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Lasbela district 2003/4: Drinking and irrigation water key findings

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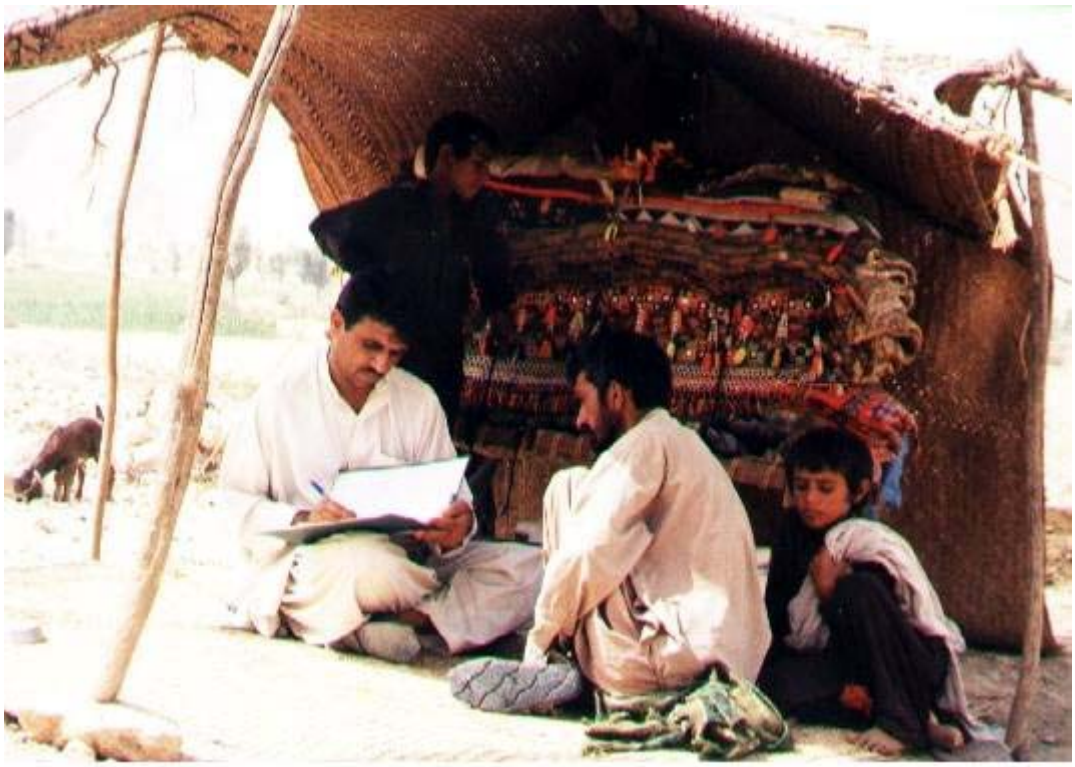
Social audit of governance and delivery of public services

Lasbela district 2003/4

Drinking and irrigation water Key findings



CIETcanada and Lasbela District Government

December 2004
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Summary

The Lasbela social audit is part of a national social audit process that began with a baseline national social audit in 2001/2002. The context of the social audit is the new devolved local government system in Pakistan, based on the Local Government Ordinance 2001. The social audit will evaluate the success of the new system in improving governance and delivery of public services. By identifying where the system works well and the factors related to improved performance, it will allow policy adaptation over time in addition to customizing of policies for different conditions across the territory.

The objectives of the social audit are to:

- Provide citizen's views and experience of devolution
- Examine delivery of public services to citizens and track changes over time
- Provide a means of input for citizens into district level planning
- Support evidence-based planning, at district and provincial levels

The district social audit in Lasbela addresses the last two of these objectives. Lessons learned and systems developed in Lasbela can, where relevant, be applied in other districts

Methods

Lasbela has a number of advantages as a focus district, including good access from Karachi, manageable size, and a dynamic and interested *zila nazim*.

April 2003 saw establishment of a district steering committee and of a CIET district office in premises provided by the district government. A series of meetings at district, tehsil and union levels decided the priority issues for the first Lasbela district social audit: drinking water and irrigation.

Key stakeholders participated in design of the instruments in July and August 2003, focussing on issues that could be actionable within the district. The instruments were finalized after piloting. The sample was selected with district colleagues, with stratification by tehsil, random selection of union councils within each tehsil (10 of the total 21 union councils in the district) and random selection of three sites in each selected union council. Each site

included approximately 100 households, with no sub-sampling within the site.

The district focal points suggested field team members in Lasbela. CIET coordinators supervised their training and data collection took place in two phases between August and October 2003.

Double data entry with validation in the CIET Data Management Unit (DMU) in Karachi took place between September and November 2003 with preliminary analysis during November and December 2003. We used *CIETmap* to produce population weighted indicators, using base maps provided by the Lasbela district authorities. Feedback started in January and was completed in May 2004, with colleagues in Lasbela participating in analysis.

In May 2004, trained field teams facilitated focus groups in all sample sites, to discuss the findings and allow the group participants to add their experience in their own words.

"Workshopping" involves interaction at district and tehsil levels through a series of systematically convened workshops and meetings. We designed and paced the process to help local stakeholders to assimilate the findings from the cycle and to help them understand the use of evidence for action planning. The process began in January and ended with a plenary district session on 31 August 2004.

District colleagues expressed the need of a group to consider the ways in which evidence could be included in planning at district, tehsil and union council levels. This group began with a workshop on 1 May and reported to the plenary session on 31 August 2004.

In July 2004, we held a media training session for district government officials and an orientation session for journalists, as part of the preparation for dissemination of the social audit findings in Lasbela.

Findings

The field teams collected evidence from 3,598 households across the district, 299 drinking water sources and 162 irrigation water sources. Later, field teams conducted 30 focus groups of men and 30 focus groups of women in the sample communities.

For purposes of the analysis, we defined a household as *vulnerable* if it had any two of three factors: poor roof construction, overcrowding or poor occupation of the main breadwinner (unemployed or in unskilled labour). If all three factors were present, we classified households as *very vulnerable*. Overall, 77% of households in Lasbela were vulnerable and 34% were very vulnerable, with variation across the district.

General perceptions of services

Sewage service: Only 4% of household respondents said they were satisfied with the sewage service and 87% said they had no sewage service.

Garbage service: Only 1% of households were satisfied with garbage disposal and 88% said they had no garbage service.

Roads: Around one quarter of household respondents (28%) were satisfied with the roads, while 19% said they had no roads in their area.

Public transport: Nearly one third of households (32%) expressed satisfaction with the public transport available to them, while about a fifth (21%) said they had no available public transport service.

Electricity supply: About one quarter of the sample households (27%) were satisfied with the electricity supply, and some 58% said they had no supply. None of the households interviewed in Dureji tehsil had an electricity supply.

Telephone service: Just 3% of households were satisfied with the telephone service and 95% had no service.

Education service: More than one half of the households (53%) were satisfied with the government education service, while some 19% considered they had no government education service available to them. The situation varied a lot across the district.

Health service: Only 17% of households were satisfied with government health services and 45% said they did not have any available government health service.

Livestock services: Only 9% of households were satisfied with the livestock service, and some 73% said they had no

livestock service available to them. There was considerable variation between tehsils.

Local government

Some 22% of male respondents said someone in the household had contacted a union councillor, whereas only 11% of female respondents said someone in the household had contacted a union councillor. This suggests women may be unaware of the contacts by members of their own households with union councillors. The commonest reported contact with the union councillor was to inform them about flood losses (32%), followed by contacts related to compensation for flood losses (23%). Other problems related to water were the next most common reason for contact (10%). In less than half the reported contacts with union councillors (46% for male respondents and 40% for female respondents), the household was satisfied with the way they were treated by the union councillor.

Very few household respondents had heard of CCBs: 3.4% of male respondents and 1.2% of female respondents. After a brief explanation about CCBs, male and female respondents were asked if they would personally be willing to participate as a member of a CCB. More than one half the men (58%) and nearly a third of the women (32%) said they would be willing to participate in a CCB.

Drinking water

Drinking water source

Ground water was the usual source for most households in Bela tehsil, while surface water predominated in Dureji. A quarter of households in Hub tehsil said they got their drinking water from a tanker supply. Some 20% of households in the district had a government water supply, ranging from 38% in Uthal tehsil to only 9% in Hub tehsil. Nearly all those with a government water supply were getting piped water. Overall, 18% of households reported having a water supply within the house or homestead, ranging from 35% in Bela tehsil and 30% in Uthal tehsil, to 9% in Dureji tehsil and 4% in Hub tehsil.

Just less than one half of the households (47%) had their drinking water from a protected source (range 75% in Bela tehsil to 23% in Hub).

Some 30% of households had to fetch their drinking water from a source more than 500m from the household. Sources

were much closer in Bela tehsil, where only 6% had to fetch water from more than 500m away, compared with 30% in Uthal tehsil, 53% in Hub tehsil and 32% in Dureji tehsil. Females (91%) were responsible for fetching water. In most households (83%), children under 13 years of age fetched water.

One fifth of households in the district (20%) said they paid for their drinking water supply, including direct costs of the water, transport, treatment, maintenance and fuel costs. The proportion of households paying for drinking water varied across the district, from only 2% of households in Dureji, to 38% of households in Hub tehsil.

Adequacy of drinking water supply

In the autumn of 2003, most households in the district (75%) reported they had enough water for drinking. The proportion of households reporting enough drinking water was highest in Bela tehsil (91%) and lowest in Hub tehsil (68%). Taking other factors into account, a household was more likely to perceive they had enough water for drinking if:
>The water source was within the household
>The household did not pay for water
>The household was not in the poorest category
>The community had not experienced water shortage
>The community had alternative water sources available

The largest increase in number of households considering they had enough water would come from tackling community water shortage problems.

Perceived quality of drinking water

Most households (86%) did not treat their water in any way before drinking. Most "treatment" was simply to filter the water through a cloth. Nearly two thirds of households (63%) said they were satisfied with the quality of their drinking water. The highest proportion satisfied was in Bela tehsil ((83%) and the lowest in Hub tehsil (47%).

Taking other factors into account, the average household was more likely to be satisfied with the quality of drinking water if:
> Their drinking water was from a protected source
> Their drinking water was from a government supply
> They did not pay for their drinking water

The largest increase in number of households satisfied with the quality of their drinking water would come from all households having access to a protected source for their drinking water.

Household hygiene practices

The condition of the drinking water storage container in the household was noted by the interviewers. In most households (87%), the container was covered. The proportion covered was a little lower in Dureji tehsil (76%). In nearly two thirds of households (60%) the interviewer rated the water container as clean, with the lowest proportion of clean containers in Dureji tehsil (47%). The water container was raised off the ground in less than half the households (47%), with the lowest proportion of raised water containers in Dureji tehsil (35%).

The mean number of times the respondent reported washing his or her hands the previous day was 5.6 times, with a range of 6.4 times reported by households in Uthal tehsil to 4.4 times in Dureji tehsil. Some 77% of respondents said people in the household washed their hands before meals and 39% reported hand washing after meals. In only 12% of households members were said to wash their hands after going to the toilet. Very few households (3%) reporting that members washed their hands before cooking or preparing food. On the other hand, nearly a quarter of households (23%) reported hand washing after household chores or cleaning/sweeping. Nearly half the households (47%) reported that members washed their hands before prayers.

Less than half the households in the district (47%) said their members used any form of **latrine**. The use of latrines varied from 67% in Bela tehsil and 63% in Uthal tehsil, to 38% in Hub tehsil and just 2% in Dureji tehsil. Use of latrines was much more common in urban communities. The commonest reason given by those without a latrine was lack of money to construct a latrine (84%).

Most households said they had no **garbage disposal** service in their area. They most commonly said they dealt with their garbage by throwing it into the street (62%).

Very few households reported access to any **sewage system** and the most common reported means of dealing with household sewage was to let it be absorbed within the courtyard (80%). Nearly two thirds of households (63%) had garbage around the doorstep, half (49%) had excreta

(animal or human) around the doorstep, and 18% had sewage around the doorstep.

Diarrhoea in children under five years

More than one third of children under five years old (34%) had suffered diarrhoea in the last two weeks. The proportion with recent diarrhoea was notably higher in Hub and Dureji tehsils than in Bela and Uthal tehsils. The proportion of diarrhoea episodes lasting more than three days was 41% across the district and 63% in Hub tehsil. Blood was present in the stool in 20% of the reported episodes of diarrhoea overall: in 23% of reported episodes in Hub and Dureji, in 15% of episodes in Uthal and in 12% of episodes in Bela.

Taking other factors into account, a child was less likely to have diarrhoea if:
> Household drinking water was from a protected source
> The household drinking water container was clean
> Members of the household used a latrine
> There was no sewage around the household entrance

The largest numbers of children could be protected from diarrhoea by ensuring drinking water from a protected source and making sure households have and use latrines.

Agricultural practices

Nearly one third of households (30%) said they owned or leased some agricultural or farming land in Lasbela; the proportion was a bit lower in Hub tehsil (21%). A similar proportion of households (31%) said they cultivated any land in Lasbela, and again this proportion was lower in Hub tehsil (23%). Three quarters of households (74%) said they would like to cultivate more land if possible, especially in Dureji tehsil (84%).

Some 47% had a harvest in the last year but, importantly, 27% had no harvest in the last five years (40% in Dureji tehsil). Asked about their expectations for the coming harvest, nearly half (49%) expected a good harvest, 23% an average harvest and 25% a poor harvest. Just 3% expected no harvest. The most common reason (43%) for the harvest expectation was a good or better water supply (after the heavy summer rains).

Water for irrigation

More than two thirds of households who cultivated land in Lasbela (70%) said they had not received any **advice or guidance about irrigation**, 25% said they had received advice from community members, 4% had been advised by community leaders, and only 1% said they had been advised by someone from the district agriculture or irrigation department.

The most common **source of irrigation water** was reported to be rain and flood channels (64%), followed by ground water sources such as a well, tube-well or borehole (24%) and less commonly a canal, *karez* or spring (12%). There were differences in sources of irrigation water by tehsil. Some 23% of households cultivating land said they owned the irrigation source, 24% had a share in ownership, and over half (53%) had no ownership. A quarter of households who cultivated land (25%) spent something on irrigation water during the last cultivation season.

Household rating of irrigation water supply

A third of households cultivating land (33%) rated the levelling and embankments on their land as good. Half the households cultivating land (50%) reported that the supply or irrigation water for their lands was adequate.

Taking other factors into account, the main influence on farming household rating of the irrigation was the state of embankments and levelling: if these were good the household was more likely to rate the irrigation supply as adequate.

Flooding

Nearly two thirds of households (63%) said they suffered some damage to property, crops or livestock in the floods during the summer of 2003 (shortly before the data collection period).

Recommendations for action

Recommendations from focus groups

Community focus groups discussed the key findings from the survey, giving recommendations for how to tackle some of the issues. These suggestions were considered by the working groups who, based on the findings of the social audit, recommended certain actions.

Dealing with water shortage

Most focus groups said that, if there was a water shortage in the community, the only solution was to bring in water from some outside source. As a way of helping the community to deal with water shortage, most focus groups requested action from outside the community, such as boreholes, tube wells or excavation of ordinary wells.

The groups identified main problems with irrigation as broken or poor embankments, poor levelling, poor condition of flood channels, and direct damage due to flooding itself. Focus group participants said they had tried to help themselves by repairing dams and taking flood precautions, or by repairing or de-silting channels. Participants suggested that the community could be helped to deal with their irrigation problems if the government would:

- Provide tractors /rent tractors for them
- Provide equipment for them
- Provide borings or tube wells
- Repair embankments and dams

Convincing people to wash their hands and keep drinking water hygienically

Focus group participants said that the best people to give personal hygiene advice would be local opinion makers such as the community leader, the Pesh Imam (or his wife), teachers or educated people, community elders and councillors. Some also mentioned advice from health workers. They described a number of specific messages that could form part of a campaign on these issues that is proposed by the health department in Lasbela. Participants suggested a range of ways these messages could be communicated to ordinary people in Lasbela, including:

- Community meetings and events (most popular idea)
- Friday sermons
- Education sessions in health facilities
- In school curriculum
- Radio, newspapers
- Pamphlets and posters

Helping households to install and to use latrines

By far the most common suggestion for how to help households to install and use latrines was to make them

aware of the benefits from doing this. Suggestions for how the community itself could help included:

- Make other community members aware of the benefits
- Contribute/collect funds to help poor families
- Collective efforts to build latrines
- Build *desi* latrines

Community based recommendations

Working groups considered the findings over the course of several meetings, especially what might improve the outcomes. They reported their recommendations to a district plenary workshop held on 31 August 2004. The proceedings of the plenary workshop, shown in Annex 1, include the recommendations of the different working groups.

The district government has already included some of the recommendations in their annual development programme and will also take them into account in the budget setting for the next annual development programme. The methods for building evidence into the process of planning at district, tehsil and union council levels were considered alongside the social audit process, facilitated by the social audit team. The recommended procedures for building evidence into planning are also given in Annex 1.

Introduction

The Lasbela social audit is part of a national process that started with the baseline in 2001/2002, in the context of the new devolved local government system in Pakistan, based on the Local Government Ordinance 2001. It evaluates the achievements of the new system in governance and delivery of public services. By identifying where the system works better and the factors associated with better outcomes, the social audit will allow policy adaptation over time and policy differentiation across the territory.

The objectives of the social audit are to:

- Provide citizen's views and experience of devolution
- Examine delivery of public services to citizens and track changes over time
- Provide a means of input for citizens into district level planning
- Support evidence-based planning, at district and provincial levels

The Lasbela social audit addresses the last two of these objectives. Lessons learned and systems developed in Lasbela may also be relevant to other districts

The five year social audit programme will:

- Provide feedback analysis for ends-oriented evaluation of devolution
- Establish social audit as a means of monitoring and policy feedback in provinces
- Establish social audit process as part of district planning
- Set up institutional bases and build capacities to promote sustainability of the social audit

The work in Lasbela is essential for the third aim of the five year programme. Ways of linking the social audit process into planning at union, tehsil and district levels, to ensure that planning is evidence-based as far as possible, are being explored in Lasbela. This could then inform other districts.

