

# ANNUAL REPORT 2003

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Participatory Integrated Development Society- **PIDS**

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# CONTENTS

	Page
PIDS – a concise impression.....	i
Table of contents.....	ii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
Executive Summary.....	iv
<b>WATER SECTOR</b>	
Back Ground.....	1
Major Interventions and Achievements.....	2
Lesson Learnt.....	3
<b>SANITATION SECTOR</b>	
Back Ground.....	4
Major Interventions and Achievements.....	5
Lesson Learnt.....	6
<b>HYGIENE EDUCATION</b>	
Back Ground.....	7
Major Interventions and Achievements.....	8
Lesson Learnt.....	8
<b>EDUCATION SECTOR</b>	
Community School Establishment.....	9
School Environment Improvement.....	10
Lesson Learnt.....	11
<b>MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY -MICS</b>	
Back Ground.....	12
PIDS as a Key partner in MICS.....	12
Responsibilities of PIDS in MICS.....	13
<b>HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR</b>	
Back Ground.....	14
Major Interventions and Achievements.....	14
<b>ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.....</b>	15
<b>DONOR MATRIX.....</b>	18
<b>ACHIEVEMENTS 1999-2002</b>	
Water Sector.....	19
Sanitation Sector.....	20
<b>ANNEXTURES</b>	
Staff of PIDS.....	Annexure A
Registration with SAFRON.....	Annexure B
Tax Exemption certificate.....	Annexure C
Annual Audit Report 2003.....	Annexure D
Organizational chart.....	Annexure E
Map of Balochistan.....	Annexure F
Audit Report.....	Annexure G

# **PIDS – A Concise Impression**

Participatory Integrated Development Society PIDS is an offshoot of Balochistan Rural Water Supply and Sanitation project (BRUWAS) funded by Royal Netherlands Embassy, Govt. of Balochistan, Local Govt. & Rural Development Department and partially by UNICEF. PIDS was established in February 1999 as a non-governmental, non-profit organization and is registered under Societies Registration Act 1860.

## **Vision**

“A healthy, educated and prosperous society in Balochistan.”

## **Mission**

To facilitate the process of sustainable community development through a set of services in water, sanitation, education and human resource development sector with special focus on women.

## **Objectives**

- To facilitate improved living conditions among the communities through provision of certain community physical infrastructure (CPI) services, solid waste management and hygiene education.
- To facilitate literacy enhancement through formal and non-formal education.
- To develop human resources in PIDS program areas through establishment of Human Resource Development Center.
- To undertake program based advocacy in order to create better policy environment and practices.

# **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

**First** of all, being an organization with participatory approach, PIDS extend thanks to the community providing support and participation in every phase of Project cycle. Community is highly acknowledged in co-operating the project right from the identification till the completion of the schemes.

**Thanks** are also due to the Board of Governors who guided the challenging working of the organization for achieving its objectives for the year 2003.

The cooperation and support of Donors and Government of Balochistan is also commendable whose timely assistance assured the project implementation for the disadvantaged and marginalized communities of Balochistan.

Thanks are due to the external auditors who conducted the annual accounts audit of **PIDS**.

**Thanks** to all the field staff and volunteers whose participation made it possible to complete the projects in time. Thanks are also due to the administration and account sections with out which it would not have been possible to complete the tasks. Also thanks to those who helped in preparation and editing of report.

To all those partner organizations who facilitated **PIDS** technically, financially and morally in completion of the projects.

BABER SHAH KHAN  
Chief Executive Officer  
**PIDS**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Concentrating on the targets, like wise in the previous years PIDS facilitated the rural and semi urban communities of Balochistan through community participation. The Annual Report 2003 presents the efforts made by Participatory Integrated Development Society in different sectors.

With the financial and technical assistance of UNICEF, Royal Netherlands Embassy through PIEDAR, Action Aid, Rotary Club, PPAF, CIDA and Pakistan Insaf Welfare Trust, Karachi, the works on projects were carried out during the year 2003.

The area of great expertise of the organization is water and sanitation which includes provision of safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene education sectors covering rural and semi urban inhabitants of selected areas.

In water sector, PIDS installed 295 hand pumps, 1 shallow tube well and one deep tube well. This has benefited 26,186 number of community members.

