/reports
- [11] IRSP Field Reports
- [12] SDC/IRSP Agreement (No: SDC-HA-10-06)
- [13] Markus Zimmermann Mission Report (UNICEF Nov. 2012)

#### 2. Background

Pakistan has always been a country prone to natural disasters of different kinds. Past calamities including the earthquake in 2005 and the devastating floods in summer 2010 clearly demonstrate the population's vulnerability, limited resilience and the restrictions of fast coping mechanisms by the governmental structures and population to serious external shocks.

On the other hand, one of the main problem Pakistan faces is its increasing shortage of water, with per capita availability of only 1'000 cubic meter of water, Pakistan is slipping below the water scarcity level as in 1947 it was 5'000 cubic meter, posing a threat to the life and agriculture, which is of fundamental importance for development both in rural and urban areas:

- limited and difficult access to non-contaminated drinking water of a fast growing population represents an important cause of inadequate hygiene, sanitary and low living conditions of poor households, in particular in periods of natural disasters;
- decreasing water resources are the origin of limited prospects of irrigated agriculture, forestry, inland fishery and decentralized energy production;

Customs combined with inappropriate policies, laws and institutions result in high water losses and hardly any accountability in efficient management of water resources. Hence, sustainable water management is of crucial importance as it implies increasing access to safe drinking water (water for people) and also improving irrigation systems (water for food) as well as DRR mechanism (protection against water). Access to water and its management continues to be an inevitable part of SDC's **Pakistan Hindukush Programme (2012–2014)** to address systematic poverty issues of remote, rural communities in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province (KPK) and FATA. The respective projects aim at enabling communities to manage land and water in a more efficient and sustainable manner.

The Humanitarian Aid involvement occurred immediately after the 2010 floods and such action shall be completed by end of 2014. However, there is acknowledgment of the general social-political situation in Pakistan as well as the unoptimistic outlook in relation to the national and regional conflicts. Taking into account the positive experience of the Humanitarian Aid projects carried out in the Afghan refugee camps and the stance that Switzerland assumed with the International Conference of Afghan Refugees (Geneva 2012), the need to place more concentration on those groups has to be highlighted.

### **3. Water-oriented activities**

Swiss involvement in water-oriented cooperation is based on actions initiated and implemented by the Department for Humanitarian Aid (HA) and the Regional Cooperation (RC).

#### **3.1 Humanitarian Aid**

In response to 2010 floods HA deployed a Rapid Response Team. Water experts began cleaning and disinfecting water abstraction wells. The result of the work in KPK, begun in collaboration with the NGO “Integrated Regional Support Program (IRSP)” and utilizing chlorination-kits, has been to not only restore water supplies in mainly rural areas, but also immediately underlined the importance of water treatment and protecting actions. The team in partnership with the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) also made the wells (hand-pumps) operational and disinfected in badly affected districts in Southern Punjab.

In the middle of 2011, SDC-HA launched a three year water program “Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply in KPK after the Floods 2010” to improve the health situation and reduce waterborne diseases by providing access to safe drinking water.

During the **first phase (2011-12)** two Partial Actions (PAs) were developed: **PA-1** was implemented through a partner and more than 2,500 private wells and 210 latrines/septic tanks were rehabilitated for 35’000 beneficiaries. Under the **PA-2**, SDC-HA assessed several Water Supply Schemes (WSS), worked on the rehabilitation of 4 WSS in Swat, and provided WASH facility to 17 Schools and to Afghan Refugee Camp, for approximately 15’000 direct beneficiaries. Both partial actions were incorporated with the soft components to ensure sustainability reaching 50’000 beneficiaries. Additionally, 5 hospitals and a community water supply system were equipped with a water purification system. A contingency plan also was developed to provide safe drinking water for possible floods in total 5 Districts of the country

Based on the experience of the 1<sup>st</sup> phase and the existing needs, a **2<sup>nd</sup> phase** has been launched on January 2013 and ends by December 2014. The 2<sup>nd</sup> phase has an additional focus on WASH in public institutions and gradually more orientation towards particularly vulnerable groups<sup>4</sup>, and consists of three partial actions:

**PA-1** concentrates on rehabilitating the private wells of 4’000 households (40’000 beneficiaries) in the rural areas by improving the protection of the wells from recontamination also through enhanced sanitation facilities. This includes awareness sessions on hygiene and a mass communication campaign that would reach 100’000 people. **PA-2** focuses on WASH in schools and hospitals as the high concentration of people offers substantial leverage. Around 8’500 students of 35 schools and 5’000 patients per day of 20 health facilities will benefit from rehabilitated water and sanitation facilities. Additionally communities will have access to chlorinated water during emergencies. Trainings on safe drinking water and hygiene shall be provided to the staff of the respective schools and hospitals. In **PA-3** - community drinking water schemes - Around 50’000 people benefits from restored and improved gravity drinking water supply systems. 400 operational and managerial staff of the service providers of PHED, TMA or WMC gets trained on O&M of water supply schemes including the principles of providing safe drinking water.

In addition, since 2011 HA finances a water expert seconded to the World Bank’s Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) which to a large extent deals with national and provincial water policies. Among the activities is a pilot project involving Government of Pakistan, WSP and SDC over a rewarding mechanism for sanitation outcomes (WSP is in charge of the Community-Led-Total-Sanitation-process (CLTS) and SDC contributes with a reward related to drinking water) and the mapping for water resources in FATA.

Although safe-drinking water, basic sanitation and hygiene practices remains the major challenges for whole Pakistani population, considering the persistent unstable situation as well as the unoptimistic outlook in relation to the national and regional conflicts, there is an increasing need to shift HA interventions from the reconstruction towards conflict-affected communities as the IDPs<sup>5</sup> and Refugees<sup>6</sup>. The majority of displaced and refugees are sheltered in KPK.

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<sup>4</sup>e.i. WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) projects for IDPs and Afghan Refugee and hosting communities

<sup>5</sup> Some 1’000’000 internally displaced from different FATA Agencies

<sup>6</sup> Some 1’800’000 refugees the majority of whom are Afghans (95%)

### 3.2 Regional cooperation South Asia

Since 2011 the regional department of SDC has approved three water-linked projects which are implemented in FATA and the KP.