An important task of devolved local government is to establish structures and processes that promote community participation and monitoring. Citizen empowerment will hinge on officially recognized Citizen Community Boards (CCBs). The CCBs are intended to gather together community views on human rights concerns, citizens' security and social service delivery, monitor government operations, make recommendations regarding government

policies and practices, and spearhead self help practices and projects. Part of the work in Lasbela is to support and to encourage the monitoring role of CCBs, through their participation in the planning, data collection and interpretation of findings of the social audit. The findings will also provide information about interventions that could improve outcomes (for example that could improve water supply or reduce childhood diarrhoea), and some of these interventions can make projects to be taken forward by CCBs. In relation to the work on CCBs, the social audit ties in with the work of the Devolution Trust for Community Empowerment (DTCE) to help establish CCBs and support them in developing and undertaking projects.

This report describes the methods and key findings of the first Lasbela-specific social audit cycle and the action plans and policy recommendations arising from the discussion of these findings with stakeholders in the district. It includes a description of the proposed mechanisms, developed by a sub-technical committee in the district, for including evidence, from the social audit and other sources, in planning at union, *tehsil* and district levels.

Methods

Box 1
General criteria for selection of focus district:

- District elected leaders and administrators favourably disposed to devolution and to the concept and implementation of CCBs
- Preferably already some CCBs formed and active in the district
- Good internal communications by road and by telephone/radio
- Reasonably accessible from outside
- Not many other outside projects and groups already working on the same sort of project
- Local groups (NGOs, CBOs) that are active and favourably disposed to the idea of CCBs
- CIET already has good contacts in the government or administration
- Not adversely affected by political issues
- Provincial context favourable to devolution and CCBs

Box 2
Advantages of Lasbela as focus district:

- It is easily accessible from Karachi: the district HQ town of Uthal is less than two hours by road from Karachi
- The district size is very manageable and there are few other projects there to complicate the issue
- The Zila Nazim is dynamic and committed and very interested in the use of information to improve district government and administration and delivery of public services
- Conflict with the province is unlikely, since the Chief Minister is the father of the Lasbela Zila Nazim

Selection of Lasbela as the focus district

Several criteria helped with selection of the focus district, in an attempt to make the process transparent and relatively systematic (see Box 1). Using these criteria, we developed a short list of several possible focus districts in each province. We also discussed this short list with our counterparts in NRB for their view on which might be a suitable district to develop and demonstrate the social audit at district level. The aim was not to select a "typical" district but rather where there was a good chance of success and of learning lessons that could be used subsequently in other districts.

Box 2 summarises advantages of Lasbela as the focus district. Lasbela was also recommended by the chairman of the NRB.

Institutional arrangements for the Lasbela social audit

An initial meeting oriented the district government, representatives of civil society and the media, about the social audit in Uthal in April 2003. This meeting identified a group of *focal persons* from the district, including tehsil and union council representatives. Headed by the *Zila Nazim*, this group became the *steering committee* for the social audit in Lasbela.

The district also showed its commitment to the social audit by identifying a building in Uthal to serve as the CIET *social audit office* and as the residence of the CIET Lasbela district coordinator.

Priority setting

The design process in Lasbela was stepwise and interactive, drawing in the government at district and sub-district levels as well as civil society. First, participants identified priority issues at a series of meetings at district, *tehsil* and union council levels. Table 1 summarises the meetings. Participants in each meeting included government officials, elected representatives and representatives of civil society. The social audit was described and the findings presented from the baseline national social audit, including Lasbela.

Table 1. Priority setting meetings

Date	Place	Meeting
24 Apr 2003	Uthal	District design
19 May 2003	Uthal	Tehsil design
20 May 2003	Bela	Tehsil design
21 May 2003	Hub	Tehsil design
12 June 2003	Hub	UC Kanraj design
13 June 2003	Hub	UC Pathra design
14 June 2003	Hub	UC Sakran design
16 June 2003	Hub	UC Lohi design
17 June 2003	Bela	UCs in Bela design
18 June 2003	Winder	UC Sonmiani design
19 June 2003	Uthal	UCs Uthal/Sheh des

Priority setting meeting participants. Photo: CIET

Table 2. Instrument design meetings

Date	Place	Meeting
24 July 2003	Hub	Irrig & drinking water
25 July 2003	Uthal	Agric & livestock
19 Aug 2003	Hub	PHE & irrigation
19 Sept 2003	Uthal	District meeting
20 Sept 2003	Uthal	Update with nazim

Participants then prioritised issues needing attention in Lasbela district. The district government chose the focus of the cycle from this shortlist: drinking water and water for irrigation, and the twin problems of lack of water and flooding when there was rainfall. Flooding came into sharp focus because Lasbela was affected by the severe floods in Pakistan in the summer of 2003. This delayed in the design meetings by a few weeks, as district officials were involved with the arrangements for flood relief in the district.

Design of instruments and sample

The next step, the design of the survey instruments, involved focal points in the district. We introduced participants to the idea of linking the instrument design to the analysis, to look for actionable factors that could improve key outcomes related to water for drinking and water for irrigation. Focal points and technical experts in the district were drawn into the design process in a reiterative process (Table 2), to ensure that the survey instruments asked about actionable factors that could indeed be feasibly tackled, including some actions that could be taken quickly and relatively cheaply.

The instruments included a household questionnaire, a community profile, an institutional review/key informant interview for drinking water sources, and an institutional review/key informant interview for irrigation water sources.

We also developed *the sample* within the district, to include ten of the total of twenty one union councils in the district. Union councils were randomly selected across the four *tehsils*. In each sample union council, three communities (wards for urban union councils) were randomly selected from the lists of communities held in the district. The final sample included 30 communities across the four *tehsils*: Uthal, Bela, Hub and Dureji.

Each sample community was to contribute 100 contiguous households. In some parts of the district where the population is sparse and scattered, the 100 households were from more than one neighbouring village. In this case, a separate community profile was prepared for each of the included villages, in case they had different water sources and other features.

Training of field teams in Hub Photo: CIET

Table 3. Training and data collection in 2003

Dates	Place	Activity
19 Aug	Hub	Training for piloting teams
20-23 Aug		Piloting of instruments in urban and rural areas
28-30 Aug	Hub	Training for field teams
31 Aug-5 Sept		Field work in Hub and Dureji tehsils
22-26 Sept		Field work in Hub and Dureji tehsils
8-10 Oct	Uthal	Training for field teams
11-17 Oct		Fieldwork in Uthal and Bela tehsils

Household interview Photo: CIET

Data entry in Karachi DMU Photo:CIET

Piloting, training and data collection

Field team members from Lasbela were suggested by the focal points. CIET coordinators and field monitors trained these teams and supervised their data collection. A small team assisted in piloting (three days) the instruments after one day of training in urban and rural areas.

Two courses were followed by data collection. Each course lasted three days, including classroom and field practice. More people were trained than required and only those who did well in the training were selected to be part of the field teams. The dates of the training sessions and field data collection are summarized in Table 3.

The first phase of data collection in Hub and Dureji *tehsils* was completed by 26 September. The second phase in Uthal and Bela *tehsils* was completed by 17 October. Each field team included a logistics associate, responsible for liasing with community authorities, including the union councils, and a quality control associate, responsible for checking the records of the interviewers. In addition, the CIET Lasbela district and Balochistan coordinators visited field teams to check on progress and quality control.

Data entry and preliminary analysis

The design of the analysis framework accompanied the design of the instruments, reflecting factors related to the outcomes amenable to change, especially in the short term.

Data entry relied upon Epi Info software package. Double data entry with validation and began in the CIET data management unit in Karachi, on 6 September 2003 and data entry was completed on 1 November 2003. Further logical checks and data cleaning continued in November 2003.

Preliminary analysis was undertaken in November and December 2003, with informal contacts with district focal points throughout this period, both by the CIET Lasbela district coordinator and by the CIET Balochistan and national coordinators. The CIET district coordinator had the opportunity to take part in the preliminary analysis. This both added important local perspective to the analysis process, and allowed skills transfer to the district coordinator.

Figure 1. Map of Lasbela with survey sites

Mapping of the findings
NARIMS (the group within NRB collecting and mapping facilities based information at district and sub-district levels) provided a base map of Lasbela. However, discussion within Lasbela revealed that the map was somewhat inaccurate, and especially the UC boundaries were no longer correct. The CIET district coordinator worked with relevant officials at *tehsil* level in Lasbela to obtain correct boundaries information. An updated base map was prepared and also shared with NARIMS. The base map also includes the location of the 30 sample sites within Lasbela (Figure 1).

As soon as the figures for the basic indicators from the social audit were available from the preliminary analysis they were mapped onto the updated base map, using the CIETmap software package to produce population-weighted raster maps.

Union, *tehsil* and district feedback meetings

A meeting at *district level* to present and discuss the key findings took place on 6 January 2004 in the district council hall, Uthal. It was presided over by the district *nazim* and was very well attended by district and *tehsil* governments, civil society representatives, and journalists.

Table 4. Feedback meetings

Dates	Presentation of key findings:
13 January 04	To tehsil council Bela
14 January 04	To tehsil council Uthal
17 January 04	To tehsil council Dureji
19 January 04	To tehsil council Hub

Following the district meeting, meetings were held at *tehsil level*, including *union council* representatives. The meetings took place as shown in Table 4. The meetings were well attended by *tehsil* and union governments and civil society, including some CCBs.

Further analysis

In the CIET social audit methods, analysis of findings does not stop with a description of frequencies disaggregated by characteristics like gender and geographic location. The full analysis relates community characteristics and service delivery to household outcomes such as frequency of childhood diarrhoea, perceived adequacy of drinking water amount, satisfaction with drinking water quality, perceived adequacy of irrigation water. Findings can be expressed as the difference to the outcomes (gains) to be had from particular interventions.

In the case of drinking and irrigation water, knowledgeable people helped to define different types of water supply and how these might relate to the perceived water quantity and quality, or outcomes like childhood diarrhoea. The CIET

team had many informal discussions with the district officials dealing with water services, as part of the necessary background work for the analysis of risk and resilience factors related to the outcomes. The definitive analysis was slower than it might have been without involvement of the district officials. But their involvement both encouraged ownership of the findings and ensured appropriate interpretations in the Lasbela context. Sessions about CIET analysis helped to transfer skills to district personnel. The CIET team held two meetings with focal points to introduce them to the processes of analysis of the social audit findings, on 23 and 28 January 2004. The analysis was finalized in early May 2004.

Focus group discussions

A male focus group Photo: CIET

Based on the findings, focus group guides standardised discussion with separate groups of men and women in each of the 30 sample communities. We trained facilitators and monitors over three days, including practical exercises. The teams re-visited the sample communities across the district and facilitated focus group discussions between 6 and 15 May 2004.

Workshopping

The workshopping aimed to:

- Share the findings from Lasbela cycle 1 with the district, tehsil and union level stakeholders
- Discuss possible actions that need to be taken to incorporate evidence into the annual district planning processes
- Develop specific action recommendations in the relevant sectors to improve the situation of drinking and irrigation water in the district
- Build capacities of district stakeholders for interpretation of social audit findings and their use in planning

The workshopping increased interaction around the evidence at district and tehsil levels, through a series of systematically convened workshops and meetings. The process helped stakeholders to assimilate the information and findings from the cycle and to develop an understanding about ways to use the information for action planning.

Following preliminary analysis of the household data, the workshopping started with sharing of key findings with the relevant stakeholders at the district and tehsil level. A series of workshops in January 2004 covered the district and each

of the tehsils. Based on the deliberations of these workshops and the areas for potential action from the evidence, two working groups were formed focussing on two inter-linked sectors:

- Drinking water and child health
- Irrigation water and flooding

Discussion with focal points Photo: CIET

Representatives from relevant district line departments -- Public Health Engineering, Health, Agriculture and Irrigation -- participated as the key resource persons, while representatives from Community Development and Finance & Planning provided inputs from a broader planning perspective. The working groups started their deliberations in February 2004 with an orientation from CIET about social audit methods, analysis and interpretation of findings. Each group received findings and evidence relevant to their area from the social audit. Each group met several times, in each meeting reviewing their earlier discussions and formulating sectoral recommendations. Meetings with key individuals in the line departments included their views and recommendations and ensured integration of the workshopping with the routine annual planning underway in each department for the year 2004-5.

Plenary workshop in Uthal Photo: CIET

A final plenary workshop for evidence-based action planning on was held on 31 August 2004 in the district council hall at Uthal (Annex 1). Mr. Jam Kamal Khan, *zila nazim*, and Mohammad Ibrahim Doda, *zila naib nazim*, presided jointly. The workshop was also attended by the District Coordination Officer, all Executive District Officers, District Officers, *Tehsil* and Union *Nazims*, TMOs, Secretaries of Union councils and representatives of civil society and CCBs. A list of the participants in the district plenary workshop is given in Annex 1. Representatives of the working groups presented the action plans and recommendations from the groups and the participants discussed these in the plenary workshop. The recommendations from each working group are shown in Annex 1. In taking forward these recommendations, departments will need to work in collaboration. The recommendations already propose a collaboration between the health and public health engineering departments.

Evidence-based planning in the district

During their deliberations on the evidence from the social audit, working group participants concluded that a review of the district planning process should examine how it incorporated existing evidence from different sources, and develop a framework for incorporating evidence into future district planning. A workshop to review district planning

Meeting in Karachi in May 2004 Photo:CIET

was held on 1 May 2004 in Karachi. In the workshop representatives from Lasbela district, *tehsil*, and union level presented the existing planning procedures at their respective level and noted problems, especially in relation to using evidence the planning. Mr. Naeem-ul-Haq, member National Reconstruction Bureau, gave a policy perspective about the planning process as envisaged under the Local Government Ordinance 2001. The CIET programme manager presented social audit methods and the activities for socializing the evidence. At the end of the workshop a technical sub-committee was formed to identify possible ways to streamline the district planning process with a focus on identifying ways to ensure that all available and relevant evidence is used at each step of the process.

The technical sub-committee subsequently held several meetings, facilitated by the CIET team, and formulated their recommendations for strengthening the use of evidence in planning at district, tehsil, and union council level. The recommendations from the technical sub-committee were also presented in the district plenary workshop held on 31 August 2004 in Uthal (Annex 1).

Interaction with the media

Media training workshop in Uthal Photo: CIET

We involved media representatives in all social audit activities in Lasbela and, as a result, the process received considerable attention in the local media. Media representatives attended and reported on all the district workshops during the design, implementation and discussion of findings.

In order to support government officials in their dealings with the media, together with the *zila nazim* we facilitated a *media training workshop*. This took place in Uthal on 27 July 2004. It was attended by the *zila nazim* and a number of key officials from district, *tehsil* and union governments. Topics included understanding the media, how to prepare press releases, how to prepare for and take part in interviews in the electronic media, and how to strengthen linkages with the media. The training included practical sessions, with interviews recorded on video and reviewed.

Journalists' orientation in Hub Photo: CIET

On 16 July 2004 we held a meeting in Quetta with editors and other senior journalists covering Balochistan, to orient them about the social audit and plan with them a further orientation for journalists to take place in Lasbela. On 28 July 2004 in Hub we held an *orientation meeting for journalists* in the press and electronic media covering Lasbela to orient them about the social audit and seek to

identify ways in which they could work constructively with the district government, especially regarding development issues. The meeting was attended by the *zila nazim* as well as a range of journalists. One important outcome of the meeting was a decision to set up a development journalism forum in Lasbela to facilitate interaction between the district government and the media.

Dissemination of findings

This report is part of the dissemination of findings already shared at district and *tehsil* level in a number of meetings and through workshopping. Further meetings to discuss the findings at union council level were held in December 2004, facilitated by district focal persons and other members of the district steering group. A report of these meetings is given in Annex 2. The participants from each union council identified the actions they could take at their own level to improve the household outcomes of drinking and irrigation water supply and childhood diarrhoea.

Media reports have already described some of the social audit findings. We expect further media coverage after the media briefings that will accompany the formal launch of the report in January 2005.

A formal launch of the report in January 2005 will provide a further opportunity for the media to report on the process and findings; press releases and press packs will be prepared to facilitate this process.

Findings

The evidence base

The field teams collected information from 3,598 households across the district. The numbers included from each *tehsil* and union council are shown in Table 5. The teams also collected information about 299 drinking water sources and 162 irrigation water sources. This information came from interviews with relevant people who knew details about the water sources and observation of sources. With the preliminary findings available, field teams conducted 30 focus groups of men and 30 focus groups of women in the sample communities.

Table 5. Number of households included from each *tehsil* and union council

Tehsil/ Union council	No. households
Bela	***1115***
Bela City	392
Walpat Junubi	353
Gadore	370
Uthal	***713***
Uthal City	359
Sheh	354
Hub	***1436***
Kanraj	369
Pathra	347
Sakran	356
Sonmiani	364
Dureji	***334***
Lohi	334

Vulnerable households
A household is "vulnerable" if it has any two of:
>Poor roof construction
>High room occupancy
>Poor occupation of main breadwinner

Very vulnerable households
A household is "very vulnerable" if it has:
>Poor roof construction
and
>High room occupancy
and
>Poor occupation of main breadwinner

Household characteristics

The mean household size was 7.5 people, ranging from 7.9 in Bela and Uthal to 6.3 in Dureji. Men headed 97% of households. Overall, 24% of household heads had some formal education: 29% in Bela, 24% in Uthal, 25% in Hub, and 13% in Dureji. The person who responded on behalf of the household was usually female (61%); this proportion was slightly higher in Hub tehsil (66%).

Household vulnerability
A combined vulnerability index combined type of roof construction, room occupancy and type of occupation of the main household breadwinner. A household was classified *vulnerable* if it had any two of the three factors: poor roof construction, overcrowding or poor occupation of the main breadwinner (unemployed or in unskilled labour). If all three factors were present, a household was classified *very vulnerable*. Overall, 77% of households were vulnerable and 34% were very vulnerable, with variation across the district (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Map of proportion of very vulnerable households

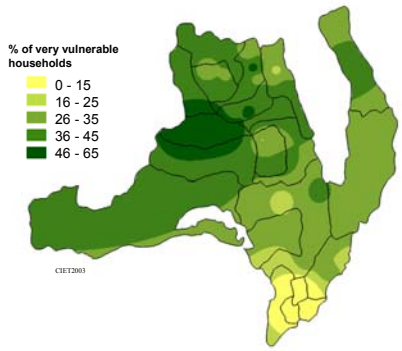
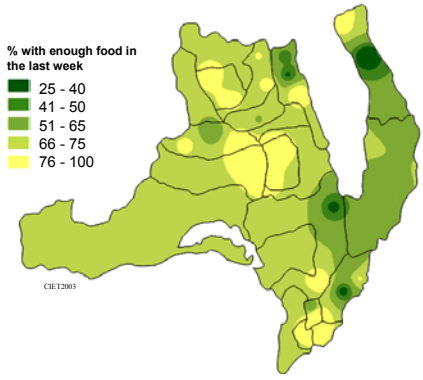


Figure 3. Map of proportion of households with enough food in previous week



Two out of every three households (69%) said they had enough food to eat in the week before the enquiry. The pattern was a little different from place to place; some areas had many very vulnerable households but nevertheless a high proportion reported enough food in the previous week (Figure 3). The highest proportion of households reporting enough food was in Uthal, the lowest in Dureji.