Sanitation, which is the vital component for better health and hygiene, PIDS in 2003 laid about 6558 Rft sewer line in Kharotabad and Mominabad-a semi urban area of District Quetta and 1450 Rft in Mazai Adda, Killa Abdullah (PPAF-I). In Quetta, Bela and Turbat districts, 230 pour flesh house hold latrines were also constructed.

In hygiene education sector, about 186 hygiene education trainings were given benefiting 5283 number of community members. The beneficiaries are the members of community, NGOs and Govt. representatives.

Some of the education related projects have also been completed in the year 2003. In order to improve the environment of the schools, PIDS with the financial assistance of CIDA, improved the environment of 16 schools of Quetta district. Moreover, PIDS also constructed 62 Afghan refugee schools in Refugee camps. The work on one community school in Kharootabod with three classrooms, toilet and boundary was also completed during the year 2003.

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey-MICS is the biggest survey ever conducted in the history of Balochistan in terms of its volume and diversity. PIDS is a key partner of MICS and provided all technical and coordination support to the MICS operation in 26 districts of Balochistan.

PIDS under its skill development Unit has been able to conduct 7 training's on water, sanitation and hygiene related issues resulting 191 persons trained on different disciplines.

A Tax Exemption Certificate is obtained by Regional Commissioner of Income Tax. PIDS is pleased to state that it has also obtained a certificate of registration with SAFRON,

**PIDS** welcomes comments, critique, and suggestions on this report.

## **WATER SECTOR**

### **Back Ground**

The Under 5 Child Mortality and Morbidity Rate in Pakistan are quite alarming. According to the statistics mortality rate among the children is 120 per 1000 in Pakistan and 140 per 1000 children in Balochistan. The major root causes of this high rate of mortality are unsafe drinking water and poor sanitation system. The prevalence of risky hygienic behaviors in terms of Personal, Domestic, Food and Environmental hygiene also contributes to the transmission of diseases. These circumstances and practices have not only serious health consequence but also represent large economic loses.

The current spell of drought has affected the people's living standard in most of the areas of Balochistan. Water is a very important element for human beings. The major sources of drinking water in Balochistan are surface and ground water like channels, karezes, tube wells and dug wells. The open wells, channels and karezes have always been faced with a high risk of contamination as being exposed to all kind of pollution from out side and due to the risky hygienic behaviors by the human beings. Due to low literacy rate and lack of awareness regarding contaminated water being one of the major root causes of disease transmission.

PIDS aims to contribute to the reduction of prevailing high rate of mortality and morbidity in Balochistan, through provision and promotion of safe drinking water by making use of the best possible options.

Likewise in past 4 years, in year 2003 PIDS tried its level best to assist the needy and marginalized population of Balochistan with a variety of safe drinking water supply options with the assistance of donors and its own limited resources. A great emphasis is given to community participation in all development schemes as being an assurance for sustainable development.

## Major interventions and achievements Safe Drinking Water Supply

### Installation of Afridev Hand Pumps

Deep well hand pump is the most cost effective option to get safe drinking water from a depth of 150 feet. As regard provision of safe drinking water through Hand Pump technology, PIDS have been able to install a number of 295 hand pumps during the year 2003 in the selected clusters of districts; Kech, Lasbela, Killa Abdullah, Loralai and Quetta. This benefited 3192 families of 25,536 inhabitants.

As per the requirements of implementation methodology the community participation in the whole process is ensured, to develop a sense of ownership and sustainable functioning of hand pump schemes. The construction work at hand pump site is as per standard design having provision of water drainage, animal trough and washing place so as to reduce the unhygienic practices at hand pump site.

Regarding sustainable functioning of the hand pump drinking water supply schemes at least 2 caretakers from each site are trained on operation and maintenance of the facility. The caretakers have also been provided with necessary tools and spare parts so as to enable them to have regular maintenance of the facility as and when required. The organization has also made some necessary measures regarding availability of hand pump spare parts in the market.

Due to the existing situation of rapid decline in ground water table, PIDS is having a close coordination with the hand pump manufacturers to improve efficiency of the hand pumps that can lift water up to 240 feet. The advance technology pumps are being tested in the field before having formal introduction to the community.