Water for Livelihood (W4L) project focuses on improving access to drinking and irrigation water for 2'400 households. The DRR intervention is targeting 54,000 acres of land which shall be protected by appropriate DRR-measures and improved communal management. The above interventions are being supported by relevant technical administration and thematic institutions. The project has a development oriented approach and strategy which endeavors to introduce innovative water management structures, including ownership and accountability by the project's beneficiaries. The project's approach goes beyond repairing or rehabilitation of damaged technical facilities and looks into the economics of communal water management. (Project Timeframe: 8/2011-12/2013)

The Livelihood Program Hindukush (LPH) is based on a similar approach as the W4L but follows a more diversified strategy. Project interventions shall be designed within streamlined value chains with a close link to water-related issues, creating employment and income generating opportunities in thematic areas (agriculture, forestry and fisheries). It also aims at mobilizing service providers for actions in small scale non-agricultural business development that may serve women groups in the target areas. The project has completed its inception phase and baseline surveys have been conducted to identify locations and proposals on "public investments" into improved water-infrastructure on village levels and support to changes in agriculture and business development. (Project Timeframe: 5/2012-4/2015)

The project of SOLIDAR aims at rehabilitating the primary and secondary irrigation infrastructure of an irrigation scheme of approx. 2,100 ha in the Pirhabaq Union Council/Nowshera District in order to increase the water flow by some 50% respectively 25%. It also provides support in view of some sustainable organization of irrigation management and sustainable maintenance by 3 beneficiary farmer groups concerned. (Duration 8/2012-4/3013)

SDC core contribution to WSP at the World Bank has supported the development of selected projects in Pakistan. The three business areas managed by WSP in the country are (I) supporting poor-inclusive WSS sector reform, (II) scaling up rural sanitation and hygiene and (III) targeting the urban poor and improving services.

## **4. Overall Mission Statement**

Main objective of the Mission is to review the above mentioned water projects and programs which all have been initiated after 2010 and will come to an end in 2014. On the one hand, the consultants shall look into potential synergies of all water-linked projects which were funded or directly implemented by SDC. On the other hand they shall make concrete recommendations for SDC on a coherent water sector approach for KPK/FATA, which is aligned with national priorities and, hence, the activities of other donors and key actors in this area.

## **5. Mission Objectives**

Keeping in mind the overall statement, it is expected that the mission will present following results:

- The mission will map the nature and scope of the above mentioned projects, the quality and pace of progress, the achieved results and, at the same time, will analyze implementing partners technical and operational performance, including achievements and challenges;
- The Mission will provide an overview on provincial and/or national government programs/strategies for FATA and KPK as well as relevant rules and regulations;
- The Mission will look at the involvement of international organizations and bilateral donors in water-oriented cooperation in FATA and KPK: nature and scope, time schedules and targets;
- Based on lessons learned, identified needs and opportunities as well as considering the frame conditions of cooperation in the water sector, the Mission will propose recommendations for an integrated, development oriented approach and road map for the next steps to be taken;
- The Mission will prepare an outline for a Workshop "SDC Water-linked Cooperation in Pakistan" which is planned for the beginning of the second semester 2013.

## **6. Reporting**

The mission will produce a report addressing the key points mentioned in chapter 5 (mission objectives). This report will be finalized at the end of the proposed mission. A draft report will be provided to the SCO

office for comments four days before the end of the mission (17th of May). Discussions will be held accordingly and a final version of the document will be presented at the end of the mission (May 21st).

The document will be of maximum 15 pages, relevant documents, data, maps, etc. will be part of an Annex.

The executive summary will be of 2 pages maximum, the main text will be of 10 pages and conclusions and recommendations will have to be of maximum 3 pages.

## 7. Mission Timeframe

	Gianluca	Patrick	Comments
May 16, Thu	Office ISB, documents reading		
17, Fri	Office ISB, interviews		
18, Sat			
19, Sun			
20, Mon	ISB-Swat, field visit		SDC
21, Tue	Swat, field visit		
22 Wed	Swat, field visit		
23 Thu	Swat-Peshawar-D.I.Khan		HSI, Jobs, CESSD
24 Fri	D.I.Khan		HSI
25 Sat	D.I.Khan-Peshawar-ISB		HSI
26 Sun			
27 Mon	Office ISB, wrap up and discussions-Peshawar		
28 Tue	Peshawar, interviews		LG, PHED, P&D
29 Wed	Peshawar, interviews		UNICEF/Cluster, CESSD, USAID, DANIDA
30 Thu	Peshawar, interviews		HSI, Jobs, CAMP, SOLIDAR
31 Fri	Peshawar-Mardan, interviews, Islamabad	Documents reading	IRSP
June 01 Sat		CH-PAK travelling	
02 Sun		Day off	
03 Mon	Office ISB, wrap up and discussions	Office ISB, wrap up and discussions	First draft of options discussed
04 Tue	Peshawar, interviews	Peshawar, interviews	LG, PHED
05 Wed	Peshawar, interviews	Peshawar, interviews	UNICEF/Cluster, Others
06 Thu	Peshawar-ISB, document draft	Peshawar-ISB, document draft	
07 Fri	Office ISB, document draft and final discussion	Office ISB, document draft and final discussion	
08 Sat	Document finalization	Document finalization	
09 Sun	Document finalization	Document finalization	
10 Mon	Document finalization- Final Discussion	Final Discussion-PAK-CH Travelling	
11 Tue	Document fine tuning – hand over - EOM	Travelling - EOM	
TBD	Debriefing at SDC HA in Bern, Presentation of Report	Debriefing at SDC HA in Bern, Presentation of Report	

Local support from Field Officer/translator and car will be provided by SDC

Security rules of SDC will apply. NOC's to be organized by SDC too.

## 10.2 Field Trips and Observations

During the mission the team had the opportunity to assess several projects directly in the field. The following table shows the locations visited, the ongoing activities and the relative comments on project completions and executions.

**Table 7: Visited projects' details and specific comments**

Name of Project	Location	IP	Activity	Comments
PA1- Wells Rehab	Charsadda, KP	IRSP, JOBS	Well cleaning and rehabilitation	Soft component well implemented (especially the school SODIS and BCC program), questionable outcome (to be investigated further in terms of WQ)

