

Islamic Republic of Pakistan  
 Government of Balochistan  
 Local Government and  
 Rural Development Department  
 Water Supply and Sanitation Cell

Government of the Netherlands  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 Directorate General for International Cooperation

LIBRARY  
 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF WATER SUPPLY AND  
 SANITATION  
 ISLAMABAD

**BALUCHISTAN  
 RURAL WATER SUPPLY  
 AND SANITATION PROJECT  
 (BRUWAS)**



**PROGRESS REPORT NO. 1**

(January - June 1993)

**IWACO**

Consultants for Water & Environment

Head Office:  
 P.O. Box 8520  
 3009 AM Rotterdam  
 The Netherlands

Project Office:  
 11-A Chaman Housing  
 P.O. Box 119  
 Quetta - Pakistan

In cooperation with:

- UNICEF  
 Quetta - Pakistan
- Agri-Bi-Con International (PvT) Ltd  
 Islamabad - Pakistan

August 1993

822 - PKBA93 - 1109

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Mailing list . . . . . 2  
 List of abbreviations . . . . . 3

1. INTRODUCTION . . . . . 4  
 1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND  
 1.2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES  
 1.3. THIS REPORT

2. PROJECT PROGRESS UP TO 30 JUNE 1993 . . . . . 9  
 2.1. PROJECT MOBILIZATION  
 2.2. INCEPTION REPORT  
 2.3. ACTIVITIES IN THE PROJECT AREAS  
 2.4. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING LGRDD

3. PROJECT ORGANIZATION . . . . . 14  
 3.1. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION CELL  
 3.2. PERSONNEL AFFAIRS  
 3.3. EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES  
 3.4. REPORTING  
 3.5. MEETINGS AND VISITS

4. PROJECT FINANCE . . . . . 20  
 4.1. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BUDGET  
 4.2. IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

5. PLANNING FOR NEXT THREE MONTHS (JULY - SEPTEMBER 1993) . . . 22  
 5.1. ACTIVITIES IN THE PROJECT AREAS  
 5.2. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING LGRDD  
 5.3. PROJECT PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT  
 5.4. MEETINGS AND MISSIONS  
 5.5. MISCELLANEOUS

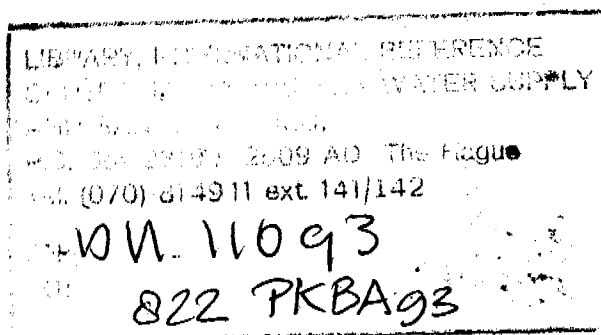
Annex 1: List of topics covered in LGRDD Technical Training . 28  
 Annex 2: List of personnel W&S Cell . . . . . 29  
 Annex 3: List of project vehicles, equipment, and furniture . 30  
 Annex 4: List of project reports . . . . . 33

LIST OF TABLES

1. BRUWAS workplan 1993-1995 . . . . . 7  
 2. Consultant's staff input from 01.07.1992 to 01.07.1993 . . . 17  
 3. TA-budget 1993 . . . . . 21  
 4. Barchart of activities for the coming three months . . . . 23  
 5. Barchart of personnel . . . . . 24

LIST OF FIGURES

1. General location map . . . . . 8  
 2. Revised organization chart of the LGRDD/W&S Cell . . . . . 15



## MAILING LIST

## Government of the Netherlands

1. Netherlands Embassy
  - Ms. B. Brouwer
  - Mr. P. Plantinga
  - Ms. R. Tesselaar
2. DGIS-DAL/CO
  - Ms. J. Kouwen, Project Officer (2x)
3. IRC
  - Mr. H. Heijnen, Project Monitoring

## Government of Balochistan

1. P&DD
  - Mr. Mirza Qamar Beg, Additional Chief Secretary
  - Mr. Ahmad Khan Khajjak, Chief of Section
2. LGRDD
  - Mr. Bahlul Khan Nasir, Secretary
  - Capt. Abdul Rehman Tareen, Director General
  - Mr. Hamayoun Saber, Assistant Director i/c W&S Cell (2x)

## Federal Government Islamabad

1. MLGRD
  - Mr. Farouk Khan, Joint Secretary
  - Mr. Iqbal Ahmad, Director

## World Bank

1. Water and Sanitation Programme
  - Mr. K.M. Minnatullah, Programme Coordinator Pakistan

## UNICEF

1. Quetta office
  - Ms. Jacinthe Desmarais, Resident Programme Officer
  - Mr. Akbar S. Babar, WES Project Officer
2. Islamabad Office
  - Mr. Ingo Guhr, Senior WES Project Officer

## Other Programmes and Projects

1. BRSP, c/o Mr. Qazi Asmat Isa (General Manager)
2. Quetta Sewerage and Sanitation Project, c/o Mr. J. Stofkoper (CTA)
3. Primary Education Development Project, c/o Dr. Quratulain Bakhtiari (Technical Advisor)
4. Institutional Strengthening of PHED/Balochistan, c/o Mr. Jacques Marchand (CTA)
5. Small Projects Office, c/o Mr. Michael McGarry (Project Director)

## Consultants

1. IWACO Project Office Quetta (5x)
2. Agri-Bi-Con (3x)
3. IWACO Head Office (3x)

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AD	Assistant Director
ADP	Annual Development Programme
BRUWAS	Balochistan Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (Project)
DO	Development Officer
ECNEC	Economic Commission of the National Economic Council
GOB	Government of Balochistan
GON	Government of the Netherlands
GOP	Government of Pakistan
HEA	Health Education Aide
HP	Health Promotion
IRC	International Water and Sanitation Centre, the Hague, the Netherlands
LGRDD	Local Government and Rural Development Department/ Balochistan
MLGRD	Federal Ministry of Local Government and Rural development
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PC-1	Planning Commission Proforma 1
PDD	Planning and Development Department/Balochistan
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
RNE	Royal Netherlands Embassy/Islamabad
UC	Union Council
UCS	Union Council Secretary
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Education Fund
VLOM	Village Level Operation and Maintenance
W&S	Water and Sanitation (Sector)
W&S Cell	Water Supply and Sanitation Cell of LGRDD/Balochistan
WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation (UNICEF)
WID	Women in Development

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Water supply service levels and sanitary conditions are poor in the rural areas of Balochistan, which is the largest of the four provinces of Pakistan. In most of the province's villages the population still depends upon traditional sources for its supply of drinking water, with all inherent disadvantages and health risks. Also, sanitary conditions in rural Balochistan are extremely poor and constitute a major cause for the spreading of infectious diseases.

Federal and Provincial Governments in Pakistan give a high priority to the development of the water supply and sanitation sector, and have with support from various donor agencies initiated a number of programmes and projects to alleviate the immediate and future needs of the population. In this respect the Seventh and Eighth Development Plan already included clear guidelines for the development of the water supply and sanitation sector (see BRUWAS Inception Report, page 2).

Against the background of these policy guidelines the Dutch government expressed an interest in further supporting the rural water supply and sanitation programme of the Local Government and Rural Development Department of Balochistan (LGRDD). This programme was already being assisted by UNICEF, but was reformulated to accommodate a tripartite cooperation between LGRDD, UNICEF, and a Dutch/Pakistani consultancy consortium. Formulation or reformulation missions in 1990 and 1991 resulted in the new project's PC-1 of October 1991, a.o. on the basis of a Memorandum of Understanding of 24 March 1991.