General perceptions about services

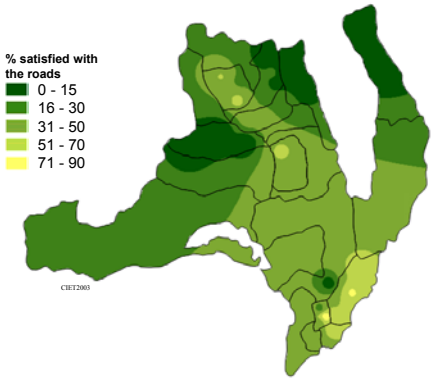
The general perceptions about services for each *tehsil* are shown in Annex 3.

Sewage: Just 4% of the households were satisfied with the sewage service and 87% said they had no sewage service.

Garbage: Only 1% of households were satisfied with garbage services, and 88% said they had no service.

Roads: 28% of households were satisfied with the roads, while 19% said they had no roads in their area. Understandably, the proportion satisfied with the roads was higher along the major roads through the district (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Map of proportion of households who were satisfied with the roads



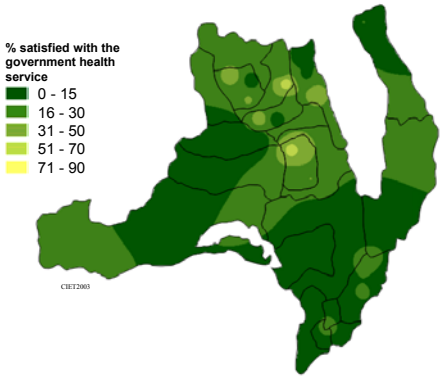
Public transport: One third (32%) expressed satisfaction with the public transport available to them, whether provided by government or another source, while 21% said they had no public transport service.

Electricity supply: 27% said they were satisfied with the electricity supply and 58% said they had no supply. Most households who had any electricity were satisfied with it. The proportion satisfied with the electricity supply was highest in Bela *tehsil* (50%), while none of the households interviewed in Dureji *tehsil* had electricity (see Annex 3).

Telephone service: Just 3% of households were satisfied with the telephone service and 95% had no service.

Education service: More than half the households (53%) were satisfied with the government education service in their area, while some 19% considered they had no government education service available. The situation was best in Bela *tehsil* where 73% were satisfied with education and worst in Dureji where only 9% were satisfied (see Annex 3)

Figure 5. Map of proportion of households who were satisfied with government health services



Health service: Opinions of the health sector were less favourable: only 17% of households were satisfied with government health services and 45% said they did not have any available government health service. Bela *tehsil* was again best off, with 30% satisfied with government health services, while in Hub and Dureji *tehsils* only 11% of households were satisfied (Figure 5 and Annex 1).

Livestock services: Only 9% of households were satisfied with the livestock service, and some 73% said they had no

Figure 6. Map of proportion of households who were satisfied with livestock services

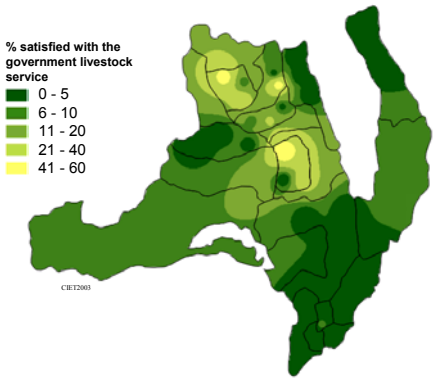
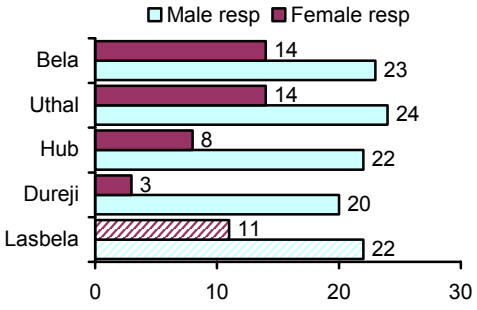


Figure 7. Proportion of households with contact with a union councillor, by sex of respondent



livestock service available. There was a big variation between *tehsils*, with 22% of households satisfied in Bela tehsil, 16% in Uthal *tehsil*, just 1% in Hub tehsil and none in Dureji *tehsi*l (where nearly all households considered they had no livestock service). The variation across the district is shown in Figure 6.

Local government

Contacts with union councillors

We asked each respondent if anyone in their household had ever contacted a union councillor. There was a difference in response between male and female respondents. Some 22% of male respondents said someone in the household had contacted a union councillor, whereas only 11% of female respondents knew someone in the household had contacted a union councillor. This gender difference suggests that many women in Lasbela might be unaware of the interaction between members of their own households and union councillors.

Since 61% of household respondents were female, this means the overall percentage underestimates contact with a union councillor; the proportion from male respondents would probably be a more realistic estimate. There was little difference between *tehsils* in contacts with union councillors reported by male respondents, but female respondents reported contacts more in Bela and Uthal *tehsils* than in Hub and Dureji *tehsils* (Figure 7 and Annex 3). It is possible that this reflects the gender gap in political engagement. In Hub and Dureji, where the gender gap is largest, female respondents know less about union councillors; in Bela and Uthal, the gender gap is smaller.

Among households who had a contact with a union councillor, the most recent contact of one third (33%) was in the last month, and three quarters (76%) in the last three months. Almost all had had their most recent contact within the last year. There was little difference between *tehsils* in timing of the last contact with a union councillor.

The purpose of reported contacts with union councillors was influenced by the severe floods not long before the data collection. The commonest reported purpose of the contact was to inform union councillors about flood losses (32%) or compensation for flood losses (23%). Other problems related to water were the next most common reason for contact (10%). In Hub *tehsil,* less affected by the floods,

"other water problems" were the most common reason (21%) for contact with a union councillor (see Annex 3).

In less than half the reported contacts with union councillors (46% for male respondents and 40% for female respondents), the household was satisfied with the way they were treated by the councillor. Reported satisfaction with the treatment by the union councillor was higher in Dureji *tehsil* (see Annex 3).

Citizen community boards (CCBs)

Few household respondents had heard of CCBs: 3.4% of male respondents and 1.2% of female respondents. These are similar to the figures across the whole country in the 2001/2 baseline social audit. Those who *had* heard of CCBs were asked if they were aware of any CCB in their community but, because of low awareness about CCBs, the numbers answering this second question are too small to draw any conclusions.

After a brief explanation about CCBs, we asked male and female respondents if they would participate personally as a member of a CCB. More than one half of the men (58%) and nearly a third of the women (32%) said they would do so. There was little difference between tehsils, although willingness to participate seemed a little lower in Uthal tehsil for both men and women (see Annex 3).

The data collection for this cycle of the Lasbela social audit took place at a time when there were only a handful of CCBs in the district. Since then, with the assistance of the Devolution Trust for Community Empowerment (DTCE) campaign in collaboration with the district government, many more CCBs have registered so that there are now nearing 200 in the district. This may mean that households will now be more aware about CCBs and more of them might have members who are active in CCBs. We will ask again about awareness of and participation in CCBs in subsequent social audit cycles.

Drinking water

Only 11% of households expressed satisfaction with the government water supply, and two-thirds (64%) said they had no government water supply. Satisfaction with the government water supply was lowest in Hub and Dureji *tehsils* (see Annex 3).

Drinking water source

Figure 8. Usual source of drinking water

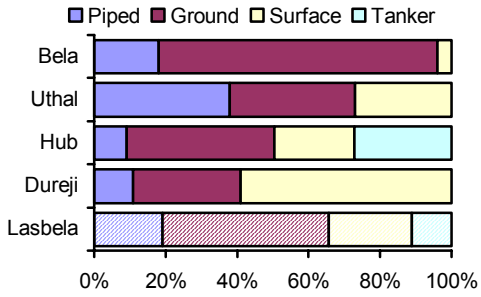


Figure 8 shows the usual source of drinking water (see also Annex 3). Ground water was the usual source in Bela tehsil, while surface water predominated in Dureji and in Hub over a quarter of households got their drinking water from a tanker.

Some 20% of households in the district had a government water supply, ranging from 38% in Uthal *tehsil* to only 9% in Hub *tehsil* (see Annex 3). Nearly all those with a government water supply received piped water.

Overall, 18% of households reported a water supply within the house or homestead; 35% in Bela, 30% in Uthal, 9% in Dureji and 4% in Hub.

Table 6. Categorisation of protected and unprotected water sources

Protected	Unprotected
Household tap	Household water tanker
Household hand pump	Street water tanker
Households boring	Street well
Household tube well	Stream/river
Street tap	Karez
Street hand pump	Pond
Tube well	Canal
Street boring	Vendor
Household well*	Hub tehsil piped water
Spring*	
Communal tank*	

* If inspection confirms contamination unlikely

Protection of source of drinking water

Table 6 shows protected and unprotected water sources. We counted piped water as protected except in Hub *tehsil,* where the piped water comes from Hub dam. We counted water from household wells, springs and communal tanks as a protected source if inspection of the source indicated that the water was not likely to be contaminated at the source: animals could not gain access, and clothes washing or bathing did not take place in or around the source.

Overall in the district, just under half the households (44%) had their drinking water from a protected source, ranging from 75% in Bela *tehsil* to 23% in Hub *tehsil.*

Fetching water from sources outside the household

Including those households with their drinking water source within the homestead, 32% had to fetch their drinking water from a source more than 500m from the household. Water sources were closer to the household in Bela *tehsil*, where only 6% of households had to fetch water from more than 500m away, compared with 30% in Uthal *tehsil*, 53% in Hub *tehsil* and 32% in Dureji *tehsil*.

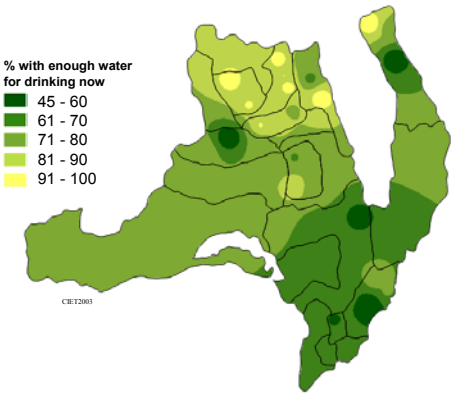
Among households fetching water from outside the household, 91% had this done by a female. In most cases, children (under 13 years old) were responsible for fetching water: in 83% of households across the whole district.

Cost of drinking water

One fifth of households (20%) said they paid something for their drinking water supply, including direct costs of the water, transport costs, treatment costs, and maintenance and fuel costs for the water supply. The proportion of households paying for their drinking water varied across the district, with 2% of households incurring monetary costs in Dureji, while 38% of households incurred financial costs for water in Hub *tehsil* (see Annex 3).

Adequacy of amount of drinking water

Figure 9. Map of proportion of households who reported enough water for drinking



At the time of the household data collection, in the autumn of 2003, most households (75%) reported enough water for drinking. The proportion of households reporting enough drinking water was highest in Bela *tehsil* (91%) and lowest in Hub *tehsil* (68%) (Annex 3). Figure 9 shows the variation of perceived adequacy of amount of drinking water across the district.

A similar picture was found for perceived adequacy of water for other household uses. Some 63% of households across the district reported they currently had enough water for other household uses, ranging from 81% in Bela *tehsil* to 55% in Hub *tehsil* (see Annex 3).

Factors in adequacy of amount of drinking water

Box 3
Factors analysed in relation to perceived adequacy of amount of drinking water

Household factors
- Type of source (piped, ground, surface, tanker)
- Government source (mostly piped)
- Source inside household or not
- Distance of source from household
- Payment for water

Community and source factors
- Urban or rural community
- Tehsil
- Community water shortage or not
- More than one source or not
- Management of source

We examined various actionable factors (see Box 3) at household and community level to see how they influenced perceived adequacy of amount of drinking water, taking into account other factors such as urban/rural location, vulnerability status and education of the household head.

The average household was more likely to perceive they had enough water for drinking if:
>The water source was within the household
>The household did not pay for water
>The household was not in the poorest category
>The community had not experienced water shortage
>The community had alternative water sources available

In order to prioritise possible interventions, we examined the number of households one might expect to say they have enough water for drinking through different interventions (Table 7). The largest gain could be expected from tackling community water shortage problems. The second largest gain could be expected by making water available inside the homestead.

Table 7. Potential effects of intervening to increase the proportion of households who consider they have enough drinking water

Variable/intervention	Proportion needing intervention (%)	Weighted OR	95% CI wtd OR	Weighted gain (per 1000 hh)*	95% CI wtd gain
Water source inside homestead	80	2.11	1.61-2.76	76	49-103
Household not paying for water	15	1.89	1.50-2.37	20	13-27
Household not in poorest category	34	1.43	1.23-1.71	20	10-30
Community not experiencing water shortage	84	2.56	1.88-3.48	91	61-121
Community with more than one water source	38	1.62	1.35-1.93	33	21-46

*The additional number of households, per thousand, one could expect be satisfied with the quantity of drinking water after each intervention, taking into account the influence of the other factors.

Figure 10. Map of proportion of households who do nothing to treat their drinking water

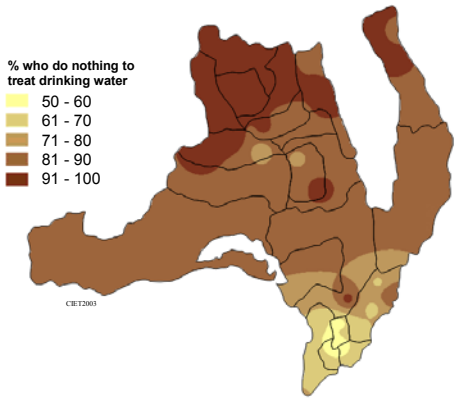
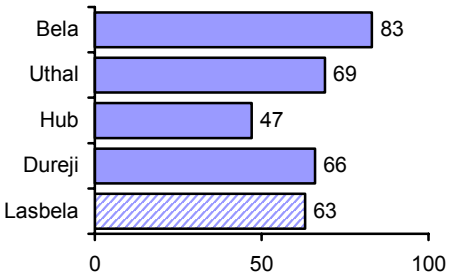


Figure 11. Proportion of households satisfied with the quality of their drinking water



Box 4
Factors analysed in relation to perceived quality of drinking water

Household factors
- Vulnerability of household
- Type of source
- Government source (mostly piped)
- Source inside household or not
- Protected source or not
- Distance of source from household

Community and source factors
- Urban or rural community
- Tehsil
- Management of source
- Protection of source

Perceived quality of drinking water

Household respondents gave their view about the quality of their drinking water. This subjective view may be based on taste or appearance of the water, not necessarily to the safety of the water for drinking. A related question was whether they treated the water before drinking it.
Most households (86%) did not treat their water in any way before using it for drinking. In Hub, a lower proportion did nothing to treat their drinking water (79%). The variation in proportion of households doing nothing to treat their drinking water is shown in the map in Figure 10. Nearly all households who treated their drinking water said they filtered it, usually through a cloth (see Annex 3). This does not reduce the risk of some of the smaller particle contaminants (bacteria and viruses) and it may actually make it less safe for drinking if the cloth itself is dirty.

Nearly two thirds of households in the district (63%) said they were satisfied with the quality of their drinking water. The highest proportion satisfied with the quality of drinking water was in Bela tehsil ((83%) and the lowest proportion satisfied was in Hub tehsil (47%) (Figure 11 and Annex 3).

Factors in perceived quality of drinking water

We examined actionable factors (see Box 4) at household and community level related to perceived adequacy of drinking water. Again we took account of the effects of other factors (like urban/rural location, vulnerability status and education of the household head) by stratification.

This analysis revealed that the average household was more likely to be satisfied with the quality of drinking water if:
> Their drinking water was from a protected source
> Their drinking water was from a government supply
> They did not pay for their drinking water

We examined the increase in potential gain in satisfaction with the quality of drinking water by different types of interventions (Table 8). The largest gain could be expected

Table 8. Potential effects of intervening to increase the proportion of households who are satisfied with the quality of their drinking water

Variable/intervention	Proportion needing intervention (%)	Weighted OR	95% CI wtd OR	Weighted gain (per 1000 hh)*	95% CI wtd gain
Water from protected source	53	3.32	2.85-3.86	137	120-155
Water from government supply	81	1.58	1.27-1.95	47	25-70
Household not paying for water	14	2.49	2.01-3.09	31	24-38

*The additional number of households, per thousand, one could expect be satisfied with the quality of drinking water after each intervention, taking into account the influence of the other factors.

if all households had access to a protected water source for their drinking water.

Household hygiene practices

The household questionnaire included questions about a number of hygiene practices, and the interviewers also observed and noted some hygiene related matters.

Drinking water container

The interviewers noted the condition of the household drinking water storage container. In most households (87%) the container was covered (fewer in Dureji *tehsil* (76%)). In nearly two thirds of households (60%) the interviewer rated the water container as clean, with the lowest proportion of clean containers in Dureji *tehsil* (47%). The water container was raised off the ground (preventing contamination from children and possibly animals) in less than half the households in the district (47%), with the lowest proportion of raised water containers in Dureji *tehsil* (35%).

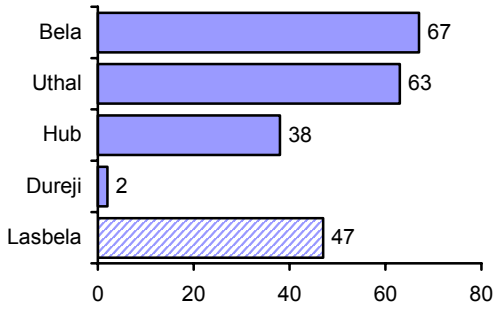
Hand washing

The household respondent gave information about how often members of the household washed their hands each day and at what times. The mean number of washings the previous day was 5.6 times; the range was from 6.4 times in Uthal tehsil to 4.4 times in Dureji tehsil.