### Shallow Tube Well

PIDS installed a shallow tube well in the suburbs of Quetta named as Kharootabad. This water supply scheme has been implemented with the active community involvement. An 8 inch diameter bore hole extended up to 252 feet, 6 inch diameter casing pipe and China submersible pump has been laid down. To ensure longer life of the well a 1.5 inches discharge pipe is used to fill the two 800 gallons storage tanks located at two different places benefiting 650

people. The tube well was inaugurated by the District City Nazim Mr. Mohammad Raheem Kakar and highly appreciated the efforts of introducing low cost community self managed drinking water supply scheme by PIDS.

The operation and maintenance of the tube wells is the responsibility of the community, for which they have constituted a committee. The committee is responsible for the collection of monthly tariff from each user group and to ensure a sustainable functioning of the scheme.

### Lesson Learnt

The experience of the organization shows that installation of hardware is much easier as compared to mobilizing and making community ready to participate. Obviously mobilization and participation of community creates sense of ownership, which plays a vital role in the sustainability of the project.

Bringing positive change in the behavior pattern of women and children in drinking water sector cannot be over looked because they play prime role in handling of water.

Proper identification of the schemes can be ensured with active involvement of community. To avoid any conflict in the identification and project implementation proper coordination among the stakeholders is essential.

It has been noticed that besides provision of safe drinking water awareness creation regarding water management is also essential.



## **SANITATION SECTOR**

### Background

Balochistan province has very low sanitation coverage in rural and even in semi urban areas. Low-income communities, which do not have adequate sanitation facilities, are exposed to a high risk of infection with excreta-related diseases. Children under the age of 5 are particularly susceptible to diarrhea. Older children and adults are likely to be infected with intestinal worms, most commonly known as roundworm and hookworm. Apart from this Hepatitis, Malaria, Trachoma and T.B are also considered to be the result of unsanitary and unhygienic environment.

Concept of household latrine is still unfamiliar in most of the areas of Balochistan. Most of the community is used to make use of open places for defecation. Women have to wait for dark period for defecation as house hold latrines do not exist and they have to come out of their houses in open areas finding shelter in bushes, which is a very risky and unhealthy practice. This practice usually results in mishaps like animal biting or moral mishaps.

Sanitation comprises both behaviors and facilities, which should be promoted together to maximize health and socio economic benefits. Sanitation should be treated as priority issue in its own right and not simply as an add-on option to more attractive water supply programs. Sanitation requires its own resources and its own time frame to achieve optimal results.

At household level good sanitation is a system. It is a harmonious resolution among four factors, the waste, the physical environment, the cultural beliefs and attitudes of the local population and a technology.

PIDS has vast experience in water and sanitation works through the financial assistance of different donors. The contribution of PIDS in sanitation is glorious and the impacts of the sanitation interventions brought a change in the attitude and the behavior of communities. This also has prevented the communities from number of fatal diseases.

## Major Intervention and Achievements Sanitation

### Laying of Lane Sewer

Lane Sanitation was focused in semi urban areas of Quetta district as none of the house on either side of the target streets had any appropriate drainage system. The foul water from the houses used to flow in the streets, making it very difficult for the residents of the areas to walk in the streets and resulting into transmission of variety of diseases.

PIDS social mobilizers had a significant contribution in terms of creating awareness in the community for realizing the need of lane sanitation. As a result the mobilizers succeeded to organize the communities in the shape of male and female lane organizations. During the year 2003 PIDS laid 6558 Rft of under ground lane sewer with 50 % community contribution in the low-income areas of Kharootabad and Mominabad, of Quetta district benefiting a total of 1600 inhabitants of 197 houses.

The lane sanitation was not only restricted up to Quetta rather it was expanded to the rural areas also. In this context, a total of 1450 Rft sewer lane has been laid in Mazai Adda, district Killa Abdullah on 20% community share. The basic aim of these community contributions is to create a sense of ownership in the user group resulting sustainable functioning of facility.

### Promotion of Household Latrines

In the year 2003 PIDS also made a reasonable contribution in terms of promoting House Hold Latrines. The major interventions in this regard are given as under:

#### Pour Flush Latrines

230 new pour flush household latrines were constructed and both the new and existing latrines were properly connected to the sewerage system in Kharootabad and Mominabad areas of Quetta district benefiting 600 houses.

