

PROJECT REPORT FORMAT

1. GENERAL INFORMATION	
Name of Organisation:	PREPARED (Pakistan Rural Initiatives for Emergency Preparedness, Response and Development)
Name of Focal Points	
a) Programme Director	GUL WALI KHAN
b) Programme Manager	Waseem Khan
Address:	Main Haibat road Eidgah Mohallah Kandhkot District Kashmore
Telephone:	
a) Programme Director	0301 560 246 9
b) Programme Manager	0345 962 727 8
Fax:	
Email:	
a) Programme Director	gkhan@prepared.com.pk
b) Programme Manager	wkhan@prepared.com.pk
2. PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Title:	WASH assistance to 2,400 flood affected families in district Kashmore, Sindh
Project Location:	Sindh Province, District Kashmore, Taluka Kashmore and Union Council Rasool Bux Chachar.
Gender Marker:	2a
Duration:	6 Months
Start Date:	November 18, 2013
End Date (incl project extension):	May 25, 2014
Sector of Intervention:	<i>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</i>
Actual Beneficiary:	<i>Total families or people 16,624: 4,494 men and 4,999 women (<18 years old) 3,360 boys and 3,771 girls</i>
Total Project Size:	<i>PKR : 24,183,719</i>
Total Funds Requested to ERF:	<i>PKR : 24,183,719</i>
Total Actual Expenditure:	<i>PKR : 24,471,372</i>
Other Funding Sources:	
3. PROJECT OVERVIEW	

A. Please briefly restate and explain if there are any changes from the original proposal:

- **The humanitarian situation in the targeted area and prioritised humanitarian needs.**

For three consecutive years Pakistan has seen the worst floods; devastating the already poor populous of that area and every year it brings a different devastation. The worst-affected districts include Dera Ghazi (DG) Khan and Rajanpur in Punjab; Jacobabad, Kashmore, Qambar Shahdadkot, Ghotki and Dadu in Sindh; and Jaffarabad, Naseerabad and Jhal Magsi in Balochistan. In September 2012, the heavy rains caused breaches in the water channels which then flooded the areas of different districts in northern Sindh and paralyzed both the economic and social activities. From September 7-10, 2012 heavy rain i.e 400mm, inundated communities in Northern Sindh, North Eastern Balochistan and Southern Punjab Provinces of Pakistan. Rains were heavier than normally experienced during the monsoon season, and communities received no advance warning. A number of canal breaches further exacerbated the situation and submerged many villages. It is estimated that the floods have affected between 2.8 and 5 million people across Pakistan.

Standing water caused wide spread damage to the mud houses, livestock and crops. People had fled to higher places and adjoining districts often not near their original communities. Approximately 60% of the affected population was located in Sindh Province and the most affected districts of Sindh account for 90% of the total of between 235,000 and 465,000 homes partially or totally destroyed by the flood. This left many families with no choice but to leave their communities and seek refuge on roadsides, in neighbouring villages or in spontaneous settlements.

The affected areas in Kashmore were traditionally irrigated areas where the sources of water are surface and ground water. Beside other damages to the lives and livestock of the people in the affected area, the floods badly affected the available infrastructure. Water sources in Kashmore have been contaminated. Damage to existing sanitation facilities also resulted in problems like increased open defecation, lack of privacy and security for women and increased level of water born diseases.

Water quality in the area was poor even before the floods and has gone worse by the floods while the concept of water treatment is rare. In these irrigated areas, water is exposed to atmospheric contamination, agricultural run-off containing fertilizers and pesticides. The water taste has been changed due to stagnant water around the water sources and become brackish though it was sweet pre-flood condition.

According to Multi-cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA), overall in the five districts^[1]; more than 80% of the surveyed communities depend on hand pumps that are contaminated by the flood waters (here a random water quality test has not been conducted nevertheless experience and quality of protection suggest hand pumps are extremely vulnerable to a high level contamination). Access to sanitation has been the most problematic, over 57% of people are practicing open defecation. The pre-existing sanitation condition and coverage was poor prior to the floods, and either open defecation or use of shallow pits has been the dominant practices among these communities. The figures and the data shows that most of the affected community there are not enough latrines,

sanitation options nor any exclusively for women and girls.