In response to an open question, 77% of respondents said people in the household washed their hands before meals (the highest proportion was in Dureji at 80%) and 39% reported hand washing after meals (highest in Bela tehsil at 54%). Only 12% of respondents said household members washed their hands after going to the toilet, and only 6% in Dureji. Very few households (3%) reported that members washed their hands before cooking or preparing food. On the other hand, nearly a quarter of households (23%) reported hand washing after household chores or cleaning/sweeping. Nearly half the households (47%) reported that members washed their hands before prayers.

The mean expenditure of households on soap per person in the last month was Rs20, and 40% of the households said they spent more than Rs10 per person on soap in the last month.

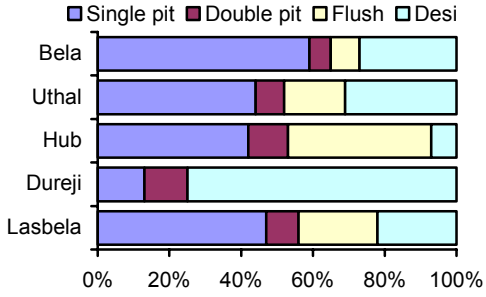
Figure 12. Proportion of households using a latrine for defaecation



Latrines

Around one half the households (47%) said their members used a latrine for defaecation; 67% in Bela *tehsil*, 63% in Uthal *tehsil*, 38% in Hub *tehsil* and just 2% in Dureji *tehsil* (Figure 12). Nearly all latrines were household latrines; communal latrines were reported very rarely. As expected, latrine use was more common in urban than in rural communities. The difference was especially marked in Hub *tehsil*, where 99% of urban households but only 19% of rural households reported using a latrine.

Figure 13. Type of latrine, among households who used any type of latrine



The type of latrine used, among those households who used one at all, was most commonly a single pit, but there was variation between *tehsils*, as shown in Figure 13 and Annex 3. Hub *tehsi*l had the highest proportion of flush latrines (in the urban locations), while most of the few households in Dureji with a latrine had a simple *desi* type.

We asked those who reported not using a latrine for defaecation why not, in an open question. The commonest reason was lack of money to construct a latrine (or that the latrine was "not provided"). This was mentioned by 84% of households. Other reasons included no perceived need for a latrine, or no tradition of using a latrine (10%), no space or the previous latrine was damaged or destroyed by the rain (5%). Very few households mentioned lack of water or sewage arrangements as their reason for not having a latrine.

Garbage disposal

Most households said they had no garbage disposal service in their area. Asked about how they dealt with their garbage in an open question, most said they threw it into the street (62%). The next most frequent response was to throw the garbage out into the field or jungle around the community (28%). Some 9% said they burned their garbage. Uncommon responses included dumping garbage in ditches (1%), putting it into a communal bin (0.2%), or that the sweeper took it away (0.1%). There was not much variation in the methods of dealing with garbage reported between *tehsils* (see Annex 3).

Sewage disposal

Very few households reported access to a sewage system (see earlier section on general perceptions of services). The most common reported means of dealing with household sewage was to let it absorb into the courtyard (80%). Less common reported methods included using a sewage pipe, gutter or septic tank (8%), sweeping it outside the homestead (6%) or via an open drain (6%). There was some variation between *tehsils* in the frequency of reported methods of dealing with sewage (see Annex 3).

Observation of conditions at the doorstep

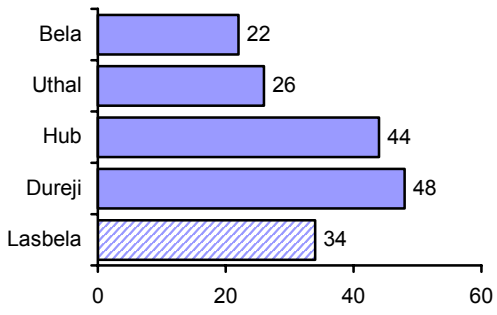
Interviewers noted whether the households had garbage, sewage or excreta present around the doorstep. Nearly two thirds of households (63%) had garbage, one half (49%) had excreta (animal or human) and 18% had sewage around the doorstep. The proportions of these observations by *tehsil* are shown in Annex 3.

Diarrhoea in children under five years old

Diarrhoea frequency and severity

Diarrhoea in children under five years old is a common illness and reflects the microbiological quality of drinking water and of household hygiene practices. In this social audit we asked about childhood diarrhoea and examined the risk of a child having diarrhoea in relation to drinking water supply and household hygiene practices. We aimed to identify the potential reduction in diarrhoea that could be obtained by dealing with different actionable factors.

Figure 14. Proportion of children 0-5 years who had diarrhoea in the last two weeks



More than a third of children in the district under five years old (34%) had suffered diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. The proportion with recent diarrhoea was notably higher in Hub and Dureji *tehsils* than in Bela and Uthal *tehsils* (Figure 14). Nearly half the children and Hub and Dureji *tehsils* had diarrhoea in the last two weeks, but only a quarter of those in Uthal and Bela *tehsils*.

The mean duration of the reported episodes was 6.1 days, with a longer mean duration (6.5 days) reported from Hub *tehsil*. The proportion of diarrhoea episodes lasting more than three days was 41% across the district and 63% in Hub *tehsil* (see Annex 3). We considered blood in the stool to reflect more severe diarrhoea and possible parasite infestation. Blood was present in the stool in 20% of the

reported episodes of diarrhoea overall: in 23% of reported episodes in Hub and Dureji, in 15% of episodes in Uthal and in 12% of episodes in Bela.

We also asked about worms in the stool. Across the district, 14% of the children had had worms seen in their stool; this figure was again higher in Hub and Dureji *tehsils* than in Bela and Uthal *tehsils* (see Annex 3).

Box 5
Factors analysed in relation to risk of childhood diarrhoea

From household questionnaire
- Storage of drinking water
- Treatment of drinking water
- Hand washing and use of soap
- Availability and use of toilet
- Garbage disposal from the household
- Perceived quality of water
- Protection of drinking water source
- Vulnerability of household
- Education of the mother (or carer)

Community and source factors
- Urban or rural community
- Tehsil
- Communities with garbage removal system from households
- System to remove garbage from community
- Community with sewage system
- Community with water shortage

Factors related to diarrhoea in children under five years

We examined several actionable factors (see Box 5) at household and community level that might influence childhood diarrhoea, taking into account the effects of other factors such as urban/rural location and household factors such as vulnerability status and education of the mother or carer of the child. Taking other factors into account, a child was less likely to have diarrhoea if:
> Household drinking water was from a protected source
> The household drinking water container was clean
> Members of the household used a latrine
> There was no sewage around the household entrance

Further analysis examined the number of children who could be prevented from having diarrhoea by addressing different factors, taking the effects of other factors into account (Table 9). The largest numbers could be protected by ensuring drinking water from a protected source and making sure households have and use latrines.

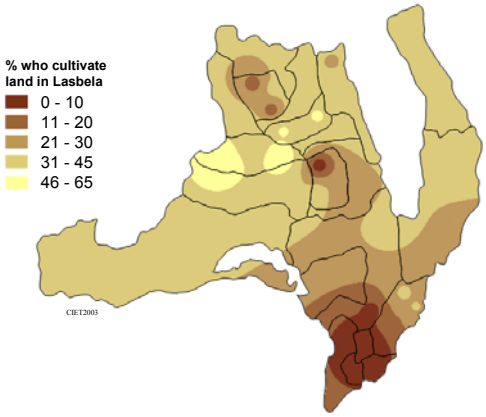
Table 9. Potential effects of intervening to reduce the proportion of children under five years old suffering diarrhoea

Variable/intervention	Proportion needing intervention (%)	Weighted OR	95% CI wtd OR	Weighted gain (per 1000 hh)*	95% CI wtd gain
Water from protected source	47	1.67	1.46-1.92	54	40-69
Drinking water container clean	39	1.26	1.10-1.45	19	7-31
Household members use latrine	46	1.55	1.35-1.78	45	31-59
No sewage around entrance	20	1.33	1.13-1.58	16	7-25

*The additional number of children, per thousand, one could expect to be protected from diarrhoea after each intervention, taking into account the influence of the other factors.

Agricultural practices

Figure 15. Map of proportion of households who cultivate land in Lasbela



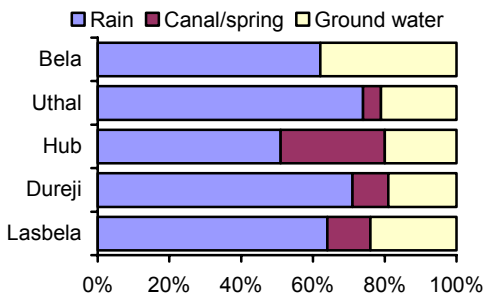
Nearly a third of households (30%) said they owned or leased some agricultural or farming land; the proportion was a bit lower in Hub *tehsil* (21%) due to the industrial centre in Hub (see Annex 3). A similar proportion of households (31%) said they cultivated land and once again this proportion was lower in Hub *tehsil* (23%) (Figure 15 and Annex 3). Three quarters of households (74%) said they would like to cultivate more land if possible; this proportion was highest in Dureji *tehsil* (84%). When asked in an open question about what would help them to cultivate more land, the most common response was more water or a better water source (69%), followed by machinery or equipment (36%), more money (26%), and more agricultural inputs like seed, fertilizer, pesticides (15%). The differences in response to this question by *tehsil* are shown in Annex 3.

Households growing crops reported on their major crops. Nearly all (91%) were growing some kind of cash crop, 35% were growing vegetables and pulses, 9% fruits or dry fruits, and 2% fodder.

Some 47% had had a harvest within the last year, but 27% had not had a harvest in the last five years (40% in Dureji *tehsil*). Asked about their expectations for the coming harvest, nearly half (49%) expected a good harvest, 23% an average harvest, and 25% a poor harvest. Just 3% expected no harvest. The most common reason (43%) for the harvest expectations was a good or better water supply (after the heavy summer rains), while 32% noted that inadequate water or flooding would adversely affect their harvest. Other reasons for the harvest expectations are shown in Annex 3.

Water for irrigation

Figure 16. Source of irrigation water, among households who cultivated land in Lasbela



Most households cultivating land in Lasbela (70%) said they had not received advice or guidance about irrigation, 25% said they had received advice from community members, 4% had been advised by community leaders, and only 1% said they had been advised by someone from the district agriculture or irrigation department.

We asked those cultivating land about the source of irrigation water. The most common source were rain and flood channels (64%), followed by ground water sources

like wells, tube wells or bore holes (24%) and, less commonly, canal, *karez* or spring (12%). There were differences in sources of irrigation water by *tehsil* as shown in Figure 16 and Annex 2.

Some 23% of households cultivating land said they owned the irrigation source, 24% had a share in the ownership, and over half (53%) had no part in the ownership. The variation in ownership between *tehsils* is shown in Figure 17 and Annex 3. Full or part ownership was more likely when the irrigation source was ground water through a well, tube well or bore-hole. In almost all cases (97%), respondents reported that the irrigation water reached their land through a *katcha* channel.

A quarter of households who cultivated land (25%) said they spent something on irrigation water during the last season. Some 16% paid for maintenance of the irrigation source, 14% paid energy charges connected with getting the irrigation water, and 9% paid directly for the water. Proportions paying by *tehsil* are shown in Annex 3.

Figure 17. Ownership of irrigation water source, among households who cultivated land in Lasbela

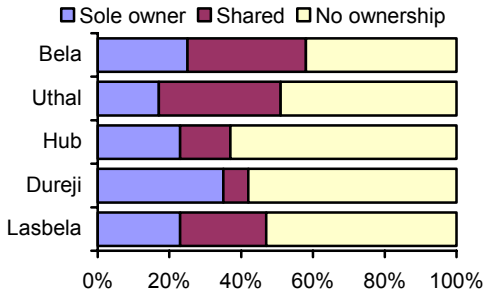
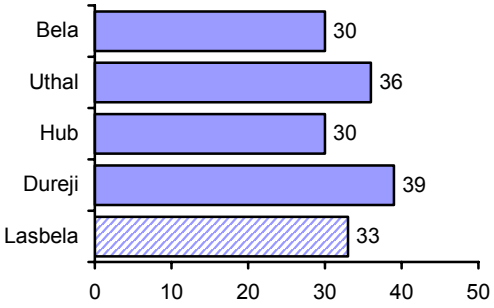


Figure 18. Proportion of households cultivating land who rated levelling and embankments as good



Household rating of irrigation water supply

A third of households cultivating land (33%) rated the levelling and embankments on their land as good; there was not much variation in this rating between different *tehsils* (Figure 18 and Annex 3). Half the households cultivating land (50%) reported that the supply or irrigation water for their lands was adequate and this proportion varied only slightly between *tehsils*, from 47% in Hub *tehsil* to 55% in Dureji *tehsil*.

Factors influencing adequacy of irrigation water

We examined actionable household and community factors (see Box 6) that might influence perceived adequacy of irrigation water. The analysis was limited by the small numbers, given that not all households required irrigation water. Taking other factors into account, the main influence of farming household rating of irrigation water was the state of embankments and levelling: if these were good, the household was more likely to rate the irrigation as adequate or good (odds ratio 2.67 95%CI 2.06-3.46; weighted gain/1000 158, 95%CI 117-200).

Box 6
Factors analysed in relation perceived adequacy of irrigation water

From household questionnaire
- Source of irrigation water
- Ownership of irrigation source
- Distance of source from agri land
- Payment for irrigation
- Condition of embankments
- Irrigation advice received
- Vulnerability of household

Community and source factors
- Shortage of irrigation water in community
- Community actions to deal with shortage of irrigation water (if had shortage)
- More than one source of irrigation water
- Type of source: natural or constructed
- Who built / maintains source
- Time since construction of source

Flooding

Figure 19. Proportion of households that suffered some damage from the floods in the summer of 2003

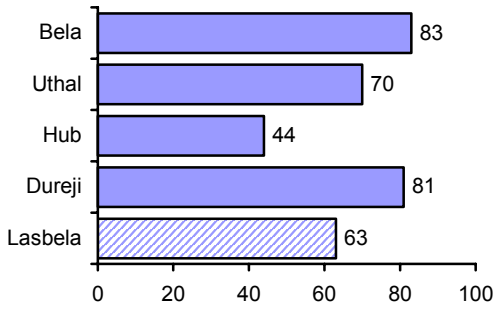
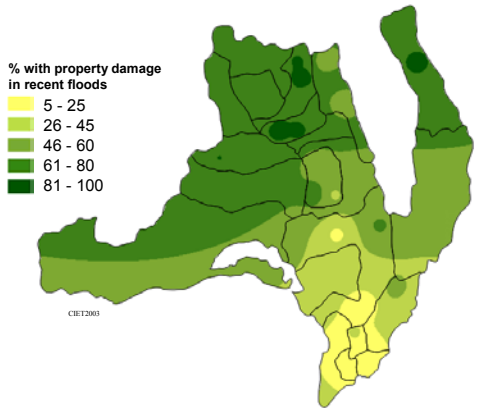


Figure 20. Map of proportion of households with property damage from floods in the summer of 2003



Nearly two thirds of households (63%) said they suffered some damage to property, crops or livestock in the floods during the summer of 2003 (shortly before the data collection). There was variation in the proportion of households suffering flood damage, from 83% in Bela *tehsil* to 44% in Hub *tehsil*. (Figure 19 and Annex 3).

Over half the households (58%) said they suffered some property damage during the floods. The variation in the proportion of households suffering damage in the floods across the district is mapped in Figure 20 and shown by tehsil in Annex 1. Comparison of Figure 20 with Figure 9 above (households reporting enough water for drinking) shows that those areas reporting enough water for drinking were also those prone to property damage from floods.

Some 19% of all households reported loss of crops in the floods, ranging from 23% in Bela and 24% in Dureji, to 20% in Uthal and 16% in Hub *tehsi*l. Some 20% of households reported loss of livestock in the floods, ranging from 46% in Dureji, to 15% in Hub and 14% in Bela *tehsil*.

Four communities had flood barriers; three of these were communities that were not “high risk” for flooding. There was no evidence of a protective effect from flood barriers (in terms of property damage or overall flood loss reported).

Recommendations for action

"We have to pay to get water through tankers. There is no other source. Often this water is not clean but still we don't have any choice but to drink it."
Female focus group

Trained facilitators explained the key findings from the survey to community focus groups, to draw out their recommendations on how to tackle some issues. These suggestions were taken further by the working groups in the district, who considered the findings of the social audit and made recommendations for actions.

Dealing with water shortage

"When it rains heavily it flows through our fields and destroys our embankments. This causes a lot of damage to our agricultural land."
Female focus group

"Our buffalos died due to the drought. We used to use them for levelling and repairing embankments. Now we don't have anything to help ourselves."
Male focus group

Most focus groups said the only way to manage a water shortage was to bring in water from some outside source; some groups mentioned water tankers while others mentioned re-excavating or de-silting community wells. Most focus groups requested action from outside the community, such as provision of borings or tube wells or excavation of ordinary wells.