## Ventilated Improved Pit latrine

In the areas where underground water table is very low and the water is in short supply, the best alternative for household latrine is a Ventilated Improved Pit latrine. PIDS in the year 2003:

- Through establishment of sanitation hardware shops in Bela and Tump tehsils succeeded to construct 300 household latrines through 100% community share.
- As being an integral part of sanitation acceleration program the use and maintenance of latrines was also promoted among the school children and 40 latrines were rehabilitated in primary schools of Bela and Tump tehsils.

Keeping in view the spirit of participation, the community is provided with sanitation facilities through their active involvement, with out which it is impossible to make the development sustainable.

## Lesson Learnt

Prevention is better than cure while promotion is lot better than prevention as it creates awareness among the masses to adopt preventive measures. Sanitation at primary level can not be addressed by outsider until realized by household themselves. It is rather impossible to facilitate each and every household with latrine facility as population growth rate in Pakistan is alarmingly high. Therefore the only way out is to have extensive promotion to make every household realize its importance.

Sanitation programs should be based upon generating demand, with all its implications for education and participation, rather than provision of subsidized or free infrastructure.

User ownership decision of sanitation is vital to sustainability. Empowerment is often a necessary step to achieving a sense of ownership and responsibility for sanitation programs.

## **HYGIENE EDUCATION**

### Background

*“No doubt, those who keep themselves spotless and clean are succeeded.”  
Soorah-tul- Aalla; Verse 14.*

Islam tells us about the importance of hygiene. There are number of Quranic verses and Hadiths which emphasize on keeping our self and our environment clean and tidy.

Hygiene education is a specific form of health education, which deals with water and sanitation related health problems in the communities. For a healthy and prosperous society, it is not only sufficient to construct improved water supply schemes and sanitation facilities but new facilities have to be used, continuously, by every body in a hygienic way.

Hygiene education being an integrated component of a water and sanitation project is closely linked to community participation in order to bring about a positive change in the behavior pattern.

Keeping in view these facts, PIDS has made it obligatory to append the hygiene education promotion component in all its interventions with the communities.

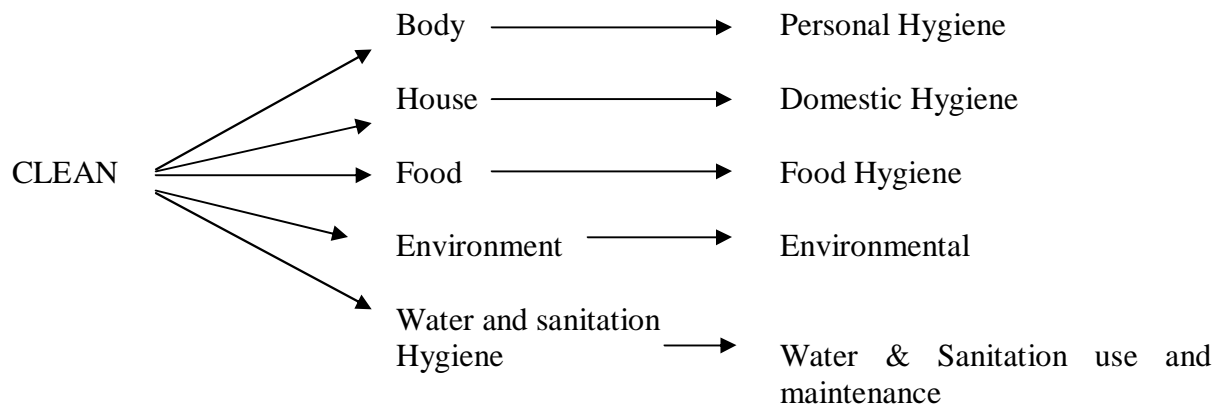
### Adoption of “FLAAHE” Approach

The need of FLAAHE (Focused Local Area Approach for Hygiene Education) approach was introduced by UNICEF in the province of Punjab.

Under FLAAHE concept following steps and activities are carried out:

1. Five villages in a district are selected on the basis of easy access to the female hygiene promoters and community with positive response.
2. Five streets in a village are selected for the implementation of FLAAHE concept.
3. Five women from each street are identified, organized and trained on FLAAHE package.
4. 25 women activists from one village are trained and made responsible to further promote hygiene practices in the remaining village

The training is imparted to the street contact group on following aspects



### Major Interventions and Achievements Hygiene Education:

In the context of Balochistan province having far flung areas and scattered population, this approach has been adopted with some modifications i.e. 5 females from a cluster of 10-15 households are identified and trained on the topics mentioned above. During the year 2003 PIDS conducted 186 training sessions covering 5283 beneficiaries in different Villages of Balochistan.