The rains and flooding had also inundated rice fields and caused widespread destruction of the Kharif season paddy crop (2012), which was nearly ready for harvest. This has further contributed in exacerbating the operating environment and situation for these poor and marginalized communities of targeted Union Councils. The 2013 severe rain had also badly impacted the rice crops and large area of district Jacobabad and Kandkot/Kashmore. This whole situation has further exacerbated their vulnerability. The vulnerability and situation did not significantly changed at the time of implementation of this project as compared to the inception of the project.

b. The actual project location and target beneficiaries (sex and age-disegregated), including selection criteria and methodology.

PREPARED targeted one Union Council (Rasool Bux Chachar) of Taluka Kashmore, District Kashmore for WASH assistance to 2,400 flood affected people. PREPARED selected this union council with consultation of WASH cluster as it was categorized as medium ranking (2012 flood) and there was no intervention done by any organization in context of WASH.

Selection Criteria/Eligibility for WASH assistance :

People and families who were selected on the following criteria.

General Beneficiary Selection Criteria

- Flood affected families in the target Union Council
- Priority given to poor families (household experiencing economic hardship) who were not received WASH assistance from any other source
- Households with dependent members/non-earning family members, especially the elderly and persons with disabilities.
- Most vulnerable groups with special attention given to destitute and female headed households, orphans and elderly people.

Criteria for Water supply

- New hand pump will be installed on communal places
- Who have no water facility or having insufficient water,
- Rehabilitation of hand pumps is done on communal basis and hand pumps were selected having most worst condition and more need
- Bio Sand filters are given to those beneficiaries where the existing hand pumps are bacteriologically contaminated.

Criteria for Improved sanitation

- Pour flush latrine are constructed for 05 households (in average) having no existing improved sanitation facility
- Those families willing to contribute and use of latrine.

Families registration was done house to house to ensure gender aspect and accountability. Following families were assisted for WASH assistance in different activities:

Table 1. Sectorwise beneficiaries

Activities	Beneficiaries				
	Families	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
Installation of New hand pumps	115	251	259	186	185
Installation of New hand pumps with lead line	442	907	946	668	678
Rehabilitation of hand pumps	1499	2976	3101	2143	2222
Installation of Bio Sand filters	1428	2624	2901	1838	1978
Construction of Pour Flush Latrines	2404	4493	4999	3362	3768

c. The implementation of gender strategy and inclusion of vulnerable groups (i.e. the elderly and people with disabilities).

In union council Rasool Bux Chachar, all the groups were equally affected, however, due to limited resources, PREPARED ensured the targetting of most vulnerable men, women and children among the affected population. While registration process, it was made clear to all stakeholders the importance and compliance of village selection and beneficiaries selection criteria. PREPARED's strategy of inclusion of females in village committee and household registration process worked very well which not only ensured the transparency and accountability but also ensured the gender equity and equality. PREPARED ensured that women play their role in the project.

Site identification and registration which was a participatory method as staff and committee members did this together had a great impact on the project and also in the area. Due to this process, the most vulnerable households were selected for the project interventions.

Ensuring the involvement of all the vulnerable groups following steps were taken during the design and implementation stage of the project:

The gender strategy in the project:

- Gender analysis was carried out at the start of the project to observe the context of the area in order to understand the roles and how the project can contribute equally towards men and women effectively;
- In the project interventions based on the gender analysis gender roles and improved environment for men and women (awareness of the communities, involvement and ownership by the communities etc) were ensured;
- The project provided equal access to WASH assistance for men and women as beneficiaries;

- Complaint response mechanism (CRM) was designed to address issues of women who could not participate directly in sending their complaints to the office or to the male staff. Female staff oriented women for any raising their complaints or suggestions.
- d. The coordination with cluster/sectoral working group, other organizations operating in the targeted areas, local authorities and targeted beneficiaries (i.e. complaint mechanism, information distribution etc.).**