A Water Supply and Sanitation Cell (W&S Cell) within the LGRDD of Balochistan was established to accommodate the programme. Selection of consultants took place in the second half of 1991. Project preparation started during a joint introductory mission in April 1992. Upon finalization of the contracts, the starting date of the project was set at July 1, 1992. Project activities in Quetta started a few weeks later with the arrival of the IWACO residents team members. The project will have duration of three years (July 1992 to July 1995).

The project is executed by the LGRDD/W&S Cell with support from UNICEF and two consultancy firms namely IWACO B.V. (The Netherlands) and Agri-Bi-Con (Pakistan).

The official project name is the Balochistan Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project. In consultation with LGRDD and UNICEF the acronym BRUWAS has been introduced for easy reference to the project.

### 1.2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The original BRUWAS aim was to reach the following W&S sector devel-

opment objectives (see the project's PC-1<sup>1</sup>, page 7):

- to identify and execute 1937 water supply and 9685 sanitation schemes in 13 selected districts
- to establish a replicable approach to the implementation of community managed water supply and sanitation schemes in which a specific role will be assigned to women.

The 13 districts mentioned in the first objective were originally identified in a March 1991 Memorandum of Understanding between the P&D Department/Balochistan, the UNICEF Resident Programme Officer/Quetta, and the Team Leader of a Dutch Appraisal Mission. The project's PC-1 of October 1991 stresses that the project will apply a package of services to 5 out of these 13 districts (see page 14). They form the project's core area. Whether or not the project will be extended to cover the other districts with the same concentrated package of services will depend upon an evaluation/assessment carried out in the last quarter of the project period and the possible extension of Dutch assistance. During the Inception Period and in consultation with LGRDD and UNICEF it was decided that BRUWAS was to assist LGRDD's activities in the peripheral districts by making a limited number of handpumps and latrines available to them on the basis of the key for the distribution of investments that was given in the March 1991 MOU. It was further decided that "in those districts a direct project input should hardly be necessary to reach the physical targets, and project assistance there will be restricted to the training of LGRDD staff and progress monitoring. This can be done from Quetta." (BRUWAS Inception Report, page 67).

Originally, i.e. in the project's PC-1, the 5 identified core districts were Zhob, Qila Saifullah, Loralai, Chagai, and Kharan. Since then, however, two developments have complicated matters:

- the old district of Loralai has been divided into three new ones, namely Loralai, Musa Khel, and Barkhan
- in a May 1993 Memorandum of Understanding that was attached to the BRUWAS Inception Report (see section 2.2.) two more core districts were proposed for inclusion into the project at a later date, namely Jhal Magsi and Panjgur.

With that the number of project core districts has jumped from 5 to 9, which is certain to create a considerable additional workload for LGRDD and the project team in the area of institutional and organizational development.

The above is one reason for the need to revise the barchart of overall project activities that was originally presented in the 1993-1995 workplan (see BRUWAS Inception Report, page vii). There are more, however, as will be discussed in full further on in this report:

1. PC-1 stands for Project Commission Document No. 1, in which the Project Commission is part of ECNEC. PC-1's thus need approval at the Federal level and with that become the core documents on the basis of which projects in Pakistan are further designed and executed.

- The project has started its field activities in Loralai district, because the security situation in Zhob and Qila Saifullah has deteriorated to the extent that at this moment expatriates are not allowed to go there. Whether and how the situation will change in the near future is uncertain. This makes it near to impossible to plan when the project can go to these districts to start its activities there. For the moment it is preferable to plan on expanding the project to districts like Musa Khel, Barkhan, and Kharan rather than Zhob or Qila Saifullah
- as is to be discussed in paragraph 2.3.2, BRUWAS will have to adapt its project approach in order to obtain levels of community involvement that are high enough for long term programme sustainability. This requires a concentrated initial input in the districts where work is being done by Quetta based TA/W&S Cell personnel, also because the executive capacity of the district level LGRDD establishments is low (see also section 2.3.2. item 1). This will slow down project progress in terms of the number of districts being covered.

An indicative barchart that reflects the above is presented on the next page. It should be read and used with care in this sense that the number of aspects that are outside the project's control is considerable. This makes it virtually impossible to take project decisions other than on a monthly or quarterly basis.

### 1.3. THIS REPORT

This report covers the project activities during the first six months of 1993 and is the first progress report that is presented in a standard format. This format will also be applied for future progress reports, although it is planned to publish these on a quarterly basis.

Activities during the first three months of the project were incorporated in the Introductory Report that was submitted in September 1992. The October 1992 - February 1993 period was fully devoted to the preparation of the Inception Report which was submitted in draft in February, 1993 and finally approved in May 1993. The Inception Report reflects project progress during this period.

Project organization matters should have been reported separately in a quarterly report. Preparation of such a report was postponed till the completion of the Inception Report and the start-up of actual field work in the first of the project's core districts. This decision regrettably led to a delay in the publication of the project's first full fledged Progress Report. As it is, however, this report provides a complete overview of the organizational set up since its start in July 1992 and fully discusses its project organization matters since that moment.

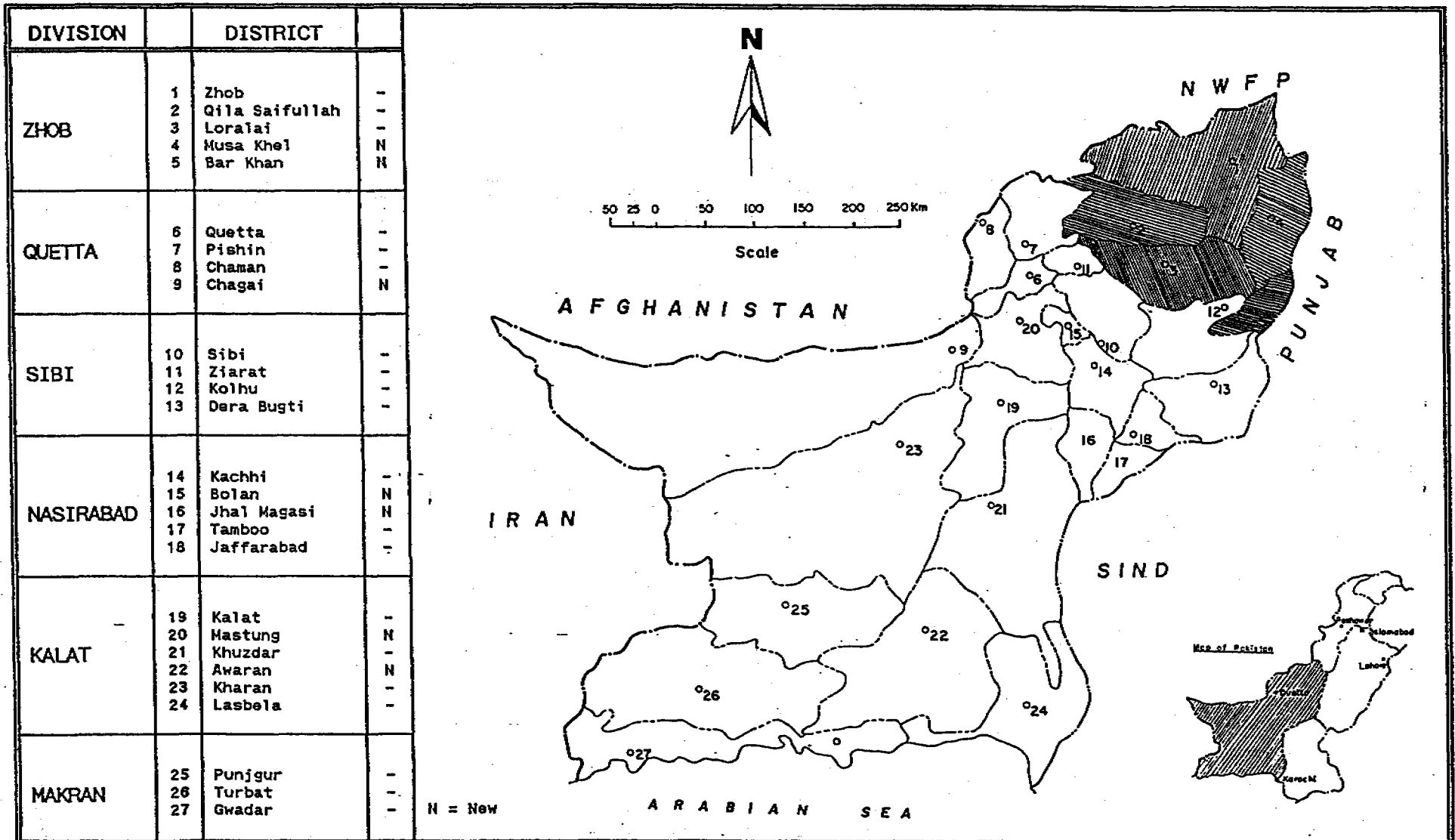
Table 1: Revised barchart of activities for BRUWAS's Workplan 1993-1995<sup>†</sup>