#### Development of Hygiene Education Material

PIDS developed and modified the health and hygiene material according to the community needs, and keeping in view the concept of Focused Local Area Approach for Hygiene Education (FLAAHE).

This material has been found most effective in imparting Hygiene training to the illiterate targeted population of Balochistan province. This hygiene material is also used by some of the local and international NGOs in Balochistan.

#### Lesson Learnt

To change the community behaviors is troublesome, during the project it was learnt that childhood is the best time for children to enhance hygiene behaviors. Children have important roles in the household, taking care of younger brothers and sisters. Children can play a vital role in the development process and can become change agents within their families and neighborhood. Children need attention and can be organized with very less effort as compared to elders.

## **EDUCATION SECTOR**

### Background

Education, the foremost important component for making a nation prosperous, is being extremely ignored. Balochistan is worse affected in this perspective. This increases the illiteracy affecting the future of the coming generation. Illiteracy is intimately linked with socio economic deprivation and exploitation.

For all the communities access to primary education is not easy and possible as children are the major source of income. The enrolment rate is low and the drop out rate is higher in the girls' schools specially. There are numerous issues for lower literacy rate like poor infrastructure, physical access and lack of knowledge of the parents. To reduce this gap PIDS has also taken initiative to enhance education among children of needy communities. The literacy rate can be increased by participation rate at the primary level, the formal mode of education.

### Major Intervention and Achievements Education

#### Establishment of Community Schools in Kharootabad

Functional in the rural and semi urban areas of Balochistan, PIDS felt the need of education enhancement in these area. In this context, PIDS established community school in rural in Kharootabad a semi urban area of Quetta.

The community school started working in April 2001. Initially there were two classes Katchi and Paki as in government school system. This year the school was upgraded to class three.

General Councilor of the area donated the land for the community school. Three class rooms, boundary wall, and two toilets were constructed during the year 2003. The school was also provided with water and sanitation facilities. One additional room is under construction for skill development center.

Two female local teachers for the schools are appointed, who have participated in short trainings organized by PIDS.

## School Environmental Improvement

“Better the environment of the schools, best will be the learning.” PIDS keeping this philosophy in mind started “School Environment Improvement” program.

In this context the environment of 16 government and community schools of Kharootabad and Pashtoonabad target area have been improved through number of activities done on the target schools.

The activities conducted were;

- ❖ Provision of latrines.
- ❖ Provision of water (Hand Pumps, Water Storage tanks , Water coolers, Water pumps)
- ❖ Construction of shed
- ❖ Provision of furniture (chairs and tables)
- ❖ Health and hygiene trainings.
- ❖ Establishment of Sanitation Clubs
- ❖ Provision of hygiene kits
- ❖ Rehabilitation work in school like white wash, glass fixing, ground leveling, door repair and repair of latrines are included.
- ❖ School Competitions

## Construction of Schools in Refugee Camps

The influx of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and establishment of refugee camps in several districts of Balochistan, created the need to establish temporary schools for children aging five to twelve in Mohammad Khail, Latifabad and Chaman refugee camps. Before the arriving cold weather, the need of conversion of the tent schools was felt and construction of a semi permanent structure was planned to enroll 50% of the primary school children.

To construct 62 mud schools in the camps on sites identified by the representative of Commissioner Afghan Refugees, landlord and stakeholders were consulted.

The schools comprise of two classroom 15x30’ size, boundary wall 1127 SFT, gate 7x8 ft and two toilets 4x6 ft. The structure is Brick masonry with mud mortar and roof of 12 steel iron bars, bamboo, straw matt, palatine sheet and

mud plaster. The work was not completed till December 2002 because of following reasons:-

- Frequent changes in the school design
- Delay in site selection
- Unnecessary/undesired able interference by Land Lards
- Political unrest especially in Chaman
- Severe Winter
- Shortage of Bricks
- Delay in release of funds

Therefore extension was granted by the UNICEF till June, 2003 for completion and hand over of schools to other NGO for academic activities.

62 school buildings were completed and handed over, which are in use by the Afghan Children.

#### Lessons learnt

Community involvement is imperative for the establishment of an ideal community school. For sustainable development and running of such community school the parents and sanitation clubs also play vital role. Apart from the community members and students' involvement, the linkages with the city district government are also important for progress.