PA2 - WASH in Schools and Hospitals	Charsadda, KP	SDC HA	Rehabilitation of WASH facilities	Structural works ok. Soft component needs to be implemented over a longer period of time.
PA3 - Community Drinking WSS	Jaray, Swat, KP	SDC HA	Spring protection and distribution network	Spring protection well done, line to reservoir too. Distribution system's technical design and HH delivery strategy (external, partially shared) questionable.
PA3 - Community Drinking WSS	NawahKaley	SDC HA	Pump station and reservoir - Rehab	PHED WSS out of order since long time. Rehabilitation plans relevant, social mobilization weak and plans for financial sustainability disregarded.
PA3 - Community Drinking WSS	Banda Dabargai, Swat, KP	SDC HA	Spring protection and distribution network - New	Protection works of spring and tank of good quality, distribution network messy (Swiss Quality?), poorly planned and HH private fountains questionable choice.
LP - Community Drinking WSS	KwaroTangai	HSI	Storage tank - New	Technical design showing important flaws (gate, open pipe on wall, illegal connections)
PA3 - Community Drinking WSS	GhondPatay, Swat, KP	CESVI	Spring protection - New	Technical design showing important flaws (spring's yield bigger than maximal flow and storage capacity), poor planning and design. Beneficiaries choice poor (neglected sections of the neighbouring villages) showing poorly implemented social mobilization.
PA3 - Community Drinking WSS	Afghan Refugee Camp, Khazana, Peshawar, KP	PAK-CDP	Hand pumps and wells and drainage system - New	Works completion of very good quality and relevant. Water supply side consistent with identified needs, however water quality testing necessary on regular basis. Drainage system of excellent quality too but only partially covering the identified needs (30-40%)
W4L - Irrigation System Upgrade	TabiKhwa	HSI (KK)	Spring catchment and water reservoir	Completed works of good quality. Benefits are for 21 families out of 250 in the community. Drinking water is 1 <sup>st</sup> priority for community but irrigation was built instead (drinking water project foreseen by the gov in the near (?) future).
W4L - Watershed management New	Lak Kana, Karak, KP	HSI (KK)	Dam	Very good geological location of the dam. Side benefits of the projects are erosion control, underground water recharge, and fishing. Opportunity for construction of protected well downstream exists. Drinking water is 1 <sup>st</sup> priority for community but irrigation is built instead.
W4L - Irrigation System Upgrade	SirajKhel, Karak, KP	HSI (KK)	Infiltration gallery and reservoir	Rehabilitation works well done (infiltration gallery diverting part of the underground water of temporary river) and beneficiaries proudly explaining the direct benefits of the project (6 times more income than before). Part of the water could relatively easy be used for drinking purposes, thus solving the problem of water needs owing to underground water salinity.
W4L - Irrigation system DRR support New	Jandaki, Karak, KP	HSI (Yaraan)	Spate irrigation (Rod Khoy) DRR	Ingenious use of traditional technology. Well done stabilisation measures of flood irrigated land against flash floods. DRR concept fully integrated (erosion control, infiltration, reduction of speed of flow).
W4L - WSS Upgrade	Minaky, Karak, KP	HSI (PHED)	PHED WSS upgrade	Very questionable drinking water supply system built, with oversized distribution lines, without public fountains constructed but instead astrangesolution for providing water to each household.
W4L - Irrigation system	Nusrat Abad, Karak, KP	HIS (AKDWO)	Tubewell motorized supplying reservoir	Good technical solution implemented; however questions regarding sustainability (very little electricity supply) remain.

Upgrade				
PA1-Well Cleaning	Pladheri, Charsadda, KP	IRSP, JOBS	Well cleaning and rehabilitation	Well organized hygiene promotion, well disinfection and protection. Good commitment of the community. Problem of latrines built just besides wells, with high probability of underground water pollution.

### 10.3 Relevant web resources

Web site address
<a href="http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/">http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/</a>
<a href="http://fata.gov.pk/">http://fata.gov.pk/</a>
<a href="http://www.pcrwr.gov.pk/">http://www.pcrwr.gov.pk/</a>
<a href="http://www.fatada.gov.pk/">http://www.fatada.gov.pk/</a>
<a href="http://www.pcnaafata.gov.pk/">http://www.pcnaafata.gov.pk/</a>
<a href="http://www.fatardp.gov.pk/">http://www.fatardp.gov.pk/</a>
<a href="http://drppakistan.pk/">http://drppakistan.pk/</a>
<a href="http://www.pakresponse.info">www.pakresponse.info</a>
<a href="http://immap.org/">http://immap.org/</a>
<a href="http://fdma.gov.pk/">http://fdma.gov.pk/</a>
<a href="http://www.pdma.gov.pk/">http://www.pdma.gov.pk/</a>

### 10.4 Maps

A selection of maps that show areas of interventions for SDC’s action is shown hereafter. Unfortunately not all necessary maps are available and are of a useful format. More efforts should be put into mapping all SDC’s activities so to facilitate a macro reading of the situation as well as the understanding of possible synergies.