	1993					1994					1995							
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
<b>GENERAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES</b>																		
- TOOLS DEVELOPMENT	■					■					■							
- PERFORMANCE MONITORING	■					■					■					■		
- PROJECT MANAGEMENT	■					■					■					■		
<b>IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES</b>																		
- PHYSICAL IMPL'TION PROGRAMME																		
- W&S EXTENSION PROGRAMME																		
- HYGIENE EDUCATION PROGRAMME																		
- INSTITUTIONAL DEV'MENT PROGR.																		
- Prepare 1st. year programmes	■																	
- Introduce programmes in Loralai						■												
- Continue programmes in Loralai						■					■					■		
- Prepare programmes for two new districts						■												
- Introduce programmes in these two districts						■					■					■		
- Continue programmes in these two districts						■					■					■		
- Prepare programmes for two new districts											■							
- Introduce programmes in these two districts											■					■		
- Continue programmes in these two districts											■					■		
- REMAINING DISTRICTS TO BE DECIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROGRESS IN THE FIRST FIVE DISTRICTS ABOVE																		
<b>DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES</b>																		
- DIRECT SUPPLY PROGRAMME																		
- SAVINGS PROGRAMME																		
- MASS MEDIA PROGRAMME																		
- Finalize programme set-ups						■					■							
- Prepare and train for programme execution						■					■							
- Introduce programmes in covered project districts						■					■							
- Continue programme execution						■					■					■		
<b>PROJECT REPORTING</b>																		
- Quarterly reports						■					■					■		
- Final reporting																■		

<sup>†</sup> Periods of concentration on an activity have been indicated by ■, ongoing activities by ■



Map 1: Administrative map of Balochistan and location of BRUWAS starter districts



## 2. PROJECT PROGRESS TILL 30 JUNE 1993

### 2.1. PROJECT MOBILIZATION

Project mobilization started with the arrival in Quetta of the two IWACO resident technical advisors in the last week of July 1992 and included such items as:

- introduction to provincial authorities, federal authorities, the Netherlands Embassy, UNICEF, et cetera
- arrangement of residences for long and short term experts
- arrangement of office space
- purchase and installation of office furniture and equipment and communication facilities
- recruitment of local consultants
- recruitment of office personnel and drivers
- ordering and clearance of project vehicles
- introductory visits to the project area.

Mobilization and the work on the Inception Report took longer than anticipated because of the following constraints:

- after LGRDD and consultants reached a quick decision on a suitable building for the combined W&S Cell/BRUWAS office, LGRDD ran into administrative problems in actually getting the building hired through the appropriate Assessment Committee at the Finance Department. When it became obvious that the official procedures were going to take a long time, BRUWAS was much helped by an informal decision of the DG/LGRDD that allowed the project to move into the selected building on October 14th, 1992. After which the basic furniture and equipment still had to be delivered, which took another two weeks
- the consultancy team met with serious personnel problems during the Inception Period:
  - \* literally one week before their assignment was to start, three of Agri-Bi-Con's four selected long term consultants for the project let the company know that they were no longer available. Other suitable candidates (i.e. those with the desired background and experience in community development and working knowledge of at least one of the local languages) were very difficult to recruit, with the result that the Pakistani consultancy team for the project only became fully mobilized by May 1st, 1993
  - \* the Dutch Technical Advisor (Water and Sanitation Technology) developed health problems shortly after his arrival in Pakistan. Though these initially did not appear to be of a serious nature, they unavoidably caused personal problems for the TA himself, and also for the consultancy team since it reduced the effectiveness of the TA's input during the mobilization and inception periods. Since no improvement in his condition was forthcoming, the concerned TA left for The Netherlands early in December 1992 to seek medical advice, after which it was in the end decided that he should not return to Pakistan
  - \* UNICEF initiated the procurement procedures for project ve-

hicles early in 1992 and expected them to arrive in November/December of that year. They did, at least in Karachi harbour. After that it took till February and April 1993 to get the vehicles ready for release.

## 2.2. INCEPTION REPORT

During the first half year the project focused on the formulation of a practical approach to a community based water supply and sanitation programme including the related institutional strengthening of the W&S Cell and an operational plan for the implementation of the proposed activities. This Inception Period was scheduled to be concluded in December 1992 with the submission of an Inception Report. This appeared not to be possible because of:

- the delay in the start of the project's activities in Quetta (last week of July instead of July 1st)
- the difficulties encountered during the mobilization period that were mentioned above

These circumstances have led to a delay in the finalization of the Inception Report, which was submitted in draft form on February 22nd, 1993 and discussed with:

- the IRC Monitoring Officer in Rotterdam, The Netherlands, on March 11th
- the RNE in Islamabad on April 4th
- the GOB authorities and UNICEF in Quetta on April 18th.

While the comments on the draft were generally positive, it was deemed desirable to highlight a number of specific points concerning the development of the W&S sector in rural Balochistan in general and BRUWAS in particular, in a special Memorandum of Understanding between GOB, UNICEF/Quetta, and RNE. This was signed on May 15th. and added as a preamble to the Inception Report.

## 2.3. ACTIVITIES IN THE PROJECT AREAS

### 2.3.1. Field activities.

During the mobilization and inception periods the following field visits were made:

- early in August 1992 the expatriate consultants accompanied UNICEF/Quetta staff on a field trip to Zhob during which:
  - \* one of the UNICEF workshops for district LGRDD staff and Chairmen and Secretaries of Union Councils was attended
  - \* a number of villages where handpumps had been installed under one of the UNICEF programmes were visited
- during their short missions the Hygiene Education/WID and the Water Resources experts, accompanied by resident project consultants, made an extensive field visit to Zhob and Qila Saifullah Districts.