The Afghan refugees are not aware of the concept of participation. It was an obvious fact that they were not able to contribute financially. Their receiving mentality was one of the constraints in participation during construction. The team faced great hurdles from the influenced persons of the area.

Strong influential social mobilization is thus recommended prior to the start of such projects, in order to make the program effective and sustainable.



## **Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey -MICS**

### Background

MICS (Multiple Indicator cluster survey) was developed after the World Summit for Children Declaration (1990), for the regular and timely collection, analysis, and publication of data required for monitoring social indicators related to the well being of children. Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey (MICS) is an effective tool developed and tested by different Governments and UNICEF in various development sectors especially social sector with good degree of statistical precision with a representative sample. It is a district-based, cross-sectoral household survey, successfully been used in several countries globally.

MICS has been developed mainly for social development sector, whose basic aim is to provide effective results to gauge a wide range of indicators for social development.

The main capacity of MICS is to provide effective results that simultaneously gauge a wide range of indicators for social development. These indicators are economic status, health and nutrition profile, educational level and water availability and hygiene/sanitation practices.

### Procedure

MICS is the biggest survey ever conducted in the history of Balochistan in terms of its volume and diversity. A total of 10,680 households are interviewed.

The survey assumes each district of Balochistan as a separate and independent survey unit while Quetta district has been taken as two independent towns. Hence the MICS is a set of 27 independent survey units.

### PIDS as a Key partner in MICS

PIDS provided all technical and coordination support to the MICS operation in Balochistan. PIDS is one of the key partners of MICS in Balochistan. The other partners are; Planning & Development department, government of Balochistan, United Nations Children Fund – UNICEF, Federal Bureau of Statistics, district governments, Eycon – Islamabad and Bunyaad – Lahore, (NGOs).

## Responsibilities of PIDS in MICS

UNICEF executed an agreement with the PIDS in July 2003 till end December 2003, and presently extended till February 2004. PIDS appointed a reputable consultant to execute coordination assignment who has been involved through all the survey phases, including;

- Survey planning and keeping effective liaison between UNICEF, P&DD GoB, regions and districts.
- Arranged and coordinated one steering meeting and around five working group meetings at Quetta.
- Helped the government in establishing initial MICS secretariat at the Bureau of Statistics, which was later shifted to an independent office.
- Development of the questionnaires and manuals for the survey.
- Planning and conducting the District Orientation Workshops
- Planning, development of training manuals for the training and conducting training of Master Trainers and Field Trainers at Quetta.
- Training for the field workers at six regional headquarters.
- Provided initial training and regular orientations to the Regional Technical Coordinators.
- Regular follow up with FBS on sampling and listing and its issues in the field.
- Attended MICS related meetings in Islamabad and Lahore with FBS and UNICEF officials for experience sharing and issues resolution.
- Regular feedback with the regional and district officials for effective coordination and support to the teams in the field.
- Provided MICS related plan and progress presentations to the chief economist, departmental secretaries, additional chief secretary (Dev.), chief secretary Balochistan, senior minister of Planning and Development department GoB, chief planning, project officers UNICEF Islamabad and Quetta.
- Conducted field monitoring visits in almost all the districts in the province.
- Provided field monitoring and MICS related coordination meeting reports to UNICEF and government of Balochistan (P&DD) on regular basis.

## **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR**

### Background

Human resource is the most valuable asset of any organization. Adequate, motivated, skilled and committed staff contributes a lot in the development of an organization and achieving its goal. Human resource is one of the key issues in Balochistan. Unfortunately, in Balochistan the availability of trained and experienced human resources are rare.

The matter was deeply felt by the organization and to fill this gap PIDS took the initiative to establish a skill development unit to provide low cost quality trainings to the NGOs, CBOs and individuals at PIDS office and at district level. In this context consultations were also carried out with the training unit of NGO Resource Center.

### Major Intervention and Achievements

#### Human Resource Development

PIDS under its skill development Unit has been able to conduct 7 trainings resulting 191 persons trained on different disciplines. PIDS has also developed training modules for the trainings offered in different disciplines, and highly trained and experienced professional facilitators impart the trainings, benefiting the organization reciprocally as learning is a two way process. By strengthening the community-based organizations PIDS has managed to develop its own relations with the CBOs, which proves to be fruitful during the implementation of projects.