PREPARED team had a strong coordination with all stakeholders and beneficiaries. Keeping in view the sustainability and long term achievement of the projects, PREPARED team maintained close coordination with all relevant line departments and other sister organizations working in the area to avoid overlapping and share good practices and lesson learned. PREPARED was regularly attending the bi-weekly WASH cluster meetings at district level. PREPARED remained responsive in submitting the weekly 4 Ws matrix to WASH cluster. Active participation in District and Provincial level coordination forums improved our quality of work and ensured our visibility in Humanitarian Community.

Complaint/feedback Response Mechanism (CRM): PREPARED has a strong CRM established for the project. Complaint Handling Mechanism due to which community complaints and suggestions are inducted in the project. Leaflets on which different means for suggestions and complaints/feedback were written distributed among the communities, flip chart written in local languages regarding feedback mechanism were also pasted in common places in communities.

Various means of complaint/feedback were used. Often time field staff facilitated the complaint or feedback directly received during visiting the villages

During the broad base meetings with the communities, they were explained about the complaint mechanism and it was also made sure that the written suggestions/complaints should not be open by the field staff as there potentially be complaints about any of the staff behavior or attitude etc. A dedicated telephone number of PREPARED written on the leaflet for beneficiaries' PREPARED senior management also conducted field visits to ensure community involvement and feedback in the project. A proper register was maintained to register the type of complaints, date and time of complaints, action flow on the feedback up to the logical conclusion. The summary of the CRM was used as a monitoring as well as planning tools and improved tools and approaches etc.

- e. The operationalization of humanitarian principles (humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence) in the project.**

One of the reasons for timely achievement of the project was that the key stakeholder "Community" was responded in true spirit of humanitarian principles. PREPARED ensured project implementation by effectively using the 'Do No Harm (DNH)' principles. In the broad base

community meetings the selection criteria for villages and beneficiaries were clearly demonstrated and explained. The program staff was all Sindhi who speak local language and sensitive to the culture and tradition. For greater harmonization, PREPARED formed the village committees with the inclusion of all the casts/tribes which existed in the targeted villages. This has helped in creating harmony and equal representation of each casts/tribe thus the project activities were implemented effectively and efficiently. In the presence of committee, house to house registration and site identification was carried out by PREPARED staff despite the fact that villages were very scattered and sparsely situated, however this ensured higher transparency and accountability thus high level of satisfaction of the targeted communities, beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were achieved.

Each staff signed mandatory code of conduct and management not only ensured the implementation at office level but at field level as well. Senior management continued filed visits and conducted meetings with committees as well as met with households and beneficiaries. PREPARED incorporated humanitarian principles in this way:

PREPARED team followed Humanity principles in this way.

“Do no Harm”

- Women were consulted during site identification for hand pumps, Bio Sand filter and pour flush latrines.
- Village Committees formed prior and were actively involved in the process of execution, which had a great result and beneficiaries were finalized through an impartial way.
- For creating harmony among the communities and discouraging cast system in the village committees all groups/casts were included in the village committees.
- Efforts were made to procure and select the credible contractors/suppliers in the local market who have strong background and relevant experience in WASH facilities.
- Quality assurances of the materials were ensured.

“HAP”

- Leaf lets were distributed in the communities during the implementation for communities’ feedback in case of any complaint and suggestion about the project approach and staff approach.
- All the relevant information was shared during the broad base community meetings. Such as selection criteria of the beneficiary, roles and responsibilities of committee and PREPARED etc.
- Sessions were provided to communities on best WASH practices.
- Information related to project progress, challenges and opportunities were regularly shared with Cluster as well as with NCA Program staff and management for improved quality and a accountability.

“Gender and Protection”

- Special consideration was given to widows, pregnant women, and people above 50 years and chronically ill.
- Women members were taken in the village committees to share their problems and for project implementation.