After the finalization of the Inception Report and the arrival of the project's own vehicles, field work was started in Loralai Dis-

trict. This district was chosen because the security situation in Zhob and Qila Saifullah had worsened during the first half of 1993, with the effect that expatriates are presently not allowed to travel to and in these districts.

During the period covered by this Progress Report, the field work in Loralai has entailed:

- visits to the Commissioner Zhob Division and the Dep. Commissioner Loralai District to introduce the project and its staff
- visits to a number of villages where handpumps and/or latrines had been installed by earlier programmes, especially to see whether experiences there had led to community based modalities for the use and the operation and maintenance of the facilities
- meetings with the Ass. Director/LGRDD Loralai, his staff, and Chairmen and Secretaries of Union Councils to explain and discuss the project's general approach and seek their comments and advice on the proposals that the project staff forwarded in this respect
- visits to a number of Union Councils as part of the selection procedure for a limited number of villages where the project can start its implementation activities.

### 2.3.2. Major conclusions from the field activities.

The field trips, discussions, and community visits that were held in Loralai so far allow for a number of conclusions that have repercussions for future BRUWAS activities:

1. The mobility of LGRDD staff in the districts is extremely low. The Ass. Directors in the districts usually have a vehicle available, the Development Officers and Secretaries of the Union Councils have to go without and are therefore hardly in the position to visit the communities in their area.
2. The approach to development work in the province's W&S sector has so far concentrated on the distribution and installation of handpumps and demonstration latrines through the existing LGRDD organization at district level. The available facilities have been spread thinly over a large area, in order to maximize the demonstration effect. Although some guidelines were provided, decisions on where to install a handpump were basically left to the Ass. Director/LGRDD in the district and his staff. Quite naturally they prefer to install handpumps in those locations from where they can expect one or the other favour in return. This has had the effect of individualizing the programme: a large part of the handpumps has been placed and is used as private property and, as a whole, the level of community involvement in the programme has been low. Special programme design features will need to be introduced to reverse this trend if community involvement in W&S development is to get off the ground at all.
3. Villagers express a much higher demand for improved sanitation

and latrine construction than was expected. Discussions concerning existing sanitary habits and preferred latrine designs demonstrate:

- the need for a latrine construction programme at the household or compound level: communal use of latrines is forcefully rejected, a rejection that may cause problems in those compounds that have their own private well. The construction of latrines in such compounds may be hazardous because of the danger of contamination.
  - the need to broaden the number of design options for household latrines, especially to enhance cultural compatibility.
4. Male villagers acknowledge the general need to expose the village women to a hygiene education programme. The problem of how to organize such a programme on a community (rather than a household or compound) basis without offending the purdah norms, remains. Discussions are presently going on in a number of villages to reach workable solutions that are replicable in a programme that involves large numbers of villages.
5. In relation to the points mentioned above, the project is presently undertaking efforts to come to a programme design that concentrates resources and activities on limited numbers of villages/communities by:
- selecting 2 or 3 villages per Union Council that can be made into "model villages" for water supply and sanitation development
  - with the aim to involve the majority of compounds/households in a community based effort to improve conditions in such a way that project benefits accrue to a sizeable portion of the village population.

If successful, this approach is expected to have the following advantages:

- it involves the whole community, not limited numbers of individual families, and thus provides opportunities to build up a village structure for physical installation, O&M, and hygiene education
- it increases project impact, since only high coverage levels can result in noticeable improvements. With low coverages, project impact will tend to dissipate
- it provides a demonstration for Districts, Union Councils, and other villages of what can be done with a concentrated approach. This may stimulate them to copy the approach by their own efforts, with technical advice from LGRDD or the BRUWAS team.

## 2.4. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### 2.4.1. Technical training LGRDD personnel.

A Training of Trainers (TOT) workshop for Quetta based LGRDD/W&S Cell personnel was organized from 04.03.1993 to 24.03.1993.

Its aim was to provide the participants with a solid understanding of the main technical concepts applying to the project, as a basis for the trainings that they themselves will have to give in the districts during project implementation.

The workshop covered 16 sessions. An overview of the treated topics is provided in annex 1. Extensive training notes are available and will be used as the basis for a training manual.

Workshop attendance has not been optimal in all cases, which may in part have been caused by the fact that the training was given during the month of Ramazan.

#### 2.4.2. Training in project approach and methodology.

Thus far the training of LGRDD/W&S Cell staff in project approach and methodology has been an informal one. Draft implementation steps for work at the district and community levels have been prepared in consultations with W&S Cell staff and local consultants. On the basis of these, combined teams are now visiting villages in four selected Union Councils in Loralai. See paragraph 5.2.3. for an elaboration.

#### 2.4.3. Data collection and project monitoring

Work in setting up the Data Collection and Monitoring Section in the W&S Cell has been of a preparatory nature in the period that is covered by this report. It has evolved around designing and testing the survey forms for the village surveys that BRUWAS is undertaking, in setting up a database for conducted surveys, and in establishing a monitoring routine for village visits and their results. The last has been especially difficult in the reported period, because the field procedures for village selection and community visits themselves were (and still are) being formulated, tested, and revised.

#### 2.4.4. Miscellaneous

Ms. Tasleem Paracha participated in a training on Design and Organization of Training Events that was organized in September 1992 by the Pattoki Livestock Production Project in Lahore and in a two day Workshop for NGOs that was organized in Quetta on 05 and 06 May 1993 by the Asia Foundation.

Mr. Farooqi and Mr. Hamayoun of LGRDD and Ms. Paracha and Ms. Ara of the consultancy team have participated in Basic Training Courses on Gender that were organized by the RNE from 15 - 17 May and 19 - 20 May 1993 respectively.

### 3. PROJECT ORGANIZATION

#### 3.1. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION CELL

The LGRDD/W&S Cell was established in 1992, in line with recommendations in the project's PC-1. BRUWAS is implemented by the Cell and receives assistance from UNICEF and the IWACO/Agri-Bi-Con consultancy team. The consultants are assigned to the Cell.

The Cell is headed by the DG/LGRDD, who is also the BRUWAS Project Director, and presently has its daily activities managed by an Ass. Director/LGRDD.

A first organization chart for the Cell was provided in the Inception Report. Whereas this was somewhat modified at a later stage (see figure 2), there is still a need for further discussions in which the following issues need to be addressed:

- the Memorandum of Understanding of May 1993 identifies core and peripheral districts for BRUWAS to work in. The first question that arises in any given year is: what happens in the other districts in the province? Presumably the W&S Cell will want to continue its regular water supply and sanitation development activities there. What are these, which sources of funding are available, and who does the planning, implementation, and monitoring of these activities? What is or should be the involvement of the BRUWAS consultancy team and the present Quetta based Cell staff in this regular LGRDD programme?
- originally the Cell's organization at the provincial level was tied to that of BRUWAS, because until now that is the only project for which LGRDD is responsible. What happens when the Cell is going to be asked to also implement other donor funded projects? How are these projects going to relate to each other and how is each project going to make use of the Cell's scarce resources?
- the organization charts that have been drawn thus far are over-ambitious in that they show too many positions for well specialized personnel. At this moment the Department does not have them, nor is it likely that it will be able to hire them soon.

