Muslim Aid
Serving Humanity

2023

"End Line Evaluation of the emergency response project in flood-affected districts Mirpurkhas and Sanghar, Sindh

PRESENTED BY

TRUST CONSULTNACY & DEVELOPMENT

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ACRONYMS

TCD   Trust Consultancy and Development

MA   Muslim Aid

MAP   Muslim Aid Pakistan

DAC   Development Assistance Committee

FGD   Focus Group Discussion

KIIs   Key Informant Interviews

NGO   Non-Governmental Organization

SES   Socio-Economic Status

WASH   Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

NFIs   Non-Food Items

AFH   Action For Humanity

UC   Union Council

MPK   Mirpur Khas

DRR   Disaster Risk Reduction

DC   Deputy Commissioner

AC   Assistant Commissioner

DDMA   District Disaster Management Authority

PH   Public Health

UMCOR United Methodist Committee on Relief

MEAL   Monitoring Evaluation Accountability and Learning

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We extend our heartfelt appreciation to the dedicated teams at MAP, particularly the MEAL team and Program teams, for their unwavering commitment and invaluable contributions to this project. Their expertise, support, and collaboration have played a pivotal role in the successful execution of this initiative. We acknowledge their diligent efforts in ensuring that this project adheres to the highest standards of quality, effectiveness, and impact. Their insights, guidance, and tireless dedication have been instrumental in shaping the project's outcomes and its overall success. We are truly grateful for the support and teamwork demonstrated by the MEAL and Program teams at MAP.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Muslim Aid Pakistan (MAP) is executing a Multi-Sectoral Humanitarian Assistance initiative for Communities impacted by the 2022 Floods in Sindh, focusing on the districts of Mirpurkhas and Sanghar. The objective is to meet the immediate requirements for food security, shelter, and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) for the most at-risk households affected by the floods. Additionally, the project aims to enhance the overall well-being and resilience of the community by providing early recovery support in livelihoods and shelter, with a specific focus on the well-being of children and women. The study prioritized the assessment of vulnerable groups, encompassing children, women, the economically deprived, minority members, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities. The household end-line study was carried out on 25 August 2023. The study was structured with both quantitative and qualitative questions to allow respondents to provide detailed responses. In total, 400 community surveys were conducted with 12 KII and 12 FGDs. The distribution of survey targets was proportionate to location and sector, based on the final project reporting data on reached beneficiaries. The data collection was carried out by a team consisting of Trust field staff who were trained for this purpose. The subsequent data analysis was conducted using Excel spreadsheets. This report focuses on analyzing the information gathered from the baseline survey, logical framework, and other relevant documents of the project titled "Multi-Sectoral Humanitarian Assistance for Communities affected by Floods in Sindh (2022)" in the districts of Mirpurkhas and Sanghar. It delves into the socio-economic and health status of households and communities in the four targeted Union Councils (UCs) covered by the project.

In particular, the report presents end-line values for various indicators across a wide range of areas. These indicators pertain to addressing critical needs such as food security, shelter, and WASH services for vulnerable households affected by the floods. Additionally, the project aims to enhance the overall well-being and resilience of these communities through early recovery initiatives, with special consideration given to the welfare of children and women.

KEY FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The outcomes of this study are poised to serve as the standard against which the project's advancements in the target communities can be measured. The end-line assessment offers substantial insights into the socio-economic circumstances, requirements, and ambitions of the specific population in District Mirpurkhas and Sanghar. Below is a summary highlighting the key findings.

- The HH survey data provides a comprehensive snapshot of the community. Gender distribution reveals a majority of females (69.5%) compared to males (30.5%), shedding light on their self-perception within societal norms. Educational levels vary, with a substantial 79% reporting illiteracy. Housing situations reveal that 82% own their homes, though dwelling types range from mud (42%) to mixed materials (19%). The impact of floods on houses is substantial, with 48% reporting "Complete Destruction," 25% with "Minor Damage," and 19% with "Partial Damage."

- Shelter assistance is critical, as 76% received no aid, while 22% received support, primarily in the form of "Emergency Shelter" (63%) and "Shelter Materials" (36%). Main income sources are largely rooted in labor, with 53% in "Labour - Agriculture" and 33% in "Labour - non-Agriculture." Chronic diseases or disabilities are acknowledged by 11% of respondents. Diverse household assets play a vital role in communication, comfort, and mobility. Livestock ownership includes goats, sheep, cows, bulls, poultry, horses, and donkeys, all affected to varying degrees by floods. Notably, only 6% have livestock shelters, highlighting an urgent need for intervention.

- The predominant sources include hand pumps (10.67%), various wells, tube wells, piped water, public taps (in limited cases), rainwater, springs, and surface water (combined portion). Water tanker deliveries serve 3.14% of the households. Post-flood assistance was extended to 7% of respondents, primarily through Muslim Aid Pakistan (73%), other NGOs/UN agencies (8%), and the Government of Pakistan (18%).

- Approximately 39% of households underwent water testing, with intervention types including deep hand pumps (45%), shallow hand pumps (23%), and water pond construction (32%). Satisfaction with these interventions was expressed by a significant 58% of respondents. For unsupported households with non-operational water sources, 97% attributed the issue to inadequate committees, while 1% attributed it to seasonal drying.

- In terms of water access, findings reveal that 22% are satisfied, 63% are dissatisfied, 41% spend more than 30 minutes collecting water, and 42% have water sources located within less than 0.5 km. Notably, in 53% of cases, women are responsible for water collection. About 31% reported improved access from installed points, while 23% reported no change. A substantial 63% of respondents collect water more than five times per week. In terms of awareness regarding water testing frequency, 11% reported regular testing, 33% occasional, 21% rare, and 35% were unaware. Knowledge about chlorination stood at 4%, while awareness about disinfection reached 66% of respondents.

- To enhance water, sanitation, and hygiene practices, several strategic approaches have been identified. These include tailored communication, the installation of hand pumps, the implementation of filtration systems, and the establishment of water treatment plants. Furthermore, hygiene improvement efforts encompass comprehensive campaigns, provision of facilities and kits, as well as educational initiatives. Sanitation enhancement involves not only infrastructure development but also educational programs, behavior change campaigns, waste management strategies, community engagement, and collaborative partnerships. Rigorous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are in place to ensure the effectiveness of these strategies.

- The survey findings shed light on the significant impact of Health and Hygiene Sessions organized by Muslim Aid Pakistan. Approximately 26% of the target population participated, with 40% not taking part and 34% deeming the sessions as not applicable to their circumstances. Among the participants, 50% attended one session, 36% attended two to three sessions, and 14% participated in three or more sessions. Reasons for non-participation included lack of awareness (45%), various constraints (25%), and distant venues (30%).

- Notably, hand washing practices have seen a positive influence from these sessions, with increased instances reported before eating (31%), after eating (25%), after child care (16%), after rubbish handling (14%), and after work (14%). These results underscore the pivotal role of educational initiatives, such as these sessions, in promoting crucial hygiene practices. The identified participation gaps suggest areas for program outreach improvement. The frequency of handwashing occasions reflects the practical impact of these initiatives. Altogether, the findings highlight the need for sustained and targeted efforts in advancing hygiene practices and public health awareness.

- Handwashing habits are mixed, with 75% using water and soap, and 14% using water alone. The primary reason for soap avoidance is cost, cited by 72% of respondents. While 50% have access to basic hygiene items, a significant 82% lack basic toilets, highlighting a pressing sanitation need. Latrine conditions vary, with 65% being functional, but only 63% deemed clean. Pit covering is present in 51% of cases, indicating room for improvement. Handwashing facilities near latrines are available to just one-third of respondents, underscoring an opportunity for enhancement.

- The study also highlights a cultural gap, with only 28% reporting toilets respecting cultural and gender preferences. Safety concerns (68%) and shared latrine usage (60%) emphasize the need for proper construction and communal design. Open defecation remains prevalent at 50%, signaling a need for improved infrastructure. These findings underscore the multifaceted nature of sanitation and emphasize the importance of tailored interventions to promote hygiene practices and maintain functional and hygienic facilities for the community's well-being.

- Non-alignment with cultural preferences (72%) underscores the importance of considering cultural sensitivity in sanitation initiatives. Waste disposal methods vary, with 30.75% burying waste, 27.25% leaving it with rubbish, and only 11.5% utilizing sanitation facilities.

- Privacy, dignity, disease prevention, and a clean environment serve as strong motivators for sanitation practices, with rates at 78.5%, 66.75%, and 54.25% respectively. Notably, fear of insects and snakes (30%) presents a significant challenge.

- Peer learning plays a varied but impactful role, with 17% reporting significant impact, 23% moderate impact, and 35% slight impact. Factors driving improved practices include disease concerns (81%), pollution (73.5%), animal welfare (59%), and mosquito control (50.25%). Limited resources (17%) and habitual open defecation (16%) contribute to the absence of proper toilet facilities.

- Regarding WASH-related diseases, respondents reported experiencing diarrhea (43%), skin diseases (34%), malaria (42.5%), hepatitis (17.25%), and cholera (14.25%) in the past month. These findings collectively emphasize the need for culturally sensitive, comprehensive approaches to improve sanitation practices and reduce related health risks in the community.

- Households allocated an average of 7000 PKR to address health concerns. Views on the flood's impact on disease prevalence varied: 38% perceived an increase, 45% did not, and 17% were unsure, suggesting local conditions and experiences influence perspectives.

- Contaminated water (66.75%), food exposed to flies (52.75%), and poor hand hygiene (47.50%) were identified as key contributors to diarrhea. Respondents recognized unhygienic practices and germs (77.50%) as major causes, while some attributed it to weakness (34%) or fate (15%).

- Diarrhea management strategies encompassed modern medical approaches (ORS: 42.25%, private doctors: 38.25%), cultural practices (20.75%), and traditional healers (14.25%). Clean toilets were perceived as vital for disease prevention (78.25%), privacy (75.25%), and environmental protection (54.25%).

- Sanitation practices showed 24% with household toilets, and 76% practicing open defecation. Oral hygiene (71%) and bathing (22%) were common. Waste management methods encompassed trash bins (20.75%), temporary collection points (28.25%), pit burial (34.25%), community clean-ups (6.50%), authority guidelines (5.50%)

- Solid waste accumulation (78%), stagnant water (81%), and clean water storage (70%) played crucial roles in community hygiene. A perceived clean environment (83%) highlighted aesthetics, disease prevention, and community well-being.

- Training was the primary form of assistance received (50%), emphasizing knowledge and skill enhancement. Muslim Aid Pakistan played a pivotal role in aiding (91%), showcasing its impact across diverse initiatives. The survey also exposes the flood's impact on income sources, particularly agriculture (55%). Self-employment, small businesses, skilled labor (21%), regular salaried jobs (11%), and remittances (13%) were also affected. Support in the form of seeds (1%), livestock (3.50%), and agricultural tools (2.25%) was reported, which signifies nuanced assistance.

- The survey findings offer crucial insights into the impact of providing transition shelter kits and materials to the community post-disaster. Approximately 11% of respondents received these provisions, indicating targeted efforts to address housing needs. Among recipients, 92% reported improvements in living conditions, with varying degrees of improvement. Additionally, 86% experienced some level of improved protection from external elements, with 83% noting enhanced protection and privacy for vulnerable household members. The shelters also bolster households' resilience, offering benefits in physical safety, protection, privacy, and durability against disasters. In terms of overall resilience, 90% of respondents reported positive outcomes, with varying degrees of improvement. The survey also highlighted satisfaction with shelter quality (70%) but identified challenges in accessing resources (23%). Overall, the findings affirm the success of shelter interventions in enhancing living conditions, protection, and resilience, underscoring the importance of equitable distribution and ongoing support.

- Shelter quality received positive ratings, with 30% rating it as "excellent" and 69% providing ratings between 5 and 10. Non-food items (NFIs) were received by 60% of respondents, demonstrating the project's comprehensive approach. Awareness of equipment provision for persons with disabilities (PWDs) was limited, with only 6% being aware, indicating the importance of inclusive communication strategies. The limited awareness of equipment provision for persons with disabilities (PWDs) may be attributed to several factors including communication channels, community engagement, dissemination methods, timing and frequency of communication, accessibility considerations, cultural sensitivity, and awareness campaigns.

- The positive sentiments about shelter intervention and NFIs, emphasize the need for improved awareness and accessibility of support for vulnerable groups. Moreover, the findings reveal limited access to dedicated support services for vulnerable groups, particularly PWDs, with only 1% of respondents reporting access. The provision of equipment to PWDs was perceived as beneficial by 26% of respondents, while 74% did not perceive such benefits, indicating varying opinions on the effectiveness of equipment provision. Further investigation is needed to understand these differences and guide future interventions for vulnerable groups.

- The survey highlights significant gaps in livelihood support services, with 96% of respondents reporting no assistance. Among those who received support, only a small percentage benefited from specific aid like livestock support (1%) and shelter materials (5%). Muslim Aid Pakistan contributed substantially (32%), alongside other organizations (66%) and the government (2%).

- Vaccination and deworming for livestock were rare (86% not received), and only 1% received livestock feed. Livestock management training was limited (3%), with reported benefits including improved knowledge and skills (6.50%) and livestock productivity (3.50%).

- Access to Basic Health Units (BHU) stands at 24%, indicating decent basic medical services. Rural Health Centers (RHC) accessibility is extremely low at 0.50%, revealing a scarcity of comprehensive healthcare facilities. Tehsil Headquarters Hospitals (THQ) serve 3.50% of respondents, offering higher-level care. Civil Dispensaries reach 28.50% of the community, and Lady Health Workers (LHWs) contribute to 4.75% of cases. Worryingly, 43.50% reported no health facility in their village, highlighting significant accessibility gaps.

- Regarding post-flood improvements, 10% firmly believe healthcare services have improved (improved sanitation and hygiene, reduced risk of infections, better working conditions for staff, prevention of waterborne diseases, community trust and utilization capacity building), 36% agree to some extent, 32% do not agree, 7% firmly disagree, and 15% are uncertain. Similar patterns are seen in perceptions of safe water and sanitation improvements. These findings underscore the

importance of transparent communication and addressing skepticism, ensuring community members are well-informed about post-disaster rehabilitation efforts and their impact.

- Flooding/flash flooding is the main concern (81%), highlighting the importance of water management and infrastructure. Earthquakes (3%) and droughts (9%) also pose risks, indicating multi-faceted vulnerabilities

- Evacuating to safe locations during floods (73%) is prominent. Seeking shelter (52%) and early warnings (40%) are also crucial. Communal disaster preparedness plans (23%) and drills (20%) demonstrate proactive community involvement.

- The absence of communal structures (84%) for disaster preparedness highlights an opportunity for community collaboration. DRR training increased awareness (59%) and understanding (30%) of hazards, aiding in informed preparedness (11%).

- The community relies on various channels including TV, radio, social media, newspapers, places of worship, personal connections, and communication from NGOs and the government, indicating adaptability to both traditional and digital media for content access.

- The majority of the community (68%) reported no instances of violence, while a minority observed various forms including physical violence (11.25%), sexual violence (1.50%), emotional abuse (0.50%), and forced child marriage (1.25%). Cultural norms were acknowledged as contributing factors by almost half of the respondents (49.25%).

- Strategies proposed to address this issue included promoting gender equality, engaging community leaders, conducting awareness campaigns, and enforcing laws, showcasing a multifaceted approach to creating a safer and more equitable environment.

- Additionally, the HH survey identified limited dissemination of messages on violence prevention and disability needs (2%), with the majority not receiving such information (82%).

- Factors contributing to post-flood violence against women encompass displacement, overcrowding, limited resources, post-flood challenges, gender norms, and a lack of gender-sensitive responses, highlighting the complex interplay of these dynamics.

- Perceptions of intervention effectiveness vary. Around 57% agreed the interventions served their purpose, while 29% did not fully agree, suggesting room for improvement. Awareness of mechanisms for addressing security and protection concerns was low at 11%, signaling a need for increased communication. Only 21% were aware of the Complaint Response Feedback Mechanism (CRFM), indicating potential for better communication. Approximately 31% reported making complaints about the project, with 64% of them satisfied with Muslim Aid Pakistan's response. For those unsatisfied or unaware of the response, the reasons included no concerns (6%) and a lack of awareness (83%). Additionally, 60% felt there might have been bias or inappropriateness in beneficiary selection, underlining the importance of transparency and fairness in the process.

Key Recommendations

The study's findings suggest several crucial recommendations for addressing the impact of floods on the assessed communities in District Mirpurkhas and Sanghar. These proposed areas of intervention should be taken into account when planning early recovery and relief programs.

- Customize interventions (Water Access and Sources) to local circumstances and community requirements for a sustainable, context-specific approach such as Community-Specific Borehole

Installation, Community-Led Water Committees, Water Trucking Services in Emergency Zones, and Community-Based Hand Dug Wells.

- Implement a holistic hygiene and sanitation programs, encompassing the construction of inclusive facilities, community engagement for ownership and maintenance, effective waste management, and gender-sensitive approaches to ensure dignity and accessibility

- Prioritize comprehensive training programs covering diverse sectors, including agriculture, entrepreneurship, and vocational skills, to empower community members with sustainable livelihood practices

- Strengthen agricultural productivity by providing timely and targeted seed and fertilizer assistance. Additionally, promote diversification of income sources through activities like micro-enterprises, value-added processing, and afro-tourism for more stable livelihood options

- Identify households with immediate housing needs and collaborate with NGOs, community leaders, and government agencies for efficient shelter kit distribution

- Maintain a focus on shelter material quality and durability, and consider providing training on shelter maintenance and repairs for long-term sustainability

- Recognize shelter assistance's role in enhancing resilience and well-being, address challenges faced by recipients, and incorporate lessons learned for continuous improvement of shelter interventions

- Prioritize expanding livelihood support services to address the significant gap identified, ensuring a more comprehensive approach to post-disaster recovery

- Collaborate with a diverse range of organizations to collectively address the needs of disaster-affected communities and offer tailored livelihood support services

- Engage with government agencies to explore opportunities for increased involvement in providing livelihood support services. Tailor support to the specific needs of individuals and households, recognizing that recovery efforts require a multifaceted approach

- Implement mobile healthcare clinics and leverage technology for remote consultations to ensure healthcare access to underserved areas

- Invest in training and capacity-building for community health workers to provide basic healthcare services and education in remote areas

- Enhance healthcare infrastructure through collaboration, establish community health committees, and conduct regular audits. Simultaneously, launch health education campaigns to raise awareness about preventive healthcare practices

- Prioritize flood mitigation, considering their significant impact. Address occasional risks of earthquakes and droughts in preparedness plans. Enhance early warning systems and conduct regular drills for timely community response

- Strengthen awareness and implementation of coping strategies, particularly for those facing challenges like geographical limitations. Foster community collaboration through dedicated structures or committees for disaster preparedness

- Collaborate with various organizations to ensure wide-reaching DRR training. Design comprehensive programs covering multiple scenarios and practical skills. Tailor training for vulnerable populations and emphasize practical application in daily life

- Develop a holistic communication plan that combines traditional and digital media, including TV, radio, social media, newspapers, and collaboration with places of worship, to effectively reach and engage the community

- Empower community members to become advocates by encouraging them to share information with family and friends, harnessing the power of word-of-mouth communication, and ensuring information dissemination is inclusive and effective

- Increase awareness campaigns targeting cultural norms contributing to violence. Provide support services like safe shelters, counseling, and legal aid for survivors. Also, tailor interventions to the specific needs of women in disaster-affected communities

- Develop culturally sensitive messages and engage community members as messengers. Also, utilize diverse communication channels, including social media and community gatherings

- Establish safe spaces, protection centers, and a 24/7 helpline for immediate assistance. Provide gender-sensitive counseling and legal aid services for survivors. Also, collaborate with local organizations and leaders to ensure the availability of safe spaces and reporting mechanisms, with a focus on inclusivity

Context and Project Background

Introduction

In 2005, Muslim Aid Pakistan (MAP) commenced its operations in Pakistan, with a dedicated focus on strategic thematic areas encompassing integrated water resource management, education access, sustainable livelihoods, healthcare, emergency response, and resilience building. The organization's mission centers around alleviating the plight of the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of society, whether caused by natural calamities or human-induced crises. This commitment extends to seven countries, including Bangladesh, Bosnia, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, and Myanmar, and involves collaborative efforts with eight partner organizations.

A recent significant undertaking by MAP was the execution of an emergency response project in Sindh province, targeting communities afflicted by the devastating floods of 2022. The project's primary scope encompassed approximately 6,000 vulnerable households from four union councils: Berani and Jam Jani in Tehsil Jam Nawaz Ali, District Sanghar, and Soofan Shah and Mir Khuda Bux in Tehsil Digri, District Mirpurkhas. The endeavor was aimed at addressing the immediate humanitarian needs of the flood-affected population concentrated in the hardest-hit districts of Mirpurkhas and Sanghar. Notably, the focus was directed toward ensuring essential provisions for food security, shelter, and WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene), all while prioritizing the well-being and resilience of the impacted households. The initiative further encompassed early recovery support for livelihoods and shelter, with a special emphasis on the unique requirements of children and women. The project's design also incorporated tailored provisions for the most vulnerable groups, including children, women, minority members, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities. Notably, the criteria for selecting beneficiaries were developed in close consultation with the target communities, represented by their respective village councils and organizations.

Project Summary

Titled "Multi-Sectoral Humanitarian Assistance for Communities Affected by Floods in Sindh (2022)," the project was meticulously executed by Muslim Aid Pakistan (MAP) across the districts of Mirpurkhas and Sanghar, situated in Sindh. The project's core objectives were to urgently address the pressing needs of food security, shelter, water, and sanitation for approximately 6,000 households adversely affected by the floods. This initiative placed a particular emphasis on safeguarding the interests of children, women,

and individuals with disabilities. With a project duration spanning six months, from October 15, 2022, to May 31, 2023, the endeavor aimed to achieve three key outcomes: curbing the outbreak of diseases, facilitating sustainable livelihoods, and enhancing water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities within the affected communities.

The evaluation takes place in the context of an emergency response project titled "Multi-Sectoral Humanitarian Assistance for Communities Affected by Floods in Sindh (2022)," implemented by Muslim Aid Pakistan (MAP) in the districts of Mirpurkhas and Sanghar, Sindh. This project was a direct response to the devastating floods that occurred in the region in 2022, causing widespread displacement, destruction, and disruption of livelihoods.