Figure 3: Well cleaning and school BCC in Charsadda and Nowshera - HA

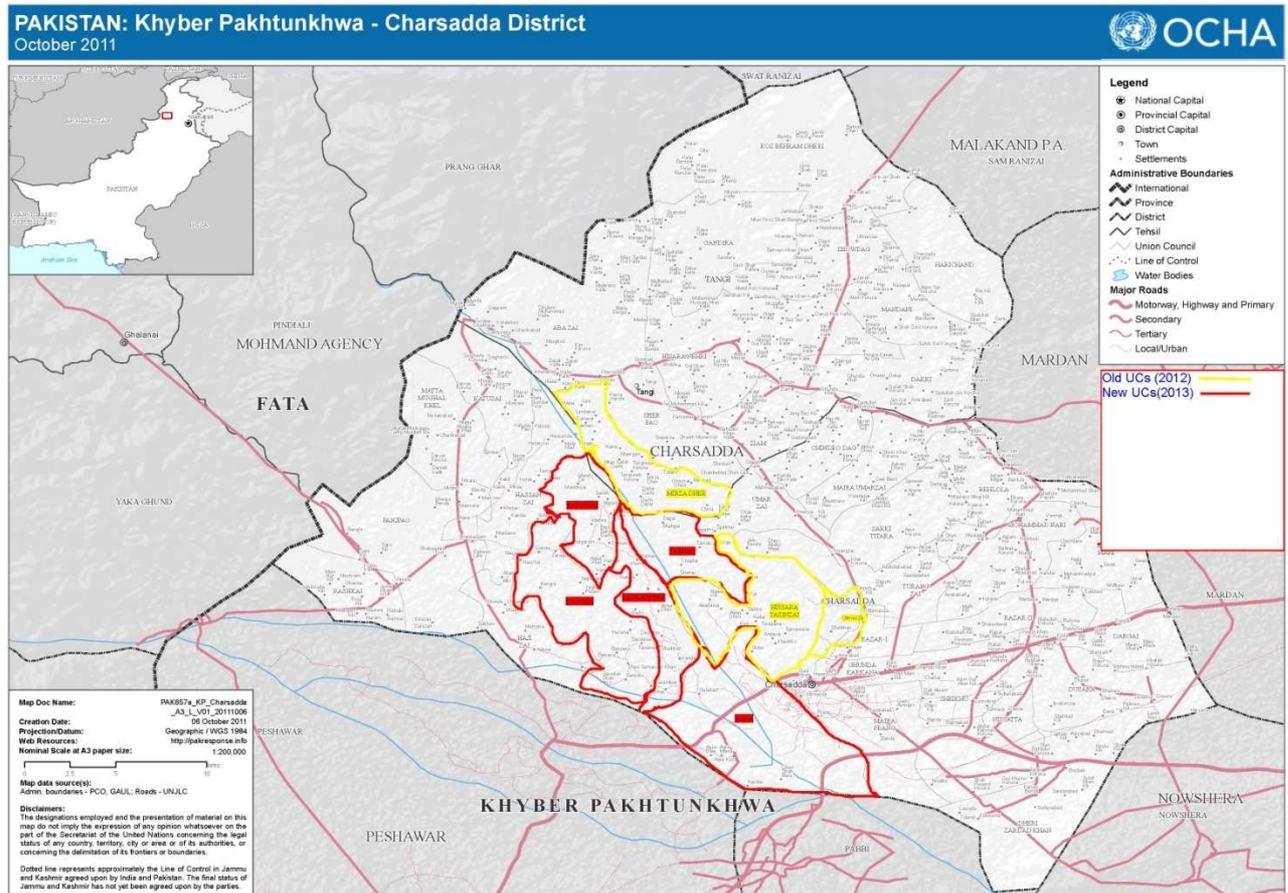




Figure 5: Program area map of livelihood FATA and KP

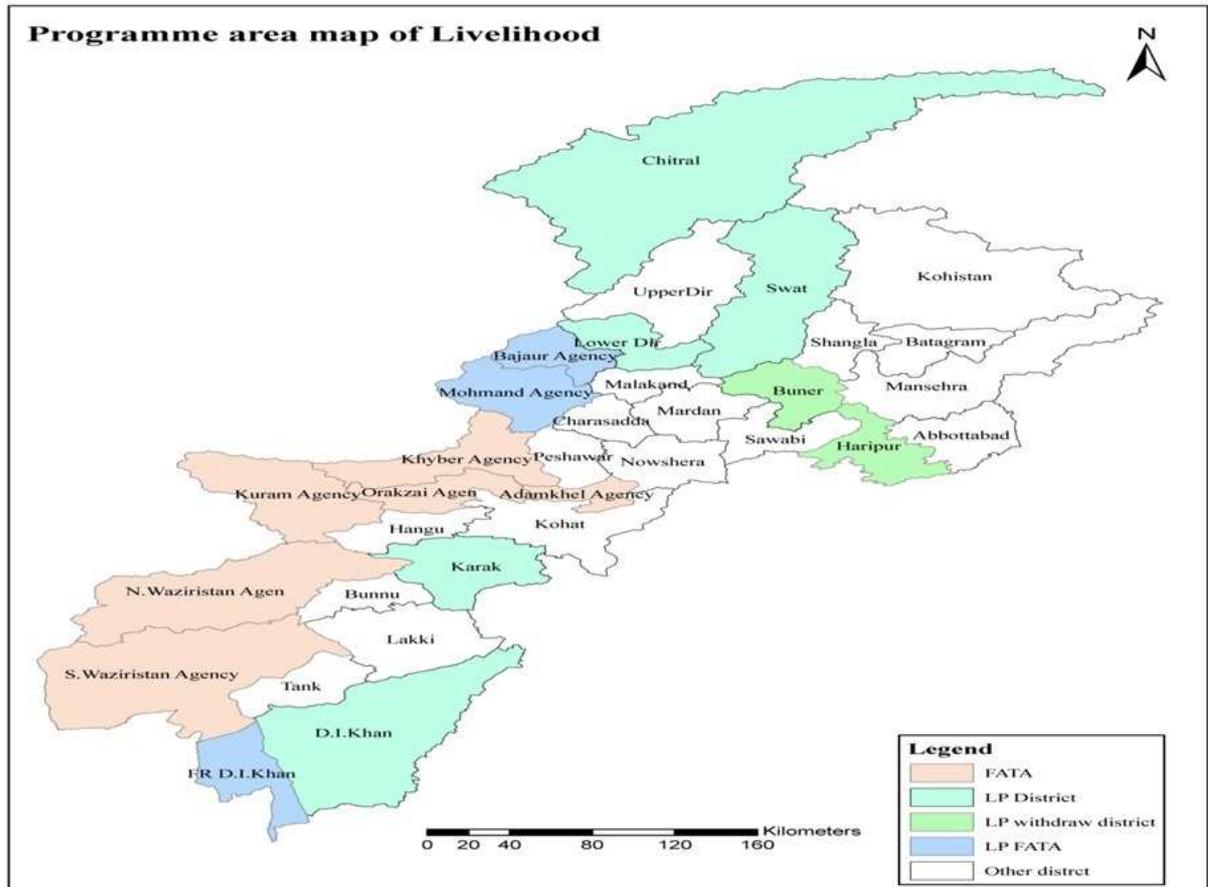


Figure 6: Program area of W4L activities in Karak, KP

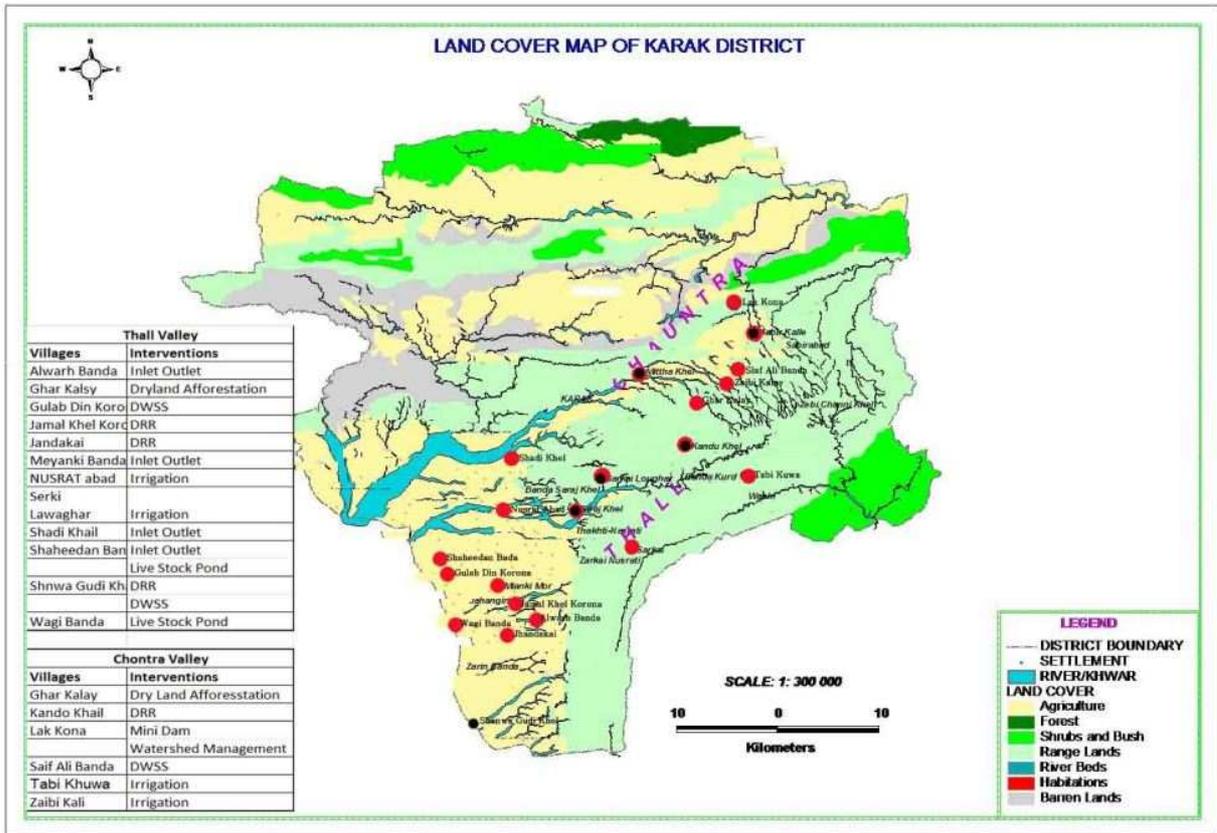
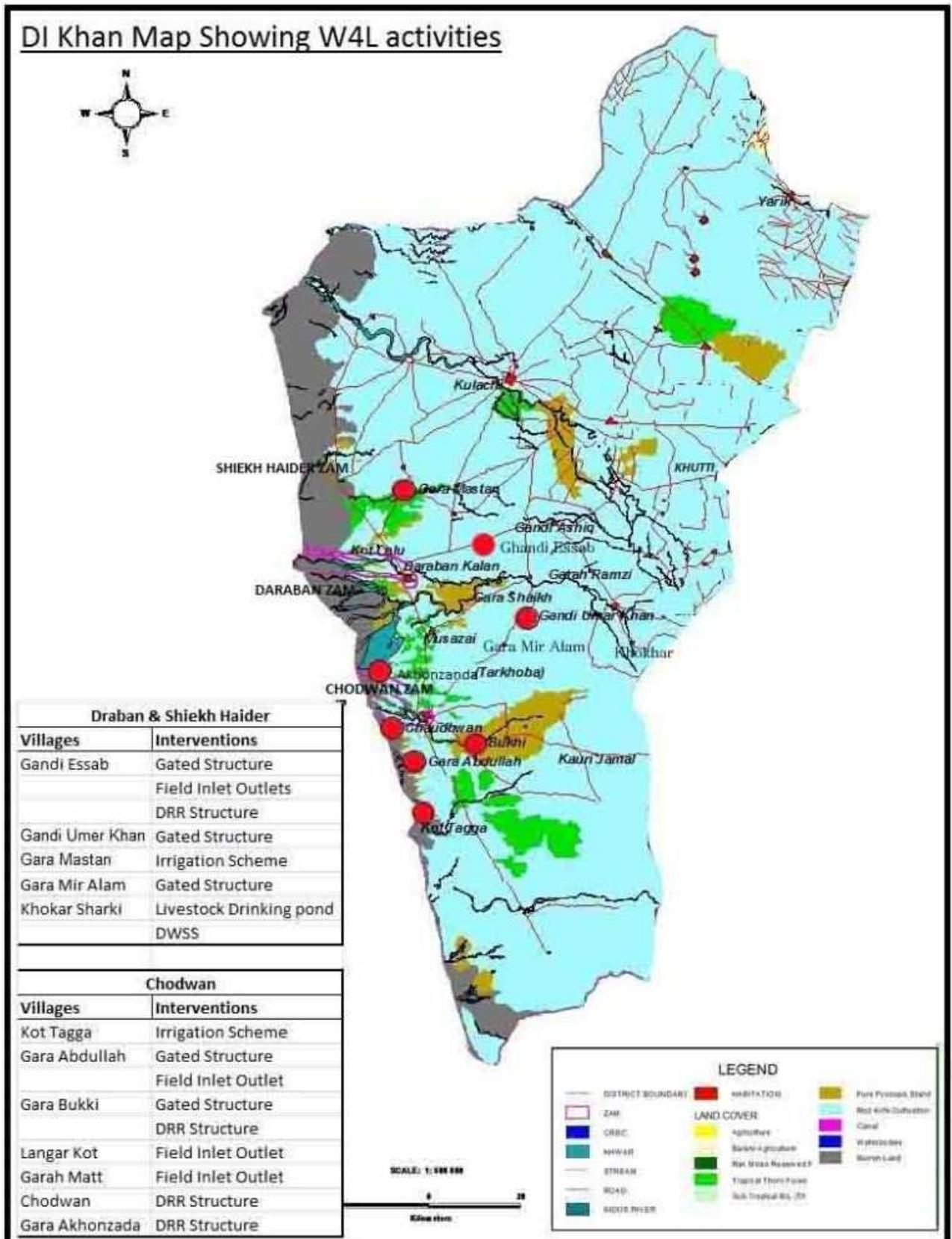


Figure 7: Program area of W4L activities in D.I. Khan, KP

## DI Khan Map Showing W4L activities



### 10.5 Progressreports

It has been difficult to understand globally the implementation status of projects. Information is available but still scattered among different reporting mechanisms. It would be advisable to keep a sectoral up to date table of all SDC's activities (linked to maps produced using GIS). This would ensure minimizing memory losses and would at the same time provide the management with a solid overview of Swiss-funded WASH activities.