#### 3.2. PERSONNEL

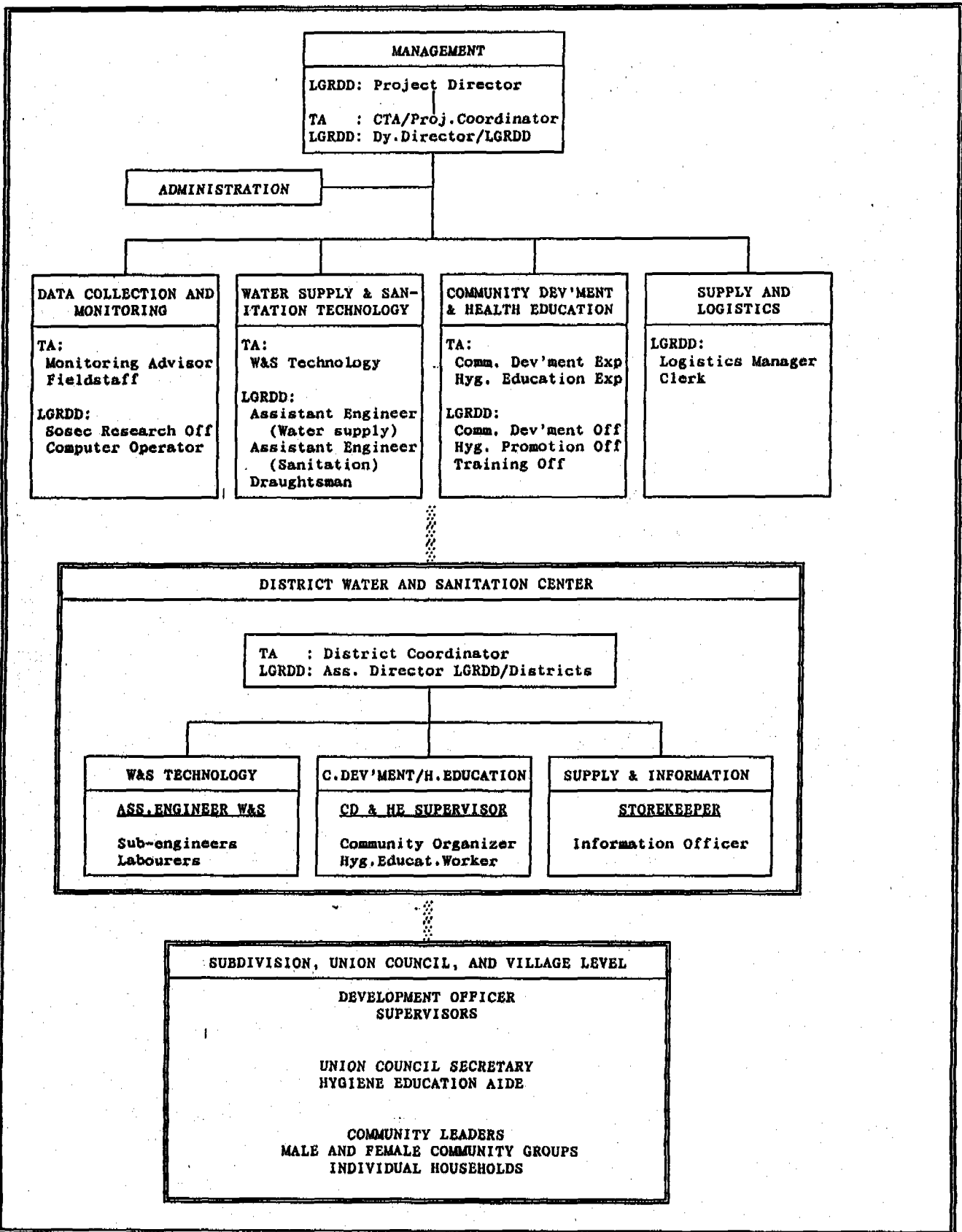
The staffing of the Cell on 30 June 1993 is shown in annex 2.

##### 3.2.1. LGRDD staff

The LGRDD staff has been gradually assigned to the Cell. A number of points that have not been critical during the Inception Period now need to be addressed urgently since the project has started its field work. They include the following:

- the three female hygiene educators have not been selected and appointed yet. This is in large measure due to the fact that these are grade 17 positions, for which appointees are recruited by a special committee of the Planning and Development

Fig. 2: Revised Organization Chart of LGRDD / Water & Sanitation Cell - May 1993





- Department, rather than by LGRDD itself
- the Ass. Engineer who was originally assigned to the Cell has been transferred and has not yet been replaced
  - the position of the LGRDD Officer i/c W&S Cell is a difficult one in that until now his responsibilities comprise:
    - \* administration and policy matters that need to be discussed and handled at the Department level in Quetta and that require frequent liaison with the Secretary LGRDD, the DG, other Departments, the Federal level, and missions and representations visiting Quetta from Islamabad or elsewhere
    - \* professional matters in connection with the planning, implementation, training, and monitoring for or of BRUWAS.

So far, the two types of activities have been the responsibility of one Ass. Director i/c the Cell. He is in fact having two jobs in one, with the overall result that he is not in a position to devote enough time to the second type of activities mentioned above: it is fair to say that at the moment the senior consultants are managing the project for him, rather than with him. This is undesirable and it is therefore highly recommended that LGRDD appoints a Director or Deputy Director to take care of all general administration and policy matters for the Cell as a whole, which would give the Ass. Director the chance to concentrate his activities on the management of the project.

### 3.2.2. Consultants' staff

Table 2 on the next page shows the consultants' long and short term experts engaged in the project in Quetta till the end of June 1993.

The Technical Advisor, Mr. Lindeyer, has not returned after his home leave in December 1992 because of health reasons. A temporary replacement was provided through short missions by Mr. Chapman, Mr. Heckman, and Mr. Blankwaardt. Consultants are now in the process of recruiting a long term Technical Advisor to replace Mr. Lindeijer. It is hoped that he will be available in Quetta by mid-July.

After initial disappointments and delays, the recruitment of the long term Pakistani experts was completed in March/April 1993 and the full team was under contract on 01 May. One of the constraints in recruiting Pakistani team members has been the requirement that they should preferably be from Balochistan or at least be able to speak Pashtu. This was especially true since the matter concerned professionals with training and experience in community development and hygiene education, who are very difficult to find.

### 3.2.3. Local personnel

The recruitment of local personnel has proceed according to needs and has posed no problems.

Table 2. Consultants' staff input during the period 01.07.1992 - 01.07.1993

Name	Function	Involvement in the Project	
		Long term	Short term
IWACO			
B. Huizinga	CTA/Project Planning	17.07.92-present	
W. Lindeyer	W&S Engineering	17.07.92-01.01.93	
L. Reijerkerk	Hyg.Education/WID		23.09.92-03.11.92 29.06.93-10.08.93
K. Groen	Hydrogeology		23.09.92-22.10.92
H. Heckman	Inst. Development		06.11.92-17.12.92 10.04.93-07.05.93 15.06.93-28.06.93
M. Chapman	W&S Engineering		19.02.93-23.03.93
B. Blankwaardt	W&S Engineering		05.05.93-27.05.93
AGRI-BI-CON			
D. Ismaili	Comm. Development		26.07.92-31.12.92
S. Ahmed	Comm. Development	01.05.93-present	
T. Paracha	Hygiene Education	01.08.92-present	
E. Arthur	Distr. Coordination	28.03.93-present	
S. Ara	Distr. Coordination	01.05.93-present	
M. Ahmed	W&S Technology	01.05.93-present	
LOCAL EXPERT			
I. IJssennagger	Data Coll/Monitoring	01.04.93-present	

### 3.3. EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES

Annex 3 gives an overview of the main equipment items, including office furniture and vehicles.