The main problems with irrigation, apart from water shortage, were broken or poor embankments, poor levelling, poor condition of flood channels and direct damage due to flooding itself. Focus group participants said they had tried to help themselves by repairing dams and taking flood precautions, or by repairing or de-silting channels. Participants suggested that the community could be helped to deal with their irrigation problems if the government would:

- Provide tractors /rent tractors for them
- Provide equipment for them
- Provide borings or tube wells
- Repair embankments and dams

Advice to wash hands and to maintain drinking water under hygienic conditions

"Wash your hands before meals as this is what our Holy prophet (peace be upon him) used to do himself and preached."
Female focus group

"If you pray five times a day you will wash your hands face and feet and develop a habit of doing it. This will keep you clean and healthy."
Male focus group

"When you get sick you have to go to the hospital and bear all the trouble and expenses. Isn't it better to keep oneself clean?"
Female focus group

"If you do not keep yourself and your house clean no one will visit your home."
Female focus group

"Even a dog when it sits it first cleans that place before sitting. We are human beings; we should pay more attention to cleanliness."
Male focus group

"We should explain to people in a way that they will not feel bad about it and at the same time they will follow our advice."
Male focus group

Focus group participants said that the best people to give personal hygiene advice was a local opinion leader such as the community leader, the Pesh Imam (or his wife), teachers or educated people, community elders and councillors. Some also mentioned health workers as a source of this advice. For the advice to be effective, they said, people would need to hear about the hazards of lack of hygiene as well as the benefits of good hygiene, and how hygiene is endorsed in religious teaching. They described a number of specific messages that could form part of a campaign on these issues that is proposed by the health department in Lasbela. Participants suggested a range of

ways these messages could be communicated to ordinary people in communities in Lasbela, including:

- Community meetings and events (most popular idea)
- Friday sermons
- Education sessions in health facilities
- In school curriculum
- Radio, newspapers
- Pamphlets and posters

Helping households to install and use latrines

"People should be told that they should think about their women who have to go out in the jungle. It's disrespect to them and they can avoid it by having latrines in their house."
Male focus group

By far the most common suggestion for how to help households to install and use latrines was to make them aware of the benefits from doing this. This would include the benefits for women who would not need to leave the house for defaecation, with the difficulties this includes culturally. Some groups also mentioned government help with installing latrines and financial support for households to install latrines. Suggestions for how the community itself could help included:

"Elected members of the area should form a committee who should advise people about hygiene."
Female focus group

- Make other community members aware of the benefits
- Contribute/collect funds to help poor families
- Collective efforts to build latrines
- Build *desi* latrines

"Government can do everything if they want. They get all the money but they don't give it to the poor."
Male focus group

The most common way people felt the government could help was by providing financial support, although some were sceptical about whether this would really happen. Other suggestions for government help included actually constructing latrines, or providing materials for their construction. Some groups said the government could also help by raising awareness about the benefits of latrines.

Working groups considered different areas of the findings over the course of several meetings, especially the evidence of what might help to improve the outcomes. They reported back their recommendations to a district plenary workshop held on 31 August 2004. The proceedings of the plenary workshop are shown in Annex 1, including the recommendations of the different working groups. The recommendations from union council groups who considered the evidence are shown in Annex 2.

The district government has already included some of the recommendations in their annual development programme. The methods for building evidence into the process of planning at district, *tehsil* and union council levels were considered alongside the social audit process, facilitated by the social audit team. The recommended procedures for building evidence into planning are also given in Annex 1.

Annex 1

Final plenary workshop for action planning, 31 August 2004

A one day Final plenary workshop for action planning on evidence arising from the findings of first cycle of Social Audit of Governance & Delivery of Public Services in Lasbela district was held on 31 August 2004 in district council hall at Uthal. Mr. Jam Kamal Khan, *zila nazim*, and Mohammad Ibrahim Doda, *zila naib nazim*, jointly presided over the workshop. The workshop was also attended by the District Coordination Officer, all Executive District Officers, District Officers, Tehsil and Union Nazims, TMOs, Secretaries of Union councils and representatives of civil society and CCBs. A complete list of the participants is appended at the end of this report of the workshop.

1. Opening session and welcome address

The workshop began with the recitation from the Holy Qur`aan by Mr. Anwer Ali, social welfare officer Uthal. To formally welcome the participants, Mr. Manzoor Baloch, CIET district coordinator, invited Dr. Ghulam Hussein, EDO livestock department and focal person for social audit. Dr. Ghulam Hussein welcomed the participants and shared the objectives of the workshop. He said that the social audit process was started in May 2003 and district government officials especially the focal persons were involved throughout the process. The social audit findings were shared with relevant district departments in a systematic way of workshopping. The district departments with the technical support and guidance of CIET have produced evidence-based action plans and recommendations. He further explained that in today's workshop findings from survey on social audit of governance and delivery of public services in Lasbela will be presented as well as evidence-based action plans and recommendations will be shared.

2. Evidence base from Social Audit in Lasbela

Sharing of Mr. Noor Mohammad Ansari, CIET provincial coordinator presented the findings of the social audit survey using multimedia projector. He shared and showed various slides and maps explaining different findings from the social audit survey.

3. Introduction to workshopping process

Mr. Manzoor Baloch, CIET district coordinator shared about the pre-workshop consultation and workshopping process which involved sector-specific working groups to discuss key findings and prepare evidence-based action plans and recommendations. He further mentioned that after sharing preliminary findings the sector specific working groups comprising of the officials from district departments of agriculture, irrigation, health, public health, and planning & finance held a series of meetings to discuss evidence in detail and prepare evidence-based action plans and recommendations. A sub-technical committee specifically reviewed the existing planning process and prepared recommendations to establish evidence-based planning process in the district. The committee devised a stepwise district planning process in accordance with local government (LG) rules ensuring the use of evidence by district government at district, tehsil and union council levels. Mr. Manzoor paid words of thanks to the members of sub-technical committee and shared their names to the participants. He also acknowledged the profound involvement and contribution of district focal persons for social audit process, district officials, heads of the departments who all

worked hard to establish and institutionalize evidence-based district planning process. He informed the participants that the evidence-based action plans and recommendations prepared by different sectors will be presented to day followed by plenary discussion.

4. Recommendations from Lasbela workshopping process

A. Sector presentation: drinking water

Mr. Imran Aliani, EDO public health engineering department in Lasbela, presented evidence based action plans and recommendations related to drinking water. With the help of slides he explained the following:

- The district can be divided into two major areas:
  1) Communities having underground water and
  2) Communities that don't have any underground water.
  Different approaches have to be adopted for these two types of communities:

Action area 1: Improve availability of water for communities having underground water

In the next annual development plan through Prime Minister's and Chief Minister's drought relief funds, the district PHE department has received funds for installing 40 windmills and 30 hand-pumps. These would be installed in communities that fulfil the following criteria:

- Availability of ground water
- Communities with an existing well
- No electricity
- Wind condition is good specially for installation of a wind mill

Action area 2: Improve availability of water for communities without underground water

For communities where ground water is not available, the main challenge is to bring water from a place where it is available. PHE department is planning to construct community tanks in such communities and provide them tractors to fetch water from the primary source. For this preference is being given to communities who can bear the fuel and maintenance cost for tractor. Provision of tractor in turn would be useful for these communities for other purposes as well.

Action area 3: Develop small scale innovative models for improving availability of water

PHE department is exploring the possibility of developing models using simple and low cost technology for communities where other means of ensuring availability of protected drinking water are not feasible or would cost more. Two models are being proposed:

- In areas where ground water is available there is a proposal to install wind and or solar energy turbine. It is estimated that each such unit would cost about Rs. 10,000/-. The unit would not only help to pump water from the ground but also to generate electricity that would be enough for the basic needs of a small community comprising of 50-80 households.

- Use the BRSP model of constructing water ponds (one for storage and general use including livestock and the other with a polyethylene lining and protected barrier for drinking purposes.

Action area 4: Protection of water source

The PHE department is making sure that the water sources developed through the department are all built keeping in view the basic principles of water source protection. However, for those sources which are perennial or are built by the communities themselves such as ponds to store rain water, it is difficult for the department due to inadequate resources to construct protective barriers. However for this the department recommends the following:

- Coordination with the health department for distribution and use of chlorine tablets through lady health workers (LHWs), especially in communities who are at high risk for the use of un-protected water. In this regard department has already started coordinating with the health department. However, a regular supply of chlorine tablets would be needed. Also in areas where LHWs are not present one needs to identify alternate ways to distribute the chlorine tablets and train people upon their use.

- Educate people about importance of protecting their water sources for drinking purposes. In this regard again the health department can play a major role. PHE department can help the health department to transfer knowledge and concepts about protection of water sources. (Help develop contents about protection of water sources in the training curriculum for health staff and workers)

- PHE department to involve their staff members such as community development officer and community development worker in the health education training activities conducted by the health department as well as community level activities for health education.

Post presentation plenary discussion: PHE

After the presentation the participants were given time for suggestions, recommendations and queries. The following matters were raised:

- Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Nazim UC Sakran said that he want to know the location of the non-functional water supply schemes in the district. Mr. Aliyani said that these are situated in various areas and shared some examples

- Dr. Khalid Omer, CIET national coordinator, explained to the participants that it would be very useful if we all could focus our discussion on the presented recommendations and action plans that will be included in the district planning in future. We might want to know some details regarding some specific schemes and project for which we can individually contact relevant officials.

- Mr. Dur Mohammad, Nazim UC Winder said that keeping in view the information about piped water supply, what would be the plans of PHE department to use the information? Mr. Imran Aliani responded by saying that we are in this process of workshopping and consultation with the help of CIET and we are prepared to plan according to the needs and available resources.

- Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Nazim UC Sonmiyani said that mostly people get windmills for their personal/individual use. He suggested that the pre-condition for installation of windmills like excavation of wells might be relaxed because communities cannot afford the cost for excavation of wells.

- Mr. Anwer Roonjho, Tehsil Nazim Bela suggested that the existing functional water supply schemes may be extended to nearby villages and these can be linked with low cost. Mr. Imran Aliani responded that they already doing the same in communities with government managed the water supply schemes but all this depends on conditions and resources. Dr. Khalid Omer added that CCBs can work upon these types of minor schemes and projects.

B. Sector presentation: health

Dr. Mohammad Hayat, district coordinator for National Programme for Family Planning and Primary Health Care in Lasbela, presented recommendations related to the health sector. He mentioned as follows:

In Lasbela district the major emphasis of the health care activities has been on the curative side. There are some preventive activities especially during the epidemic seasons in areas where higher incidences of diseases such as diarrhoea are reported. In such areas teams from health department visit the communities and take control measures including health education.

Evidence from the social audit identifies the need for focusing on the preventive components of the health care specially educating the communities on different aspects of hygiene and health. The health department therefore proposes a set of activities that to strengthen preventive activities, especially health education. These include the following:

Action area 1: Develop a simple but comprehensive health education training curriculum

Using the existing material available from different sources a simple but comprehensive training curriculum would be developed. The district coordinator for national programme will take lead. PHE department can contribute by providing contents for protection of drinking water sources. The contents would include areas identified in the social audit and also some interpersonal communication techniques.

Action area 2: Health education training for health care providers/other potential groups

- Train staff at the health facilities to ensure that they built up health education as a part of their routine activities. In this regard initial focus would be on the district and tehsil hospitals.

- Refresher training for LHWs to impart health education to the communities

- Train key community members such as pesh imams, councillors, NGO/CBO members and teachers with basic concepts of health and hygiene

Action area 3: Strengthen health education activities within the district

Currently the health education activity is limited to the LHWs who interact with householders specially women during their routine activities. However, there are other opportunities that are missed especially when health care providers come into contact with their clients at the health facility. At the same time the network of human resources who can contribute to this activity can be further expanded by involving community level resources persons such as pesh imams, teachers, councillors and NGO/CBO workers. In this regard it would be useful to develop a model comprehensive programme in selected union councils and health facilities. The following are the recommendations:

a. At health facility level:

- At the district and *tehsil* hospitals large number of patients especially women turn up mainly for curative purposes. Due to the heavy load of patients, they often have to wait for sometime. This opportunity can be used to organize group health education activities. Health department will assign duties of different staff members including doctors once they are trained, to organize health education sessions in the out-patient department.

- Besides organizing health education sessions, staff would be advised to impart key messages on relevant topics during their consultation with individual clients.

- Arrange audiovisual equipment at the tertiary care hospitals such as TV and VCR. This can be used to run health education films on different topics. Local industrialists and private companies can be contacted to provide financial support for the equipment as well as to make adequate sitting arrangements in the waiting area of the out patient departments.

b. At community level (Initially in selected union councils - one in each *tehsil*)

- LHWs to provide health education in their routine visits particularly focusing on the issues identified in the social audit cycle

- LHWs to involve local health committees and women committees to organize health education activities. This could be in the form of monthly health education meeting

- Encourage trained pesh imams, councillors, teachers, and NGO/CBO members to contact and impart health education messages to community members in conjunction with their routine activities.

It would be important to strengthen the monitoring and supervision system for these activities to ensure that these activities are organized regularly at various levels.

Action area 4: Develop communication material for the LHWs on key messages

Interpersonal communication is still the most effective way of communication. In fact, in settings like Lasbela it remains the only means of communication on topics such as health

care. This communication can be strengthened if it is aided by some communication material. CIET has some experience in selected districts of Sindh to develop communication material using the evidence from social audit to communicate key messages. The material involved developing some tools for the LHWs that they could use during their visits to the households for communication on health care practices. This experience can be drawn in to develop similar tools for LHWs in Lasbela. In this regard health department is willing to take initiative.

Action area 5: Coordinate with other line departments such as with PHE

- for purification and protection of water sources,

- for distribution and use of chlorine tablets through lady health workers (LHWs), especially in communities who are at high risk for the use of un-protected water. In this regard department has already started coordinating with the PHE. However, a regular supply of chlorine tablets would be needed. Also in areas where LHWs are not present one needs to identify alternate ways to distribute the chlorine tablets and train people upon their use.

- Involve staff members from PHE department such as their community development officer and community development worker in the health education training activities as well as community level activities for health education.

Post presentation plenary discussion: health

- Mr. Dur Mohammad, nazim UC Winder, asked that are you satisfy with the social audit evidence. Dr. Mohammad Hayat responded positively and explained that there is no doubt about the quality and validity of the evidence. He further said that with the help of CIET we have real information and evidence with us that will surely be helpful in improving the planning in the district.

- Jam Kamal Khan, district nazim suggested that a committee should be formed to see the functions, limits of district, tehsil, UCs and CCBs. Every house should be clear about his limits so that things work properly with the jurisdiction of every body/council.

- Mr. Amanullah Lasi suggested that health department is working on Polio eradication and family planning. It would be useful if the population planning department may be merged into district chapters.

- Mr. Abdul Ghafoor, nazim UC Sakran, said that the coordination between health department and PHE can bring fruitful results.

- Mr. Tanveer Channa, a social worker, suggested that water born diseases control system may be worked out for good health.

- Mr. Anwer Roonjho, tehsil nazim Bela, suggested that these things must be included in the literature for LHWs.

C. Sector presentation: agriculture

Mr. Mian Khan, EDO agriculture department presented the recommendations related to agriculture sector. He presented following action areas:

Action area 1: Use indigenous technology for improving the embankments/flow of water

Agriculture department in Lasbela has been making efforts for better and effective use of irrigation water by the cultivators. In this regard, under the Japan project, the department has worked for construction of embankments to improve use of flood water. In order to check and maintain the flow of flood water, the department used indigenous technology in the form of small wooden gates, to construct check barriers at appropriate places along the embankments. These wooden gates were low cost, easy to make even by the farmers and cultivators, durable and easy to operate. It would be useful to built upon this experience and transfer this technology to the communities in other areas which are dependent on flood irrigation.

Action area 2: Improving embankments and better levelling of land through effective use of available bulldozer hours

An important requirement for improving levelling and embankments is equipment. The bulldozer is the most important piece of equipment. The equipment is available with the agricultural engineering department (MMD). However, the equipment is issued on the directive from DCO. Within the current system, one can get bulldozer from MMD on rent basis who charge some amount per hour. The request can be made to the DCO, district nazim or the In-charge MMD. Besides this to address the needs of those who cannot pay for the bulldozer, the district government has some resources allocated for purchasing bulldozer hours from the agriculture engineering department. These bulldozer hours are then distributed among those land owners and cultivators, who themselves cannot afford to do so. DCO has the authority to distribute these hours. However, the system has problems as many times there is improper distribution of these hours and it's not need based.

It would be useful to spend the available bulldozer hours on a need basis, with a focus on those channels and areas where more and more people and land can be benefited. In this regard use should be made of the local knowledge about potential areas where embankments if made can be most effective. It is recommended that a committee should be made at the district level comprising of representatives from agriculture engineering (MMD), agriculture and irrigation departments, district nazim and DCO. This committee should make use of local knowledge and information for prioritizing the use of bulldozer hours.

It would also be useful to define different catchment areas within each union or tehsil with calculation of potential for the requirement f bulldozer hours and expected benefit. This would also avoid any duplication of efforts and misuse of hours.

Action area 3: Improve functioning and effectiveness of agriculture extension workers to advice on irrigation water source management

The district agriculture department has a good network of extension workers. These workers have been assigned a catchment area within which they are supposed to visit villages at least once a month. However, they are not as effective as one might expect. One major problem is inadequate logistic support to enable workers to visit the communities. Also at present

agricultural workers only advise communities on land management, ways to irrigate the land such as frequency and amount of water, types of crops, seeds, fertilizers and use of pesticides. They do not have knowledge to advice people on irrigation source management. It may be useful to train these extension workers on giving advice about source management. In this regard Irrigation department can provide technical assistance. Also it would be necessary to allocate more resources for logistic support to extension workers and their supervisors so that they can regularly visit their assigned communities.

Post presentation plenary discussion: agriculture

- Mr. Abdul Haq, coordinator Sangat development society Bela, suggested that agriculture department may work to preserve indigenous seeds from the district.

- Mr. Tanveer Channa suggested that the drought resistance variety of various crops and fodder may be introduced in Lasbela.

D. Sector presentation: irrigation

On behalf of the irrigation department, Mr. Manzoor Baloch, CIET district coordinator, presented the recommendations related to the irrigation sector. He also explained that due to the visit of provincial secretary of irrigation department in the district, the officers of irrigation department could not reach in this session. Mr. Manzoor presented the following action areas:

Action area 1: Construction of reservoir and katcha check dams by the communities

In areas where the population is dependent upon the rain/flood water, people often made *katcha bundaat* and reservoirs for storage. Often these *bundaat* and embankments around these reservoirs are not appropriate and cannot sustain the pressure in case there is more rain or flood water than expected. In such situations they often cause damage instead of proving to be any good. There is a need to improve these *katcha bundaat* and reservoirs.

Recommendation: This can be done by providing the communities advice on the construction of these *bundaat* and reservoirs for rain water. The advice should cover areas such as required compaction of soil, and provision of proper inlets for water flow and outlets for any spill over.

Who can do it: In this regard irrigation department is willing to provide support. However, the department lacks enough human and logistic resources to work at the community level.

One suggestion could be that department works in coordination with the agriculture department who has extensions workers. These extension workers have a mandate to visit the communities within a defined catchment area regularly and provide agricultural advice to the farmers and land owners. Irrigation department can provide technical assistance to train these workers on simple methods and principles for constructions of *katcha* dams and reservoirs. The extension workers in turn can provide this advice to the communities.