Table 8: Ongoing and completed WASH activities in SWAT - HA

Current Status Report of Water Projects in Swat Valley as on 04.06.2013												
CP No	Project Name	Scheme Name	Executer	Union Council	District	Beneficiaries	Budget (CHF)	Progress	Follow Up	Comments		
CP-1 - 2012	Drinking Water Supply Schemes in Swat Valley	Jarey DWSS	Contractor	Fatehpur	Swat	1318	72'000	100%	FTO.01	Final Payment and Taking Over of Scheme from the Contractor is under process. Correct Drainage of Tap Stands had been additionally provided		
		Banda Dabargai DWSS		Madyan		924	98'956	100%	SE.01	Final Payment and Taking Over of Scheme from the Contractor is under process.		
		Ghond Palay DWSS	CESVI	Mankiyal		710	200'000	70%	SSE.01	Reconsideration of additional clusters into the project and revising scope of work and budget		
		Kedam DWSS		Balakot		1400		10%				
	WASH in Schools	17 Various Schools	Contractor	Various	Charsadda	2415	37'872	100%	FTO.02	Completed		
CP-2 - 2013/14	Drinking Water Supply Schemes in Swat Valley	Proper Tirat DWSS	Contractor	Tirat	Swat	1798	80'000	0%	FTO.01	Bids Evaluation is under processes on the newest guidelines of SDC		
		Niway Killi DWSS		Shin		6577	190'000	0%	FTO.04	MOU with PHED department and design under process.		
		Koz Kalagram DWSS	HEDA	Tirat		837	72'000	0%	FTO.04	HEDA is a small NGO and its Risk Assessment is concluded. This scheme may be constructed through Contractor, if the assessment does not qualify		
		Balakot DWSS	CESVI	Behrain		2520	110'500	0%	FTO.03	Balakot Offer is to be submitted for review and approval by SDC		
		Kulnail DWSS				2500	83'000	0%				
		Matlilan DWSS	HUJRA	Kalam		8200	170'000	0%	FTO.05	Risk Assessment is Done, Proposal and Budget once finalized will be allow the Implementing Partners to Work		
		Asheran Bela DWSS				700	79'000	0%				
		Koo Shanko DWSS	EPS	Bishigram		2052	95'000	0%	FTO.06	Risk Assessment is Done, Proposal and Budget once finalized will be allow the Implementing Partners to Work		
		Shokain DWSS				1440	85'000	0%				
		Kal DWSS	LASOONA	MIADAM		2310	65'000	0%	FTO.07	Risk Assessment is Done, Proposal and Budget once finalized will be allow the Implementing Partners to Work		
		Behrain DWSS		Behrain		2465	150'000	0%				
				Kass Kalam DWSS		Contractor	Kalam	11600	168'300	0%	FTO.08	Feasibility report is acquired and the scheme is feasible for onwards detailed assessment.
				12 Rehabs Schemes			Various	7000	140'000	0%	SE.01	On-going assessment may invite the contractor as and when required.
			WASH in Schools	10 Various Schools		Contractor	Various	Swat	1600	25'000	0%	SSE.01
		20 Various Schools	Various	Charsadda	2840		50'000	0%	FTO.02	NOC is under process and these schools will be completed by 30 Sep 2013		
Note: Further schemes may be assessed and implemented, if CP - 2 allows to do so. SE stands for Site Engineer, SSE for Senior Site Engineer and FTO for Field Technical Officer. Additional Human Resources will be requested with the increasing work load.												
		Direct Action		IP								

Table 9: Ongoing and completed W4L activities in - RC

S. No	Name of village/ valley	Type of scheme	Direct Beneficiaries (HH)	Cost PKR	Status
<b>District Chitral</b>					
1	DamailNisarBala, Arandu	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	50	1561938	Completed
2	DamailNisarPayeen, Arandu	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	31	1132081	Completed
3	Lanjar, Lower Shishi	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	45	1325343	Completed
4	Tangal, Lower Shishi	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	55	1179524	Completed
5	Shah Salim, Gaboor	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	60	1005732	Completed
6	Thokail	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	35	1266093	80%
7	Akori, Arandu	Irrigation Scheme(Rehabilitation)	171	1052325	Completed
8	AranduKhas, Arandu	Irrigation Scheme(Rehabilitation)	600	1246424	Completed
9	Bihal to Gree, Birir	Irrigation Scheme(Rehabilitation)	90	1223083	Completed
10	Grass kuru-Asper, Birir	Irrigation Scheme(Rehabilitation)	67	1682271	completed
11	Merdeen, Gobor	Irrigation Scheme(Rehabilitation)	45	1015630	30% Completed
12	BirgaNisar, Lower Shishi	Irrigation Scheme(Rehabilitation)	102	1198680	Completed
13	Tar, Lower Shishi	Irrigation Scheme(Rehabilitation)	107	1440290	Completed
14	BihalPayeen, Birir	Flood Protection Wall	30	1169826	Completed
15	Bishal, Birir	Flood Protection Wall	30	1446331	Completed
16	Asper	Flood Protection Wall	8	1296495	Completed
17	Gistini, Gobor	Flood Protection Wall	86	1010702	Completed
18	Khoghik, Gobor	Flood Protection Wall	15	1061635	Completed
19	Gaouch Lower Shishi	Flood Protection Wall	96	805090	Completed
20	Akurai	Flood Protection Wall	10	893500	Completed
	<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>Schemes: 20</b>	<b>1733</b>		
<b>District DI Khan</b>					
1	KhokarSharqi	Livestock Pond	174	280595	Completed
2	Kikri	Livestock Pond	255	230785	Completed
3	Mochiwal	Livestock Pond	255	692190	Completed
4	Old Gara Khan	Livestock Pond	315	346385	Completed
5	GaraMehmood	Livestock Pond	460	274135	Completed
6	Bukhee	Gated Diversion	400	401684	Completed
7	Gara Abdullah	Gated Diversion	20	605244	Completed
8	GandiUmer khan	Gated Diversion	235	1366049	Completed
9	Gara Mir Alam, Daraban	Gated Diversion	445	1859880	Completed
10	GandiEsab	Gated Diversion	1005	902848	Completed
11	GaraRamzi	Gated Diversion	870	1931391	Completed
12	GandiAshiq	Gated Diversion	185	677940	Completed
13	Gara Mat	Inlet Outlet Structure	10	339081	Completed
14	LangarKot	Inlet Outlet Structure	12	198094	Completed
15	GandiEsab (GhulamSiddique)	Inlet Outlet Structure	55	246652	Completed
16	GandiEsab (pal naleen) (Gul Khan)	Inlet Outlet Structure	15	93478	Completed