The floods had a severe impact on the communities in Mirpurkhas and Sanghar, leading to urgent and critical needs in areas such as food security, shelter, water, sanitation, and hygiene. The evaluation aims to assess the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of the emergency response project in addressing these pressing needs and improving the overall well-being and resilience of the affected households.

In summary, the evaluation takes place within the backdrop of a post-flood humanitarian crisis, aiming to assess the outcomes and impacts of the emergency response project in addressing the immediate and longer-term needs of flood-affected communities in Mirpurkhas and Sanghar districts of Sindh, Pakistan.

Purpose, Scope, and Objectives

The evaluation aims to comprehensively assess the project's key dimensions. This includes evaluating the project's relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, timeliness, and immediate impact, both in terms of outcomes and expected outputs. Additionally, the evaluation seeks to scrutinize the project's strategies and approaches for achieving its objectives, determining their relevance and effectiveness. A critical aspect involves assessing the optimal utilization of financial resources to attain outputs while maintaining quality and effective project delivery over the implementation period. Furthermore, the evaluation will delve into the project's longer-term impact and sustainability, specifically focusing on Relief Initiatives during the period. Lessons learned, best practices, and recommendations will be documented to guide stakeholder decision-making, ensuring the project's replication, modification, and continued effectiveness.

Evaluations Questions:

Relevance

To what extent does the feedback mechanism align with the Core Humanitarian Standards - CHS?

To what extent does the project meet the 9 CHS?

Effectiveness

How did affected people use the shelter kits provided?

To what extent did the shelter provided meet the Sphere Standards?

To what extent has the provision of equipment to PWD benefited the most vulnerable households? How did the project ensure that marginalized groups have access to the equipment?

What does and does not work in the livestock program? What are current strengths and weaknesses?

What has been the impact of the training on disaster risk reduction programs, positive and negative?

To what extent did the provision of water provided meet the Sphere Standards?

To what extent did the provision of water, water treatment/chlorination, and creation of an open defecation zone program achieve its objectives, including the timely delivery of relief assistance?

Efficiency

How cost-efficient was our program?

Sustainability

How could we better support vulnerable persons to prevent violence against women?

To what extent did our livelihoods program meet immediate needs?

How did the organization ensure that our livestock program is a better match with local needs?

What changes can we/organizations make to increase water, hygiene, and sanitation?

Deliverables
Within the agreed timeframe of 30 working days, Trust confirms to deliver the following to Muslim Aid:

- ➢ Inception report.
- ➢ Draft Evaluation report.
- ➢ Final report.
- ➢ Oral presentation

Evaluation Team
Trust Consultancy and Development is an innovative consulting firm specializing in delivering top-tier Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Capacity Development services. Headquartered in Gaziantep, Türkiye, with a regional office in Islamabad, Pakistan.

For this evaluation, the Trust team consisted of:

- *Quality Assurance Advisor (Fahad Bin Haibat)*
- *Project Team Lead (Bilal Ahmed)*
- *Fieldwork Coordination (Shoaib Ahmed, Hassan Raza)*
- *Enumerators*

Methodology and Data Collection
Methods of Data Collection and Analysis
To perform a comprehensive evaluation of the "Multi-Sectoral Humanitarian Assistance for Communities Affected by Floods in Sindh (2022)", the team conducted a comprehensive desk review followed by data collecting of community surveys and KIIs (Key Informant Interviews), FGDs (Focus Group Discussion) with project staff members, community representatives, and beneficiaries.

This process enabled the development and enhancement of the methodology, along with the creation of participatory quantitative and qualitative tools for primary data collection. In addition, the findings from the desk review informed the formulation of key analytical inquiries. Furthermore, our team meticulously examined the provided documents and scrutinized secondary data, culminating in the creation of an all-inclusive literature review. Various sources were employed to accumulate secondary data, and the subsequent list presents some of these sources:

a) Project Proposal
b) Project LFA (Logical Framework Approach)
c) Baseline report
d) List of beneficiaries
e) List of Union Councils (UCs) and Villages

Quantitative Methods

Community Surveys

The team designed a community survey including sector-specific sections, which ensured the ability to reach a large number of beneficiaries and thereby, obtain a broad quantitative perspective of the implementation. Pre-data collection, enumerators were trained by the fieldwork team to conduct these surveys which likewise had a demographic section integrated, including questions identifying vulnerabilities within the households, to enable a segregated quantitative analysis. The structure of the survey contained specific quantitative questions as well as qualitative questions enabling responders to elaborate answers. Thus, the team conducted community surveys a total of 400 community surveys. The target survey numbers were split proportionally between location, and sector, according to the number of reached beneficiaries according to the final reporting of the project.

Household Survey:

The survey team applied statistical techniques in order to develop community profiles in executing this survey assignment. This core structuring underpins the quality of the survey. The survey combines the execution of qualitative and quantitative surveys. The major stages crucial for the research execution are presented in the figure given below:

Survey Phases

Assignment Structuring	Sampling Framework	Survey Instruments Developmen	Data Collection	Analysis and Report

These phases are then divided into distinct broad steps further broken down into measurable tasks that are assigned to team members. Each phase is precisely explained as under:

Assignment Structuring

The subsequent phase of our methodology encompassed the formulation of surveys for the study. Our team collaborated closely with MAP's staff to gain a comprehensive understanding of the evaluation's objectives, its intended applications, and the extent of commitment required. This collaborative effort also involved obtaining all pertinent documentation.

We hold a firm belief in the value of pre-planning to streamline study execution and effectively address any unforeseen challenges. Our pre-planning endeavors encompassed various aspects, including the creation of detailed timesheets, the breakdown of the methodology into manageable stages, and the delineation of specific responsibilities for each team member. This strategic pre-planning not only serves as a motivating force for team members to invest their utmost dedication but also guarantees the seamless progression of the study, ultimately culminating in the provision of well-informed reporting to MAP.

Sample Design

The sample design encompasses critical components such as a well-defined sampling frame, an appropriately determined sample size, and meticulously devised sample selection criteria that are in tune with the contextual nuances of the study. A paramount attribute of a robust sample design is its capacity to achieve statistical representativeness while attaining the desired precision level.

Moreover, the sample design is tailored to yield information conducive to the required depth and breadth of analysis, aligning seamlessly with the study's objectives. It is imperative to strike a harmonious equilibrium among these attributes while factoring in the constraints imposed by the available financial and temporal resources.

Determination of Sample Size (n)

The basic approach to considering sample size requirements for a population is influenced by the purpose of the survey/study, population size, risk factors, etc. Thus, the assignment team, with the help of the below formula, has computed a **400**-sample size for the community survey by taking a **95%** confidence level and a **5%** confidence interval. The assignment team considered such a sample size to be representative and able to capture the required information.

Sample Size for Primary Target Audience

The basic approach to considering sample size requirements for a population is $n = Z\alpha^2 (p) (1-p)/(d)^2 *$ **DE.**

Where "d" is the difference between the upper and lower limit of interval estimate, "p" is prevalence, i.e., the probability of the indicator to be measured, and 'n' is the number of observations.

By custom, one wants 95% confidence ($Z\alpha = 1.962$) that the true value for an indicator would be within two Standard Error (s.e.) of prevalence (p). Since we do not know the prevalence, therefore, we assume it to be 50% (i.e., 0.5). Other parameters assumed are explained below:

Confidence level:	95%
Confidence Interval:	5
Prevalence:	50% (P = 0.5)
Design Effect (DE): 1.3	
Level of Analysis:	Village-wise / Rural-wise
Raising factors:	Raising factors (Weights) will be developed and applied to take into

account the population size of the village/community component for calculations of indicators at the study level.

$$n = (1.962)^2 (0.5) (1-0.5)/ (0.05)^2 * 1.3 = 400 \text{ (round off)}$$

The above formula has been used to compute a representative sample for the survey assignment.

Besides, TCD will carry out 400 survey questionnaires for end-line surveys for each area.

Survey plan:

S #	Geographical Area	Sample Size	Brief Description
1	Mirpur Khas	200	The sample size was equally divided among selected villages.
2	Sanghar	200	
Total		**400**	

District	Union Council	AFH	NFI	Hand Pump	Room Shelter	Livestock	Latrine	Total
Sanghar	**Berani**	399	743	21	25	29	55	1272
	Jan Jani	599	824	4	25	21	45	1518

	Total	998	1567	25	50	50	100	2790
	Sample Size	36	56	1	2	2	3	100
Mirpurkhas	**Mir Khuda Bakhsh**	443	689	6	24	36	55	1253
	Sufan Shah	558	866	19	26	35	45	1549
	Total	1001	1555	25	50	71	100	2802
	Sample Size	36	55	1	2	2	4	100

Cluster Selection:

To ensure equitable representation from the 4 Union Councils (UCs) during the selection of 40 villages out of the total, we employed a random sampling approach. The following are the key steps involved in the cluster selection process:

Step 1: We began by counting the total number of Union Councils (UCs) in the study area, denoted as "N."

Step 2: To determine the total number of clusters needed, we aimed to select 10 clusters from each UC. Therefore, the calculation for the total number of clusters needed was as follows: Total-Target Clusters = 10 clusters/UC * N UCs = 10N clusters.

Step 3: The process of selecting clusters involved randomization. For each UC, we randomly selected 10 clusters from the list of villages within that specific UC. To achieve this, we generated a set of unique random numbers between 1 and the total number of villages in that UC. These random numbers corresponded to the 10 clusters to be chosen.

Step 4: We repeated Step 3 for each UC, ensuring that we selected 10 clusters from each UC as per our objective.

By following this process, we achieved a representative sample of clusters with an equal representation of 10 clusters from each Union Council. This approach provided a balanced and fair selection across the entire study area.

Beneficiary Selection:

The sampling protocol we have described follows a stratified sampling technique and aims to ensure that our sample is representative and unbiased. Here is a step-by-step overview of the process you outlined: Identify the strata: We determined the strata based on the different villages and their respective beneficiaries (NFI, Shelter, Latrine, Hand Pumps, Livestock support AFH, UMCOR, and MA, etc.). After that we calculated the number of beneficiaries in each stratum: Count the number of beneficiaries in each stratum to determine the proportion of beneficiaries in each village.

Then we determined the sample size in each stratum: Allocate the desired sample size of 100 beneficiaries per UC. Calculate the proportionate sample size for each stratum based on the total number of beneficiaries in that stratum. After that, we sorted data and assigned serial numbers: Sort the data in each stratum, such as sorting the households by HH name. Assign serial numbers to each beneficiary to create a unique identifier. Randomly select beneficiaries: We used a randomizer or random number generator to select beneficiaries from each stratum. Randomly generate numbers within the range of the assigned serial numbers and select the corresponding beneficiaries for your sample.

By following these steps, we ensure that we sample is truly representative of the different strata and reduce bias by randomly selecting beneficiaries within each stratum.

Qualitative Data Collection

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):

The employment of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) proved instrumental in eliciting insights from not only the beneficiaries but also their family members. These FGDs were meticulously conducted, following a semi-structured and moderated approach, thus fostering an environment conducive to comprehensive data collection across varied contexts and backgrounds. This approach facilitated meaningful comparisons both within and between diverse groups, transcending divisions.

A total of 12 FGDs were conducted, each comprising 8 to 12 participants. To foster active engagement and facilitate in-depth discussions, participatory tools were thoughtfully integrated into these sessions. This approach not only encouraged insightful conversations but also streamlined the subsequent analysis and presentation of perspectives.

FGDs plan:

S #	District	UC	Male	Female	Total # of FGDs
1	Sanghar	Jam Jani	2	1	3
2		Berani	1	2	3
3	Mirpurkhas	Mir Khuda Bux	2	1	3
3		Sofa Shah	1	2	3
Total			**6**	**6**	**12**

Key Informant Interviews (KII):

The Trust team has throughout the data collection phase conducted KIIs with different stakeholders. These KIIs were designed by the Trust team and built to allow openness for the informants to pave the way for viewpoints from different perspectives. Therefore, the questionnaires were designed as semi-structured conversation guides with broad questions to enhance the informant's opportunity and ability to voice factors of important measures. Thus, these questions bring potential to further related and deeper questions. The informants of the staff KIIs have been carefully chosen based on the review of the project organizational charts and consultation with project staff, and those with community leaders were selected based on the local researcher's knowledge and understanding of key figures in the communities sampled for this study. In all cases, these respondents were chosen to collect comprehensive data including detailed information and experiences from each perspective. Furthermore, the foundation of the KII sample has been designed to include informants across all two target districts in which MAP activities were implemented.

KII plan:

S #	Geographical Area	Sample Size
1	Mirpur Khas	6
2	Sanghar	6
Total		**12**

S #	Name	Designation	Department	District
1	Har Lal	Beneficiary	Beneficiary	Sanghar
2	Israr Ahmed	President	Social Welfare	Sanghar
3	Sabir Ali	Senior Clerk	DDM Department	Sanghar
4	Noor Muhammad	Councilor	Political Party	Sanghar
5	Ghulam Hussain	Senior Technician	Health Department	Sanghar
6	Khushi Muhammad	Focal Person	Livestock	Sanghar
7	Punhoon	Beneficiary	Beneficiary	Mirpurkhas
8	Lachman Das	Community Organization Member	Social Welfare	Mirpurkhas
9	Lateef Bhurgari	Senior Clerk	District Administrator	Mirpukhas
10	Jevo	Councilor	Political Party	Mirpurkhas
11	Ghulam Rasool	Medical Officer	Health Department	Mirpurkhas
12	Touseef Leghari	Vaccinator	Livestock	Mirpurkhas

Data Cleaning and Analysis:

At the culmination of each day's data collection endeavors, a meticulous data cleaning protocol was executed. Within this protocol, the amassed data underwent a scrupulous examination to unveil any potential errors, discrepancies, or inaccuracies. Any such anomalies that surfaced were promptly rectified and addressed, underscoring our unwavering commitment to upholding the overall quality and veracity of the dataset.

This practice of data cleaning stands as a pivotal facet within the spectrum of data management. By proactively detecting and amending errors daily, the field team and coordinators upheld a stringent standard of data quality. This persistent dedication ensured that the eventual dataset would bear the hallmark of utmost precision and dependability. This approach toward data cleaning reflects not only diligence but also a resolute determination to safeguard the fidelity of the amassed data.

Data Analysis

The quantitative data collected from the survey found its entry point within a designated interface, meticulously tailored to mirror the survey tools and questionnaires. This interface substantially streamlined the data entry process by providing systematically structured fields and categories that harmonized with the survey inquiries. Subsequent to data input, a comprehensive analysis was executed through the utilization of Microsoft Excel. This widely recognized spreadsheet software stands as a cornerstone in data manipulation, calculation, and statistical assessment. The survey-acquired data underwent meticulous organization and scrutiny, employing the versatile functions, formulas, and tools intrinsic to Excel. The resultant insights, summaries, and statistical measures emerged as pivotal outcomes.

Embracing MS Excel for data analysis emerges as a common, effective choice due to its pervasive accessibility, adaptability, and familiarity. This proficient tool empowers researchers and analysts to

undertake an array of statistical computations, craft informative graphs and visual representations, and draw coherent conclusions from the amassed data. Employing Excel in this context underscores a pragmatic, results-driven stance toward the statistical analysis of survey findings.

Data Security

To safeguard the confidentiality and privacy of the respondents, we have implemented strict data security protocols throughout the data collection and analysis process. All data collection will be conducted only with the explicit consent of the respondents, and their personal information will be kept strictly confidential. Access to both qualitative and quantitative data was limited to a core team, and measures will be taken to ensure that the security of the data is not compromised. This will include password-protected storage and access, restricted use of electronic devices, and secure transportation of data.

We take data security and privacy very seriously and ensure that all data is handled in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, including the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), where relevant. Any breaches of data security will be reported immediately to the relevant authorities, and corrective actions will be taken to prevent any further risks.

Ethical Considerations

Trust acknowledges the significance of considering vulnerable groups during data collection. We prioritize participants' needs, especially concerning ethnicity and gender. Our Pakistan office, experienced in local data collection, ensures culturally aligned tool development. With extensive experience interviewing vulnerable community members, our field teams adhere to humanitarian standards, conducting interviews sensitively. Trust maintains a stringent approach, ensuring tool appropriateness to contextual circumstances. Gender-sensitive fields, such as GBV, receive special attention. Gender mainstreaming is integrated, upholding stakeholder protection, dignity, and non-discrimination, following our Gender Sensitivity and Mainstreaming SOP. Our field researchers received comprehensive training, encompassing data collection techniques and the "Do No Harm" principle. Teams, including management and enumerators of both genders, respect cultural norms and maintain a Code of Conduct for vulnerable group safety. Compliance with Muslim Aid policies is paramount, guiding ethical conduct aligned with Humanitarian Principles. Consent is a priority, and ethical standards govern our research, evaluations, and data collection. For any risks identified, collaboration with your organization ensures appropriate actions.

Data Management & Confidentiality

TRUST employs strict data protection protocols in all its projects to ensure the data is collected, examined, and stored systematically and impartially. These protocols are designed following standard regulations and guidelines for the protection of sensitive and non-sensitive data, including the ICRC's 'Handbook on Data Protection in Humanitarian Action. In line with EU GDPR concerning data privacy rights, participants will be informed in a concise, accurate, transparent, and easily accessible manner how their data will be processed and for what purpose. If data is shared with third parties, whether domestically or abroad, participants must also be informed. Participants may request the data be corrected, deleted, or destroyed at any given time, in which case third parties with whom this information has been shared must be notified. Requests for consent will be clear and specific to each activity. As consent for the collection of personal data must be freely given, participants will also have the right to withdraw consent at any given stage. Our team will also ensure the anonymity of participants is maintained to encourage them to speak openly and frankly. Data will be de-identifiable before sharing with the contracted client unless follow-up is required.

HHs Key Findings

The HHs survey data presented below reveals the gender composition of the respondents in the surveyed or sampled population. Among the respondents, 69.5% identified as female, while 30.5% identified as male. This data is reflective of the participants' self-reported gender identities, which can significantly influence how they perceive themselves in relation to societal norms and cultural expectations. The higher percentage of female respondents suggests that a substantial portion of the sample identifies as women, while the lower percentage of male respondents indicates a smaller but still significant representation of men. It's important to recognize that these percentages are based on binary gender identities and may not account for individuals who identify as non-binary, genderqueer, or other non-traditional gender categories. Interpretation of this data requires an understanding of the broader social and cultural context, as gender identity is a complex construct influenced by societal attitudes, individual experiences, and personal understanding. Furthermore, considering the potential for sample bias and the ethical responsibility to protect respondents' privacy, these findings offer insights into the distribution of gender identities within the studied population and contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of its demographic make-up.

A substantial 91.8% of the respondents indicated that they are married. This dominant percentage suggests that a vast majority of the participants are in committed partnerships that are recognized by societal norms and, likely, legal systems. The category of "married" signifies individuals who have entered into a formal union with a partner, involving shared responsibilities, emotional bonds, and often legal rights and obligations. On the other hand, a small fraction of only 1.8% reported being single. This minority of respondents denotes those who are not currently in any formalized partnership. The category of "single" can include individuals who have never married, those who have chosen to remain un-partnered, or people who are divorced or widowed. The data also highlights a significant proportion of 6.5% who identified as widows (er). This category indicates individuals who have experienced the loss of their spouse or partner due to death. Widows and widowers often face unique emotional and practical challenges as they navigate life after the loss of a loved one.

The HHs survey dataset offers a snapshot of the religious make-up of the respondents, revealing a nuanced distribution of religious affiliations within the surveyed population. Notably, 52% of the respondents identify as adherents of Hinduism, while 48% identify as followers of Islam. This division signifies a fairly balanced representation between the two major religions, and each religious group's presence holds significant cultural, social, and historical implications. The 52% of respondents identifying with Hinduism reflects a considerable presence of this ancient religion within the surveyed population. Hinduism's diverse range of beliefs, practices, and philosophical perspectives often intertwines with the cultural fabric of regions where it is prevalent. The presence of such a substantial Hindu demographic could potentially suggest a strong cultural and historical connection to Hindu traditions, rituals, and festivals. On the other side, 48% of respondents adhering to Islam underscores a substantial Islamic presence as well. Islam's monotheistic beliefs, as outlined in the Quran and the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad, guide the practices and lifestyles of its followers. This representation within the surveyed population could indicate a vibrant Muslim community, potentially bringing with it unique traditions, celebrations, and societal norms.