In situations where additional technical inputs are required, staff from irrigation department can also visit the communities with them.

Action area 2: Further construction of proper dams in the flood irrigated areas

In the long run it would be crucial develop larger permanent reservoirs to make use of the true potential of rain/flood water in the district which often goes waste. For instance due to its geographical structure, Durreji tehsil has a lot of potential for flood irrigation. In this regard Irrigation department has already developed plans which are in the process of implementation. Thus 8 delay action dams are being constructed in Durreji tehsil. Five of them would be completed in the current annual development programme (2004-5). But still there is more potential that needs to be tapped.

Action area 3: Improve existing perennial irrigation system (canals)

Under the national drainage programme of rehabilitation of irrigation canals, seven out of eight canals have already been paved with concrete. The work on the remaining canal is underway. Further recommendations to improve the flow and end canal discharge of water it would be useful to:

- Provide adequate resources for de-silting of these canals at least twice a year.
- Another more cost effective way could be the frequent treatment and cleaning of canals. It is estimated that it would need Rs.50000 per year to take care of all the existing canals in Lasbela district using this method. This is much cheaper than de-silting.

E. Presentation by the sub-technical committee on evidence-based planning

1. Recommendations for evidence based planning at district level

Mr. Anwaar Malik Assistant Executive Officer presented the recommendations of sub-technical committee for evidence based planning process at district level as follows:

1. For the proper documentation and processing all the proposals from the community members, public representatives, CCBs, union, tehsil and district councils, and line departments should be marked to the planning and finance (P&F) department no matter who receives the application or draft proposals initially including Nazim, DCO or line department.
2. All the applications or draft proposals should use a simple but standardized structured format to provide basic information for need assessment and justification of the proposed project/scheme based on whatever existing information available. P&F department might help and facilitate in this regard
3. P&F department should send the collected proposals on standardized format to relevant line department for completion of missing information (if any) and need assessment as well as adding information on cost-coverage assessment.
4. The line departments should send all processed proposals back to P& F after necessary technical inputs and the proposals should contain information on need assessment and as well as adding information on cost-coverage assessment.
5. P&F would periodically prepare an inventory of the processed and completed proposals.
6. P&F dept should send the periodic inventory of proposals to the members of District Budget & Development committee (BDC) for financial review of the proposed proposals against annual budget allocations sometime before their review meeting;

preferably with the invitations for the meeting of district BDC

7. District BDC sends the final list of financially approved proposals for technical review to DDWG via P&F
8. DDWG should screen the proposals for justification and maximum social benefits (as far as these can be estimated) against estimated cost. In the DDWG meeting for final discussion on the proposals, invite representative from the concerned line departments as well as a representatives of those who have submitted the proposals
9. DDWG should develop a summary report of their discussions mentioning reasons for prioritizing against each reviewed scheme, and a final list of recommended projects or schemes.
10. The summary report should be presented to the district council by the chair or any representative of the DDWG. The district council should then give the final approval of proposals/schemes

2. Recommendations for evidence based planning at tehsil and union council levels

Mr. Abdul Shakoor Lasi, Tehsil Officer Planning in TMA Hub, presented the recommendations of sub-technical committee for evidence based planning at Tehsil and Union levels.

At Tehsil level

1. All the proposals for consideration at tehsil level from any source (including community members, public representatives, CCBs, union, tehsil council members) should be marked to Tehsil Officer (planning) in Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA) office.
2. All the applications or draft proposals should use a simple but standardized structured format to provide basic information for need assessment and justification of the proposed project/scheme based on whatever existing information available. Tehsil Officer Planning might help and facilitate in this regard.
3. The Tehsil Officer Planning will send the received proposals to the executing department of TMA (TO infrastructure & his own office) and if needed might also consult relevant officials of the line departments at tehsil level for completion of missing information (if any) and need assessment as well as adding information on cost-coverage assessment.
4. The executing departments of the TMA and line department officers where necessary, should send all processed proposals back to TO planning after necessary technical inputs and the proposals should contain information on need assessment and as well as adding information on cost-coverage assessment.
5. Tehsil Officer planning would periodically prepare an inventory of the processed and completed proposals
6. Tehsil Officer Planning should send periodic inventory of proposals to the members of tehsil Budget & Development Committee (BDC) for review sometime before the meeting; preferably with the invitations for the next meeting of tehsil BDC. In the BDC meeting for final discussion on the proposals, invite representative from the concerned line departments as well as a representatives of those who have submitted the proposals
7. Tehsil BDC should screen the proposals for completion of missing information (if any) and need assessment as well as adding information on cost-coverage assessment. They should develop a summary report of their discussions mentioning reasons for

prioritizing against each reviewed scheme, and a final list of recommended projects or schemes

8. The summary report should be presented to the Tehsil council by the chair or any representative of the tehsil BDC. The Tehsil council should then give the final approval of proposals/schemes.

At Union Council level

1. All the proposals for consideration at union council level from any source (including community members, public representatives, CCBs, and union council members) should be marked to the secretary of relevant union council.
2. All the applications or draft proposals should use a simple but standardized structured format to provide basic information for need assessment and justification of the proposed project/scheme based on whatever existing information available. Secretary UC together with Tehsil Officer Planning might help and facilitate in this regard.
3. Secretary UC to send all the received proposals to the Tehsil Officer who in turn sends these to executing department (TO infrastructure) and if needed consult relevant officials of the line departments at tehsil level for completion of missing information (if any) and need assessment as well as adding information on cost-coverage assessment.
4. The executing departments of the TMA and line department officers where necessary, should send all processed proposals back to TO planning after necessary technical inputs and the proposals should contain information on need assessment and as well as adding information on cost-coverage assessment.
5. Tehsil Officer planning would periodically prepare an inventory of the processed and completed proposals.
6. Tehsil Officer Planning should send periodic inventory of proposals to the members of Union Council Development Committee (UCDC) for review. This is a new proposed structure as currently no such structure exists at UC level. The newly proposed Union Council Development Committee (UCDC) should include as member Tehsil Officer (planning), Tehsil Officer (infrastructure), Nazim of concerned Union Council and Secretary of concerned Union Council. All proposals and schemes should reach members of UCDC sometime before the meeting; preferably with the invitations for the next meeting of UCDC. In the UCDC meeting for final discussion on the proposals, invite representative from the concerned line departments as well as a representatives of those who have submitted the proposals
7. Union Council Development Committee should screen the proposals for completion of missing information (if any) and need assessment as well as adding information on cost-coverage assessment.
8. Union Council Development Committee should develop a summary report of the discussions mentioning reasons for prioritizing against each reviewed scheme, and develop a final list of recommended projects or schemes.
9. The summary report should be presented to the Union by the representative of the UCDC. The union council should then give the final approval of proposals/schemes.

Plenary discussion on the recommendations from the sub-technical group

After the presentations the participants were asked to share their views and comments on the evidence based district planning process. The comments, queries or points discussed were as follows:

- Dr. Khalid Omer informed the participants that the suggested evidence based planning process was shared with relevant officials of National Reconstruction Bureau (NRB). First of all, NRB has appreciated the efforts of district people to work on evidence based planning process and termed the recommendations by sub-technical committee well according to the new LG system.

- On a point, Jam Kamal Khan said that the matter should go to DDWG after the approval from the relevant council, not before.

- The secretary UC Lohi, Mr. Safdar said that he want to know the mega projects of district, list of schemes for coming years in a meeting which may be called by district nazim. He said that budget may be released according to cash book. Jam Kamal Khan responded that budget cannot be prepared according to cash book. Plan is an estimate. He said that district or province do not make mega projects.

- Mr. Tanveer Channa said that TCs& UCs may give recommendations for revenue generation.

- On a point about recommendations of sub-technical committee, Jam Kamal Khan said that things are clear in the Ordinance but he don't know that why some EDOs and district officers are still not clear about the process. He said that DDWG reviews the technical feasibility and B&DC reviews the proposal according to budget allocation. For the information of participants, Jam Kamal Khan explained the district planning process as devised in the new local government system

- One of the participants said that TMAs does not share development proposals with the line departments at sub division level. Mr. Abdul Shakoor Lasi said that they have issued a notification to involve concerned line departments for schemes.

- One of the participants suggested that line departments and TOs may be involved in development of proposals.

- Jam Kamal Khan said that this may be sent to NRB as suggestion that TMO may be re-designated as Tehsil Coordination Officer.

- One of the participant said that the position of Assistant District Coordination Officer is functioning in Punjab but there is no such position in Balochistan. Jam Kamal Khan said that even the DCO and District Nazim have no staff to work with them. He said the departments of HRD and IT are still not functioning in Balochistan. He said that there should be a coordination committee to see the schemes of UC, TC, District and PSDP to avoid any duplication.

- Mr. Imran Aliani said that there is already a DDWG and the schemes of UCs are being submitted by TO infrastructure.

- Jam Kamal Khan said that every council may be given a limit for execution of development schemes i.e. 5 million or so for District, and schemes of lesser amount might be taken by tehsil and union councils according to an agreed and set formula.

- On a point Jam Kamal Khan said that district government has not gone for legislation at district level. Our limit of legislation is up to budgetary matters.

- Mr. Abdul Ghaffar, nazim UC, said that minor schemes can be executed by UCs but they faced lot of problems for construction of a bus stand. Jam Kamal Khan responded that if it's not in UC jurisdiction, the TMA will do it. Everybody should work according to its level.

- Dr. Khalid omer said that this matter was explained by NRB that if a UC sends any schemes to TO planning, its autonomy will not be affected. He said that TO planning is the coordinator. He said that the actual matter is that the planning should be based on evidence not on a simple application affected by personal influence.

- Dr Mohammad Hayat suggested that a Social Audit cell may be established at district level.

Concluding address by Jam Kamal Khan

Jam Kamal khan said that he was grateful to all the participants for their joining in this session. He said that the social audit process is going on since last year. Actually we don't have information about our actual tasks. He said people have participated effectively in this process to ensure communities participation. How to reach to the people is the main thrust. CIET has done a lot in this district for us. Beside social audit, CIET has arranged a meeting with media people.

He said our planning system is not functioning as desired. There are loop holes or shortcomings in the identification of schemes. The social audit is the best way but still there is a long way to go about it and establish it on sustainable basis. We should focus on the lessons learned through this process and realize its importance. Many countries have adopted this process and enjoying their success in development. He quoted some examples to highlight the importance of information or evidence and its use to improve the planning. He shared that evidence produced by CIET social audit survey is to provide us with the power of information for much better planning system than what it is now. It all depends on us to actually use this power in a positive way for the very development in our district. The big question is that whether we will use this information or not especially having limited resources in the District. Our province Balochistan is running on the basis of an OD (overdraft) of Rs: 8 billion in comparison to Punjab which have a lot of resources for development works.

He appreciated the professional work of CIET and said the field teams visited throughout the district including some remote villages. They brought information from those areas. Their work is to help us set the priorities and enable us to do need-based planning.

Jam Kamal Khan suggested that a team of nazim and secretaries of union councils should visit communities in their respective union councils to share this information. A committee of political person, administration people, and officers of the concerned areas may be formed to go in the UCs and TCs for dissemination of this information.

Jam Kamal Khan said that the maps of CIET are filled with the information but some of us only see the colours, some of us find the information into them. Let's use this information for our benefit and success. Let's make it a permanent part of Lasbela district.

He appreciated the efforts of government officials and said the presentation by them on PowerPoint is a big and positive change.

Vote of thanks

Dr. Khalid Omer paid thanks to the district nazim, tehsil and UC nazims, EDOs, government officers, TMOs, district officers, social workers, civil society persons, press people and all others who participated in the workshop. He said the success of this process is due to true involvement by you all at various levels in the district. He hoped that this will continue as ever in the future.

He announced that CIET is going to organize a technical training on social audit which will be in two parts and each part will take four weeks. He said the Lasbela people will be given priority in the selection for training and Jam Kamal Khan will kindly identify those people for training.

Participants of the sectoral working groups and sub-technical committee

A. Sectoral working group – Drinking water and Child health

1. Mr. Imran Aliani, Executive District Officer, PHE Lasbela
2. Dr. Abdul Haleem Baloch, Executive District Officer, Health Lasbela
3. Mr. Amanullah Laasi, Executive District Officer, Community Development Lasbela
4. Dr. Mohammad Hayat, District Coordinator, LHW Programme, Lasbela
5. Dr. Ghulam Hussain, District Livestock Officer, Lasbela
6. Mr. Shaukat Hayat Khan, TMO Dureji, Lasbela
7. Mr. Anwaar Malik, Assistant Executive Officer Planning, Lasbela
8. Mr. Anwer Ali, Social Welfare Officer, Uthal
9. Dr. Anne Cockcroft, Country Programme Manager, CIET in Pakistan
10. Dr. Khalid Omer, National Coordinator, CIET in Pakistan
11. Mr. Noor Mohammad Ansari, Provincial coordinator, CIET in Balochistan
11. Mr. Manzoor Baloch, District Coordinator CIET in Lasbela

B. Sectoral working group – Irrigation and flooding

1. Mr. Imran Aliani, Executive District Officer, PHE Lasbela
2. Mr. Mian Khan, Executive District Officer, Agriculture Department, Lasbela
3. Mr. Sadiq Ali, Executive Engineer Canal Division Hub
4. Mr. Amanullah Laasi, Executive District Officer, Community Development Lasbela
5. Mr. Mohammad Akram, SDO, Irrigation department, Canal division Hub, Lasbela
6. Mr. Ghulam Nabi Baloch Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Uthal, Lasbela
7. Dr. Ghulam Hussain, District Livestock Officer, Lasbela
8. Mr. Shaukat Hayat Khan, TMO Dureji, Lasbela
9. Mr. Anwaar Malik, Assistant Executive Officer Planning, Lasbela
10. Mr. Anwer Ali, Social Welfare Officer, Uthal
11. Dr. Anne Cockcroft, Country Programme Manager, CIET in Pakistan
12. Dr. Khalid Omer, National Coordinator, CIET in Pakistan
13. Mr. Noor Mohammad Ansari, Provincial coordinator, CIET in Balochistan
14. Mr. Manzoor Baloch, District Coordinator CIET in Lasbela

C. Members of the sub-technical group for evidence based planning process

1. Mr. Imran Aliani, EDO Public Health Engineering
2. Mr. Zahoor ul Hassan, DO Planning & Finanace
3. Mr. Abdul Shakoor Lasi, Tehsil Officer (planning) TMA Hub
4. Anwar ul Haq, Assistant Executive Officer (planning) P&F dept.
5. Dr. Muhammad Hayat, District Coordinator NP FP&PHC
6. Mr. Shaukat Hayat, TMO Dureji
7. Dr. Ghulam Hussain, District Livestock Officer
8. Anwar Ali, Social Welfare Officer Uthal
9. Amanullah Lasi, EDO Community Development
10. Dr. Anne Cockcroft, Country Programme Manager, CIET in Pakistan
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12. Mr. Noor Mohammad Ansari, Provincial coordinator, CIET in Balochistan
13. Mr. Manzoor Baloch, District Coordinator CIET in Lasbela.

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23	Abdul Haq	TO Infrastructure	TMA Uthal	0827-610315	--	--
24	Ms: Malla	Councilor	Tehsil council Uthal	--	--	--
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District Councilors						
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Union councils						
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39	Munir Ahmed	Nazim	UC Lohi	021-6440233	--	--
40	Abdul Rahim	Nazim	UC Kenwari	--	--	--
41	Mohammad Ibrahim	Naib Nazim	UC Uthal	0827-610363	--	--
42	Abdul Razaq	Naib Nazim	UC Wayaro	--	--	--
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44	Kamal Khan	Naib Nazim	UC Sakran	--	--	--
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Annex 2

Meetings of union councils to discuss findings and consider possible actions, December 2004

During the workshopping meetings at district level, the Lasbela district government, under the leadership of the *zila nazim*, noted the importance of taking the findings from the first district social audit down to union council level. This was intended to provide an opportunity for local representatives to have a say in district planning and ensure their involvement in the process of developing specific action recommendations. A team of district government representatives took up this assignment, with CIET providing technical assistance.

In December 2004, the district team organised a series of workshopping meetings involving elected and civil society representatives from all the union councils in several centres in the district. In the meetings, the district team and CIET presented key findings from the social audit and participants from the union councils formed groups to discuss possible actions that the union council could take independently. Based on the deliberations in the district workshops and key areas identified for potential action, the working groups from the union councils focussed on the following sectors:

- Adequacy of drinking water
- Quality of drinking water
- Health and hygiene
- Adequacy of irrigation water.

After a presentation about the key findings from the social audit each group of union council representatives discussed the findings and developed evidence-based action recommendations. A representative from each group presented the action recommendations from that union council in a final plenary session.

The following sections summarise the recommendations from the union council groups in the series of meetings in different locations.

Meeting of union councils held in Hub

A. Improving the amount of drinking water

- Excavate open wells and install hand pumps in communities with ground water
- Construct protected water tanks in communities without ground water
- Councillors should establish door-to-door contact with people within their communities so that their problems may come to light
- Re-activate the Women Action Forum in Hub *tehsil* so that women's problems, including those associated with water, health and hygiene, can be addressed
- Councillors should help their fellow councillors, both men and women, who are socially unaware and uninformed

B. Quality of drinking water

- Repair and maintain the water supply pipelines to make them safe and protected

C. Health and hygiene

- Voluntary and door-to-door health education is needed, especially in rural areas. Union councillors should involve influential people in their areas in this venture. These influential people have access to rural areas and people listen to them. Councillors themselves should also go from door to door within their own communities to give health awareness messages.

- To combat the problems associated with inadequate garbage disposal, union councillors should start a door-to-door scheme and inform people to bring their rubbish to a common place within the community so that it may be set on fire.
- People should be informed about ways and means of cleaning their drinking water. Since fuel is expensive, other ways than boiling (straining etc) must be adopted.
- Launch health education and awareness campaigns to motivate people to use latrines, keep their water container clean and covered and wash their hands before cooking and eating meals. The campaign can be launched effectively by involving lady councillors and lady heath workers. Moreover, health messages can be announced on loud speakers and the *pesh imams* can also highlight the importance of hygiene in their Friday sermons.