17	Gara Abdullah	Inlet Outlet Structure	20	134329	Completed
18	GandiAshiq	Inlet Outlet Structure	18	79608	Completed
19	GaraMehmood	Inlet Outlet Structure	25	180706	Completed
20	GaraRamzi	Inlet Outlet Structure	28	144848	Completed
21	KhiyaraBisharat	Inlet Outlet Structure	36	86084	Completed
22	New Gara Khan (Majeed)	Inlet Outlet Structure	11	70700	Completed
23	New Gara Khan (Wazir)	Inlet Outlet Structure	12	18125	Completed
24	GaraMastan	Irrigation Scheme(Rehabilitation)	525	1865483	Completed
25	Gara Matt Gajistan	Irrigation Scheme(Rehabilitation)	1350	1435076	Completed
26	GandiEsab	Flood Protection Wall	130	1383698	Completed
27	Bukhee, Chodwan	Flood Protection Wall	150	558000	Completed
28	Chodwan	Flood Protection Wall	1000	1289783	Completed
29	GarahAkhunzada	Flood Protection Wall	230	1687057	Completed
30	GandiAshiq	Flood Protection Wall	800	1632881	Completed
31	KokharSharki	Drinking Water Pond	174	549420	Completed
<b>Sub total:</b>			<b>Schemes: 31</b>	<b>9220</b>	
<b>District Dir Lower</b>					
1	AmlokDara 2	HEIS(high efficiency irrigation scheme)	3	702736	Completed
2	Bangri-Tikkas, Talash	Irrigation Scheme(Rehabilitation)	25	812706	Completed
3	GumbatkiBala	Irrigation Scheme(Rehabilitation)	130	1019301	Completed
4	Aajo	Irrigation Scheme(Rehabilitation)	60	869113	Completed
5	Kaman Gara	Irrigation Scheme(Rehabilitation)	40	689222	Completed
6	Mata Islamabad	Flood Protection Wall	40	931409	Completed
7	Soghalai	Check dam	16	390967	Completed
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>Schemes: 7</b>	<b>314</b>	
<b>FR DI Khan</b>					
1	Dirgomay, ShiekhMela, Shingao	Irrigation Scheme(Rehabilitation)	35	502053	Completed
2	ChodaKaram, Shingao	Flood Protection Wall	35	651784	Completed
3	LandiBaloch, Shingao	Flood Protection Wall	250	780900	Completed
4	Sheikh Mela, Shingao	Livestock pond	35	854836	30%
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>Schemes: 4</b>	<b>355</b>	
<b>District Karak</b>					
1	ShnawaGudiKhel,Thal	Drinking water supply scheme	350	1391289	Completed
2	Gulab Din Koroona (Mianki Banda)	Drinking Water Supply scheme	65	710200	Completed
3	Noor Sanam,TabiKhwa	Irrigation System(Extension)	15	433679	Completed
4	Ghani Shah Koroona, Siraj Baba	Irrigation Scheme(Rehabilitation)	15	824026	Completed
5	SerkiLawager	Irrigation Scheme(Rehabilitation)	40	567431	Completed
6	SerkiLawager	Irrigation scheme(New)	40	1320376	Completed
7	Nustrat Abad	Irrigation scheme(New)	15	992665	Completed
8	Alwarh Banda	Inlet Outlet structure	6	494434	Completed
9	Kanda Ziarat	Inlet Outlet structure	15	519118	Completed
10	Mianki Banda	Inlet Outlet structure	13	624675	Completed
11	ShadiKhel-Siraj Baba	Inlet Outlet structure	17	420440	Completed
12	Shaheedan Banda	Inlet Outlet structure	7	319118	Completed
13	ShanwaGudikhel	Flood Protection wall	150	1017670	Completed
14	Jandaki	Flood Protection Wall	26	823196	Completed
15	Jamal Khel	Flood Protection Wall	140	1062475	Completed
16	Shaheedan Banda	Livestock Ponds	156	378422	Completed
17	Wagi Banda	Livestock Ponds	90	247997	Completed
18	LaakKanra, Chontra	Watershed Management	200	8023136	70% Completed
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>Schemes: 18</b>	<b>1360</b>	

Grand Total Total Schemes: 80

12,982

## 11 Relevant contacts

WES Mid Term Review Pakistan June 2013						
Name	Organisation	Function	email	tel	cell	
<b>International Actors</b>						
Pietro Fiore	CESVI	Head of Mission	<a href="mailto:pietro.fiore@cesviverseas.org">pietro.fiore@cesviverseas.org</a>		0342 560 7339	
Irfan	CESVI	Site Engineer	<a href="mailto:irfancesvi@gmail.com">irfancesvi@gmail.com</a>		0333 938 6681	
Syed Shah Nasir Khisro	IRSP	Executive Director	<a href="mailto:director@irsp.org.pk">director@irsp.org.pk</a>		0300 570 1700	
Rashid Ali	IRSP	Project Manager	<a href="mailto:rashid@irsp.org.pk">rashid@irsp.org.pk</a>		0345 935 7779	
Shahnaz Aktar	JOBS	Project Coordinator	<a href="mailto:shahnaz@jipl.com.pk">shahnaz@jipl.com.pk</a>		0302 538 6809	
Elli Takagaki	JOBS	Chief Executive Director	<a href="mailto:elli@jipl.com.pk">elli@jipl.com.pk</a>		0303 5900909	
Imran Shauket	JOBS Group	Chairman	<a href="mailto:imran@jobs-group.org">imran@jobs-group.org</a>		0302 851 3351	
Shafiq Durrani	Pak-CDP	Director	<a href="mailto:shafiqueurrani@yahoo.com">shafiqueurrani@yahoo.com</a>		0300 582 8518	
Taheeni Thammanagoda	ECHO Pakistan		<a href="mailto:Taheeni.Thammanagoda@echofield.eu">Taheeni.Thammanagoda@echofield.eu</a>	051 835 7812	0308 555 0532	
Chris Ball	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH)	DRR Sector Advisor	<a href="mailto:drprojects@dkh-pakistan.org">drprojects@dkh-pakistan.org</a>	051 8312 530	0345 500 3206	
Junaid	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH)	WASH Sector Coordinator	<a href="mailto:scwash.kpk@dkh-pakistan.org">scwash.kpk@dkh-pakistan.org</a>	091 584 1782	0345 500 3286	
Samina Gul	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH)	Project Coordinator Hygiene Promotion				
Arshad Hussain	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH)	Project Coordinator WASH				
Fauzia Hattak	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH)	Sector Coordinator Livelihood/Forestry				
Niaz Muhammad	USAID	Project Management Specialist	<a href="mailto:nmuhammad@usaid.gov">nmuhammad@usaid.gov</a>	091 826 8615	0301 851 0435	
Sajjad Akbar	UNICEF	WASH Specialist KP Coordinator	<a href="mailto:saakbar@unicef.org">saakbar@unicef.org</a>	091 570 1311-15	0300 855 3570	
Shaqib	UNICEF	WatSan Coordinator FATA Coordinator	<a href="mailto:msjan@unicef.org">msjan@unicef.org</a>		0300 596 5672	
Arjumand Nizami	IC Inter-Cooperation, HSI	Program Manager	<a href="mailto:Arjumand.Nizami@helvetas.org">Arjumand.Nizami@helvetas.org</a>	091 583 0416	0333 934 8887	
Munawar Khattak	IC Inter-Cooperation, HSI	Team Leader W4L	<a href="mailto:mkkhattak@helvetas.org.pk">mkkhattak@helvetas.org.pk</a>	091 584 0188	0300 579 1860	
Tawheed Gul	IC Inter-Cooperation, HSI	Community Development Coordinator		091 583 0254	0333 901 3402	
Ani Nedkova	ACTED	Program Manager	<a href="mailto:ani.nedkova@acted.org">ani.nedkova@acted.org</a>			
Farhad Ali	ACTED	WASH Expert	<a href="mailto:farhad.ali@acted.org">farhad.ali@acted.org</a>		0345 655 5209	
Muhammad Abrak Khan	ACTED	Area Coordinator	<a href="mailto:abrar.khan@acted.org">abrar.khan@acted.org</a>	091 584 4124	0345 655 5211	
Ibrahim Yar Muhammad	NRC ( Previous IRC)	Project Manager – Emergency Food Security &	<a href="mailto:ibrahim.muhammad@nrc.no">ibrahim.muhammad@nrc.no</a>		0345 857 5640	
Mahmood Akhtar Cheema	IUCN	Country Representative	<a href="mailto:Mahmood.AKHARCHHEEMA@iucn.org">Mahmood.AKHARCHHEEMA@iucn.org</a>	021 3586 1540	0345 200 4242	
Wakar Ahmad	IRD	Country Representative	<a href="mailto:wahmad@irdglobal.org">wahmad@irdglobal.org</a>	051 835 7818	0301 850 3444	
Mélanie	Handicap International	Country Representative				
<b>Government</b>						
Said Ur-Rehman	LG&RD Department	Provincial Coordinator, WatSan Focal Person	<a href="mailto:saidrehmanlg@gmail.com">saidrehmanlg@gmail.com</a>		0300 590 4093	
Ishrad Ali	PHED GoKP	Director General, Focal Point Donor funded projects		091 921 42 13	0300 590 5979	
Arshad Ali Khan	FDMA	Director General				
Farman Ali Khilji	FDMA	Deputy Director	<a href="mailto:farman@fdma.gov.pk">farman@fdma.gov.pk</a>	091 921 8513	0343 555 8666	
Syed Zaheer-ul-Islam	PDMA	Director General	<a href="mailto:syedzaheerulislam@yahoo.com">syedzaheerulislam@yahoo.com</a>	091 921 3855	0300 939 3989	
Zahir Ul Islam	PDMA	Director of Operation DoP				
Sajjad Qaiser	PDMA	PA to DG PDMA	<a href="mailto:guljee1973@yahoo.com">guljee1973@yahoo.com</a>	091 921 3855		
Shahab Ali Shah	P&D GoKP	Chief Economist	<a href="mailto:shahabalishah26ctp@gmail.com">shahabalishah26ctp@gmail.com</a>	091 921 0501	0333 923 8923	
Manzoor Afridi	P&D FATA	Assistant Chief				
Hezbollah	P&D FATA	Program Officer Directorate of Projects				
Saied Shazeb	P&D FATA	Research Officer				
Yusuf Rahim	P&D FATA	Additional Director General Directorate of Projects				
Mazhar Ali Shah	P&D FATA	Director General Directorate of Projects	<a href="mailto:dopfata@gmail.com">dopfata@gmail.com</a>			