Gender of the respondent

31%

69%

■ Female ■ Male

Respondent Marital Status

2%

6%

92%

■ Married ■ Single ■ Widow(er)

Religion of Respondent

48%

52%

■ Hinduism ■ Islam
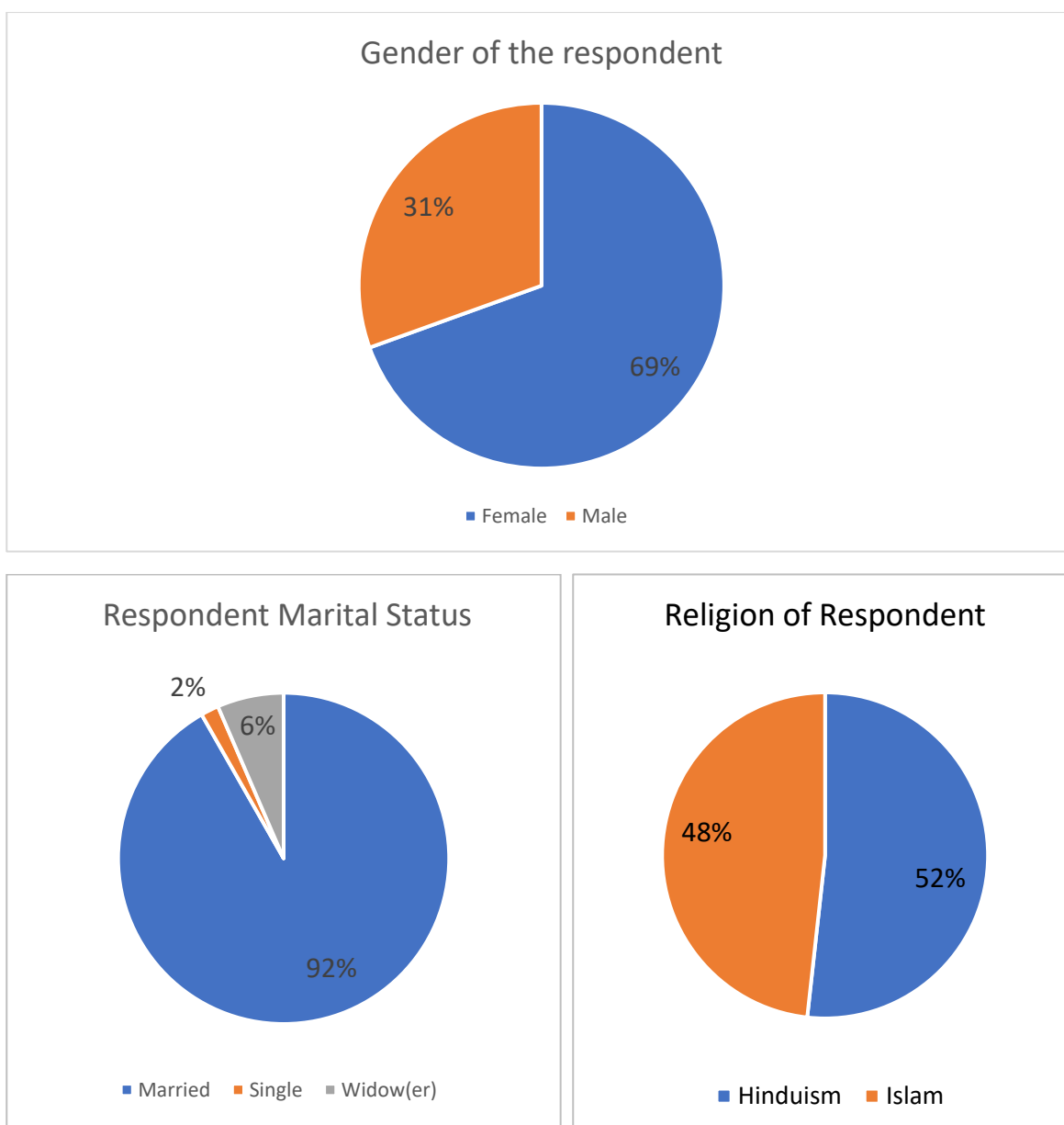
The HHs survey data concerning the age distribution of respondents offers a glimpse into the demographic composition of the surveyed population across different age groups. The largest portion, comprising 46% of respondents falling within the 41-60 years age range, suggests a substantial middle-aged demographic. This group might include individuals who have likely experienced a significant portion of their working lives and might be at different stages of family and personal life. The age range of 21-40 years, which makes up 44%, signifies a substantial presence of younger individuals. These respondents could be early in their careers or pursuing further education, potentially bringing fresh perspectives and modern viewpoints. The proportions of 8% for ages 61 and above, as well as 2% for ages up to 20, indicate smaller groups of older and younger respondents, respectively. This data provides insights into the generational diversity within the surveyed population, which can significantly influence their perspectives, life experiences, and how they engage with the topic of the survey.

The educational level distribution data presents a comprehensive view of the varying degrees of formal education among the respondents. The most prominent percentage is the 79% categorized as "illiterate," reflecting a substantial portion of the population with limited or no formal schooling. This might be influenced by factors such as limited access to education, socio-economic conditions, or cultural practices.

Additionally, the 12% with primary education, the 4% with elementary education, and the combined 3.3% with matric, intermediate, graduation, and master's degrees represent varying degrees of educational attainment. The relatively lower percentages at the higher education levels might suggest challenges in accessing advanced education or a prevalence of educational barriers. This distribution underscores the diverse educational backgrounds of the respondents and their potential disparities in terms of information access, critical thinking skills, and ability to engage with complex topics.

Age of the respondent

Age category	Percentage
Upto 20 years	2%
61-above	8%
41-60 years	46%
21-40 years	44%

Educational Level of Respondent

Education level	Percentage
Primary	12%
Matric	3%
Master	0.3%
Intermediate	2%
Illiterate	79%
Graduation	1%
Elementary	4%
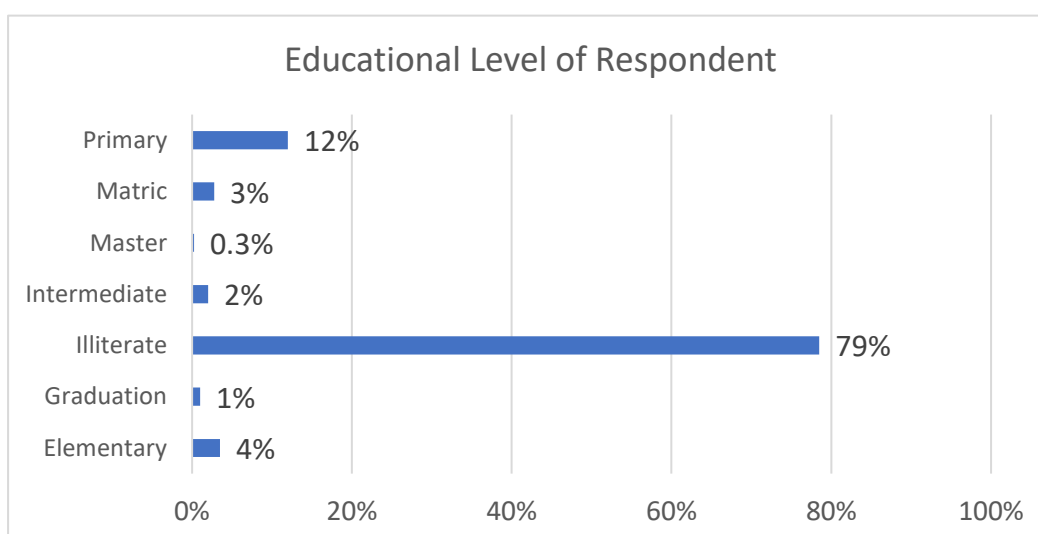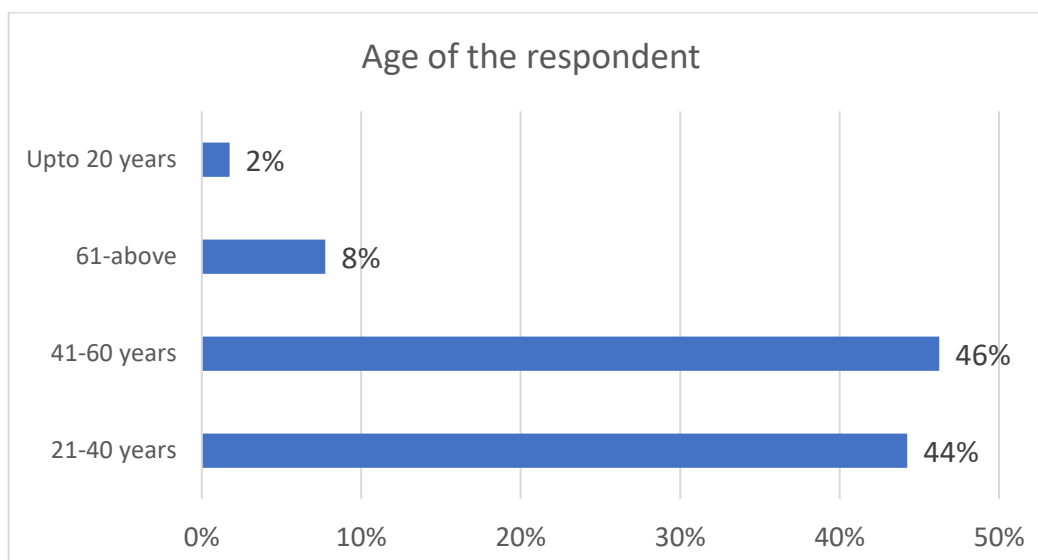
This segment of the data highlights the respondents' current living situations. The highest proportion, making up 82% of the respondents, are reported as living in their "Own House." This suggests a significant number of individuals who own their own homes. Additionally, 10% fall under the category of "Migratory Community," which could indicate individuals who frequently move due to various reasons such as work or seasonal patterns. The "Rented House" category constitutes 8%, indicating a portion of the population living in homes they are renting. Lastly, the "Tenant/Mazara" category comprises 1%, denoting individuals residing in tenant or mazara arrangements. The data on dwelling types provides insights into the housing conditions of the respondents. The most prominent type is "Mud" dwellings, constituting 42%. This suggests a significant portion of respondents living in homes made primarily from mud materials. The category of "Kacha Pacca Mix" encompasses 19%, which implies a blend of temporary and permanent materials in the construction. "Katcha (Mud+Stone)" dwellings account for 17%, indicating a mix of mud and stone components. The category "Jhugi," representing makeshift and temporary housing, constitutes 11% [In the baseline survey findings, the total picture of both districts stated that 39% of the families

were residing in "Mud houses" even if those were damaged partially, 33% of those were "living in Vulnerable structure, Bushes Hut" (Landi, local name), 13% of the respondents were "living in Grass cottage" (Chanwra, a local name), 05% of the respondents were "living in Brick houses with mud martor", and 04% of them were "living in Brick houses with cement martor" and 02% were homeless and "living in open sky"]. The rest of the categories, including "Cemented," "Pacca cemented," and "Tent/Shelter," collectively make up the remaining percentage.

The segment concerning the count of bedrooms in respondents' houses offers insights into the living space available to them. A significant 76% of respondents reported having only "One" bedroom, potentially suggesting limited living space. The category of "Two" bedrooms accounts for 20%, indicating a portion of respondents with slightly larger living spaces. "Three" bedrooms are reported by 1% of respondents, while "Four" bedrooms are reported by only 0.3%. The "Other" category, encompassing 2%, might include various counts of bedrooms beyond the mentioned options.

How many bedrooms do you have in your house?

Household Dwelling type

Legend:
- Cemented — 3%
- Jhugi — 11%
- Kacha Pacca Mix — 19%
- Katcha (Mud+Stone) — 17%
- Mud — 42%
- Pacca cemented — 3%
- Tent/Shelter — 3%

(3% labels shown at top: 3%, 3% 3%)

How many bedrooms do you have in your house?

Legend:
- Four — 0.3%
- One — 76%
- Other — 2%
- Three — 1%
- Two — 20%
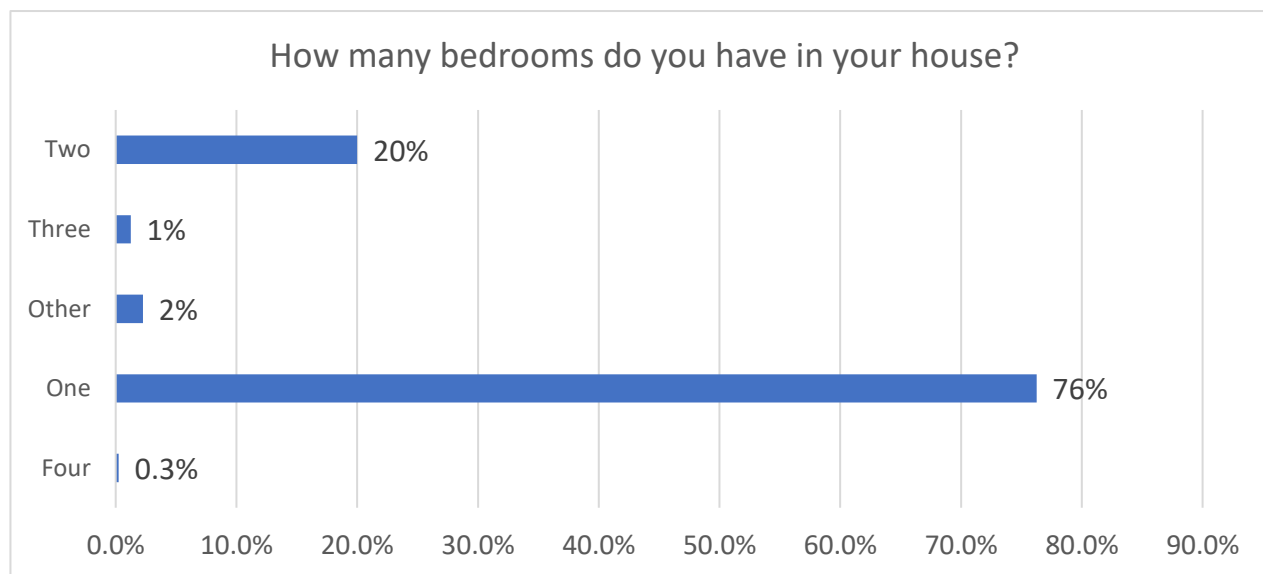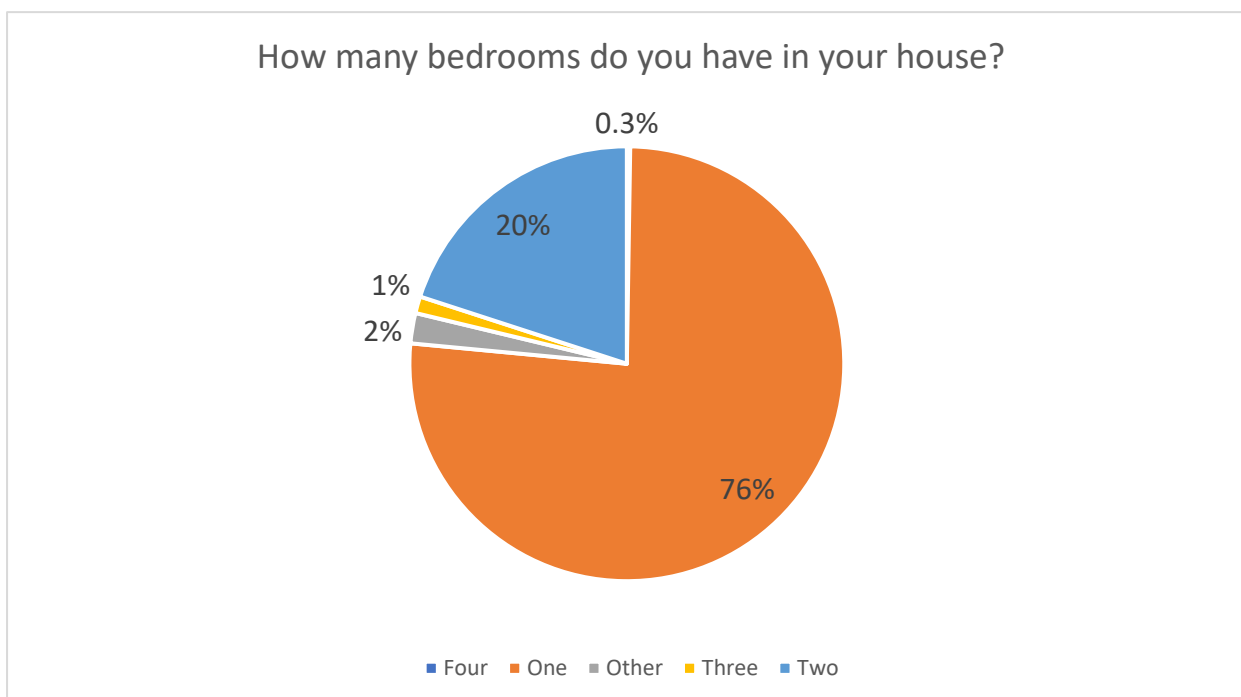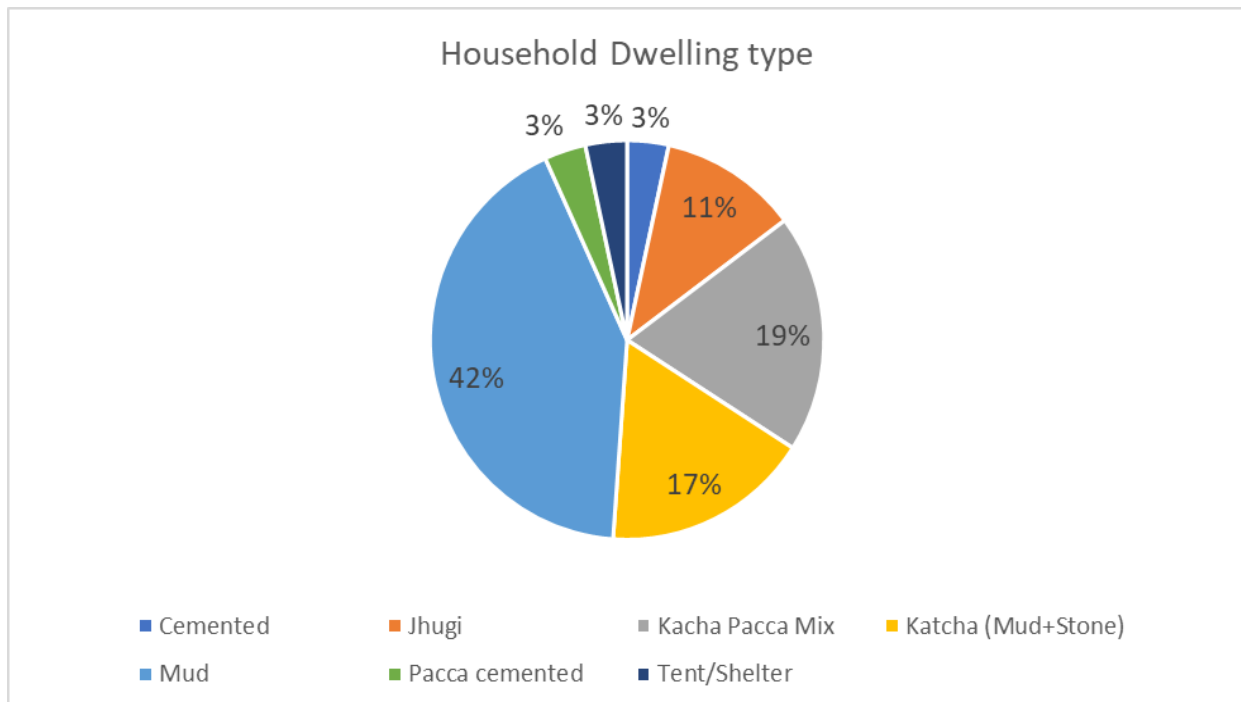
The HHs survey data presents insights into three interconnected aspects: the impact of a recent flood on respondents' housing structures, the type of house they had before the flood, and whether their households received shelter assistance in the aftermath of the flood. The highest percentage, constituting 48%, reported that their houses were "Completely Destroyed," suggesting a significant destruction of housing due to the flood. An additional 25% reported "Minor Damage," indicating some level of impairment but not to the point of destruction. A relatively small percentage of 19% mentioned "Partial Damage," which implies varying degrees of structural harm. Furthermore, 2% experienced "Severe Damage and Inhabitable" housing, and another 2% faced "Significant Damage but Habitable" conditions. Only 4% reported "No Damage," suggesting that a minority of respondents were fortunate enough to experience no structural harm to their housing due to the flood. The data regarding the type of house respondents had before the flood highlights their housing structures prior to the flood event. A majority

of 48% had their houses "Completely Destroyed," which aligns with the high percentage of destroyed houses mentioned earlier. The fact that such a significant portion of respondents had their houses destroyed reflects the severity of the flood's impact. The data also indicates that 25% had "Minor Damage" houses before the flood, likely contributing to the minor damage reported earlier. The other categories—such as "Partially Damage," "Severely Damage and Inhabitable," and "Significant Damage but Habitable"—also correlate with their respective percentages mentioned previously. The segment I.e., Shelter Assistance After the Flood delves into whether respondents' households received shelter assistance during or after the flood in 2022. The majority, comprising 76%, reported "No" assistance, indicating that a significant number of households did not receive external aid for shelter recovery. (Beneficiaries might not have received or retained proper documentation of the assistance provided. In the absence of official records, they may have overlooked or forgotten about the aid; In diverse communities with multiple languages spoken, there may have been challenges in effectively communicating the nature and source of the assistance, leading to confusion among beneficiaries; Some beneficiaries might associate receiving aid with a sense of dependency or stigma. As a result, they might be hesitant to acknowledge or report that they received assistance; Beneficiaries may have been hesitant to disclose personal information, especially regarding the receipt of aid, due to concerns about privacy and security; In certain situations, beneficiaries might have been afraid of potential consequences if they were to report receiving assistance, especially if they were not authorized or eligible; In the aftermath of a disaster, beneficiaries might have been displaced or moved to different locations, leading to difficulties in accurately tracking aid recipients; In some cases, beneficiaries may have had a mistrust of authorities or organizations providing assistance, which could have influenced their willingness to report accurately; and If there were communication breakdowns between the organization and beneficiaries, it may have led to misunderstandings or misinformation about the nature of the assistance received). Conversely, 22% reported receiving "Yes" assistance, suggesting that a notable portion of respondents' households did receive support to address their shelter needs. A smaller percentage of 2% marked "Don't Know," indicating uncertainty regarding whether their households received assistance.

Which type of house do you have before flood?

- Completly destroyed
- Minor Damage
- No Damage
- Partially damage
- Severely damage and inhabitable
- Significant damage but habitatable
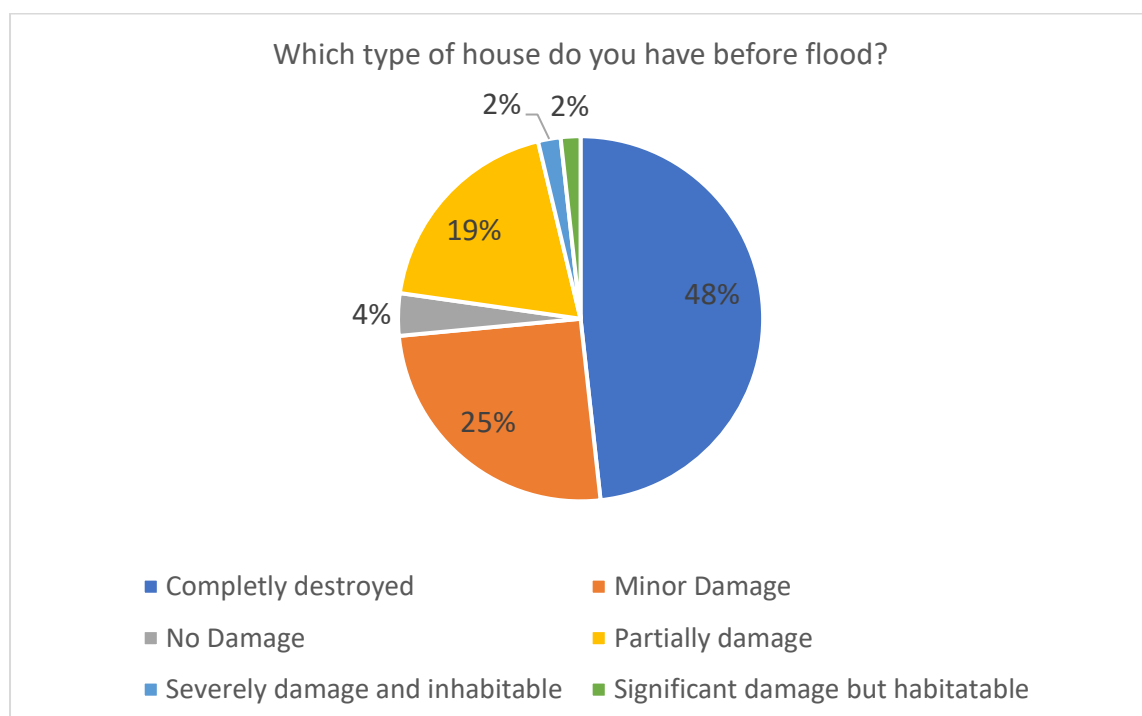
Did your households supported with shelter assistance during /after recent flood 2022?