D. Adequacy of irrigation water

- The union council can meet the influential people in their area and convince them of the need to generate an equal distribution of water within their communities. This would ensure that everyone gets an equal access to water, so that the water supply is not restricted to an elite few in the area.
- Establish reconciliation councils within communities for the purpose of conflict resolution.
- Awareness campaigns should inform farmers about keeping their land level and building strong embankments to avoid water loss.
- The UC should explore with communities the possibilities of installation of tube-wells and rehabilitation and maintenance of *karezes* through shared efforts.
- Bulldozer hours for levelling of agriculture lands and making good embankments should be effectively utilized on a needs basis in close consultation with farmers and communities.
- The UC can construct small dams for irrigation water and recharging the ground water table.
- The UC can provide farmers with information to help them get agriculture loans.
- Union Councils, in collaboration with the district agriculture department, can launch a campaign to educate farmers on the effective use of water.

What the union councils are already doing on these matters

- In certain areas, where the water supply is not equally channelled within communities, union councillors met the influential people of their area and convinced them of the need for equal distribution of water within their communities. **This worked well** and now all people get an equal access to water in these communities.
- Some union councillors contacted their union *nazim* and asked for a couple of sweepers, who were assigned to collect rubbish from each house and then burn it.
- Some UCs have already established reconciliation councils and they have helped to resolve conflicts of water distribution.

Who should take action and availability of resources

Participants concluded that there is little that can be achieved within their communities without funds and other relevant resources from the tehsil and district governments. But with support and facilitation by the tehsil and district government, they noted that they can facilitate the actions at community level.

Participants noted that almost every union council faces an acute shortage of funds, which restricts the actions they can plan to take. They called for actions to increase funds available to union councils, either by devolving financial resources (especially development funds) or allowing union councils to levy and collect local taxes.

District and *tehsil* governments are the primary source of help for the union councils. NGOs, industrialists or donor agencies might be able to provide union councils with financial assistance. Alternatively, such organizations could execute the action plans in close collaboration with the UCs.

Meeting of union councils held in Winder

A. Improving the amount of drinking water

- Construct small dams within communities.
- Install water pumping machines alongside wells so that water may be pulled from places where the water level has gone down.
- Use diesel engines in areas where there is no electricity for pumping water.
- The union councils must constitute water committees in their communities who will be responsible for looking after the water supply in the area.
- If water tankers are given to the union councils, residents will be able to pay a limited amount of money to get water from outside sources as necessary.

B. Health and Hygiene

- Get the Pesh Imams to spread information about health and hygiene within their communities.
- Union councils must construct community latrines, for men and women separately, in communities where people do not have latrines inside their houses.
- Distribute door-to-door chlorine tablets for cleaning water.

What the union councils are already doing on these matters

- A scheme for supply of water by a tractor and tanker was approved by TMA Hub.
- The union council has constructed 7 community tanks in 7 villages which are within a 2-minute walk from every household.
- 12-15 wells, which are functional and quite close to households, were excavated by union councils in various villages.
- The union council installed eleven hand pumps in different villages.
- Two CCBs have had approved drinking water schemes which will be managed by the community.
- The union council supervised the cleaning and repairing of old wells in the communities.

- The Monbar dam, identified by the union council, was completed by the provincial government. It has the capacity of supplying water to over 15 villages, with a total population of 15,000 people.
- During 2003-4 the union council constructed around 28 latrines and laid a sewerage line in Winder from its funds.
- The union councils arrange community meetings to educate people about health and hygiene.
- Lady councillors and lady health visitors are involved in door to door campaigns.
- The UCs also give health promotion messages in wedding gatherings, hotels and mosques.

Who should take action and availability of resources

The union councils plan to include various water supply schemes in the next ADP. These include the construction of Winder Dam, provision of diesel engines and installation of hand pumps. They have also identified some schemes of sewerage and construction of latrines costing Rs 6 million for the next ADP.

The union councils, and the tehsil, district and provincial governments all need to take action. Other than some nominal funds, participants said there is no money available in the union councils. They need funds from the tehsil and district councils, local MNAs and MPAs and the provincial government. Funds could also come from local industrialists, affluent people, CCBs and NGOs. Community members could also work on projects on a voluntary, self-help basis.

Meeting of union councils held in Uthal

A. Improving the amount of drinking water

- Dig hand pumps in areas where there is underground water.
- Install tube wells at a safe distance from one another so that the underground water level is protected. The UC should manage this.
- Manage water resources through CCBs, who should also be responsible for the maintenance of wells and springs in their communities.
- Dig up springs and channel the water into communities through pipes.
- Build small water tanks in the village
- Install diesel engines next to wells.

B. Health and hygiene

- Ask Pesh Imams, teachers and CCBs to spread relevant information regarding health and hygiene within their communities.
- Give out tablets for cleaning water door-to-door.
- Install water pumps next to wells so that water may be pulled out safely and hygienically.
- Union councils should organize workshops in communities to talk about health and hygiene.
- Display posters about health and hygiene.
- Involve lady health workers and women councillors to spreading information on health and hygiene to women in their communities.
- Launch village campaigns through a loud speaker to educate people about health and hygiene.

What the union councils are already doing on these matters

- Even though funds are limited, the union council has dug wells and drilled bore holes in communities suffering from water scarcity.
- They have constructed six wells and one tank in areas with water shortage.
- The union council has also built water tanks and supplied water from main water supply line to the communities.

Who should take action and availability of resources

In the 2004-5 ADP, the union councils identified three schemes of water supply, six schemes of construction of dams and two of canal desilting. Unfortunately, these schemes were not approved for funding. However the union councils will again propose the same schemes for inclusion in the 2005-6 ADP.

The union councils can construct water tanks if the district PHE department makes water supply schemes functional in the area. Actually, the PHE department initiated three water supply schemes in UC Wayaro (Sukan, Aahora and Wayaro) which are non-operational at the moment. If PHE provides water to them, about a third of the population of the area can get water. The district and provincial governments are also expected to help with these actions.

Participants noted that there are no resources available within the union councils. All the union councils are short of funds and are dependent on the district and provincial governments.

The union council participants suggested that the provincial government should transfer the GST funds directly to union councils. Khushal Pakistan funds could also be utilized for major schemes within the union councils. They also said they needed financial help from tehsil and district councils, local MNAs and MPAs and the provincial government. CCBs and NGOs, donor agencies and affluent people could also assist union councils.

Meeting of union councils held in Bela

A. Improving adequacy of drinking water

The group noted that the residents of Bela do not suffer as much from water shortage as do those of other *tehsils.* The quality of water is also not a matter of concern at the moment. However, in areas where there is a shortage of water, the following actions were suggested:

- In hilly areas, where there is only one source of surface water for the community, the union council can dig a bore hole so that an alternate water source is developed.
- In areas where there is underground water, union councils can dig tube wells and install hand pumps.
- UCs can build small community dams so that residents have access to water all year round.
- Wind mills can help bring water to the surface.

B. Health and Hygiene

- Dig bores holes beside wells so that people can get safe water to drink.
- Mohalla level councillors should start a door-to-door campaign to advise people on health and hygiene.

- Teachers should advise children on health and hygiene.
- Local NGOs should train women councillors on health and hygiene so that they can spread awareness among the women in their communities.
- Lady health workers should help to generate awareness on health and hygiene.
- Pesh Imams should talk about hygiene in their sermons during the Friday prayers.
- The UCs should construct toilets in schools, near bus stops and near public waiting places.

What the union councils are already doing on these matters

- In areas experiencing water shortage, the union council has installed hand pumps and dug bore holes.
- Councillors have launched campaigns to educate people on health and hygiene.
- The union councils identified the need for two wind mills and these were provided by the provincial government. One of them has been installed while work on the other is in progress.

Who should take action and availability of resources

The union councils have identified a number of water supply schemes. Unfortunately, they were not approved in the current ADP. The union councils intend to recommend these schemes again in the next ADP.

The union councils can execute small schemes themselves. However, the district and provincial governments should implement larger water supply schemes. In areas where underground water is very deep, the district needs to help dig tube wells. Union councils are short of funds and have tro rely on district and provincial governments.

Participants said the district government should pass funds to the union councils to implement schemes such as those proposed. Otherwise, they need financial assistance from tehsil and district councils, local MNAs and MPAs and the provincial government. They might also approach NGOs, donor agencies and local affluent people for help.

Annex 3

Main social audit indicators, by *tehsil*

Indicator	Bela	Uthal	Hub	Dureji	Lasbela district	
					Weighted value	95% confidence interval
Household characteristics						
Mean household size	8 (1115)	8 (713)	8 (1436)	6 (334)	8	7.2-7.9
Households with a male head	97 (1115)	99 (713)	96 (1436)	96 (334)	97	96.3-98.0
Household head with any education	29 (1111)	24 (712)	25 (1428)	13 (334)	24	19.0-29.3
Houses with katcha roof	86 (1115)	86 (709)	57 (1434)	95 (333)	75	65.5-84.4
Houses with more than 4 people per room	60 (1105)	63 (707)	49 (1423)	48 (334)	55	51.4-58.3
Main breadwinner unemployed or unskilled work	72 (1106)	75 (708)	79 (1427)	80 (333)	77	72.0-81.5
“Vulnerable” households	81 (1097)	83 (698)	69 (1415)	89 (332)	77	71.5-82.9
“Very vulnerable” households	40 (1097)	46 (698)	24 (1415)	35 (332)	34	29.3-38.4
Male household respondent	42 (1115)	44 (713)	34 (1435)	44 (334)	39	36.9-41.8
Households with enough food in the last week	76 (1110)	77 (712)	64 (1428)	60 (334)	69	62.1-76.7
Opinion and availability of services						
Electricity supply						
% satisfied	50 (1114)	29 (712)	23 (1 432)	0 (334)	27	17.2-37.2
% not satisfied	18 (1114)	16 (712)	16 (1432)	0(334)	14	7.7-20.9
% no service	33 (1114)	56 (712)	62 (1432)	100 (334)	58	43.2-73.6
Telephone						
% satisfied	3 (1115)	3 (713)	4 (1429)	0 (333)	3	0.3-5.7
% not satisfied	3 (1115)	2 (713)	2 (1429)	0 (333)	2	0.2-3.7
% no service	94 (1115)	95 (713)	93 (1429)	100 (333)	95	90.7-98.9
Water supply						
% satisfied	17(1114)	18 (712)	6 (1425)	6 (334)	11	6.1-15.8
% not satisfied	9 (1114)	24 (712)	39 (1425)	8 (334)	25	16.6-32.9
% no service	74 (1114)	59 (712)	56 (1425)	86 (334)	64	53.7-74.6
Sewage service						
% satisfied	3 (1115)	5 (710)	6 (1430)	0 (333)	4	0.0-8.3
% not satisfied	7 (1115)	16 (710)	8 (1430)	0 (333)	9	2.4-14.9
% no service	90 (1115)	79 (710)	87 (1430)	100 (333)	87	77.6-96.4
Garbage service						
% satisfied	3 (1115)	2 (711)	1 (1426)	0 (333)	1	0.1-2.2
% not satisfied	12 (1115)	23 (711)	6 (1426)	0 (333)	11	2.6-19.5
% no service	85 (1115)	75 (711)	93 (1426)	100 (333)	88	78.6-96.7
Roads						
% satisfied	32 (1115)	25 (711)	36 (1426)	0 (334)	28	19.2-37.2

Indicator	Bela	Uthal	Hub	Dureji	Lasbela district	
					Weighted value	95% confidence interval
% not satisfied	52 (1115)	51 (711)	55 (1426)	49 (334)	53	43.5-61.8
% no service	15 (1115)	24 (711)	9 (1426)	52 (334)	19	11.4-26.5
Government health service						
% satisfied	30 (1103)	19 (712)	11(1431)	11 (334)	17	10.4-22.9
% not satisfied	57 (1103)	40 (712)	34 (1431)	16 (334)	38	29.4-46.4
% no service	14 (1103)	42 (712)	56 (1431)	73 (334)	45	34.2-56.3
Government education service						
% satisfied	73 (1112)	54 (711)	53 (1429)	9 (334)	53	43.5-61.5
% not satisfied	24 (1112)	23 (711)	32 (1429)	38 (334)	28	22.1-34.7
% no service	2 (1112)	24 (711)	15 (1429)	53 (334)	19	11.1-26.8
Live stock service						
% satisfied	22 (1108)	16 (702)	1 (1413)	0 (332)	9	3.4-15.0
% not sat4isfied	42 (1108)	32 (702)	2 (1413)	1 (332)	18	10.3-25.5
% no service	36 (1108)	53 (702)	97 (1413)	99 (332)	73	62.3-83.3
Public transport						
% satisfied	39 (1112)	31 (711)	38 (1426)	0 (334)	32	23.0-41.0
% not satisfied	49 (1112)	47 (711)	51 (1426)	28 (334)	46	37.5-55.4
% no service	13 (1112)	22 (711)	11 (1426)	72 (334)	21	13.9-28.9
Local Government						
Households reporting contact with a UC member						
Male household respondent	23 (467)	24 (306)	22 (486)	20 (147)	22	19.0-25.9
Female household respondent	14 (638)	14 (402)	8 (924)	3 (187)	11	7.6-12.4
Time since last contact with a UC member						
Within last week	5 (105)	7 (83)	23 (90)	31 (16)	13	8.6-18.2
More than a week but within last month	11 (105)	13 (83)	30 (90)	31 (16)	19	12.0-26.2
More than a month but within last three months	57 (105)	47 (83)	30 (90)	31 (16)	43	36.7-49.2
More than three months but within last six months	25 (105)	24 (83)	10 (90)	6 (16)	19	10.3-26.7
More than six months but within last year	3 (105)	8 (83)	6 (90)	0 (16)	5	1.0-10.0
Main reason for UC contact (multiple response)						
To report flood losses	45 (188)	31 (123)	19 (176)	31 (35)	32 (168)	
To claim compensation for flood losses	37 (188)	32 (123)	4 (176)	11 (35)	23 (120)	
To report water problems	1 (188)	7 (123)	21 (176)	14 (35)	10 (52)	
To report a personal problem	1 (188)	6 (123)	9 (176)	11 (35)	6 (29)	
To seek financial support	2 (188)	6 (123)	8 (176)	9 (35)	5 (28)	
To report an electricity problem	1 (188)	7 (123)	7 (176)	9 (35)	5 (24)	
To report a job problem	2 (188)	2 (123)	10 (176)	6 (35)	5 (24)	
To report a community problem	0 (188)	1 (123)	9 (176)	14 (35)	4 (21)	
Households satisfied with the contact with UC member						
Male respondents	47 (106)	40 (72)	42 (109)	70 (30)	46	38.9-53.3
Female respondents	33 (88)	37 (51)	46 (67)	60 (5)	40	30.4-49.2

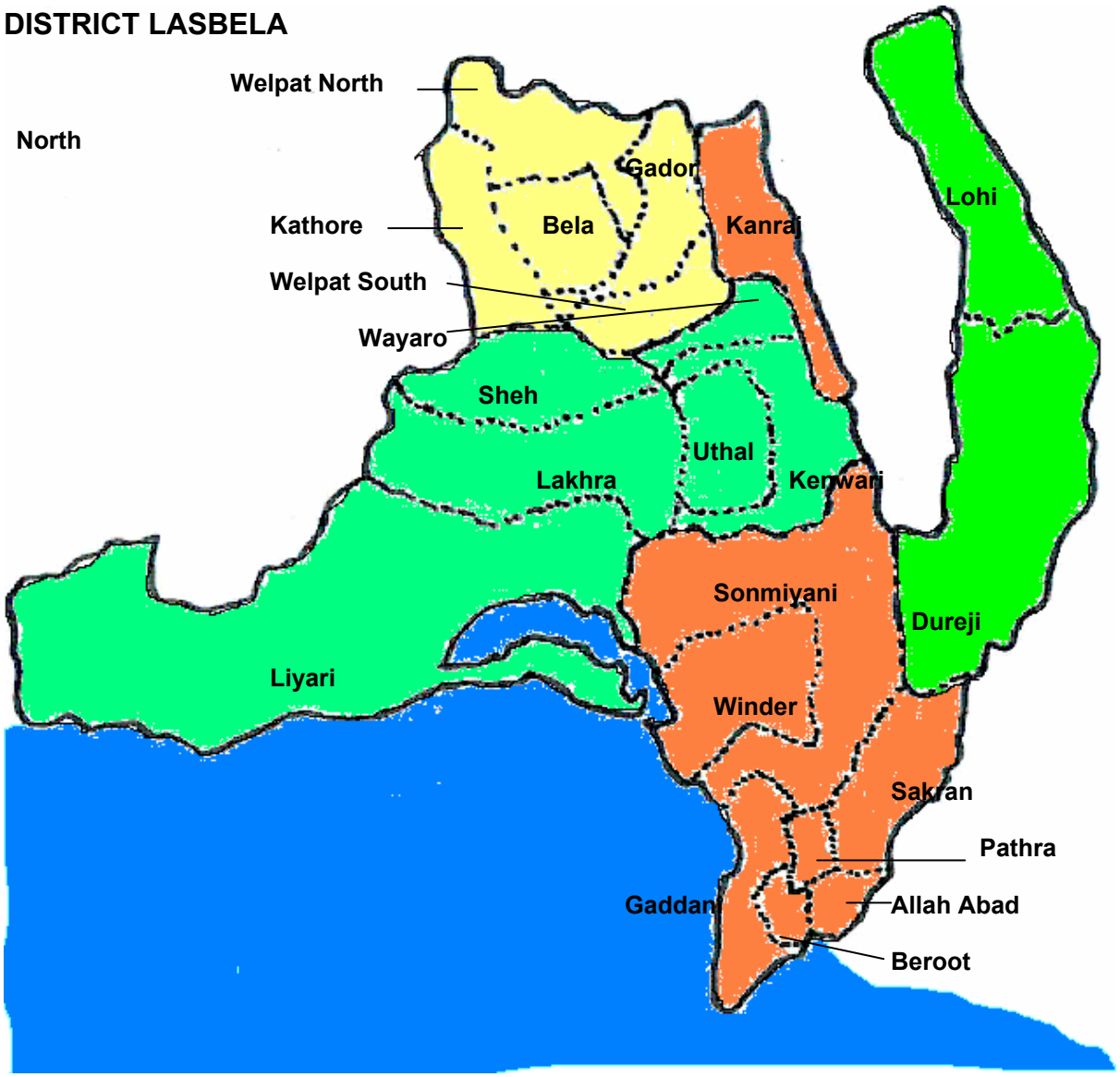
Indicator	Bela	Uthal	Hub	Dureji	Lasbela district	
					Weighted value	95% confidence interval
Citizen Community Boards						
Male respondents who have heard of CCBs	2 (468)	3 (307)	4 (482)	3 (145)	3	2.2-4.6
Female respondents who have heard of CCBs	1 (641)	1 (402)	2 (935)	1 (186)	1	0.6-1.9
Male respondents willing to join a CCB	60 (465)	51 (305)	62 (479)	60 (146)	58	54.0-62.3
Female respondents willing to join a CCB	31 (640)	27 (403)	34 (922)	36 (186)	32	28.4-35.1
Drinking Water Supply						
Usual source of drinking water						
Piped water	18 (1114)	38 (713)	9 (1432)	11 (334)	19	9.9-27.2
Ground water	78 (1114)	35 (713)	41 (1432)	30 (334)	46	34.7-57.7
Surface Water	4 (1114)	27 (713)	22 (1432)	59 (334)	23	13.5-33.7
Tanker, vendor, or bottled	0 (1114)	0 (712)	27 (1432)	0 (334)	11	2.0-20.9
Protection of drinking water source						
Households with protected water source	75 (1111)	58 (701)	23 (1429)	33 (329)	44	35.3-52.8
Distance of drinking water source						
Households with water supply within homestead	35 (1114)	30 (713)	4 (1432)	9 (334)	18	9.9-25.6
Households with water source more than 500m away	6 (1058)	30 (694)	53 (995)	32 (334)	32	26.2-38.6
Person who fetches drinking water (from outside)						
Households where female usually fetches water	92 (709)	85 (490)	92 (971)	94 (304)	91	88.0-93.1
Children (<13 years) usually fetch drinking water	85 (1115)	84 (713)	83 (1436)	76 (334)	83	79.2-86.5
Perceived adequacy of water amount						
Households with enough water for drinking	91(1106)	72 (712)	68 (1428)	76 (332)	75	69.3-79.7
Households with enough water for other purposes	81 (1100)	59 (710)	55 (1420)	69 (328)	63	57.3-69.2
Seasonal inadequacy of water						
Households with inadequacy in summer	79 (1104)	77 (699)	65 (1407)	75 (333)	72	66.5-78.1
Households with inadequacy in winter	0 (1104)	0 (699)	1 (1407)	3 (333)	1	0.3-1.4
Households with inadequacy throughout the year	9 (1104)	16 (698)	27 (1407)	17 (333)	19	13.9-24.4
Households with adequate supply the whole year	8 (1104)	2 (698)	3 (1407)	0 (333)	3	1.8-5.1
Satisfaction with quality of drinking water						
Households satisfied with quality of drinking water	83 (1117)	69 (708)	47 (1421)	66 (330)	63	56.5-68.8
Methods used to purify drinking water						
Households doing nothing	94 (1112)	87 (710)	79 (1404)	93 (332)	86	81.7-89.7
Households filtering water	5 (1112)	11 (710)	16 (1404)	7 (332)	11	8.1-14.1
Households boiling water	1 (1112)	2 (710)	3 (1404)	1 (332)	2	0.7-3.5
Households using potash alum (Phitkri)	0 (1112)	0 (710)	1 (1404)	0 (332)	1	0.2-1.0
Alternative sources of drinking water						
Households ever using an alternative source	31 (1090)	33 (707)	30 (1368)	54 (318)	33	27.2-39.6
Households using alternative source within last 6 m	21 (1079)	26 (690)	20 (1373)	47 (329)	25	20.0-30.2
Mean time since last used alternative source (m)	53 (1115)	51 (713)	54 (1436)	38 (334)	51	47.2-55.0