## 12 Mission chronological details

WES Mid Term Review Pakistan June 2013				
Date	Day	Location	Activity	Counterparts
16.05.13	Thu	Islamabad	Office set up and documents gathering	
17.05.13	Fri	Islamabad	Activities planning meeting	Ernesto, Waseem, Shakar, Helmut and Bilal
18.05.13	Sat	Islamabad	CESVI discussion over programs and SWAT	Pietro Fiore
19.05.13	Sun	Islamabad		
20.05.13	Mon	Jammati, Charsadda, KP	School BCC	Waseem, Rashid, Shahnaz
		Gul Abad, Charsadda, KP	Well rehabilitation	Waseem, Rashid
		Tora Panra, Charsadda, KP	School WASH rehabilitation	Waseem, Rashid
21.05.13	Tue	Mingora, Swat, KP	Discussion with Mingora staff	All WES team
		Jaray, Swat, KP	Water Supply System	Mohsinullah and Sabirullah
22.05.13	Wed	Nawah Kaley, Swat, KP	PHED tubewell and elevated storage tank	Laurent, Riaz and Sabirullah
		Kwaro Tangai, Swat, KP	Water Tank, LP Project HSI	Laurent, Riaz and Sabirullah
		Banda Dabargai, Swat, KP	DRR (food for work SDC/WHO) and Water Supply System	Laurent, Riaz and Sabirullah
23.05.13	Thu	Ghond Patay, Swat, KP	Water Supply System visit (CESVI)	Irfan (CESVI), Laurent, Riaz and Sabirullah
24.05.13	Fri	Peshawar, KP	Water Supply and drainage system, Khazana Afghan Refugee Camp (PAK-CDP)	Shafique Durani and Colleagues Pak-CDP
25.05.13	Sat	Islamabad		
26.05.13	Sun	Islamabad		
27.05.13	Mon	Islamabad	Jobs	Elli Takagaki, Imran Shaukat, Shahnaz Aktar
			SDC Regional Cooperation Project Manager Meeting	Helmut Wolhe
28.05.13	Tue	Peshawar, KP	HSI (Helvetas, Solidar, Inter-Cooperation)	Arjumand, Munawar Khattak, Tawheed Gul
			ACTED	Ani Nedkova, Farhad Ali, Muhammad Abrak Khan
			USAID	Niaz Muhammad
29.05.13	Wed	Peshawar, KP	DIAKONIE	Junaid, Samina Gul, Arshad Hussain, Fauzia Hattak
			LG&RDD (Local Government and Rural Development Department)	Said Ur-Rehman
			UNICEF	Sajjad Akbar and Shaqib
30.05.13	Thu	Peshawar, KP	NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)	Ibrahim Yar Muhammad
			PHED (Public Health Engineering Department)	Ishrad Ali
31.05.13	Fri	Islamabad	ECHO General Discussion	Taheeni Thammanagoda
			IUCN General Discussion	Mahmood Akhtar Cheema and Water Section Director
01.06.13	Sat	Islamabad	Briefing Patrick	Ernesto and Maurice, Pietro Fiore CESVI
02.06.13	Sun	Karak, KP	Visit of IC Projects LPH and W4L	Munawar Khattak, KK NGO
03.06.13	Mon	Karak, KP	Visit of IC Projects LPH and W4L	Munawar Khattak, Yaraan NGO, Al Khadmit NGO
04.06.13	Tue	Peshawar, KP	FDMA Director General	Arshad Ali Khan, Farman Ali Khilji
		Peshawar, KP	HSI (Helvetas, Solidar, Inter-Cooperation)	Arjumand Nizami, Munawar Khattak
05.06.13	Wed	Peshawar, KP	Peshawar, FATA DG DoP and Chief Economist	Hezbollah, Manzoor Afridi, Saied Shazeb
06.06.13	Thu	Charsadda, KP	Well rehabilitation, Pladheri village	Rashid Ali (IRSP)
		Peshawar, KP	Meeting with GoKP P&D chief economist	Shahab Ali Shah, and Shah Mahmood Khan (Rural Development Department)
		Peshawar, KP	Meeting with GoKP PDMA Director General	Syed Zaheer-ul-Islam
07.06.13	Fri	Islamabad	Presentation draft findings to SDC office	Maurice, Ernesto, Waseem, Shakar, Heinz, Kursheed and Bilal
08.06.13	Sat	Islamabad	Report writing	
09.06.13	Sun	Islamabad	Report writing	
10.06.13	Mon	Islamabad	Hand over of the report	Maurice and Ernesto