- 2% Dont Know
- 76% No
- 22% Yes

Legend: ■ Dont Know ■ No ■ Yes
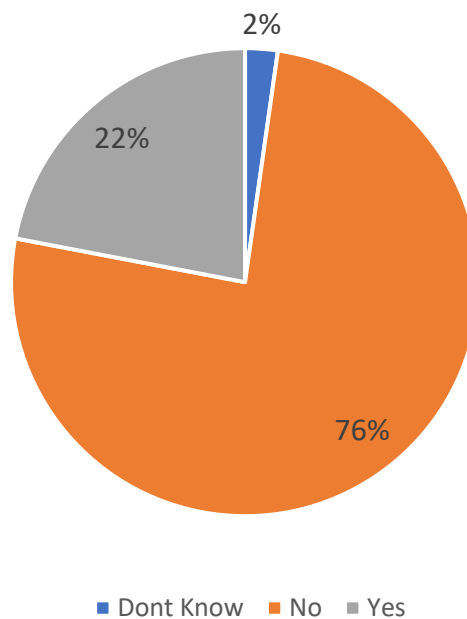
In recent flood-2022, what was the impact of flood on your housing structure?

- 48% Completly destroyed
- 25% Minor Damage
- 4% No Damage
- 19% Partially damage
- 2% Severely damage and inhabitable
- 2% Significant damage but habitatable

Legend:
- ■ Completly destroyed
- ■ Minor Damage
- ■ No Damage
- ■ Partially damage
- ■ Severely damage and inhabitable
- ■ Significant damage but habitatable
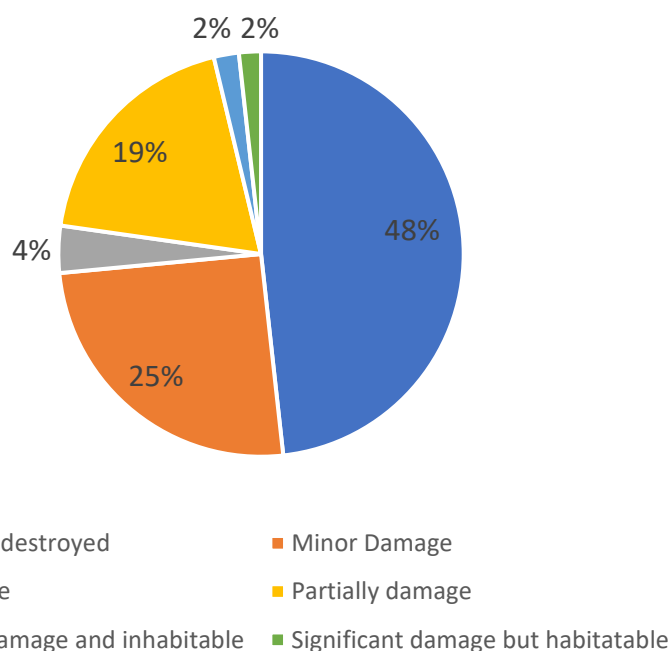
The survey results outline the specific types of shelter assistance that respondents received after the flood. The highest percentage, comprising 63%, reported receiving "Emergency Shelter" assistance. This assistance likely involved providing temporary shelters or accommodations to those whose homes were severely damaged or destroyed by the flood. Another category, "Shelter Materials," was reported by 36% of respondents. This likely includes providing building materials and tools to help affected households repair or rebuild their damaged homes. A smaller proportion, 1%, mentioned "Hygiene" assistance, which might involve providing supplies and facilities for maintaining personal hygiene in temporary shelters or

relief camps. Those who received assistance were further inquired about the organization that provided such assistance. The findings revealed that the organization "Muslim Aid Pakistan" stands out, with 88% of respondents indicating that they received assistance from this entity. This suggests that Muslim Aid Pakistan played a significant role in providing shelter support to flood-affected individuals. The "Government of Pakistan" assisted 3% of respondents, indicating a government-led effort to address the housing needs of flood victims. The remaining 9% fell under the "Other" category, possibly representing various other organizations that contributed to shelter assistance efforts.

What type of Shelter Assistance you received	which organization provide the Shelter Assistance
Shelter Materials — 36%	Other — 9%
Hygeine — 1%	Muslim Aid Pakistan — 88%
Emergency shelter — 63%	Government of Pakistan — 3%
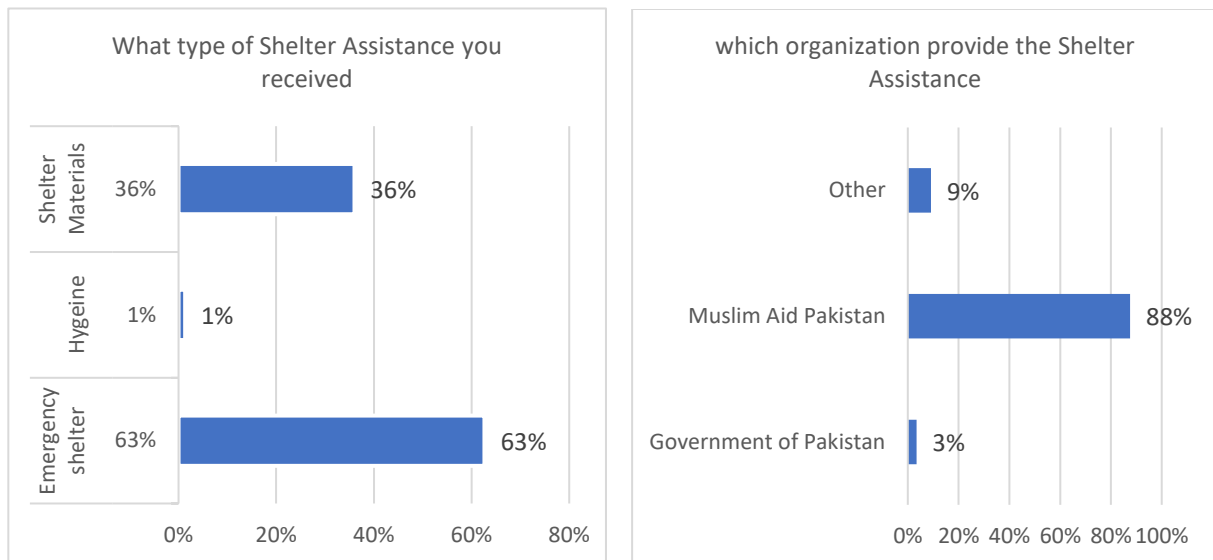
The survey findings encompass two aspects: the main source of income for respondents/households and the way respondents/households were making a living before a disaster. The findings are primary sources of income for respondents or households, the highest percentage, at 53%, indicated that "Labour - Agriculture" serves as their main source of income. This suggests that a significant portion of the surveyed population earns their livelihood through agricultural labor. The next highest percentage, comprising 33%, reported "Labour - non-agriculture" as their main income source. This category likely includes a range of non-agricultural labor activities, such as construction, manufacturing, and other services. Additionally, "Agriculture" itself represents 6% of the main income sources, while "Labour-agriculture" captures a larger proportion, hinting at the prominence of agriculture-related work. "Unemployed" and "Other" each make up 2%, while the remaining categories, such as "Government Servant," "Private Job," and "Shopkeeper," each contribute to the remaining percentages. The survey results further indicated that 56% reported "Labour-agriculture" as their previous livelihood, emphasizing the prevalence of agricultural work. The category of "Labour - non-Agriculture" follows closely at 31%, indicating that many respondents were engaged in non-agricultural labor before the disaster. "Labour" (general) and "Pension" each make up 2%, while "Agriculture" itself constitutes 6%. Smaller percentages are allocated to other categories like "Livestock Farming," "Private Job," "Own Business," "Driver," and "Government Servant."

What is Respondent / HHs main source of income?

Category	%
Un employed	2%
Shopkeeper	1%
Private Job	1%
Other	3%
Livestock Farming	1%
Labour- Agriculture	53%
Labour – non-Agriculture	33%
Government Servant	0.3%
Agriculture	6%

How you /your HH was making a living before the disaster?

Category	%
Private Job	1%
Pension	2%
Own Business	1%
Livestock Farming	1%
Labour- Agriculture	56%
Labour – non-…	31%
Labor	2%
Government Servant	0.3%
Driver	1%
Agriculture	6%

The survey data offers insights into the presence of chronic diseases or individuals with disabilities within households, along with the age distribution of those with disabilities. The majority of households, constituting approximately 89%, reported not having any chronic diseases or persons with disabilities. In contrast, about 11% of households acknowledged the presence of either a chronic disease or a person with a disability. Among households that did report having a person with a disability, the age brackets of these individuals were further analyzed. The data reveals that persons with disabilities are distributed across various age ranges: 58% fall between 18 to 59 years, 36% are in the 5 to 17 years bracket, and 7% are aged 60 years and above. This breakdown is significant as it provides a nuanced understanding of the demographic context, enabling more targeted and tailored interventions for the specific needs of different age groups with disabilities. Such insights are crucial for designing inclusive and effective initiatives that cater to the diverse challenges and requirements faced by households with chronic diseases or disabilities.

The data reveals the extent of support provided by Muslim Aid Pakistan to persons with disabilities (PWD) and their experiences with assistance. Notably, 18% of individuals with disabilities (including diabetes, asthma, and other chronic illnesses: amputations, Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), spinal cord injury (SCI): age-related vision and hearing loss: mental health disorders: hearing impairments: visual impairments and mobility impairments) received support from Muslim Aid Pakistan. However, a significant majority, accounting for 75% of respondents, did not receive any assistance from the mentioned organization or any other source. This statistic underscores potential gaps in reaching a substantial portion of the disabled population in need of aid. Moreover, 6% of respondents were unsure whether the person with a disability received any assistance, indicating a need for improved communication and awareness campaigns to ensure that those requiring support are well-informed about available resources. This data emphasizes the significance of targeted efforts to enhance accessibility to assistance for persons with disabilities, fostering a more inclusive and equitable environment that addresses their unique challenges and requirements. To determine the full extent of the benefit derived from the provision of equipment to persons with disabilities (PWD), a comprehensive assessment is needed. This evaluation should consider various factors, including improvements in daily living, enhanced accessibility, increased independence, reduced dependence on caregivers, improved quality of life, access to education and employment, and health and safety outcomes. Additionally, gathering feedback directly from beneficiaries is crucial for understanding their experiences and perspectives. This comprehensive approach will enable a more accurate assessment of the effectiveness and impact of the support provided to individuals with disabilities.

Any chronic Disease or person with disability in your household

- No
- Yes
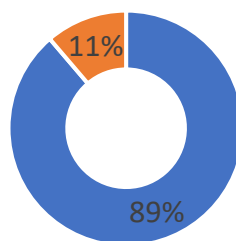
89% No
11% Yes

If yes. The age bracket of (PWD) Person with disabilit
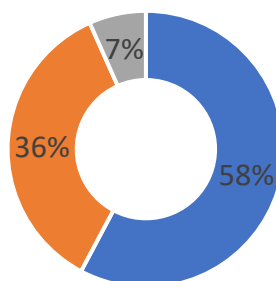
- 18-59 Years
- 5-17 Years
- 60+ Years

58% 18-59 Years
36% 5-17 Years
7% 60+ Years

Did the (PWD) person get any support from any organization?
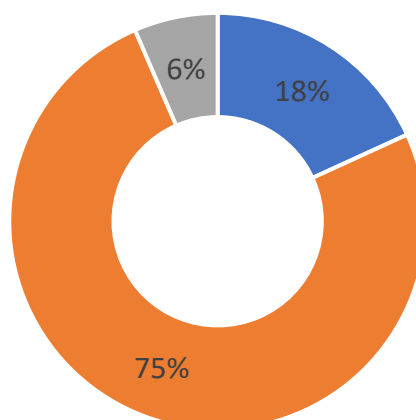
- Muslim Aid Pakistan
- Did not receive any assistance
- Don't know

18% Muslim Aid Pakistan
75% Did not receive any assistance
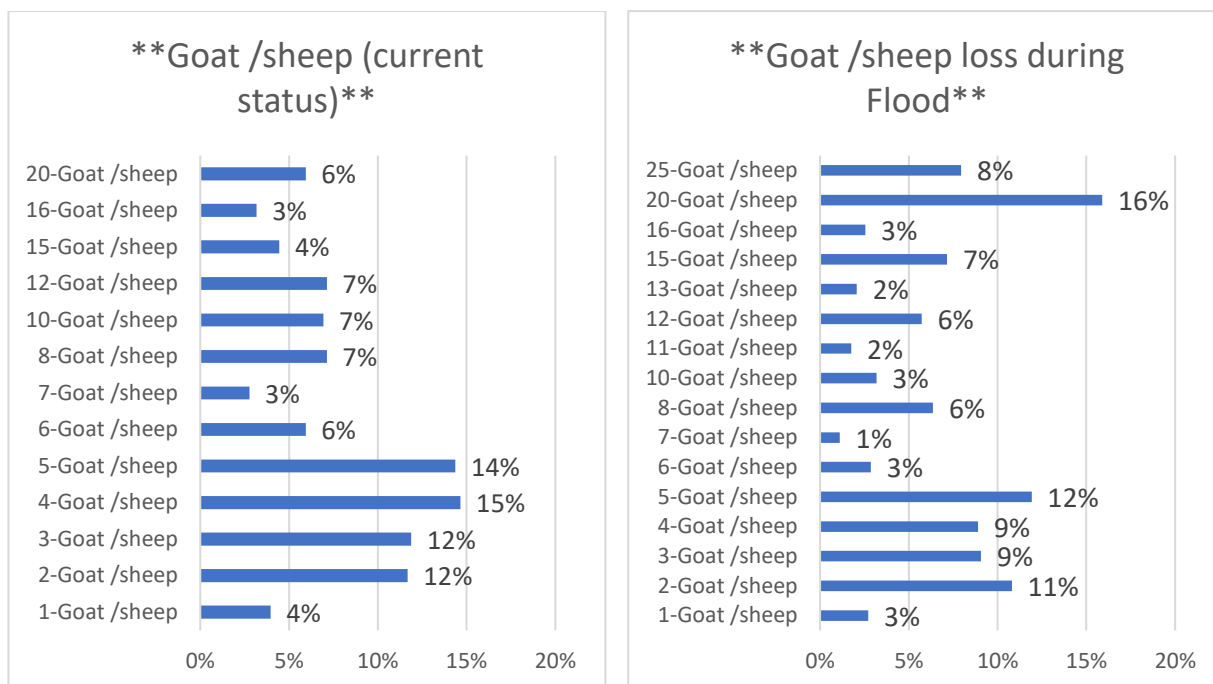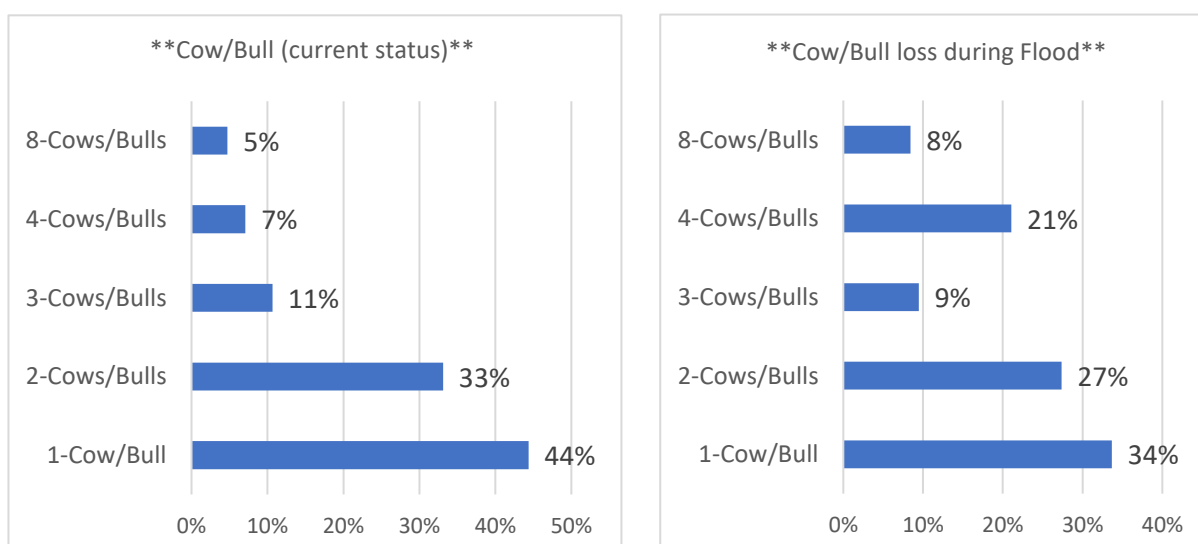6% Don't know

The list of household assets provided encompasses a diverse range of items that play essential roles in modern living. These assets serve to enhance various aspects of household functionality, comfort, and mobility. From basic communication and entertainment with radios to preserving perishables with refrigerators, and from connecting with the world through mobile phones to ensuring indoor comfort via room coolers and air conditioners, each asset fulfills a distinct purpose. The inclusion of appliances like washing machines and sewing machines streamlines domestic tasks, while water pumps contribute to efficient water management. Means of transportation, such as bicycles, motorcycles, cars, and tractors, facilitate mobility, be it for short trips or long distances, agricultural work, or personal convenience. The ownership of these assets not only signifies the economic standing of a household but also reflects its aspirations, priorities, and lifestyle. Together, these assets create a well-equipped and functional household that caters to a wide array of needs and activities.

The findings provided offer a comprehensive view of the current status of goat and sheep ownership within the surveyed respondents. The distribution illustrates the diversity in the number of goats or sheep held by different respondents. Notably, the most common ownership scenario lies within the range of 4 to 8 goats or sheep, collectively constituting around 42% of respondents. This indicates a prevalent trend of moderate-scale livestock ownership. Equally distributed at 7% each are respondents with larger herds, specifically owning 10, 12, or 15 goats or sheep. The data also showcases a spectrum of ownership, with smaller herds of 1 to 3 goats or sheep representing 28% of respondents, and larger herds of 16 to 20 goats or sheep accounting for 12%. The inclusion of respondents owning 20 goats or sheep (6%) adds another layer to this diverse landscape of livestock ownership. Overall, this distribution provides valuable insights into the prevalence of various herd sizes and sheds light on the dynamic nature of goat and sheep ownership among the surveyed respondents.

The findings reveal the impact of the flood on livestock holdings across different respondents. Notably, respondents reporting a loss of 20 goats or sheep are the most significant group, constituting 16% of respondents. This indicates a substantial impact on larger herds. Other notable categories include respondents with 5 goats or sheep (12%), 2 goats or sheep (11%), and 3 or 4 goats or sheep (9% each), reflecting a varied impact on different-sized herds. Smaller herds of 1 to 3 goats or sheep also experienced losses, with 3% reporting such impacts. The data highlights the diverse impact of the flood on livestock holdings, with significant losses particularly affecting larger herds.

Goat /sheep (current status)

Category	Percentage
20-Goat /sheep	6%
16-Goat /sheep	3%
15-Goat /sheep	4%
12-Goat /sheep	7%
10-Goat /sheep	7%
8-Goat /sheep	7%
7-Goat /sheep	3%
6-Goat /sheep	6%
5-Goat /sheep	14%
4-Goat /sheep	15%
3-Goat /sheep	12%
2-Goat /sheep	12%
1-Goat /sheep	4%

Goat /sheep loss during Flood

Category	Percentage
25-Goat /sheep	8%
20-Goat /sheep	16%
16-Goat /sheep	3%
15-Goat /sheep	7%
13-Goat /sheep	2%
12-Goat /sheep	6%
11-Goat /sheep	2%
10-Goat /sheep	3%
8-Goat /sheep	6%
7-Goat /sheep	1%
6-Goat /sheep	3%
5-Goat /sheep	12%
4-Goat /sheep	9%
3-Goat /sheep	9%
2-Goat /sheep	11%
1-Goat /sheep	3%

The survey findings data offer a dual perspective on cow and bull ownership and the influence of a flood event on these livestock holdings. Regarding the current ownership status, it reveals that a substantial portion of respondents (44%) own a single cow or bull, while 33% have two, and 11% have three. Ownership of larger herds is less common, with 7% having four and 5% having eight. The subsequent data illustrates the impact of the flood on these livestock holdings. The highest percentage of reported losses is in respondents with four cows or bulls (21%), followed by single cow or bull losses at 34%. The proportion of losses decreases for two and three cows or bulls (27% and 9% respectively), and the smallest loss percentage is for respondents with eight cows or bulls (8%). This combined information provides insights into both the distribution of cow and bull ownership and the differential impact of the flood on livestock holdings of various sizes.

Cow/Bull (current status)

Category	Percentage
8-Cows/Bulls	5%
4-Cows/Bulls	7%
3-Cows/Bulls	11%
2-Cows/Bulls	33%
1-Cow/Bull	44%

Cow/Bull loss during Flood

Category	Percentage
8-Cows/Bulls	8%
4-Cows/Bulls	21%
3-Cows/Bulls	9%
2-Cows/Bulls	27%
1-Cow/Bull	34%

The survey data findings offer insights into the current status of poultry ownership among respondents and the impact of a flood on these poultry holdings. In terms of current poultry ownership, the data reveals a diverse range of poultry numbers among respondents. The most common scenarios include respondents with 2, 3, and 4 poultry (18%, 18%, and 14% respectively), followed closely by respondents with 5 poultry (16%). The proportion decreases for other poultry quantities, with larger numbers like 20

and 40 poultry accounting for 7% each. When considering the loss of poultry due to the flood, the data showcases a similar diverse distribution. Losses are more pronounced for respondents with higher poultry numbers, such as 5 poultry (23%) and 2 poultry (16%). The proportion of loss decreases for 3 and 4 poultry (11% and 13% respectively), while respondents with fewer poultry seem to have experienced fewer losses. This comprehensive data highlights the range of poultry ownership and its vulnerability to flood-related losses across various household sizes.