The implementation of monitoring and reporting plan.

4. PROJECT PERFORMANCE

Please briefly explain:

- a) How each activity was implemented.

Output 1: The targeted (2,400 families) have improved access to safe drinking water

PREPARED team conducted the project inception workshop in which the data collection tools, methods were discussed and staff was oriented about the tools, process and approaches for making project successful. Beneficiaries for various components of the program (hand pumps, bio sand filters and latrines) were selected through a proper selection process in consultation and participation of village committees. They were also verified by separate team who were not part of the registration and site identification.

PREPARED field staffs have been trained on monitoring and evaluation in order to ensure quality monitoring. Weekly planning was carried out, by considering progress of work and before the planning previous week planning was reviewed. An integrated approach was developed to capture technical and social aspects of the project, such as technical staff was oriented with social aspects and vice versa. Field staff conducted daily visits to the see the construction process of WASH facilities and daily field reports were generated. Program Manager and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer were analyzing the data and made decisions accordingly. Weekly Reports were shared and submitted to PREPARED management.

Activity 1.1 Installation of 10 new DRR resilient hand pumps with raised platform and laundry pads

To ensure the availability of safe drinking water 10 DRR resilient hand pumps with raised platform and laundry pads were installed in UC Rasool Bux chachar on communal basis.

To ensure transparency and accountability joint assessment was done with village committees.

PREPARED team held broad base meetings with the communities in which they were explained about the project nature and approaches. During the social mobilization meetings with the mutual understanding of all the casts in the village committees were formed. For making the process transparent, team identified the most vulnerable households in the presence of committees members in the meetings selection criteria was explained clearly to them so that every one can have clear understanding.

Activity 1.2 Renovation/rehabilitation of 206 existing communal drinking water hand pumps

Many of the communities have existing hand pumps at households or village level. In the initial assessment it was noticed that existing hand pumps in the targeted villages had no drainage system and in the absence of concrete pad where women used washing clothes near the hand pumps which caused contaminating the underground water. To overcome the chances of contamination, renovation and up gradation of 206 hand pump were done and raised laundry pads were also constructed to ensure the DRR compliance, so that these hand pumps are protected from flood water and also the chances of water contamination reduced.

Activity 1.3 Installation of lead line hand pumps:

Detail assessments have been carried out by PREPRAED's technical and social team in the targeted villages for site identification of 140 new hand pumps. However, it is found that majority of the houses have existing water facilities which need immediate rehabilitation work, and according to physical water quality testing, some points are found where underground water is saline and there is need of lead line hand pumps. The people of those communities (especially women and children) have to fetch water from for far flung areas for drinking purposes.

In view of ground realities, new hand pumps were changed with lead line hand pumps with consultation and approval of NCA and to ensure the water availability near to the dwellings. 27 new hand pumps with lead line are installed under this project in the targeted villages.

Activity 1.4 Conduct water quality testing of (new and existing hand pumps):

The water quality in the area was very poor even before the floods and had been made worse by the floods while the concept of water treatment is very rare. Since these irrigated areas, water was exposed to atmospheric contamination, agricultural run-off containing fertilizers and pesticides. The water taste was changed due to stagnant water around the water sources and became brackish though it was sweet pre-flood condition. This has led an increase trend of water borne diseases in the area especially among women and children.

In order to ensure that the quality of water meets the standard for safe utilization by the community, 449 water quality tests (206 pre WQT and 243 post tests) has been conducted. In view of water quality results, 75% hand pumps water was found fit for drinking while 25% hand pumps water was found at satisfactory level. The water quality results and information were shared with respective communities through WASH committees.

Activity 1.5 Distribution of 375 biosand filters at household level:

To purify biological contamination in the water, 375 bio sand filters has been installed in targeted area. Water quality testing of sources and storage was conducted to analyze the water quality and for selection of beneficiaries with high risk and high level of contamination. The water quality in the targeted area was observed, same with minor differences so the beneficiaries living in huts were prioritized as they are more volunerable and at high risk of contamination as they do not have proper arrangement for fetching and storage of water. Contractor was hired who installed the bio sand filters at their respective houses and villages. They trained also the community for reparaie and maintenance of bio sand filters.