Indicator	Bela	Uthal	Hub	Dureji	Lasbela district	
					Weighted value	95% confidence interval
Cost of drinking water						
Households paying anything for drinking water supply	8 (1110)	9 (705)	38 (1422)	2 (328)	20	10.8-29.1
Mean total cost paid for water (Rs) (if paid anything)	1822 (85)	5737 (59)	936 (523)	1900 (6)	1551	411.7-2690.8
Households paying directly for water	2 (1110)	4 (712)	31 (1427)	0 (328)	14	5.7-22.9
Mean direct cost of water (Rs) (if paid anything)	129 (23)	162 (28)	505 (441)	-	472	372.0-571.4
Households paying for transport of water	0 (1110)	1 (710)	3 (1419)	0 (328)	2	0.3-2.8
Mean transport cost (Rs)	-	231 (2)	570 (46)	-	68	386.3-653.9
Households paying for treatment of water	0 (1110)	1 (710)	3 (1422)	0 (328)	1	0.09-2.5
Mean cost of treatment (Rs) (if paid anything)	-	570 (4)	174 (38)	-	213	113.1-313.1
Households paying for maintenance of water source	5 (1110)	4 (707)	3 (1425)	0 (328)	4	1.6-5.3
Mean cost of maintenance of water source (Rs)	2061 (52)	3817 (31)	4483 (47)	-	3536	56.8-7014.3
Households paying energy charges for water	2 (1106)	3 (708)	4 (1420)	1 (328)	3	1.2-4.9
Mean energy charges (Rs) (if paid anything)	2693 (23)	10624 (21)	855 (60)	2425 (4)	3574	-759.9-7907.2
Household hygiene						
Condition of the container for drinking water						
Households with covered container	90 (1012)	89 (637)	88 (1282)	76 (319)	87	84.5-89.4
Households with clean container	56 (1013)	65 (640)	64 (1286)	47 (321)	60	55.9-64.9
Households with raised container	48 (1013)	58 (639)	43 (1267)	35 (321)	47	41.7-51.7
Hand washing						
Mean number of times/day people wash hands	6.0(1105)	6.4(708)	5.3(1396)	4.4(327)	5.6	5.3-6.0
Households where people wash hands (multiple response)					N=3306	
Before meals	77 (1048)	77 (651)	77 (1336)	80 (271)	77 (2253)	
After meals	54 (1048)	49 (651)	25 (1336)	28 (271)	39 (1288)	
After using the toilet	14 (1048)	15 (651)	11 (1336)	6 (271)	12 (406)	
Before cooking	2 (1048)	2 (651)	5 (1336)	2 (271)	3 (99)	
After household chores/ sweeping/cleaning/as needed	19 (1048)	29 (651)	27 (1336)	11 (271)	24 (777)	
For prayers or ablution	48 (1048)	36 (651)	49 (1336)	54 (271)	47 (1538)	
Household expenditure on soap during last month						
Prop. of HH spending more than Rs. 10/person	39 (1176)	46 (692)	34 (1407)	49(328)	40	36.0-43.8
Mean cost/person on soap during last month	17 (1076)	16 (692)	24 (1407)	18 (328)	20	18.1-21.4
Latrines						
Where household members go for defaecation						
Latrine within the household	67 (1111)	63 (711)	38 (1429)	2 (333)	47	34.5-58.8
Communal latrine	1 (1111)	1 (711)	0 (1429)	0 (333)	0	0.08-0.8
Open field/jungle	32 (1111)	36 (711)	62 (1429)	98 (333)	53	40.6-65.1
Type of latrine (in households with a latrine)						
Single pit	59 (746)	44 (444)	41 (548)	13 (8)	47	35.2-59.4
Double pit	6 (746)	8 (444)	11 (548)	13 (8)	9	4.2-13.1
Flush	8 (746)	17 (444)	40 (548)	0 (8)	22	5.8-38.2
Desi	27 (746)	31 (444)	7 (548)	75 (8)	22	13.5-30.1

Indicator	Bela	Uthal	Hub	Dureji	Lasbela district	
					Weighted value	95% confidence interval
Rreason for not having latrine (households without one)						
No money/latrine not provided	76 (358)	83 (254)	88 (863)	83 (320)	84	79.8-88.4
No need/no tradition/no awareness	4 (358)	9 (254)	11 (863)	15 (320)	10	6.5-13.9
No space/damaged by rain	20 (358)	8 (254)	2 (863)	2 (320)	5	3.0-7.3
No water/no sewerage/bad smell	0 (358)	0 (254)	1 (863)	1 (320)	0	0.09-0.6
Disposal of garbage						
How households dispose of garbage						
Throw it on the street	63 (1097)	65 (708)	56 (1417)	72 (332)	62	56.0-67.1
Throw it out in the field or jungle	24 (1097)	26 (708)	32 (1417)	23 (332)	28	22.1-33.3
Burn it	9 (1097)	8 (708)	10 (1417)	4 (332)	9	5.8-11.7
Dump it in ditches	4 (1097)	1 (708)	0 (1417)	0 (332)	1	0.5-1.5
Put in the communal bin	0 (1097)	0 (708)	1 (1417)	0 (332)	0	-0.1-0.6
The sweeper takes it away	1 (1097)	0 (708)	0 (1417)	0 (332)	0	-0.1-0.3
Disposal of sewage						
How households dispose of sewage						
Allow it to be absorbed in the courtyard	83 (1099)	77 (700)	75 (1407)	95 (329)	80	69.6-89.4
Through a sewerage line/gutter/septic tank	4 (1099)	5 (700)	15 (1407)	0 (329)	8	0.6-16.2
Through an open drain (katcha or pucca)	9 (1099)	14 (700)	1 (1407)	0 (329)	6	2.4-9.4
Sweep or throw it outside	4 (1099)	5 (700)	8 (1407)	5 (329)	6	3.3-8.7
Observed conditions around the doorstep						
Households with garbage at their doorstep	63.2(1088)	59.3(698)	62.8(1394)	72.9(329)	63	58.8-67.6
Households with sewage at their doorstep	19.8(1088)	19.5(696)	17.9(1399)	12.1(330)	18	13.4-22.5
Households with excreta at their doorstep	48.2(1088)	40.3(697)	50.2(1395)	67.1(328)	49	44.3-54.0
Child health						
Mothers of children under 5 yr with some formal education	4 (1356)	7 (916)	6 (1624)	4 (341)	6	3.4-7.7
Children with diarrhoea during the last two weeks	22 (1353)	26 (912)	44 (1622)	48 (341)	34	31.5-37.1
Duration of last episode of diarrhea more than three days	56 (282)	54 (226)	63 (640)	55 (160)	41	37.9-44.7
Mean duration of last episode of diarrhoea (days)	6 (282)	6 (226)	7 (640)	6 (160)	6	5.3-6.8
Blood in the stool during last episode of diarrhoea	12 (294)	15 (229)	23 (701)	23 (162)	20	16.1-23.7
Children having worms in their stools (ever)	9 (1355)	8 (914)	19 (1614)	19 (336)	14	11.7-15.9
Agriculture practices						
Owning and cultivating land						
Households who own/lease agri/farm land in Lasbela	35 (1114)	37 (712)	21 (1418)	38 (333)	30	24.4-35.9
Households who cultivate land in Lasbela	34 (1114)	37 (712)	23 (1415)	40 (334)	31	24.7-36.9
Households wanting to cultivate more land if made possible	66 (424)	78 (291)	73 (372)	84 (143)	74	70.6-78.2

Indicator	Bela	Uthal	Hub	Dureji	Lasbela district	
					Weighted value	95% confidence interval
Households would cultivate more land if (multiple response):					N=875	
More water/better water source	73 (274)	75 (220)	61(263)	68 (118)	69 (605)	
Machinery/ Equipment/energy	38 (274)	39 (220)	24 (263)	53 (118)	36 (315)	
Money	19 (274)	18 (220)	38 (263)	29 (118)	26 (225)	
Seed/Fertilizer/ Pesticides	16 (274)	23 (220)	8 (263)	12 (118)	15 (128)	
Fuel/electricity	9 (274)	8 (220)	8 (263)	6 (118)	8 (69)	
More land/land ownership/better land management	4 (274)	6 (220)	8 (263)	3 (118)	6 (48)	
Skilled worker/ hard work	0 (274)	0 (220)	1 (263)	0 (118)	1 (4)	
Better access to markets(roads/ bridges)	1 (274)	1 (220)	2 (263)	2 (118)	1 (9)	
Crops						
Major crops usually grown (multiple response)					N=1219	
Cash crops	99 (418)	89 (286)	83 (371)	96 (144)	91 (1113)	
Vegetables/pulses	15 (418)	21 (286)	50 (371)	88 (144)	35 (432)	
Fruits/dry fruits	1 (418)	16 (286)	14 (371)	0 (144)	9 (104)	
Fodder	1 (418)	1 (286)	3 (371)	1 (144)	2 (24)	
Time since last cultivation						
One year or less	53 (411)	29 (277)	61 (345)	44 (144)	47	38.3-55.0
More than a year but within last five years	25 (411)	36 (277)	21 (345)	17 (144)	26	20.7-31.2
More than five years	22 (411)	35 (277)	18 (345)	40 (144)	27	21.6-32.9
Expectations about harvest in coming production season						
Good	48 (419)	51 (289)	46 (349)	53 (144)	49	43.6-54.6
Average	26 (419)	23 (289)	22 (349)	17 (144)	23	19.1-26.2
Poor	22 (419)	23 (289)	28 (349)	28 (144)	25	20.6-29.3
No harvest	3 (419)	4 (289)	3 (349)	2 (144)	3	1.6-4.6
Why expect good harvest (multiple response)					N=565	
More/better water supply	65 (195)	69 (142)	74 (156)	82 (72)	71 (399)	
Good fertile land	22 (195)	25 (142)	21 (156)	11 (72)	21 (117)	
Worked hard	17 (195)	3 (142)	18 (156)	3 (72)	12 (67)	
Use of fertilizer/ pesticide	6 (195)	1 (142)	2 (156)	-	3 (17)	
Good seed	2 (195)	4 (142)	2 (156)	3 (72)	2 (13)	
God's will	1 (195)	3 (142)	3 (156)	4 72)	2 (13)	
Why expect average/poor/no harvest (multiple response)					N=260	
Water problem/inadequate/not good/floods	68 (108)	79 (61)	87 (69)	100 (22)	78 (203)	
Short/bad/infected seed	25 (108)	15 (61)	7 (69)	5 (22)	16 (42)	
Financial problems	5 (108)	3 (61)	10 (69)	-	5 (14)	
Poor land/not fertile	3 (108)	3 (61)	3 (69)	18 (22)	4 (11)	
Fertilizer/ pesticides not available/not good	2 (108)	5 (61)	1 (69)	9 (22)	3 (8)	
No equipment /electricity	2 (108)	-	1 (69)	-	1 (3)	
God's will	1 (108)	3 (61)	1 (69)	-	2 (4)	

Indicator	Bela	Uthal	Hub	Dureji	Lasbela district	
					Weighted value	95% confidence interval
Irrigation water						
Source of irrigation water						
Rain/flood channel	62 (422)	75 (290)	51 (370)	71 (144)	64	51.0-75.9
Ground water/tubewell/ well/ boring	38 (422)	21 (290)	20 (370)	19 (144)	24	14.6-34.0
Cannal/karez/ spring	0 (422)	5 (290)	29 (370)	10 (144)	12	4.8-19.3
Ownership of the irrigation source						
Household sole owner	25 (383)	17 (264)	23 (291)	35 (141)	24	17.6-29.5
Shared ownership	33 (383)	34 (264)	14 (291)	7 (141)	24	19.7-27.6
No household ownership	42 (383)	49 (264)	63 (291)	58 (141)	53	47.5-57.8
Distance of irrigation source						
Households with irrigation source within 1km of their land	66 (256)	60 (192)	48 (221)	53 (83)	57	50.0-64.2
Mean distance of irrigation source from the land (m)	2923(256)	3441 (192)	4212 (221)	2468 (83)	3419	1994.5-4843.4
How water reaches the land from the source						
Katcha channel	99 (315)	97(233)	95 (296)	100 (125)	97	95.5-99.0
Pucca channel	1 (315)	3 (233)	3 (296)	0 (125)	2	0.7-3.6
Pipe	0.0(315)	0 (233)	1 (296)	0 (125)	1	0.03-1.0
Cost of Irrigation (last cultivation)						
Households paying something for irrigation	31 (393)	21 (257)	25 (292)	21 (142)	25	17.9-31.8
Mean total cost of irrigation (Rs, among those who paid)	13206 (112)	25702 (48)	19125 (59)	23326 (27)	4359	2161.2-6556.9
Households paying directly for irrigation water	11 (399)	10 (263)	7 (305)	4 (140)	9	3.2-13.7
Mean direct cost of Irrigation water (Rs, in those who paid)	9381 (43)	16076 (25)	15066 (22)	24400 (5)	14205	9586.2-1882.9
Households paying for maintenance of irrigation source	19 (393)	16 (259)	16 (290)	12 (141)	16	11.8-20.1
Mean cost for maintenance of Irrigation source (Rs)	5940 (72)	12600 (39)	11969 (45)	21312 (17)	11557	7040.3-16072.7
Households paying energy charges for irrigation	19 (389)	12 (258)	11 (288)	16 (142)	14	7.8-20.4
Mean energy charges (Rs, in those who paid)	10179 (72)	14200 (32)	17516 (32)	13695 (22)	13512	10986.0-16.38.5
Opinion about irrigation water						
Households rating source of irrigation water as adequate	51 (405)	50 (277)	47 (326)	55 (139)	50	44.3-55.7
Households rating levelling/ embankments as good	30 (414)	36 (287)	30 (349)	39 (140)	33	28.7-37.3
Source of guidance and advice about irrigation						
No one	73 (409)	76 (282)	68 (314)	57 (141)	70	63.9-75.6
From community members	24 (409)	17 (282)	27 (314)	36 (141)	25	19.1-29.9
From community leaders	2 (409)	5 (282)	5 (314)	7 (141)	4	2.1-6.4
From agriculture department	2 (409)	3 (282)	0 (314)	0 (141)	1	0.2-2.4
Flood damage (2003 floods)						
Households suffering any flood damage	83 (1111)	70 (709)	44 (1423)	81 (334)	63	56.3-70.4
Households suffering damage to property	80 (1110)	66 (709)	36 (1424)	74 (334)	58	51.2-64.0
Households suffering loss of crops/farm products	23 (1107)	19 (711)	16 (1425)	24 (333)	19	14.7-23.2
Households suffering loss of livestock	14 (1109)	22 (709)	15 (1423)	46 (334)	20	15.5-24.6

Annex 4

DISTRICT LASBELA