Poultry (current status)

Category	Percentage
40 in numbers	7%
20 in numbers	7%
8 in numbers	6%
7 in numbers	4%
6 in numbers	4%
5 in numbers	16%
4 in numbers	14%
3 in numbers	18%
2 in numbers	18%
1 in number	5%

Poultry loss during Flood

Category	Percentage
20 in numbers	9%
15 in numbers	7%
10 in numbers	9%
8 in numbers	4%
6 in numbers	8%
5 in numbers	23%
4 in numbers	13%
3 in numbers	11%
2 in numbers	16%
1 in number	1%

In terms of the current ownership status, the majority of respondents (54.46%) reported owning a single horse or donkey. Meanwhile, 25.00% possessed two horses or donkeys, and smaller proportions held three (5.36%), four (3.57%), or five (4.46%) of these animals. A notable 7.14% of respondents reported owning eight horses or donkeys. The subsequent data illustrates the impact of the flood on these equine holdings. The most significant losses were reported for single horse or donkey ownership, with 61% experiencing loss. For respondents with two horses or donkeys, 23% reported loss, while the proportion decreased for those with three (7%) or four (9%) animals. This data reveals a dynamic landscape of equine ownership, highlighting vulnerability to flood-related losses, particularly among respondents owning a single horse or donkey.

Horses / Donkey (current status)

Category	Percentage
8-Horses / Donkey	7.14%
5-Horses / Donkey	4.46%
4-Horses / Donkey	3.57%
3Horses / Donkey	5.36%
2Horses / Donkey	25.00%
1-Horse / Donkey	54.46%

Horses / Donkey loss during Flood

Category	Percentage
4-Horses / Donkey	9%
3Horses / Donkey	7%
2Horses / Donkey	23%
1-Horse / Donkey	61%
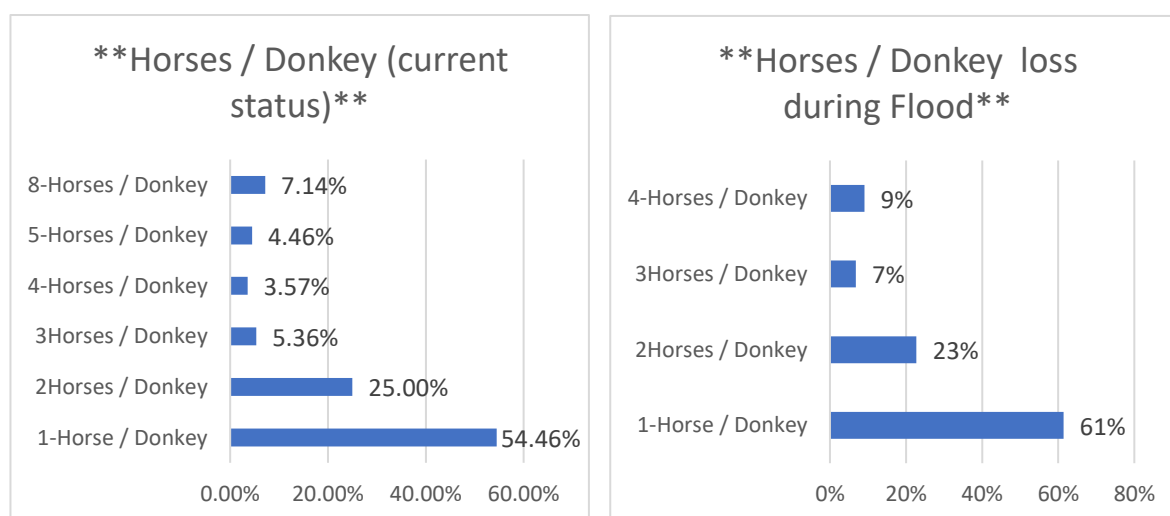
The survey results presented highlights a concerning lack of livestock shelters both before and after the 2022 floods. Prior to the floods, only a small fraction (8%) of respondents had livestock shelters to house their animals, while the majority (92%) did not. This suggests that even before the floods, a significant

portion of households lacked proper facilities to protect their livestock. In the aftermath of the floods, the situation appears to have worsened, with only 6% of respondents indicating that they currently have livestock shelters. The overwhelming majority (94%) still do not have such shelters post-flood. These statistics underscore the critical need for intervention and support in rebuilding infrastructure and providing essential resources like livestock shelters. These shelters are not only vital for preserving the well-being of animals but also for maintaining the livelihoods of households that depend on livestock. Effective recovery efforts must address these gaps to ensure the resilience of communities against future challenges and disruptions.

<table>
<tr><td>Did you have livestock shelter before flood2022</td><td>Do you have Livestock shelter now (after flood 2022)</td></tr>
<tr><td>8%
92%
■ Yes ■ No</td><td>6%
94%
■ Yes ■ No</td></tr>
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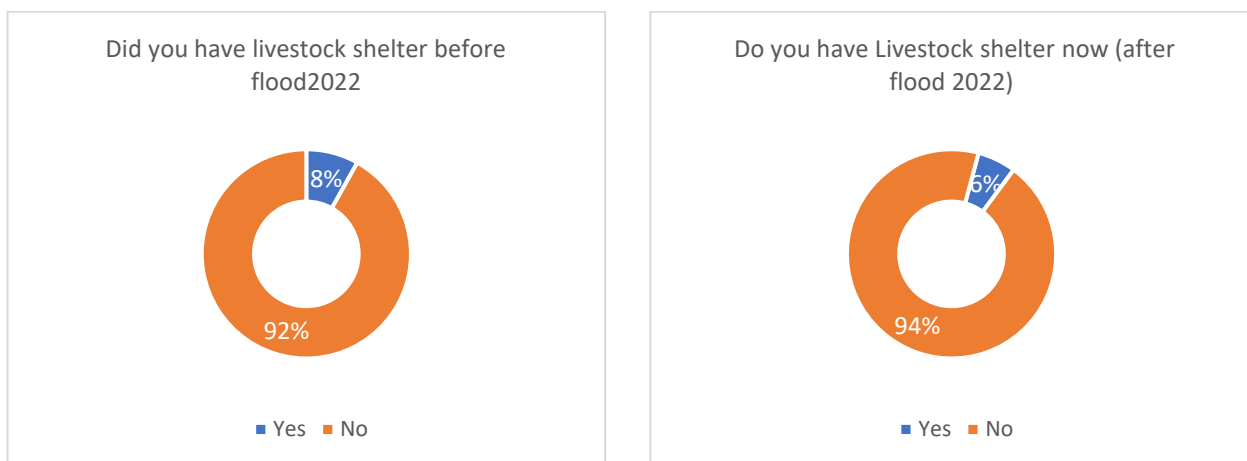
Water

The survey result showcases the multitude of water sources that households utilize for drinking and domestic purposes. Hand pumps serve as the primary source for approximately 10.67% of households, indicating their reliance on groundwater. Covered shallow wells open dug wells, and tube wells collectively make up a small fraction of water sources. Piped water and public taps serve an even smaller percentage, emphasizing the limited access to centralized water supply systems. The usage of harvested rainwater, protected springs, and surface water sources such as rivers, streams, ponds, and irrigational channels collectively makes up a portion of the water sources. Water tanker deliveries cater to about 3.14% of households, suggesting challenges in accessing reliable water supply. Interestingly, around 58.88% fall into the "Others" category (including innovative local solutions like community-managed rainwater harvesting systems, which efficiently collect and store rainwater for domestic use. Additionally, it might encompass less conventional sources such as privately owned water tanks, diligently maintained traditional wells, or even specially designed catchment systems for groundwater recharge. In some instances, households may rely on arrangements with neighboring communities or small-scale water vendors to secure their water supply. Furthermore, unique geological features or regional hydrology may give rise to distinctive water sources not commonly found in other areas, like natural springs with consistent flow rates. All these unmentioned sources collectively illustrate the resourcefulness and adaptability of communities in their pursuit of reliable water access, highlighting the need for tailored, context-specific approaches to water resource management), denoting a wide range of unmentioned sources, indicating the diverse and context-specific nature of water access [The baseline findings revealed that in total 76% of the respondents, responded as "Hand Pump", 13% responded as "Surface water", 5% responded as "Bore Whole", 2% responded as "Stream/River", 2% responded as "Storage/collection container", 1% responded as "Piped water system "while 1% of the respondents responded as "open well"]. This comprehensive data underscores the complexity of water availability, highlighting the need for targeted interventions to ensure that households have access to safe and sufficient water sources for their daily needs.

"We heavily depend on hand pumps for groundwater, which is quite reliable. We also have various wells, both covered and open, that are used by some households. Piped water isn't common, and rainwater

harvesting, springs, and surface water sources are also utilized. *Some families get water through water tanker deliveries, and there's a range of other   sources that people use."-FGD Member*

Similarly, the survey findings shed light on the primary sources of water that households relied on for drinking and domestic purposes before the 2022 floods. Hand pumps emerged as the dominant source, constituting a substantial majority at 68.75%. This underscores the significance of groundwater extraction for households' essential water needs. Covered shallow wells open dug wells, and tube wells collectively served a portion of households, reflecting the diversity in water sources. Piped water and public taps, though minimal at 0.50%, point to limited access to centralized water supply systems. Surface water sources, protected springs, and even water tanker deliveries comprised varying percentages, emphasizing the localized nature of water access. The "Other" category, representing 4.25% of households, showcases the range of unconventional sources used. This comprehensive data underscores the intricate web of water availability, showcasing the reliance on diverse sources that cater to local conditions. It also highlights the importance of understanding these sources for effective water management and disaster preparedness in the face of events like the 2022 floods.

"Hand pumps were our go-to source before the floods. We used them for drinking and everything else. Wells, both covered and open, were part of our water mix. Piped water was rare. Springs and surface water filled the gaps. Hand pumps were where our water journey started."
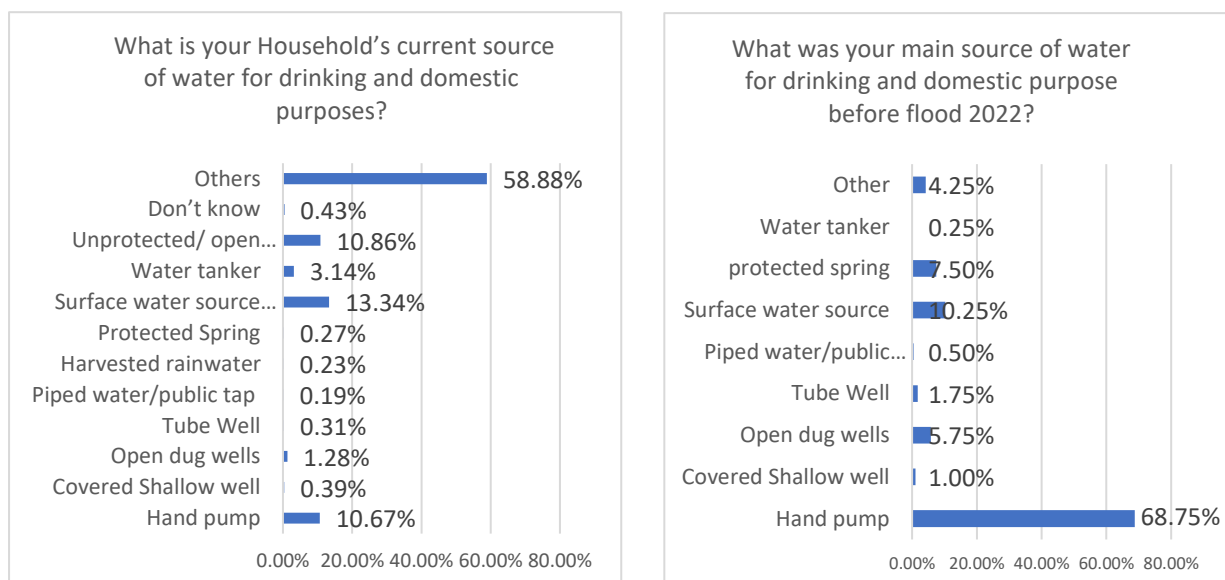
The survey findings delve into various facets of water supply support received by households following the 2022 floods. Merely 7% of households received external assistance for water supply, underlining the challenges many faced post-flood. Among those aided, a significant proportion (73%) attributed the support to Muslim Aid Pakistan, while 8% mentioned other NGOs or UN agencies, and 18% pointed to the Government of Pakistan. In terms of water testing, 39% had their water tested, 29% did not, and 32% were uncertain about testing. The intervention types for tested water encompassed deep hand pumps (45%), shallow hand pumps (23%) [In the baseline survey, 63% of households in Mirpurkhas used hand-pump while 88% of households in Sanghar], and water pond construction (32%). When it came to community satisfaction and engagement, 58% expressed contentment with interventions and perceived community participation, whereas 28% were dissatisfied, and 14% were unsure. As for the current status of water sources, 45% reported them as fully functional, 22% as somewhat functional, and 33% as non-operational [The baseline study results found that 36% of the hand pumps are partially functional,28% are non-functional and 36% are functional but have contaminated water due to no proper cleaning and storage system, and humans and animals drink this unsafe water]. This data not only reveals the extent of external support, intervention strategies, and water quality awareness but also emphasizes the
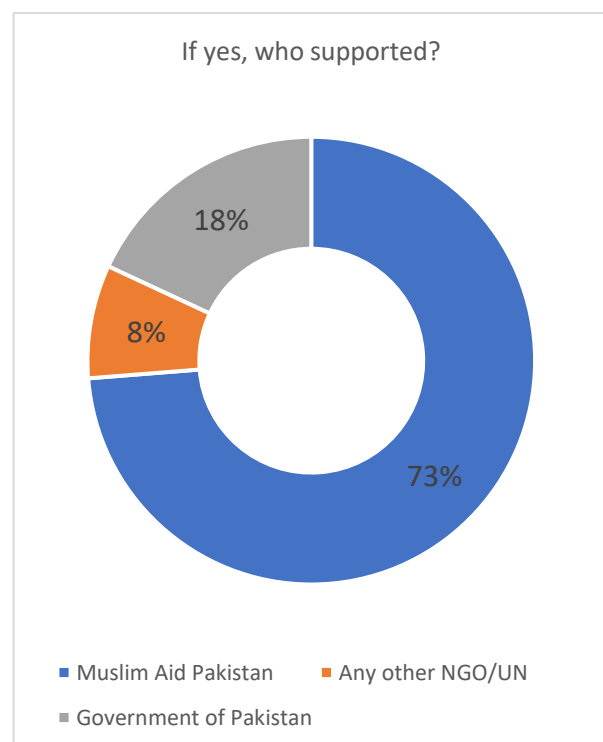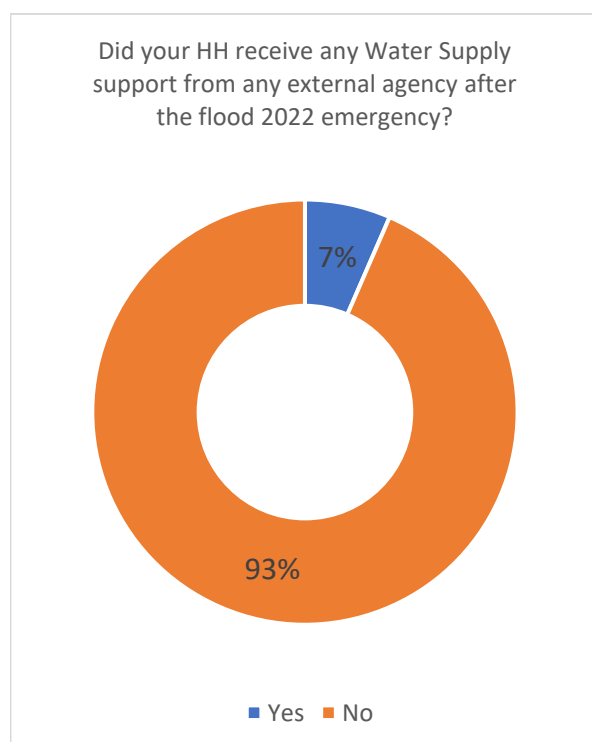
importance of community involvement and the ongoing monitoring of water sources to ensure sustainable access to clean water in the aftermath of such disasters.
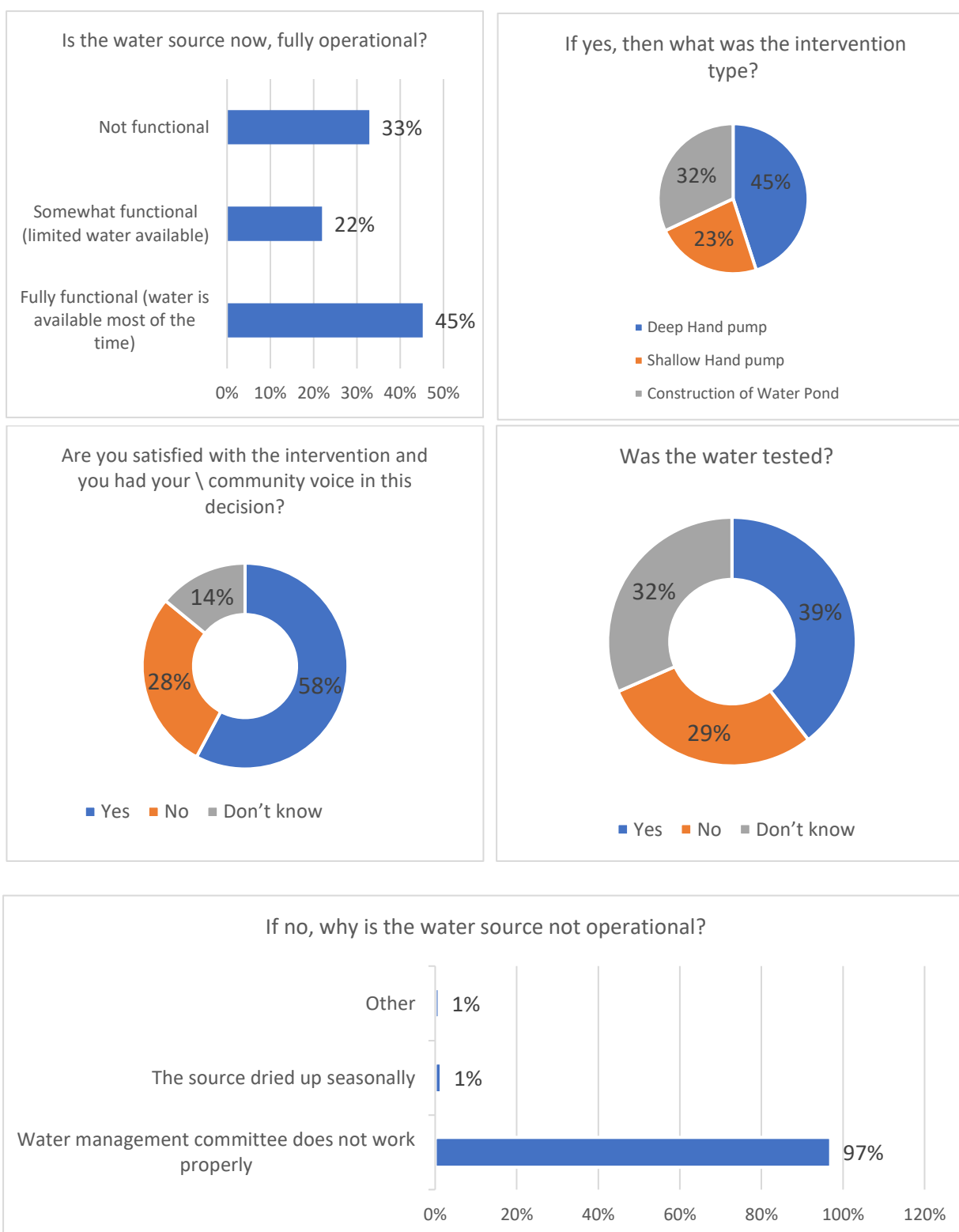
"We were lucky to get some water supply support after the floods. Muslim Aid Pakistan was there for us, and I think they helped many. Other organizations and the government also helped a bit. But still, not everyone got the help they needed."-FGD Member

"Getting help for water supply was a challenge after the floods. Muslim Aid Pakistan did a lot; they were the main ones helping us. Some others like NGOs and the government also did something, but it was not enough for everyone."-FGD Member

The survey results underscore the key reasons behind the non-operational status of water sources for households that did not receive water supply support after the 2022 floods. An overwhelming 97% of respondents attributed the lack of operational water sources to the inadequate functioning of water management committees. This indicates that local governance structures responsible for maintaining and overseeing water sources may be facing issues, affecting their efficiency in ensuring sustained access to water. The emphasis on this factor highlights the critical need for strengthening community-driven management mechanisms and enhancing the capacity of these committees. Additionally, 1% of respondents noted that the source's seasonal drying contributes to its non-operational status, underlining the impact of climatic variations on water availability. This data collectively points to the intricate interplay of governance, climate, and community involvement in securing consistent access to clean water. Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive strategies that empower communities, support infrastructure resilience, and promote effective water resource management practices.

"Our water source is non-operational now, and it's because the management committee couldn't do their job. They were supposed to take care of it, but something went wrong. We need a better system."-FGD Member

Did your HH receive any Water Supply support from any external agency after the flood 2022 emergency?

- 7% Yes
- 93% No

If yes, who supported?

- 73% Muslim Aid Pakistan
- 8% Any other NGO/UN
- 18% Government of Pakistan

Is the water source now, fully operational?

- Not functional — 33%
- Somewhat functional (limited water available) — 22%
- Fully functional (water is available most of the time) — 45%

If yes, then what was the intervention type?

- Deep Hand pump — 45%
- Shallow Hand pump — 23%
- Construction of Water Pond — 32%

Are you satisfied with the intervention and you had your \ community voice in this decision?