Activity 1.6 Conduct Operation and maintenance trainings for hand pumps with provision of O&M Kits

To ensure the sustainability and operation and maintenance of hand pump, O&M kits were distributed to village committees. Kits are distributed with proper demonstration and beneficiaries are made aware about the operation and maintenance through training sessions.

Each kit comprises on below items;

Sr.#	Item Description	Specification	Quantity/kit
1	Thread tap in high speed steel with handle	1-1/2" Thread size, High speed steel	1
2	Pipe thread die with die stock	Size 0.5"-1.25", good quality	1
3	Pipe wrench	Size 12", china made good quality	1
4	Double ended open jaw spanner	15 No. Steel made	1
5	Screw Driver	Size 8" with plastic handle	1
6	Adjustable spanner	Size 8", Steel made, good quality	1
7	Ball pain hammers	1" base, medium size, wooden handle	1
8	Hack saw frame with pair blades	Steel Frame with 12" blades	1
9	Wire brush	fine iron wire with wooden handle	1
10	Multi-purpose grease/Oil	Oil for die	1
11	Tool box with locking arrangement	Local made steel/wooden	1

Output 2: Safe sanitation facilities made available to the affected targeted communities

Activity 2.1: Construction of 500 Pour flush raised latrines:

In the absence of proper latrine facilities and increased open defecation in the targeted areas which is a health concern, as it typically leads to increases in waterborne disease and where people are using unprotected water sources. To ensure the availability of Safe sanitation facilities to the affected targeted communities, 500 pour flush latrines with bathing spaces are constructed

Activity 2.1: Solid waste management campaign conducted in targeted villages

Awareness sessions on Solid Waste Management in each targeted village has been conducted. Before starting of the WASH program in these areas, there were no concept of latrines usage and also they were polluting the environment by throwing waste in the streets and in the drains. Due to these bad practices, people are trapped in different deadly diseases i.e. diarrhea, skin diseases and so many others.

Sessions were conducted with following key messages:

- To spread the awareness & benefits of using latrines.
- Environmental Hygiene
- Collection and dispose of the garbage
- We have to protect ourselves and children from diseases by keeping ourselves & surrounding clean.

Output 3: Increased community awareness of hygiene and environmental sanitation and showing sustained change in behavior in relation to personal and HH hygiene

Activity 3.1: Conduct 250 hygiene sessions

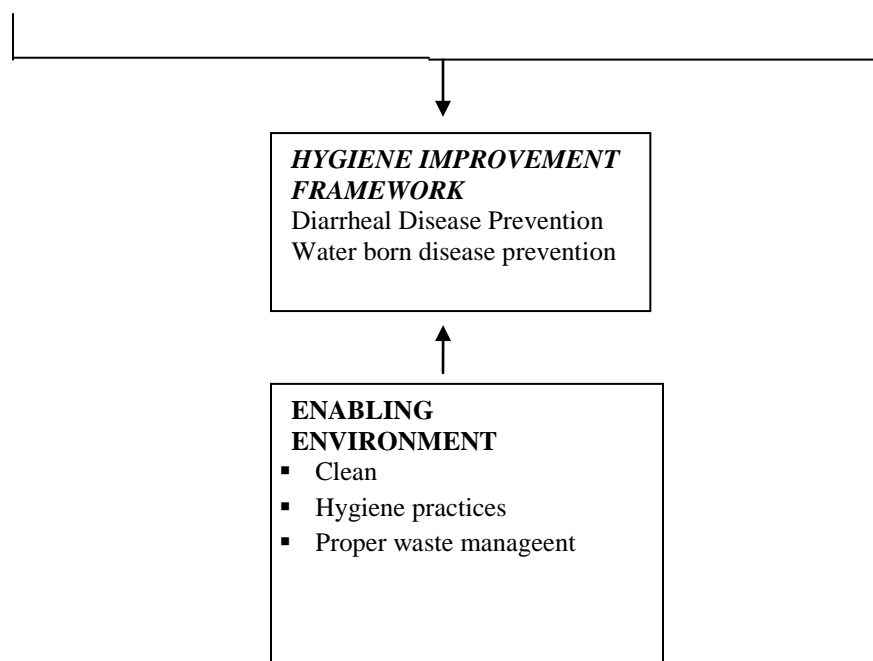
The floods in District Kashmir affected not only the people but livestock, livelihood, and infrastructure was also lost. Due to flood the whole community was affected. Keeping in view the lack of basic water and sanitation facilities, PREPARED-NCA started important activities through hygiene promoters, in each targeted village, team conducted the sessions. They conducted sessions on health awareness, prevention of communicable diseases, proper disposal of faeces, water management etc. PREPARED's female staff also conducted sessions with pregnant ladies and lactating mothers and dispensed advice on proper feeding and vaccination. Health and Hygiene promotion is one of the essential activities of the project aiming at sensitizing the people to adapt the safe hygiene practices in order to be resilient against the water borne diseases. Particularly in disaster situations, maintaining hygiene becomes much important as affected population remains prone to a number of diseases while in transitional settlements. Behavioral change is the overarching methodology by hygiene is promoted.