Project equipment was partly brought from the Netherlands (notebook computers, communication equipment), the remaining has been purchased in Pakistan. A total amount of Dfl. 12.500 was spend on renovation and furnishing of the project office.

As mentioned before (see section 2.1.), project vehicles were ordered early in 1992 and became available in February/March 1993. Until that period, the project has used a Suzuki Potohar and a Suzuki Khyber, both of which were purchased locally.

### 3.4. REPORTING

Project activities will be reported in General Reports, Progress Reports, Short Mission Reports, Monitoring Reports, and Special Reports.

Annex 4 gives a list of reports till June 1993.

### 3.5. MEETINGS AND VISITS

#### 3.5.1. Regular meetings with LGRDD and UNICEF

During the Mobilization and Inception Periods contacts with LGRDD and UNICEF have been on an ad-hoc basis. However, a Project Implementation Committee was established after the finalization of the Inception Report. It consists of the DG/LGRDD, the UNICEF WES Officer/Quetta, and the CTA. Meetings of the PIC are taking place about once a month, or more frequently if so desired.

#### 3.5.2. Monitoring Mission IRC

A monitoring mission by Mr. Heijnen of the IRC/The Hague took place from 16 - 23 November 1992.

#### 3.5.3. Visits RNE and DGIS

1. Mr. W.J. Plantinga (First Secretary Rural Development/RNE/Islamabad) visited the project on 10.11.1992, 08.03.1993, and on 12/13.05.1993
2. Ms. R. Tesselaar (Sector Specialist WID/RNE/Islamabad) visited the project on 23.11.1993
3. A mission from DGIS/The Hague consisting of Mr. van der Voet, Mr. Verhoeff, and Ms. Van Tuyl visited the project on 08.03.1993. They were accompanied by Ms. Brouwer and Mr. Plantinga (RNE/Islamabad).

3.5.4. Other visits

Admiral M. Fazil Janjua, President Agri-Bi-Con and Mr. Albert Tuinhof, Regio Manager/IWACO accompanied the two expatriate consultants on their travel to Quetta in July 1992 and introduced them to the various authorities there.

Admiral Janjua visited the project again in April 1993 and discussed the modalities of Mr. Shakil's deputation to the project with Prof. Mohammad Khan Raisani, Vice Chancellor of the University of Balochistan.

Mr. Tuinhof visited the project again for a general orientation in May 1993.

#### 4. PROJECT FINANCE

##### 4.1. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BUDGET

The estimated required TA-budget for 1993 is given in table 3 on the next page.

The estimate presented there differs in only one aspect from the revised project budget estimates of 15.01.1993 that were presented to DGIS as part of the Inception Report. An amount of Dfl. 85.349 for 2 months short missions/TBN was shifted from codes 301/302/303 to codes 302.4 and 304.2 in order to enable the project to obtain the services of a locally hired expert for data collection and project monitoring purposes for the remainder of the project period: see Inception Report, paragraph 5.2.3. on page 65 and page 78.

##### 4.2. IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

As agreed in the Memorandum of Understanding that was added to the Inception Report in May 1993, the project's overall implementation budget consists of the following elements:

1. US\$ 918.337 (minus 8% administration costs) that were left over from the old BIAD project, and that were released for BRUWAS. These funds will be handled by UNICEF and will be used for local procurement of commodities only.
2. Dfl. 1.012.500 Dutch implementation funds have been added to the amount mentioned above. Of these funds:
  - Dfl. 200,000 will be handled by the Royal Netherlands Government for international procurement
  - Dfl. 812,500 will be handled by UNICEF for local procurement.

Details of the procurement procedures are given in the MoU. The conclusion of a contract between UNICEF and the Royal Netherlands Government on this issue is in progress.

It is expected that the 1993 procurements will be mainly local and the old BIAD funds should be sufficient to meet the financial demands involved. The need for a contribution from the Dutch implementation funds (no. 2 above) is therefore not expected during the current year.

Table 3: Estimated TA-budget for 1993 in Dutch Guilders

CODE NO.	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
301.1	Time in the Netherlands	71.120
302.1	Short missions	182.355
302.2	Long missions	579.387
302.3	Local consultants	227.350
302.4	Local experts	27.000
303	Additional costs expatriate consultants	197.023
304.1	Additional costs local consultants	18.500
304.2	Additional costs local consultants	14.910
305.1	Salaries office staff	64.000
305.2	Salaries drivers	24.500
305.3	Salaries monitoring staff	26.000
306	Reporting costs	10.000
309.1	Student practical work	5.000
309.2	Running costs guest house	20.000
309.3	Travel costs local personnel	50.000
<b>SUBTOTAL CODE 300: PERSONNEL COSTS</b>		<b>1.519.145</b>
410.1	Guest house furniture	16.000
410.2	Office furniture	25.000
410.3	Office equipment	75.000
420	Field equipment	15.000
430.1	4-W drives	100.000
430.2	Staff cars	53.000
430.3	Suzukis	47.000
430.4	Motorbicycles	35.000
490.1	Training materials	5.000
490.2	Audiovisual materials	5.000
<b>SUBTOTAL CODE 400: INVESTMENTS</b>		<b>376.000</b>
520	Maintenance office equipment	3.000
530	Vehicle operation and maintenance	180.000
540	Office costs	30.000
<b>SUBTOTAL CODE 500: OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>		<b>213.000</b>
610	Training in the Netherlands	20.000
620	Training in Pakistan/Region	40.000
<b>SUBTOTAL CODE 600: TRAINING</b>		<b>60.000</b>
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>		<b>2.166.145</b>

## 5. PLANNING FOR NEXT THREE MONTHS (JULY - SEPTEMBER 1993)

### 5.1. PROJECT ACTIVITIES IN THE DISTRICTS

#### 5.1.1. Field level implementation

Paragraph 2.3.2. already explained the need to work with model villages to boost community participation (including the participation of women in programme design, design of the facilities, and hygiene education) and increase project impact. Much of the July-September period will be used to select model villages in Loralai District and refine the implementation steps for the W&S Extension Programme and the Hygiene Education Programme. In so doing the project will follow a two-step approach:

- first an initial plan of action will be developed that may consist of up to 10 visits to a model village to complete the whole project cycle there. The main purpose of this step is to establish by trial-and-error a logical sequence of community visits, each with their own objectives and target groups, messages, preferred communication methods, and best ways to organize the visit. Also, the monitoring proforma for each of these visits should be developed. In this way, all the necessary ingredients for a successful village level programme should become known
- the short mission work of the Hygiene Education/WID specialist who has just started her mission will form an integral part of this first step
- obviously, this initial plan will be too labour intensive to replicate on a large scale. Therefore, and once all the required ingredients are known, the second step will consist of an effort to trim the initial plan down to a replicable approach that consists of fewer steps and that makes use of mass media communications, rather than only relying upon personal contacts between community members and project staff.

#### 5.1.2. Design for system layout and construction

With the new TA/Water and Sanitation Engineer joining the project in July, it is expected that during the next reporting period BRUWAS will discuss the present standard designs for handpump facilities and latrines with male and female inhabitants of the first model villages, and work out modifications and/or alternatives where necessary. This will include designing for village level construction work (VLCW) that should enable village artisans (mistry) not only to install and maintain handpumps, but to do all necessary construction work at future well and latrine sites.