- Yes — 58%
- No — 28%
- Don't know — 14%

Was the water tested?

- Yes — 39%
- No — 29%
- Don't know — 32%

If no, why is the water source not operational?

- Other — 1%
- The source dried up seasonally — 1%
- Water management committee does not work properly — 97%

The findings provide insights into the dynamics of water access and collection, revealing the complex landscape households face post-flood. While 22% of households find their water access sufficient for basic needs, a substantial 63% express dissatisfaction, highlighting the prevailing challenges in securing adequate water for drinking, cooking, and hygiene. The time taken to fetch water is a critical factor, impacting daily routines and productivity. Notably, 41% of households spend more than 30 minutes
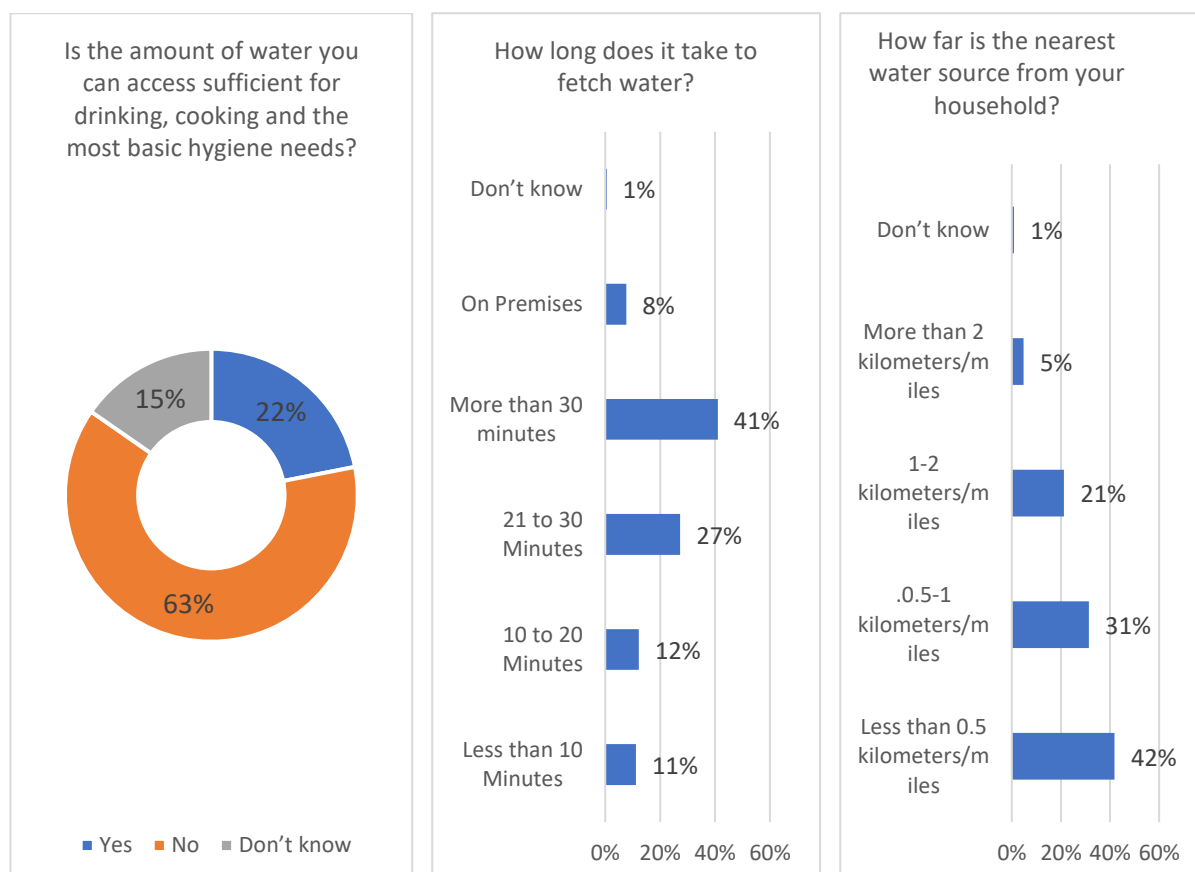
collecting water, a time-consuming task that can hamper other activities and opportunities. Distances to water sources also vary, with 42% fortunate enough to have sources within a short distance of less than 0.5 kilometers/miles. However, for those situated further away, the journey can be more burdensome, affecting their daily schedules and energy expenditure. The responsibility for water collection predominantly falls on women, accounting for 53% of those collecting water, followed by men (21%), and younger household members [The baseline findings revealed that Mostly, women have the responsibility to fetch water from a water source on their heads by bringing heavy water containers from far-off places 2-3 times a day]. This underscores the gendered nature of water collection, with women often taking on this role, which can have significant implications for their time, health, and overall well-being. The presence of installed drinking water points has led to varying levels of improvement in water access. While 31% report significant improvements, 23% indicate no improvement, reflecting the diversity of outcomes in response to these interventions. The frequency of water collection sheds light on the urgency of the issue. A striking 63% of households need to collect water more than five times per week, underscoring the high demand for a reliable and convenient water supply.

"Getting enough water after the floods has been tough. We spend so much time fetching water every day. It takes away from other things we could be doing."-FGD Member

"Water collection is a challenge for us. We need it for everything, but it takes a lot of time. It's especially hard for the women in our community."-FGD Member

"Having water nearby makes a big difference. We're lucky to have a water source close by. It saves us time and energy."-FGD Member

"Women in our community are the ones who mostly collect water. It's a big responsibility, and it's tiring for them."-FGD Member

Is the amount of water you can access sufficient for drinking, cooking and the most basic hygiene needs?

- Yes: 22%
- No: 63%
- Don't know: 15%

How long does it take to fetch water?

Don't know	1%
On Premises	8%
More than 30 minutes	41%
21 to 30 Minutes	27%
10 to 20 Minutes	12%
Less than 10 Minutes	11%

How far is the nearest water source from your household?

Don't know	1%
More than 2 kilometers/miles	5%
1-2 kilometers/miles	21%
.0.5-1 kilometers/miles	31%
Less than 0.5 kilometers/miles	42%

Who collects water for your household?

- Girls / Boys (10 years or…) — 4%
- Boys (11-17 years) — 3%
- Girls (11-17 years) — 19%
- Men — 21%
- Women — 53%

Have the installed drinking water points improved your access to safe water?

- No improvement — 23%
- Slightly improved — 24%
- Moderately improved — 23%
- Significantly improved — 31%

How many times per week do you need to collect water from the water collection points?

- More than 5 times per week — 63%
- 3-5 times per week — 23%
- 1-2 times per week — 11%
- None — 2%

The findings provide insights into the awareness and practices related to water quality testing and disinfection in the aftermath of the 2022 floods. It reveals that a minority (11%) of respondents are aware that water quality testing is conducted regularly on community water sources, while a larger proportion (33%) acknowledges occasional testing. Importantly, 21% note that testing occurs rarely, and a substantial segment (35%) is unaware of the frequency of such testing. Additionally, only a small percentage (4%) are knowledgeable about the chlorination of affected water sources in their area, indicating that most respondents (66%) lack awareness of any such disinfection process. The significant "Don't Know" response (30%) emphasizes the need for enhanced public education and communication about water quality monitoring and purification techniques. This data underscores the vital role of raising awareness and providing communities with information about best practices for ensuring the safety and quality of their water sources, particularly in the wake of disasters like floods.

"Water testing is important, but I don't know if they do it regularly. Maybe they should let us know more about it."KII response

Do you know, how frequently have tests been conducted on the community water sources to ensure their quality?

- Not aware — 35%
- Rarely — 21%
- Occasionally — 33%
- Regularly — 11%

Do you know, Have the affected water sources in your area been disinfected through chlorination?

- Don't know — 30%
- No — 66%
- Yes — 4%
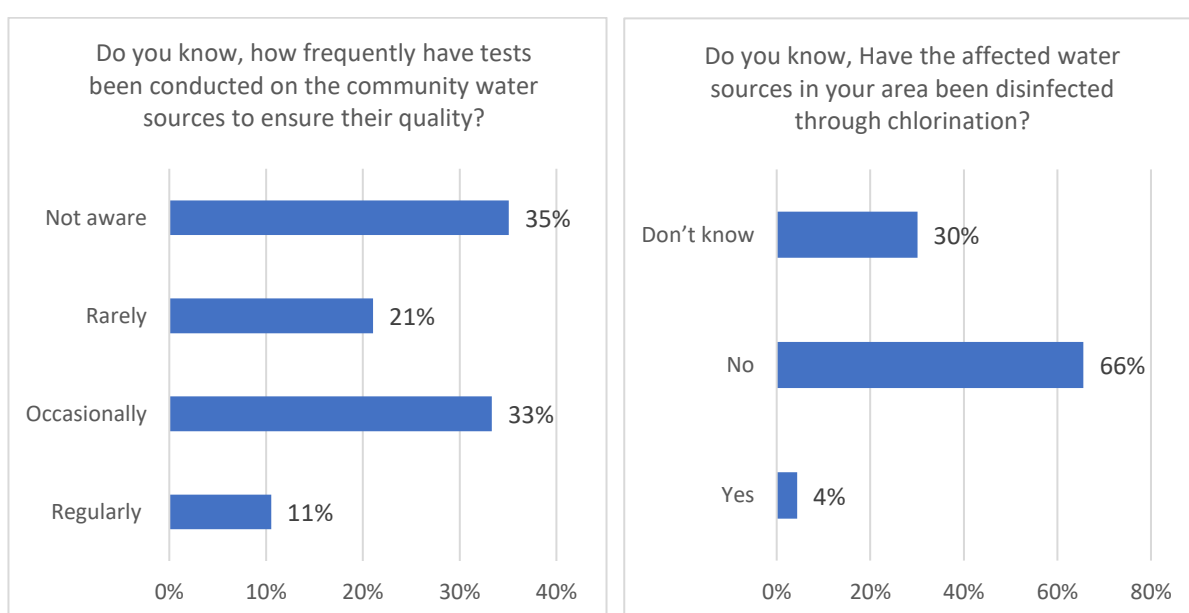
An organization aiming to enhance water access and quality could consider a range of strategies. The "Don't Know" response may indicate a lack of clarity or awareness, highlighting the need for better communication and education about potential solutions. Installing handpumps could provide a practical solution in areas with available groundwater resources, ensuring communities have a reliable water source. The installation of filtration plants is crucial for improving water quality, removing contaminants, and ensuring the safety of drinking water. Similarly, the provision of clean drinking water encompasses a holistic approach that addresses both access and quality concerns. Establishing a water plant, which could refer to a treatment facility or a distribution network, would offer a systematic and sustainable approach to addressing water challenges. Ultimately, the choice of action would depend on the specific needs of the community, available resources, and the overarching goal of securing safe and reliable water sources. An integrated strategy that considers local conditions, community involvement, and long-term sustainability would be most effective in achieving positive outcomes for water access and quality improvement.

"Better communication would help. We need to know what they're planning for our water. Similarly, I think they should set up a water plant. That would be a good way to solve our water problems."-FGD Member

To foster improved hygiene practices, organizations can implement a multifaceted approach that addresses both education and infrastructure. Hygiene education and awareness campaigns play a pivotal role in transforming behaviors. By disseminating information about proper handwashing techniques, sanitation practices, and the correlation between hygiene and health, communities can be empowered to make informed choices. Conducting workshops and training sessions further strengthens this knowledge transfer, offering practical guidance on incorporating hygiene habits into daily routines. Vital to hygiene enhancement is the provision of adequate facilities. Organizations can prioritize building and maintaining clean sanitation infrastructure, including toilets and handwashing stations. Access to these facilities is integral to personal and communal hygiene standards. Moreover, ensuring consistent access to clean water is paramount. Communities need a reliable water supply for drinking, cooking, and maintaining cleanliness. Behavior changes communication strategies and engages communities effectively. Collaborating with local leaders, influencers, and health professionals can facilitate the adoption of improved hygiene practices within culturally relevant contexts. Distributing hygiene kits containing essentials like soap, sanitary products, and other items is another impactful measure, particularly in emergencies or underserved areas. Community engagement stands as a linchpin in this endeavor. By involving residents in planning and decision-making, organizations can tailor interventions to suit unique circumstances and gain community ownership. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms track progress and identify areas for improvement, ensuring initiatives align with desired outcomes. Integrating hygiene education into school curricula fosters long-term change by instilling positive habits from an early age. Children not only become hygiene advocates but also influence family practice

"We need to know why hygiene is so important. They should teach us how to wash our hands properly."-FGD Member

"Workshops would help. If they show us how to keep clean, we can teach our kids."-FGD Member

"Toilets and hand washing stations are a must. We need clean places to go."-FGD Member

To enhance sanitation conditions, organizations can employ a multifaceted strategy that addresses the scarcity of proper sanitation facilities and cultivates hygienic behaviors. Key to this effort is the development of sanitation infrastructure, including constructing well-designed toilets and latrines in areas lacking such facilities, particularly in marginalized or disaster-affected communities. These structures must accommodate the diverse needs of users, fostering inclusivity and accessibility for all
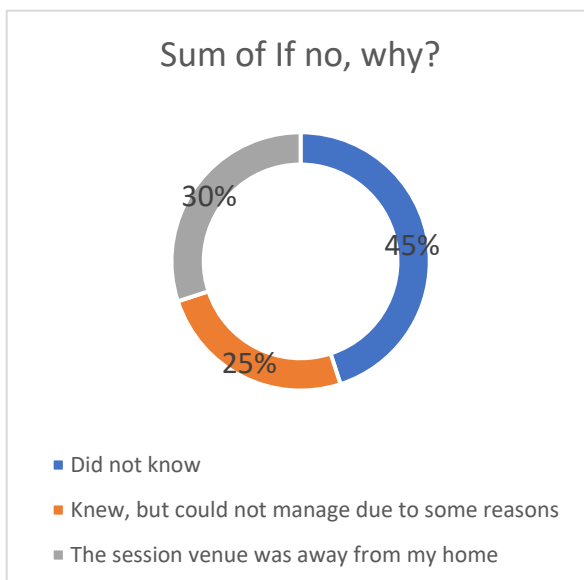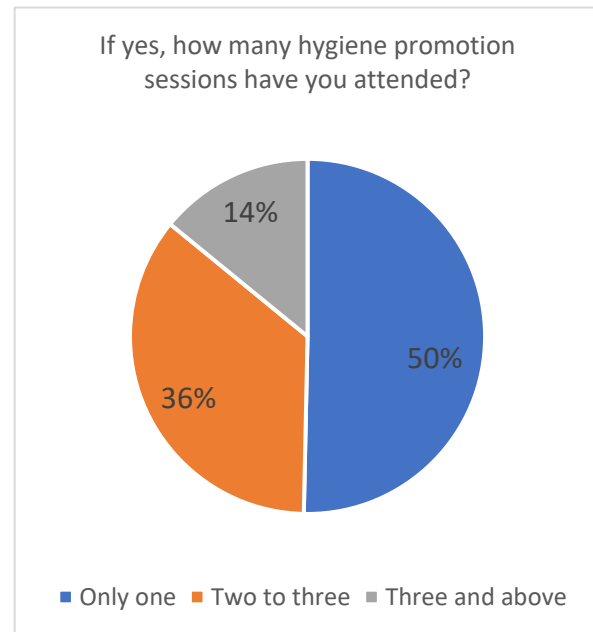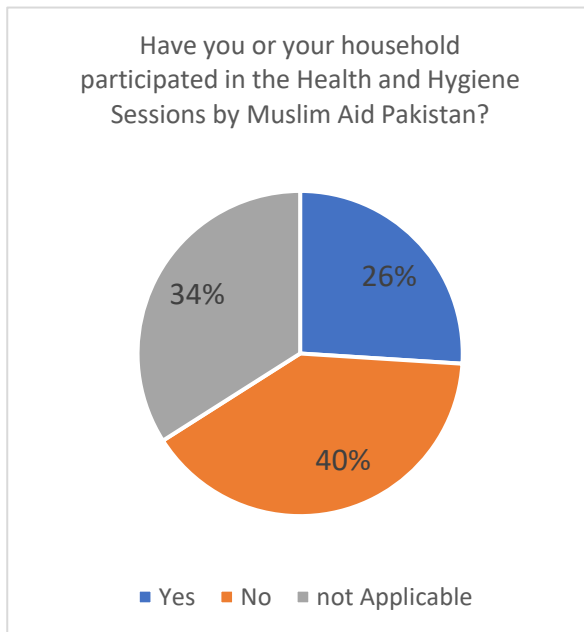
members of the community. Effective hygiene education initiatives play a pivotal role in encouraging the utilization of sanitation facilities. By raising awareness about the significance of proper waste disposal, regular toilet use, and personal hygiene practices, organizations can underscore the direct link between sanitation and public health. Behavior change communication strategies can further catalyze shifts in attitudes and practices. Collaborating with local influencers and leaders, organizations can motivate individuals to consistently use sanitation facilities and adhere to hygienic norms. This approach engages communities, leveraging their insights and aspirations to ensure long-term success. Maintenance and upkeep are imperative to sustain the functionality of sanitation facilities. Community involvement in these aspects fosters a sense of ownership and pride, reinforcing the notion that sanitation is a shared responsibility. Additionally, managing waste effectively is essential to prevent environmental contamination and health hazards. Participation of the community in decision-making and planning processes ensures that sanitation facilities are tailored to meet local preferences and needs, optimizing their adoption. This approach also fosters a sense of empowerment and agency among community members. Incorporating gender sensitivity into sanitation initiatives acknowledges the diverse needs of individuals. For instance, providing separate facilities for different genders and addressing the sanitation requirements of menstruating individuals ensures their dignity and safety. Public-private partnerships can leverage resources and expertise for sustainable sanitation infrastructure development and maintenance. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are vital to assess the functionality and usage of sanitation facilities, enabling timely interventions to address challenges.

Health Hygiene and Sanitation

The survey results delve into the participation and impact of Health and Hygiene Sessions conducted by Muslim Aid Pakistan. According to the responses, 26% of respondents have participated in these sessions, while 40% have not. An additional 34% noted that the sessions did not apply to them. Among those who participated, 50% attended only one session, 36% attended two to three sessions, and 14% engaged in three or more sessions. For those who didn't participate, the reasons were diverse: 45% were unaware of the sessions, 25% were aware but couldn't attend due to various reasons, and 30% mentioned that the session venue was distant from their homes. Regarding handwashing practices, the data illuminates the important occasions when respondents practice handwashing, indicating the lessons learned. Prevalent instances include before eating (31%), after eating (25%), after cleaning a child's bottom (16%), and after handling rubbish (14%), as well as after returning from work (14%). These survey findings underscore the significance of education and outreach efforts like Health and Hygiene Sessions in promoting hygienic behaviors within communities. It's evident that while a portion of respondents have benefited from these sessions, there remains room for increasing awareness and participation. The reasons for non-participation—lack of awareness, logistical challenges, or distance—highlight potential areas for improvement in program outreach. Moreover, the handwashing occasions demonstrate that the lessons from the sessions have been retained and applied in practical situations, reflecting a positive impact on behavior. This emphasizes the value of continued and targeted efforts to enhance hygiene practices and improve public health awareness, particularly in contexts where proper hygiene plays a pivotal role in preventing disease and ensuring well-being.

"I learned to wash hands after handling rubbish. They taught us in the session."-FGD Member

"I wash my hands before eating now. The session explained why it matters."-FGD Member

Have you or your household participated in the Health and Hygiene Sessions by Muslim Aid Pakistan?

- Yes — 26%
- No — 40%
- not Applicable — 34%

If yes, how many hygiene promotion sessions have you attended?

- Only one — 50%
- Two to three — 36%
- Three and above — 14%

Sum of If no, why?

- Did not know — 45%
- Knew, but could not manage due to some reasons — 25%
- The session venue was away from my home — 30%

The survey results offer a comprehensive view of hygiene practices, access to essential hygiene items, and sanitation facilities within the surveyed community. It reveals that while a significant portion (75%) of respondents use both water and soap for handwashing, a noteworthy percentage (14%) relies solely on water, and a smaller fraction employs unconventional materials like sand or ash. The primary reason for not using soap, as cited by a considerable majority (72%), is its perceived expense. This underscores the economic challenges that some households face in acquiring basic hygiene items. Around half of the respondents have access to basic hygiene items like bathing and laundry soap, which indicates room for improvement in ensuring widespread availability.
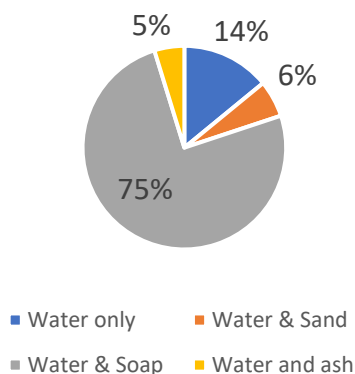
During household visits, close to half of the observed households had both soap and water available for handwashing, reflecting a positive trend in promoting proper hygiene practices. However, a substantial majority (82%) lack access to basic toilet facilities, underscoring the critical need for sanitation infrastructure improvement. The variety of toilet facilities among those with access further illustrates the diverse sanitation conditions in the area, necessitating tailored interventions for improving sanitation and overall public health. This data underscores the importance of holistic efforts to enhance hygiene practices, promote access to hygiene items, and address sanitation deficiencies to ensure healthier and more dignified living conditions for the community.

"I use soap and water to wash my hands. Soap is good for cleaning."-FGD Member

"Soap is important, but it's expensive for many of us."-FGD Member

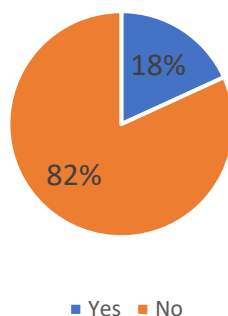*"Soap is a luxury. I can't afford it all the time."-FGD Member*
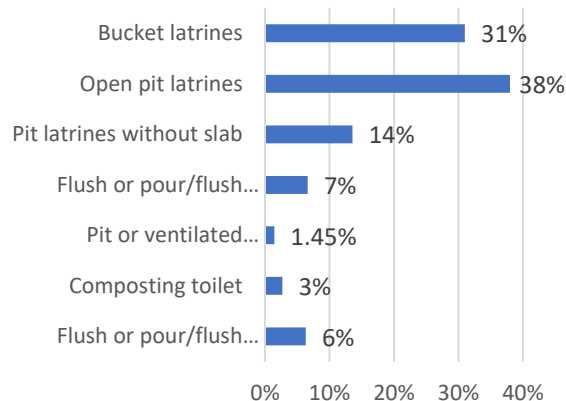
What do you usually use to wash your hands?