ACCESS TO HARDWARE

- Water facilities
- Sanitation facilities

APPROACHES TO HYGIENE PROMOTION

- Behavior change communication
- Training/sessions
- Village cleaning campaigns
- Community & Social mobilization



In order to create demand for Health & Hygiene promotion in communities and mobilizing them for setting Health & Hygiene living practices in their foremost priorities, 287 Hygiene sessions with community members (male session 137, female session 136). As first step of Health & Hygiene Promotion activity, Health & Hygiene Session were conducted where in 4,775 community member (2,283 females, 2,437 males and 55 children) were sensitized

b) What factors contributed to the level of achievement (i.e. under or over) with clear justification and evidence.

PREPARED with the assistance of NCA successfully completed the WASH project timely and with the desired level of quality. There were few factors which contributed to greater level of achievement with quality and accountability:

Need based approach:

The area of Rasool Bux Chachar was neglected for such support in the 2010 and 2012 flood. After identification and selection of this UC for the WASH assistance, a proper assessment was carried out to determine the needs of the communities for their early recovery. Based on these assessments and consultation with communities, the targeted assistance was one of their top priorities. The

timing for the assistance was ideal. Therefore, community fully participated and contributed in the successful implementation of the project and achievement of the target on time.

Accountability & Transparency:

Another factor which contributed a lot in timey achievement of the project was Accountability & Transparency. Accountability & Transparency was ensured at all the stages of the project. House to house registration and site identification was done for ensuring transparency. The transparent process has helped increase people confidence over PREPARED and trusted the process and quality product. The materials quality was good and aprreciated by the community.

Quality Assurance/Timely Field visits

Before starting project activities, detail implementation plan was developed in a planning session with close consultation of concerned staff at field level and NCA program staff. Overall, targets were identified and tasks were properly planned, follow up meetings/ feedback sessions were being held regularly with staff. Monitoring visits were executed for making activities more impact orientated, quality oriented and improving practices. Concrete feedback and course correction had been given when and where poor practices were identified to improve quality and accountability. Moreover, community committees had been formed and trained for the monitoring of the projects activities on regular basis.

Community Sensitization

PREPARED team managed to sensitize the community in creating the sense of ownership for the sustanibility of the project and was one of the key factor which contributed towards the achievement. Community organizations have been sensitized on the rights of the people, in general, and vulnerable individuals in particular. The meeting and group discussions have specifically sensitized the people to understand the problems and difficulties faced by the vulnerable individuals and families living in the village. Awareness raising sessions were imparted through community meeting and group discussion to take collective actions addressing their needs and responsibilities related to the project.