The above leads to the barcharts of activities and personnel for the coming three months that are given in tables 4 and 5 on the next pages.

Table 4: Barchart of activities July - September 1993

MONTH	JULY				AUGUST					SEPTEMBER			
WEEK NO.	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1. Preparatory discussions with LGRDD/Loralai, Chairmen and Secretaries Union Councils	■												
2. Village surveys and selection of model villages in four Union Councils		■	■	■									
3. Programme start up in model villages, including design Hygiene Education Programme			■	■	■								
4. Standardization programme implementation steps, including monitoring procedures						■	■						
5. Continued implementation in model villages, including design discussions with community members								■	■	■	■	■	■
6. Workshop with key informants other Union Councils, pre-selection of new model villages									■				
7. Survey pre-selected villages and final selection new model villages									■				
8. Start-up implementation in new model villages											■	■	■



Table 4: Barchart of personnel July - September 1993

MONTH	JULY				AUGUST					SEPTEMBER			
WEEK NO.	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1. Bert Huizinga													
2. TBN / W&S Engineer													
3. Shakeel Ahmed													
4. Tasleem Paracha													
5. Edward Arthur													
6. Shagufta Ara													
7. Munir Ahmed													
8. Ingrid IJssennagger													

## 5.2. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING LGRDD

5.2.1. Trainings in The Netherlands

Captain Abdul Rehman Tareen, DG/LGRDD, is expected to attend the MDF course Institutional Development and Organizational Strengthening at Ede, The Netherlands; from 20 September to 08 October.

5.2.2. Trainings in Pakistan

Mr. Hamayoun Sabir, Ass. Director LGRDD i/c W&S Cell, and Mr. Mohammed Rafiq, Office Manager BRUWAS, are expected to attend the Office Management course of the Pakistan Institute of Management which will be held in Lahore from 21 to 26 August.

Mr. Sajid Naeem and Mr. Azhar Rasheed, Monitoring Officers BRUWAS, will attend a FAO/UNDP course on Monitoring and Evaluation of Agricultural and Rural Development Projects that will be organized in Quetta from 07 August to 02 September.

Mr. Habibur Rehman, Stenographer W&S Cell, and Mr. Shakil Ahmed, Comm. Development Specialist BRUWAS, will attend a Wordperfect course that will be organized from 07 to 12 August by the Railways Account Academy in Quetta.

5.2.3. Project Trainings

Project trainings for Quetta based W&S Cell staff will continue in the form of on-the-job trainings and learning-by-doing in the field, and internal work meetings/workshops in Quetta.

Together these elements constitute an informal training programme during which staff are expected:

- to execute a restricted assignment, often in the company of district LGRDD staff
- to report on it on a first version of a standard reporting form
- to discuss the results of their village visits with senior project staff and to evaluate
  - \* the preparation of the visit and their own performance during it
  - \* the results of the visits in terms of the reactions that they received from community members and their assessment of a community's willingness to get involved in the project
  - \* the usefulness of the first version of the standard reporting form
- to prepare for the next visit to the village.

The first (limited) results obtained with this working method are positive, in that all staff are internalizing the project's basic working methods and approaches, develop a good sense of the limitations in what either the project itself or the approached communities can do to successfully carry on with the work, and provide useful suggestions for modifications and improvements.

In Loralai district the project will organize a number of workshops for LGRDD personnel and Chairmen/Secretaries of Union Councils to

provide them with an orientation on project approach and methodologies, and to pre-select model villages in the Union Councils.

Finally, preparations will be made for the training of village artisans in well site preparation and construction work, handpump installation, and latrine construction.

### 5.3. PROJECT PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

#### 5.3.1. Project personnel

On the LGRDD side the project will continue to press for the posting of the following personnel:

- a successor for the Assistant Engineer
- the three Female Hygiene Educators.

It is also expected that during the coming reporting period the precise job descriptions for LGRDD/W&S Cell staff can be finalized and that staff can be organized into field teams with a standardized job routine.

#### 5.3.2. Expected procurements

Major procurements expected during the July-September period are those for drawing equipment to be used in the office in Quetta and for water testing kits and equipment to be used in the field.

### 5.4. MISSIONS AND MEETINGS

#### 5.4.1. Long and short term missions

It is expected that the successor to Mr. Lindeijer will be selected in July and will start his work in Quetta in the same month.

The arrival of a Bilateral Associate Expert (BAD) is expected in August.

Ms. Reijerkerk, whose short mission has just started, is expected to continue working in the project till around 10 August.

No other short missions to the project are expected during the next quarter.

#### 5.4.2. Visits to The Netherlands

Apart from the visit by the DG/LGRDD, which was mentioned above, no other visits to the Netherlands are being expected.

#### 5.4.3. Visits to the project

Representatives from Engineering Concern (PVT) LTD., the Karachi based manufacturers of Afridev handpumps, will visit UNICEF and the project in July for an orientation on the possibilities of opening direct supply lines for the sale of handpumps.

### 5.5. MISCELLANEOUS

Ms. Tasleem Paracha has been invited by the IRC to participate in an Expert Consultation Meeting on Methods to Involve Women in Rural

Water Supply, Sanitation, and Water Resources Protection Projects that will be held in Mount Lavinia, Sri Lanka from 07 to 16 September.

ANNEX 1: LIST OF TOPICS COVERED IN THE LGRDD TRAINING ON TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE BRUWAS PROJECT (04.03. - 24.03.1993)

- SESSION 01: General Introduction
- SESSION 02: Dug Well and Handpump Design
- SESSION 03: Using Available Data of the Project Area
- SESSION 04: Selection of Villages for the First Year Programme
- SESSION 05: Detailed Surveying in Selected Villages
- SESSION 06: Water Quality Aspects and Location of Wells
- SESSION 07: The Need for Sanitation and Monitoring of Schemes
- SESSION 08: Latrine Siting and Construction
- SESSION 09: Other Sanitation Alternatives
- SESSION 10: Variations on Well Systems
- SESSION 11: Alternative Water Supply Systems
- SESSION 12: Spring Systems
- SESSION 13: Capacity Requirements of Systems
- SESSION 14: Hydraulic Design of Spring Systems
- SESSION 15: Pumped Well Systems and Public Taps
- SESSION 16: Hydraulics of Simple Pumped WS Schemes

## ANNEX 2: STAFF LIST LGRDD/WATER &amp; SANITATION CELL

## LGRDD/W&amp;S Cell

01. Hamayoun Sabir . . . . .	Assistant Director
02. TBN . . . . .	Assistant Engineer
03. Abdul Khaliq . . . . .	Sub-engineer
04. Munir Ahmed . . . . .	Sub-engineer
05. TBN . . . . .	District Planner
06. Sajid Naeem . . . . .	District Planner
07. Mohammed Sabir . . . . .	Community Organizer
08. Naveed Ahmed . . . . .	Community Organizer
09. Mohammed Jamal Jamaldini . . . . .	Community Organizer
10. Iqrar Hussain . . . . .	Community Organizer
11. TBN . . . . .	Hygiene Educator
12. TBN . . . . .	Hygiene Educator
13. TBN . . . . .	Hygiene Educator
14. Mohammed Anwar . . . . .	Superintendent
15. Rashid Ali . . . . .	Office Assistant
16. Aftab Aziz . . . . .	Office Assistant
17. Habibur Rehman . . . . .	Stenographer
18. Javeed Hussain . . . . .	Junior Clerk
19. Sher Ahmed . . . . .	Peon
20. Noor Ahmed . . . . .	Driver