- 14% Water only
- 6% Water & Sand
- 75% Water & Soap
- 5% Water and ash

Legend:
- Water only
- Water & Sand
- Water & Soap
- Water and ash

If the answer is 'water only', what is the primary reason why your family does not use soap?

Reason	Percentage
Expensive to buy soap	72%
Water alone cleanses the hand	3%
Negligence/laziness	13%
Washing with soap takes time	12%

Do you have access to basic toilet facility?

- 18% Yes
- 82% No

Legend: Yes, No

If yes, which type of basic toilet facility

Type	Percentage
Bucket latrines	31%
Open pit latrines	38%
Pit latrines without slab	14%
Flush or pour/flush…	7%
Pit or ventilated…	1.45%
Composting toilet	3%
Flush or pour/flush…	6%

Do you have access to the most basic hygiene items, such as bathing and laundry soap?
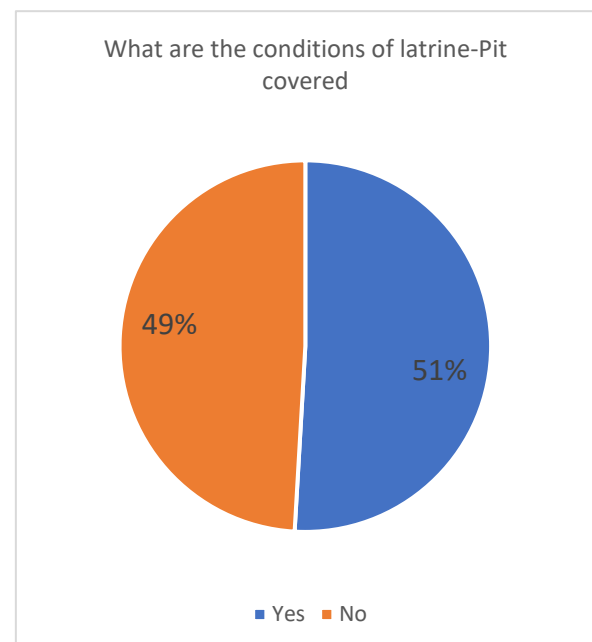
- 51% Yes
- 49% No

Legend: Yes, No
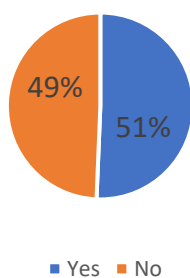
During the household visit, please observe: Both soap and water available?

- 48% Yes
- 52% No

Legend: Yes, No
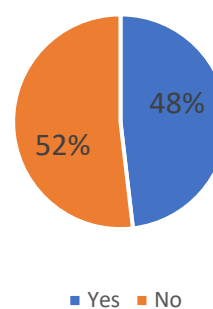
The survey results shed light on the conditions of latrines within the surveyed community, unveiling crucial aspects related to their functionality, hygiene, and accessibility. With 65% of respondents reporting having a functioning latrine, it indicates a substantial portion of the community possesses this essential sanitation facility. Moreover, the finding that 72% of latrines are likely to be used underscores their practicality and acceptance among residents. It's encouraging to note that 63% of latrines were reported to be clean, indicating a commitment to maintaining hygienic conditions. The aspect of pit covering, at 51%, suggests a balance between facilities that have this feature and those that do not, with

room for improvement in ensuring covered pits for sanitation infrastructure. It's notable that around one-third of latrines have a nearby hand-washing facility, emphasizing the need for enhancing these provisions to promote proper hygiene practices. Similarly, accessible water and soap at latrines, at 37%, reveal an opportunity to strengthen the accessibility of essential hand hygiene supplies. This comprehensive picture underscores the multifaceted nature of sanitation infrastructure and the importance of continued efforts to promote hygiene practices and maintain functional and hygienic latrines for the community's well-being.

"Having water and soap at the latrine encourages us to wash our hands. Our latrine has a covered pit, which is important for sanitation."-FGD Member

What are the conditions of latrine - Functioning

35% | 65%

Yes ■ No

What are the conditions of latrine- Likely to be used

28% | 72%

Yes ■ No

What are the conditions of latrine -Clean

37% | 63%

Yes ■ No

What are the conditions of latrine-Pit covered

49% | 51%

Yes ■ No

What are the conditions of latrine -Hand washing facility

35%

65%

■ Yes ■ No

What are the conditions of latrine- Accessible water and soap
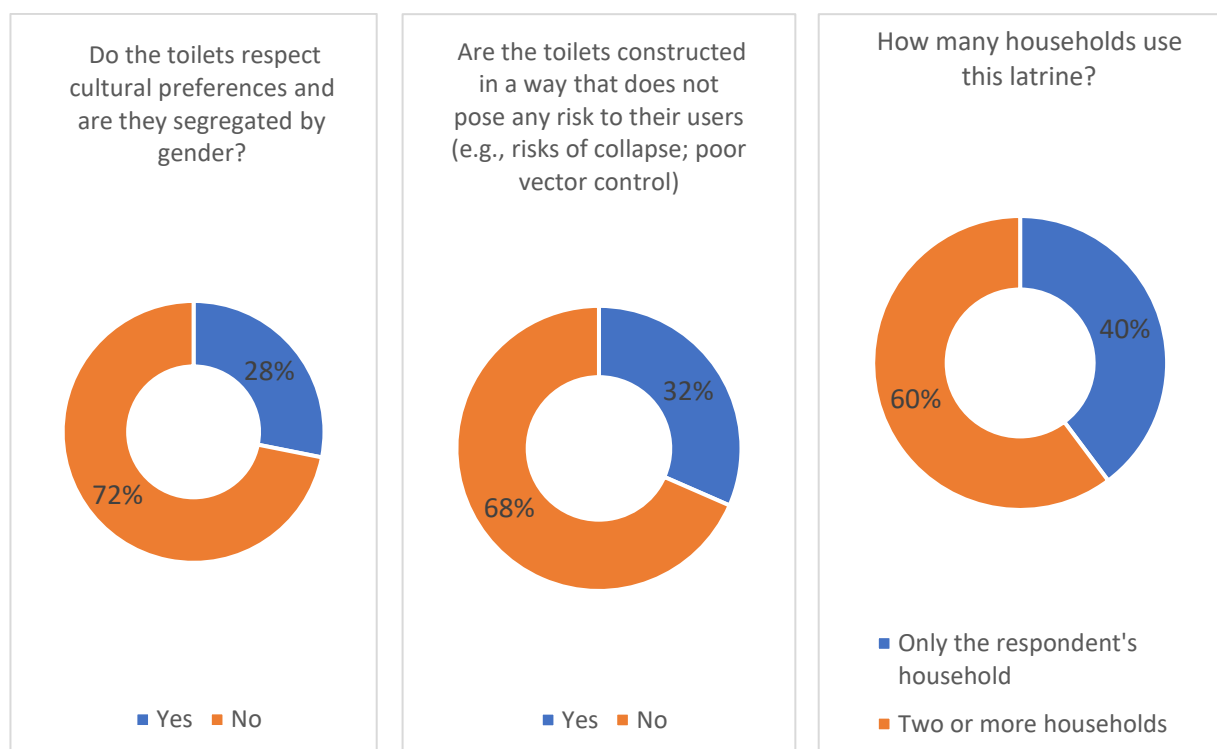
37%

63%

■ Yes ■ No

The results provide a comprehensive glimpse into the current state of sanitation facilities and practices within the surveyed community. The finding that only 28% of respondents indicated that toilets respect cultural preferences and are segregated by gender suggests a gap in aligning sanitation infrastructure with the cultural norms and preferences of the community. Additionally, the reported concerns regarding the safety of toilet facilities, with 68% indicating that they pose risks to users, underline the need to ensure proper construction and maintenance to prevent potential hazards. The data shows that a significant proportion (60%) of latrines are shared by two or more households, emphasizing the communal nature of sanitation facilities and the importance of designing facilities that accommodate such shared use. In the end-line survey, it was found that 50% of respondents were still resorting to open fields for defecation, which marks a significant improvement compared to the baseline study where 89% of households practiced open defecation. This shift represents a positive change in sanitation practices, indicating progress toward improved hygiene and access to sanitation facilities. As sanitation facilities often intersect with cultural norms, the lack of alignment with cultural preferences (72%) accentuates the importance of culturally sensitive approaches in addressing these challenges. Collectively, the data points to the complexity of sanitation issues, encompassing not only infrastructure gaps but also concerns related to cultural preferences, safety, and community practices. To address these challenges effectively, interventions must encompass a multifaceted approach, including appropriate infrastructure development, hygiene education, and engagement with the community to ensure that sanitation solutions are not only accessible but also culturally sensitive and sustainable. The survey results further offer insights into waste disposal practices within the surveyed community. The responses indicate that a substantial proportion of respondents (30.75%) reported burying waste in the soil as a method of disposal, while nearly an equal percentage (27.25%) mentioned leaving waste with other rubbish. These practices raise concerns about environmental impact and public health risks, as improper waste disposal can contribute to pollution and disease transmission. The lower percentage (11.5%) using improved sanitation facilities for waste disposal underscores the need for increased awareness and education about proper waste management methods. The value "30.5" lacks clear context, making its interpretation uncertain. This data underscores the importance of holistic waste management strategies that promote responsible disposal practices, advocate for the use of improved sanitation facilities, and raise awareness about the environmental and health implications of inadequate waste disposal.
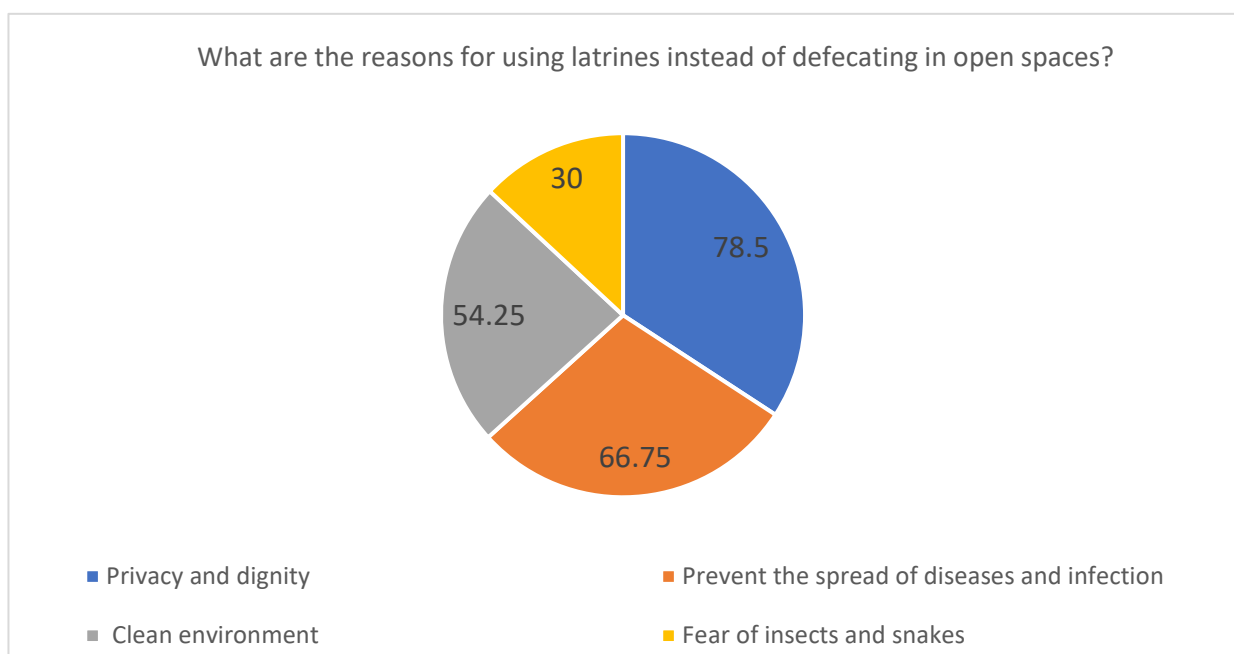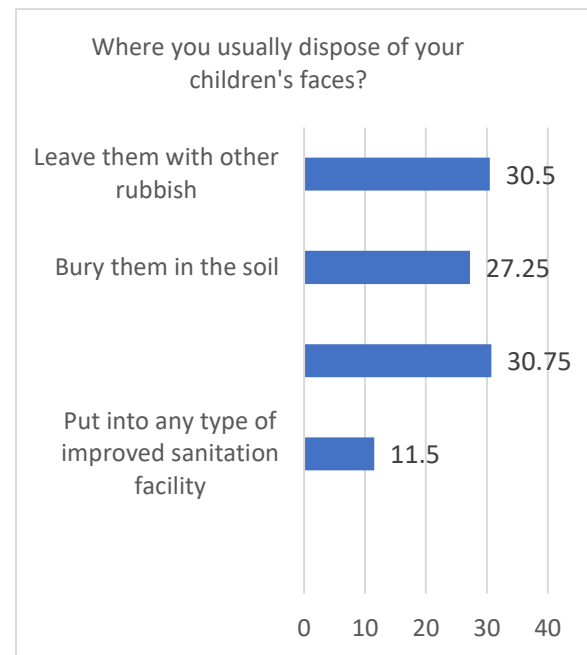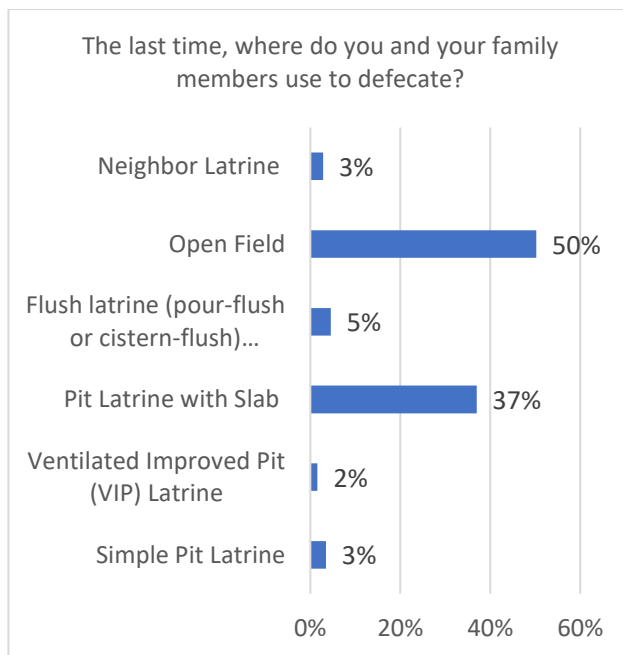
"Having toilets that respect our cultural preferences is important for us. It's not just about having a place to go, but it should also align with our beliefs and practices. When toilets are designed with our cultural norms in mind, it makes us more comfortable and encourages proper usage."-FGD Member

"Safety should be a major concern when constructing toilets. If the facilities are not safe, it can lead to accidents and injuries. We want toilets that are built to last and provide a safe environment." KII response

A significant majority of respondents (78.5%) prioritize privacy and dignity in their sanitation practices, emphasizing the importance of maintaining personal respect and cultural sensitivies. The recognition that sanitation plays a pivotal role in preventing the spread of diseases and infections (66.75%) underscores the public health implications of proper waste disposal and sanitation infrastructure. The value attributed to a clean environment (54.25%) highlights the awareness of the broader environmental impact of sanitation practices. However, the response indicating a fear of insects and snakes (30%) suggests a barrier that might hinder the optimal utilization of sanitation facilities. This data underscores the complex interplay of individual values, cultural factors, health concerns, and environmental consciousness that shape sanitation behaviors. It underscores the need for interventions that align with these multifaceted considerations to promote improved sanitation practices while addressing specific challenges, such as fear of potential risks.

"Sanitation is not just about convenience; it's about preventing illnesses. When we dispose of waste properly and use clean facilities, we're taking care of our health and the health of our community."KII response

Do the toilets respect cultural preferences and are they segregated by gender?
- 28% Yes
- 72% No

Are the toilets constructed in a way that does not pose any risk to their users (e.g., risks of collapse; poor vector control)
- 32% Yes
- 68% No

How many households use this latrine?
- 40% Only the respondent's household
- 60% Two or more households

The last time, where do you and your family members use to defecate?

Neighbor Latrine — 3%
Open Field — 50%
Flush latrine (pour-flush or cistern-flush)… — 5%
Pit Latrine with Slab — 37%
Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine — 2%
Simple Pit Latrine — 3%

(scale: 0% 20% 40% 60%)

Where you usually dispose of your children's faces?

Leave them with other rubbish — 30.5
Bury them in the soil — 27.25
— 30.75
Put into any type of improved sanitation facility — 11.5

(scale: 0 10 20 30 40)

What are the reasons for using latrines instead of defecating in open spaces?

Pie chart values:
- 78.5 — Privacy and dignity
- 66.75 — Prevent the spread of diseases and infection
- 54.25 — Clean environment
- 30 — Fear of insects and snakes

The survey findings provide valuable insights into the role of peer learning in shaping sanitation practices within the surveyed community. While a relatively small percentage (15%) of respondents reported engaging in learning from peers or elders, it's significant to note that this form of knowledge exchange has the potential to positively influence sanitation behaviors. Among those who participated, varying degrees of perceived impact were noted, with 17% attributing significant contributions, 23% moderate contributions, and 35% slight contributions to improved sanitation practices resulting from peer learning exercises. This variation in perception highlights the diversity of outcomes from peer learning, likely influenced by individual circumstances and the effectiveness of the learning approach. The data also sheds light on the factors encouraging improved sanitation practices, including concerns about diseases spreading (81), land pollution (73.5), animal welfare (59), and increasing mosquito populations (50.25). These factors underscore the multidimensional motivations for adopting proper sanitation practices, encompassing personal health, environmental considerations, and community well-being. This data

collectively emphasizes the potential of peer learning to foster positive sanitation behaviors, and it underscores the importance of promoting such educational initiatives to ensure sustainable improvements in sanitation practices and community health.

"Learning from our peers and elders can be helpful. When we see others practicing good sanitation, it motivates us to do the same."-FGD Member
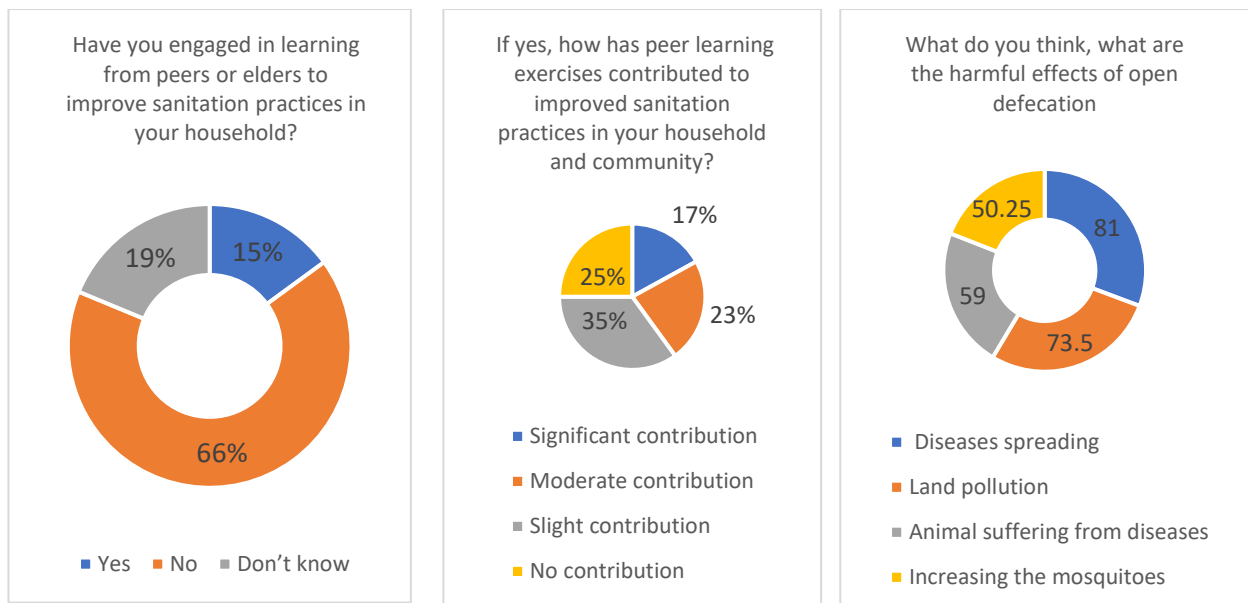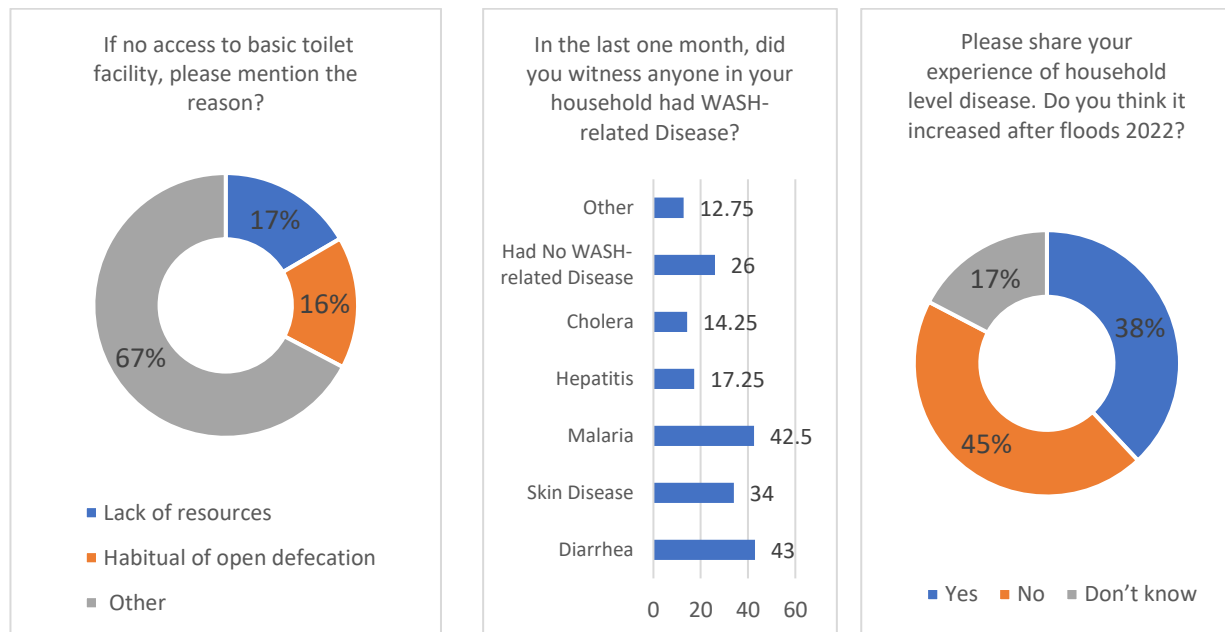

Among the reasons cited for the absence of access to basic toilet facilities, respondents indicated lack of resources as the contributing factor for 17% of cases, while 16% attributed it to a habitual practice of open defecation. The majority, constituting 67%, mentioned other unspecified reasons. These responses highlight the challenges faced by households, including economic limitations and cultural behaviors that affect sanitation practices. Regarding the occurrence of WASH-related diseases in the past month, the data reveals the following percentages: 43% experienced cases of diarrhea, 34% had instances of skin diseases, 42.5% reported cases of malaria, 17.25% faced hepatitis, and 14.25% encountered cholera. Notably, 26% reported no WASH-related diseases during this period, while 12.75% fell under an "other" category. This data offers insights into the health issues affecting the surveyed households, with diarrhea and malaria being particularly prevalent, and emphasizes the need for improved hygiene and sanitation practices [The baseline findings revealed that vulnerable families were fighting a losing battle against severe diarrhea, malaria, dengue fever, typhoid, acute respiratory infections, and painful skin conditions]. The financial impact of water-related or waterborne diseases is evident, as households spent an average of 7000 Pakistani Rupees (PKR) during the past month to address these health issues. This financial burden underscores the importance of investing in water and sanitation infrastructure, as well as health education, to reduce both the health risks and the economic strain experienced by households.