The trainings are mainly focused on water, sanitation and hygiene related issues and community management. The focus of the unit is on development of human resources and institutional effectiveness. In pursuance of these objectives organizations as well as individuals and community members' capacity building fall within the purview of the unit.

#### Trainings Conducted

During the year 2003, following trainings were conducted;

- Sanitation Promotion and Hygiene Awareness Event. (SPHAE)
- FLAAHE (Focused Local Area Approach for Hygiene Education)
- Two days Hand Pump Care Taker Training

- 2 days training of school teachers Sanitation
- Primary environmental care at Schools

## **ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

Apart from the donor funded activities, PIDS also planned and initiated steps towards the sustainability of the organization. Following are steps taken during the year:

### Linkages

- Good working relationship with Govt. of Balochistan
- New Donors for 2003
- *NGO Resource Center, Karachi (A project of Agha Khan Foundation)*
- Pakistan Center for Philanthropy, Islamabad
- *PIEDAR, Islamabad*
- *Ferguson Associates, Karachi*
- NGO's working in the same sector in Pakistan and within the province

### Good working relationship with Govt. of Balochistan

Government of Balochistan supported PIDS in its establishment and signing of memorandum of understanding with Local Govt. and Rural Development department. PIDS have good working relationship with Govt. departments i.e. P&D, LGRDD, PHED and district government.

### New Donors for 2003

In the year 2003 PIDS initiated CPI projects in Killa Abdullah district with the assistance of PPAF - Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund, School Environment Improvement Project with the assistance of CIDA - Canadian International Development Agency and drought Relief Activities with the assistance of ECHO through Mercy Corps.

### NGO Resource Center, Karachi

PIDS is proud to enjoy good working relationship with the NGO RC, Karachi who not only facilitated development of strategic plan, but also accommodate PIDS personnel in different trainings for its capacity building in different areas of development.

## Pakistan Center for Philanthropy, Islamabad

PIDS established good working relations with PCP- Pakistan Center for Philanthropy for organizational support.

## PIEDAR

Pakistan Institute of Environment Development and Action Research - PIEDAR Islamabad is a technical advisor for QKAEMP, who not only assist as Technical Advisor but also facilitate PIDS in social development sector and creating linkages with donors.

## Ferguson Associates

Ferguson Associates support the account management of the organization. They also internally audit the projects accounts.

## Board of Governors

The board of governors steers the working of organization. They not only advise the management but also represent PIDS at different forums.

<i>Name of Person</i>	<i>Profession/Occupation</i>	<i>Designation</i>
Col (Retd) Mirza Anwar ul Haq	Engineer	Chairman
Babar Shah Khan	EMBA	Secretary
Syed Mukhtar Ahmed	Ground Water Expert	Member
Haji M.A Rashid	Retd Army Officer Store and Procurement Expert	Member
Mohammad Naeem	Retd Accounts Officer	Member
Dr. Shakeel Babar	Livestock Expert	Member
Farida Nausherwani	Gender Expert	Member

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## Board Meeting

Quarterly meetings of Board of Governors are also held. In the meeting the Board members are briefed about the progress of the organization. Important matters and decisions are also discussed and finalized with valuable opinion of the board members.

## Registration

- PIDS has been registered with **SAFRON**, the copy of registration certificate is attached as annex .
- PIDS is having a Tax Exemption Certificate issued by regional commissioner of income tax. Ref No RCIT/SR/S.O.1/2002/137. The copy of certificate is attached as annex
- PIDS is registered under societies registration Act 1860 No. 869.

## External Auditors

Rehman Iqbal and Umer Iftikhar chartered accountant firm conduct the external audit of the organization.

PIDS conduct its accounts audit at three levels (i) internally itself, (ii) the donors and (iii) the external auditors. This reflects transparency in the account management of the organization.