## IWACO # AGRI-BI-CON ADVISORY SERVICES

01. Bert Huizinga . . . . .	Chief Technical Advisor
02. TBN . . . . .	Technical Advisor
03. Tasleem Paracha . . . . .	Senior Hygiene Education Specialist
04. Shakeel Ahmed . . . . .	Senior Community Development Specialist
05. Edward Arthur . . . . .	Community Development Specialist/District Coordinator
06. Shagufta Ara . . . . .	Hygiene Education Specialist/District Coordinator
07. Ingrid IJssennagger . . . . .	Socio-economic Researcher/Monitoring Advisor
08. Azhar Rasheed . . . . .	Monitoring Officer
09. Munir Ahmed . . . . .	Water and Sanitation Technician
10. Mohammed Rafiq . . . . .	Office Manager
11. Naghma Qazi . . . . .	Executive Secretary
12. Mohammed Niaz . . . . .	Cook
13. Mohammed Zia . . . . .	Tea boy
14. Mohammed Suleiman . . . . .	Driver
15. Anwar Adil . . . . .	Driver
16. Mohammed Rashid . . . . .	Driver
17. Iftikhar Ahmed . . . . .	Driver
18. Kabul Khan . . . . .	Chowkidar
19. Walli Mohammed . . . . .	Chowkidar

## ANNEX 3: INVENTORY OF PROJECT GOODS

## A.3.1: List of project vehicles

MAKE	ENGINE NUMBER	CHASSIS NUMBER	REGISTR. NUMBER	SINCE	KMs
<b>VEHICLES</b>					
Suzuki Khyber	WF110286	422509	QAF 7248	27.08.92	06119
Suzuki Jeeps	701174	315979	QAF 7026	15.08.92	15046
Potohar	GL3BA304538	SJ70-407049	AF	20.04.93	02406
Samurai	GL3BA305912	SJ70-407293	AF	20.04.93	01512
Samurai					
Toyota	1HZ0074127	HZJ80-0014366	AF	01.04.93	05086
Landcruisers	1HZ0074330	HZJ80-0014404	AF	01.04.93	06492
	1HZ0074494	HZJ80-0014421	AF	01.04.93	07309
Toyota Hiace	2L3164458	LH114-6001739	AF	01.04.93	04758
<b>MOTOR BICYCLES</b>					

## Annex 3.2: List of main office equipment

ITEM AND BRAND NAME	TYPE	SER. NO.	SINCE	REMARKS
<b>LAPTOP COMPUTERS</b>				
Notestar	NP-913	120494	Jul 1992	
Notestar	NP-913	120495	Jul 1992	
Notestar	NP-913	133365	Jul 1992	
Notestar	NP-913	133366	Jul 1992	
<b>DESKTOP COMPUTERS</b>				
Fujitec	AT3868038625	03931	Nov 1992	
Fujitec	AT3868038625	03932	Nov 1992	
Fujitec	AT3868038625	03922	Nov 1992	
<b>MONITORS</b>				
Aviva	VS-1435E	A 2724233	Nov 1992	
Aviva	VS-1435E	A 2724258	Nov 1992	
Aviva	VS-1435E	A 2724217	Nov 1992	
<b>KEY BOARDS</b>				
Chicoy	KBS191	T208023008	Nov 1992	
Chicoy	KBS191	T208023286	Nov 1992	
Chicoy	KBS191	T208023290	Nov 1992	
<b>PRINTERS</b>				
Epson	LQ-1050	0R10020021	Aug 1992	
Epson	LQ-1070	41E0007246	Nov 1992	
Epson	LQ-1070	1AX0001148	Jan 1992	
HP	Laserjet III	3210JY1T94	Feb 1992	
<b>PHOTOCOPIER</b>				
Minolta	Dev. 3060	25250156	Sep 1992	
<b>TAPE XCHANGE</b>				
Interpreter	120 TX	11685	Jul 1992	
<b>FAX MACHINES</b>				
Murata	F-30		Jul 1992	Second hand
Panasonic	UF-127M	05920507781	Sep 1992	
<b>VOLTAGE STABILIZERS</b>				
Fujitech	Series 500	212101		
Fujitech	Series 500	211004		
Fujitech	Series 500	211010		
Aetco Stavol	AVR 500	06900		
Aetco Stavol	AVR 500	06901		
Aetco Stavol	AVR 500	06902		
Aetco Stavol	AVR 500	04134		
Aetco Stavol	AVR 500	02105		
Aetco Stavol	AVR 1500	02479		
Aetco Stavol	AVR 500/F	03306		
General	G-5	-		
<b>TYPEWRITER</b>				
Panasonic	KX-R550	PJGT850ZA	Nov 1992	
<b>DOCUMENT BINDER</b>				
GBC	2000T-GS	ED02648	Jul 1992	
<b>TELEPHONE EXCHANGE</b>				
Microtel	Microtel-24		Jul 1992	+ 10 telephones
<b>HACH WATER TEST KITS</b>				
pH meter	43800-00	921200019195	Jan 1993	
colorimeter	DR/700	930100003861		
titrator				



## Annex 3.3: List of main office furniture

ITEM	NO. OF PIECES	SINCE	REMARKS
Desks 6'6" x 3'	1	Oct/Nov 1992	
Desks 6' x 3'	7	Oct/Nov 1992	
Desks 5' x 2'6"	14	Oct/Nov 1992	
Side racks 3'10"x 1'5"	16	Oct/Nov 1992	
Tables 6'6" x 3'3"	2	Oct/Nov 1992	
Tables 4'7" x 2'4"	2	Oct/Nov 1992	
Tables 4' x 2'6"	2	Oct/Nov 1992	
Tables 4' x 2'	7	Oct/Nov 1992	
Conference table (8 pcs.)	1	Oct/Nov 1992	
Filing cabinet (wooden)	6	Oct/Nov 1992	
Filing cabinet (metal)	4	Dec 1992	
Bookshelves (library)	4	May 1993	
Chairs, wooden, with arms	60	Oct/Nov 1992	
White board, large	1	Dec 1992	
small	2	Dec 1992	
with stand	1	Jul 1993	
Notice boards 3' x 5'	1	Nov 1992	
3' x 2'	2	Nov 1992	
4' x 6'	1	Nov 1992	
In/Out trays	2	May 1993	
Office sign board	1	Jan 1993	
Refrigerator Philips	1	Jan 1993	
Vacuum cleaner National	1	Oct 1992	
Gas burner Beacon	1	Oct 1992	
Fans Yunas	4	Apr 1993	
Kitchen equipment			
Sets of bed linen (field)	12	Nov 1992	
Dinner set (field, 32 pcs)	1	Mar 1993	

## ANNEX 4: LIST OF PROJECT REPORTS

TITLE	DATE	STATUS
<b>GENERAL REPORTS</b>		
Introductory report	Sep 1992	final
Inception report	Feb 1993	draft
Inception report	May 1993	final
<b>PROGRESS REPORTS</b>		
Progress report no. 1	Aug 1993	final
<b>SHORT MISSION REPORTS</b>		
L. Reijerkerk - Women in Development (2 Vols)	Nov 1992	final Jan 1993
K. Groen - Ground Water Resources in Zhob and Qila Saifullah Districts	Nov 1992	final Jan 1993
H. Heckman - Institutional Development	Jun 1993	final
B. Blankwaardt- Water & Sanitation Engineering	Jun 1993	final