Effective Monitoring system and approaches:

PREPARED has strong monitoring and evalaution system in place. Proper tools were by the M&E and field team used on regular basis for collection of field inforamtion, data entry and analysis which were used for effective and timely decision making purposes. PREPARED senion management also conducted field visits and shared their feedback and suggestion/recommednation for improving the program quality and accountability.

NCA Program team also visited the project area during the implementation of the project. Their feedback and recommendation for program quality was well received and adjusted/implemented well on time which positively resulted in high program quality and accountability.

Post project Survey/Results:

PREPARED/ NCA completed the WASH project and conducted the KAP survey;

- To ascertain the knowledge, attitude and practices of the target population on water supply, sanitation and hygiene after implementation of project activities.
- To identify gaps in knowledge regarding health and hygiene practices and existing practices leading to negative impact on health
- To find out the information on incidence of communicable disease due to unhygienic practice.
- To compare these data with the other data to identify the effectiveness and impact of the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities.

The survey results and recommendations will be used to highlight the root causes in the impacts of WASH facilities in the selected villages and will provide a result for evaluation of program/ project effectiveness.

KAP questionnaire were used to collect the data. NCA/PREPARED WASH team has generated close- ended KAP-Questionnaire and PREPRAED WASH team has collected, compiled, analyzed and WASH Program team has generated the final KAP report.. The survey was started from 19th May, 2014 , when project activities (hard & soft) were achieved. The survey took a period of one week. A simple random sampling method was used.

Separate detail report of Post KAP survey is submitted to NCA.

5. Budget Narrative

Provide narrative details for each budget line contained in Annex II. Budget

Budget Lines	Description
Project Input	
Installation of New Hand pumps	10 Hand Pumps are installed with raised platform and laundry pad
Renovation/Rehabilitation of existing hand pumps	206 existing hand pumps renovation/rehabilitation with construction of raised platform has been done
Installation of lead line hand pumps	14 lead line hand pumps are installed
Water Quality testing	449 Water quality tests has been done of repaired and new hand pumps to analyze the water quality
O&M training and toolkit	O&M training for hand pumps and bio sand filters has been done in each villages
Installation of Bio Sand filters	To Purify the water from biological contamination 375 bio sand filters are installed
Construction of pour flush latrines	500 raised pour flush latrines are constructed in targeted communities
Solid waste management	Solid waste campaign conducted in each targeted village
Health and Hygiene Session in community	287 Hygiene sessions are delivered to promote hygiene among the population
Staff Cost	
Project Manager	Project Manager was responsible for running the project along with coordination with the donor agencies and attending cluster meetings
Engineers (2)	Engineers were responsible for the repairing and new work in communities in context of WASH.
Social Mobilizers	4 social organizers (2 male, 2 female) hired for the Hygiene Promotion Component of the project
Finance Officer	Finance officer was responsible to deal with all financial matters related to the project
Logistics and warehouse Assistant	Logistic assistant was responsible to deal with all logistical matters related to the project
Security Guards	Security Guards are hired for the security purposes in office and warehouse
Operational Cost	
Communication	This covered the communication charges of Regional office
Office Rent	Regional office Rent in the operational area
Utilities	This includes electricity and Gas Bill for regional office
Stationary	This covered expenses for stationary
Monitoring cost (NCA)	This covered travel, accommodation and per diems during monitoring trips for NCA staff
Transport and Storage	
Vehicle Rental	2 vehicles were hired for operational of the project
Maintenance	Oil change and minor maintenance of 2 vehicles in the project area
Fuel	Running cost for 2 vehicles

Explain any changes on the original budget with a valid justification and evidence of prior approvals received.

After detailed assessment hand pumps quantity were changed as per actual need with consultation and approval of NCA as New hand pumps decreased and lead line hand pumps were added in budget. i.e.

Project Activities	Initial Targets	Trargets after change
New hand pumps	140	10
Rehabilitation hand pumps	100	206
Lead line hand pumps	0	27
Total	240	243