## Staff Capacity Building

PIDS always pay importance to the capacity building of its staff for maximum in put and optimal out put, by ensuring their participation in different trainings. This not only helps in the institutional strengthening but also develops individual capacity of the staff. In the year 2003 the PIDS staff participated in the following trainings:

- Skill development training
- Resource Mobilization from Government and Business/Finance for program staff
- Workshop on TNA, LFA and OCA
- Workshop on Management
- Project Proposal Writing
- Training Trachoma, Peshawar
- Social Mobilization (Theater show)
- SPHERE training

- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Project Planning & Proposal Development in the context of NEAP-SP
- Sanitation Promotion and Hygiene Awareness Event. (SPHAE)

### **DONOR MATRIX 2003**

S.No	Amount of FUND (Rupees)	Donor	Project	Period	
				From	To
1	3,326,543 1,176,000	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)	Water and Sanitation Phase I and Phase II	Jan,2003 Oct, 2003	Dec,2003 June, 2003
2	1,615,488	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	School Improvement	Aug, 2002	Aug, 2003
3	1,041,319	UNICEF	Sanitation Acceleration Project (Bela)	Mar, 2003	Dec,2003
4	1,144,547	UNICEF	Sanitation Acceleration Project (Tump)	Mar, 2003	Dec,2003
5	855,259	UNICEF/GoB	Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey	Jul,2003	Dec,2003
6	1,657,356	RNE Through PIEDAR	Quetta Kachi Aabadi Environmental management Program	Jan,2001	Nov, 2003
7	271,660	Pakistan Insaf Welfare Trust (PIWT)	Community Schools	Jan,2003	Dec,2003
8	1,618,556	ECHO /MCI	Drought Relief Project	Aug-03	Mar-04

## ACHIEVEMENTS 1999-2002 At A Glance

### Water Sector

Installation of 1166 deep well hand pumps and one tube well is a significant achievement in water sector. The distribution of hand pumps to the areas are given as under:

- ❖ 87 hand pumps in Turbat, Lasbella, Killa Abullah, Loralai and Quetta District were installed in order to provide safe drinking water to 1300 houses or 10,000 people. (2002)
- ❖ 67 houses of Shantinagar, 50 houses of Bandar Khail Kharotabad and 80 houses of Haji Meer Street Kharotabad were given with a shallow tube well benefiting 1500 community members (2002)
- ❖ 114 hand pumps in Loralai, Pishin, Kalat and Khuzdar districts with the assistance of RNE.
- ❖ 150 hand pumps in Girls Primary Schools in Quetta, Turbat and Kharan districts under UNICEF/PECGPS program
- ❖ 50 hand pumps in Lasbela district under UNICEF Sanitation Acceleration program
- ❖ 418 hand pumps in Ziarat, Kalat and Awaran districts under GOB/Poverty Alleviation Program
- ❖ 120 hand pumps in drought affected areas of Turbat, Panjgur, Killa Abdullah and Killa Saifullah districts with the assistance of Pakistan Insaf Welfare Trust.
- ❖ 20 hand pumps in Aranji, Khuzdar district with OXFAM assistance.
- ❖ 25 hand pumps in Ziarat district with the TVO assistance
- ❖ 9 hand pumps in Zhob district with the assistance of PAIGE international.
- ❖ 87 hand pumps in District Turbat, Lasbells, Killa Abdullah, Loralai and Quetta.
- ❖ One wind mill which can fetch water from the depth of 240 feet with a storage tank is given to community of Kharootabad, District Quetta (2002)



## Sanitation Sector

### Sewerage Line

PIDS constructed **16259 Rft** sewerage line in Kharootabad and Mominabad areas under Quetta Katchi Abadis Environmental Management Program QKAEMP with 50% community financial share.

### House Hold Latrines

- ❖ 700 demonstration latrines have been constructed in Quetta, Pishin, Kalat, Loralai, Kharan, Khuzdar and Turbat districts.
- ❖ Constructed **4238** Ventilated Improved Pit latrines in Muhammad Khail and Latifabad refugee's camp of district Mastung.
- ❖ Constructed **400** Ventilated Improved Pit latrines in the urban slums of Quetta district.
- ❖ Through establishment of sanitation hardware shops in Bela and Tump tehsils PIDS succeeded to construct **300** house hold latrines through 100% community share.
- ❖ As a part of organizations sanitation program use and maintenance of latrines was also promoted among the school children and 40 latrines were rehabilitated in primary schools of Bela and Tump Tehsil.
- ❖ 67 houses of Shanti Nagar, 50 houses Bandar Khail Kharootabad, 80 houses in Haji meer street Kharootabad were provided with installation of Shallow Tube wells.

**Garbage disposal:** Garbage disposal pilot project is in operation with 100% community contribution.