"Some people still practice open defecation because they are used to it. Changing habits is not easy."KII response

According to the responses, 38% of the participants answered "Yes," indicating that they believed there was an increase in household-level diseases after the floods. Conversely, 45% of the respondents answered "No," suggesting that they did not perceive a rise in diseases post-floods. Furthermore, 17% of the respondents answered "Don't know," indicating uncertainty about the impact of the floods on household-level disease occurrences. These responses illustrate the diverse range of perspectives within the surveyed population. It's important to note that these perceptions might be influenced by various

factors, including local conditions, health infrastructure, and personal experiences, which would need further investigation for a comprehensive understanding of the situation.

If no access to basic toilet facility, please mention the reason?
- 17% Lack of resources
- 16% Habitual of open defecation
- 67% Other

In the last one month, did you witness anyone in your household had WASH-related Disease?
- Other: 12.75
- Had No WASH-related Disease: 26
- Cholera: 14.25
- Hepatitis: 17.25
- Malaria: 42.5
- Skin Disease: 34
- Diarrhea: 43

Please share your experience of household level disease. Do you think it increased after floods 2022?
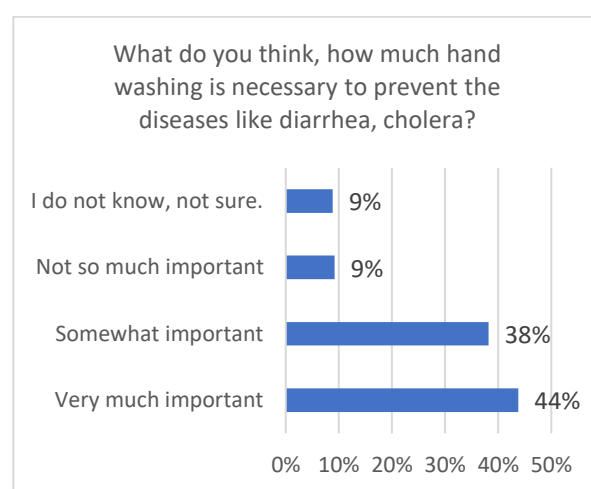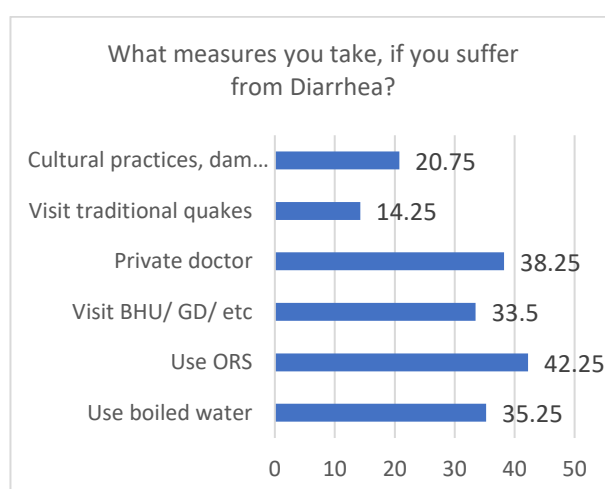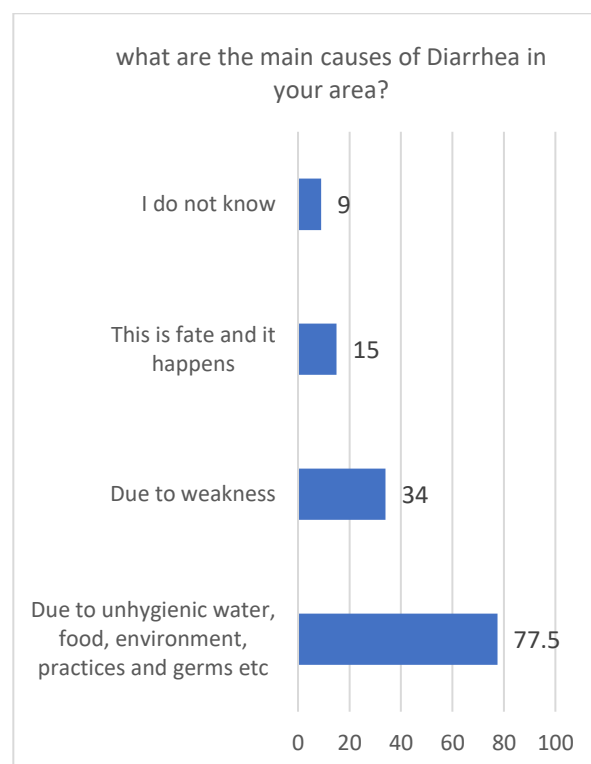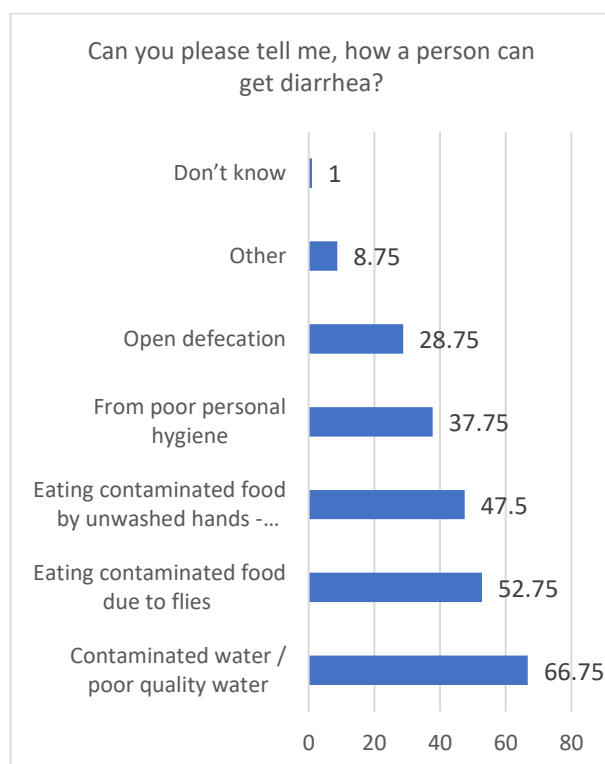- 38% Yes
- 45% No
- 17% Don't know

The survey data presented offers a comprehensive view of the community's understanding of diarrhea's causes, its prevalence in the area, and the response strategies employed. Respondents provided insights into their perception of how a person can contract diarrhea, with varying degrees of attribution to different factors. Contaminated water or poor-quality water (66.75%) emerged as a primary concern, alongside eating food contaminated by flies (52.75%), and consuming food without proper hand hygiene after defecation (47.50%). The emphasis on these factors underscores the role of water and food hygiene in preventing diarrhea. Furthermore, the data highlights the main causes of diarrhea in the area. A significant majority (77.50%) identified unhygienic water, food, environment, practices, and germs as the primary culprits, indicating a recognition of the multifaceted nature of the issue. While 34% attributed diarrhea to weakness and 15% considered it fate, these perceptions reflect diverse beliefs about the ailment's origins. Moreover, the measures respondents reported taking when faced with diarrhea underscore the proactive approach individuals adopt to mitigate its effects. The data indicates that the community's response involves a combination of modern medical practices and traditional approaches. Notably, 42.25% reported using ORS, a critical rehydration solution, and 38.25% sought the expertise of private doctors. This showcases a reliance on professional medical assistance. Additionally, cultural practices (20.75%) and visits to traditional healers (14.25%) offer insight into the community's belief systems and the role they play in health management. The use of boiled water (35.25%) and visits to BHUs or GDs (33.50%) reveal a pragmatic approach to addressing the immediate concerns of waterborne illnesses. Collectively, these findings provide a comprehensive understanding of the community's perspectives on diarrhea's origins, its prevalence in the aftermath of floods, and the coping strategies individuals employ, underscoring the importance of tailored interventions and health education to address the challenges associated with waterborne diseases.

"You see, one of the main reasons people get diarrhea is because they drink contaminated water. We need to have clean water sources, safe for drinking. If we can ensure that, we can prevent a lot of diseases, including diarrhea. It's a big concern for us."KII response

"Some people think it's fate, but we also need to focus on practical things. Clean water and food are important to prevent diseases like diarrhea."KII response
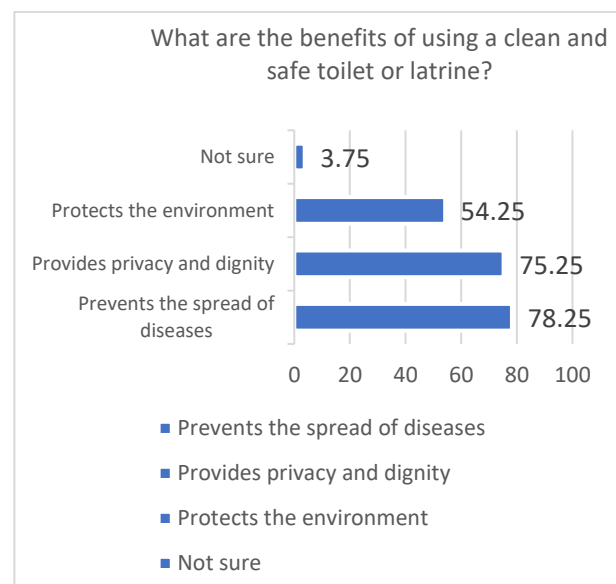
According to the responses, 44% of the participants consider hand washing to be "Very important" in preventing such diseases. This indicates a strong belief in the efficacy of hand washing as a preventive measure. An additional 38% of respondents view hand washing as "Somewhat important," signifying recognition of its significance but perhaps with some reservations about its sole efficacy in disease prevention. On the other hand, 9% of respondents believe that hand washing is "Not so much important." This stance suggests a lesser emphasis on hand washing as a preventive measure in their perception. Similarly, 9% of participants responded with "I do not know, not sure," reflecting a level of uncertainty or lack of awareness about the role of hand washing in disease prevention. These responses collectively reveal a range of opinions on the importance of hand washing in preventing diseases like diarrhea and cholera. The data underscores the need for health education efforts to provide accurate information about the role of proper hand hygiene in reducing the risk of waterborne illnesses and to address any misconceptions that might exist within the community.

Can you please tell me, how a person can get diarrhea?

what are the main causes of Diarrhea in your area?

What measures you take, if you suffer from Diarrhea?

What do you think, how much hand washing is necessary to prevent the diseases like diarrhea, cholera?

The survey results presented below offer a comprehensive understanding of the community's behaviors and perspectives on critical aspects of hygiene, sanitation, and food safety. When it comes to

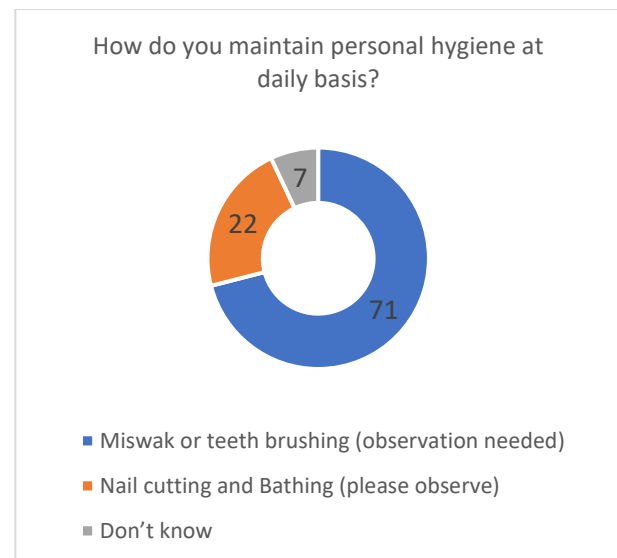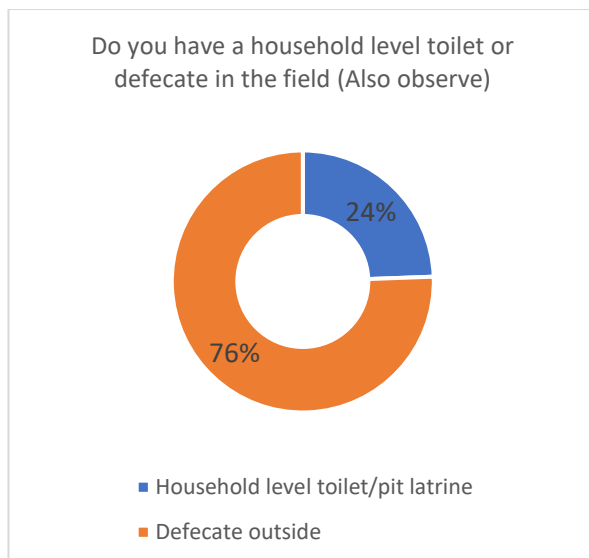safeguarding their food, respondents exhibit a diverse range of practices. A significant 67.75% of individuals emphasize protecting their meals from flies, recognizing the role insects play in food contamination. Simultaneously, 43% indicate the practice of consuming food promptly, potentially aiming to minimize exposure to external elements that could lead to contamination. Likewise, 41.75% stress the importance of thorough cooking, potentially indicative of a well-founded awareness of the impact of cooking time on food-borne pathogens. Additionally, 51% make a conscious effort to clean their food before consumption, acknowledging the significance of food surface hygiene. Importantly, these responses underline a proactive approach to mitigating foodborne risks.

The perceived benefits of clean and safe toilets or latrines reflect a community well aware of the multi-faceted advantages of proper sanitation. With 78.25% recognizing disease prevention, it's evident that health implications are paramount. Furthermore, 75.25% emphasize privacy and dignity, affirming that sanitation is intricately linked to individual well-being and self-respect. A substantial 54.25% note of environmental protection, highlighting an understanding of sanitation's broader impact on the community and surroundings. These insights emphasize the holistic significance of sanitation facilities beyond health concerns. The data regarding sanitation facilities reveals that 24% of respondents possess household-level toilets or pit latrines, while 76% still defecate outside. This stark division underscores the need for continued efforts to improve sanitation infrastructure and awareness. In terms of daily personal hygiene, the responses exhibit commendable practices. A notable 71% practice oral hygiene through methods like Miswak or teeth brushing, indicative of a commitment to oral health. Meanwhile, 22% emphasize nail cutting and bathing as part of their routine, reflecting a balanced approach to personal cleanliness. However, a small percentage (7%) expresses uncertainty, suggesting potential gaps in knowledge. Collectively, the survey findings underscore a community actively engaging with hygiene practices, sanitation facilities, and food protection measures. It highlights the significance of comprehensive education and intervention strategies to bridge gaps in knowledge and encourage the adoption of effective practices. Addressing these aspects can lead to improved health outcomes, enhanced sanitation infrastructure, and overall well-being within the community.

What measures/practices do you take to protect your food from contamination? (Multi-answers)

Other	0.25
I don't know	3.25
Clean the food before eating	51
Cook very well (long time)	41.75
Eat quickly	43
Protect from flies	67.75

What are the benefits of using a clean and safe toilet or latrine?

Not sure	3.75
Protects the environment	54.25
Provides privacy and dignity	75.25
Prevents the spread of diseases	78.25

- Prevents the spread of diseases
- Provides privacy and dignity
- Protects the environment
- Not sure

Do you have a household level toilet or defecate in the field (Also observe)

24%
76%

- Household level toilet/pit latrine
- Defecate outside

How do you maintain personal hygiene at daily basis?

7
22
71

- Miswak or teeth brushing (observation needed)
- Nail cutting and Bathing (please observe)
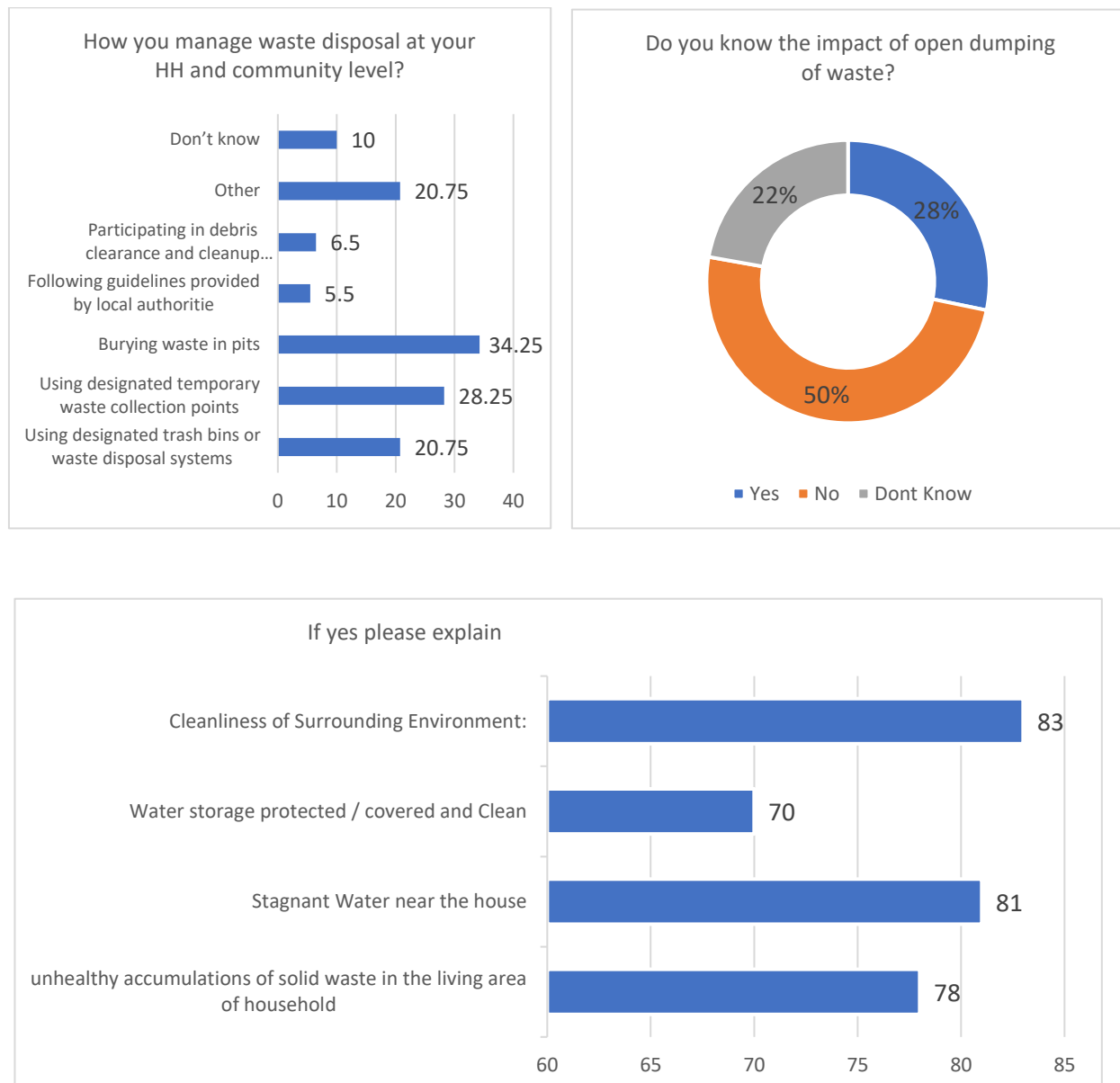- Don't know

The survey data furnishes a comprehensive view of waste disposal practices both at the household (HH) and community levels, as well as the community's awareness about the repercussions of open dumping of waste. The diverse array of waste management practices is evident in the responses. A notable 20.75% of respondents indicate using designated trash bins or waste disposal systems, emphasizing the importance of proper disposal infrastructure. Meanwhile, 28.25% report employing designated temporary waste collection points, reflecting the community's engagement in organized waste management systems. Additionally, 34.25% mention burying waste in pits, which could suggest a locally relevant solution influenced by cultural and logistical considerations. Intriguingly, 6.50% participate in community cleanup activities, underscoring collective responsibility. Simultaneously, 5.50% adhere to guidelines from local authorities, indicating a commitment to regulatory compliance. The "Other" category at 20.75% suggests an array of unique practices not explicitly mentioned, indicating the community's adaptability in waste disposal. The 10% who respond with "Don't know" signify a level of uncertainty that may necessitate targeted educational efforts to improve waste management awareness. Regarding awareness about the impact of open dumping of waste, the responses exhibit varied levels of understanding. While 28% acknowledge this impact, 50% admit a lack of awareness, and 22% remain uncertain. This data reflects a potential need for community-wide educational initiatives to elucidate the consequences of improper waste disposal practices on public health, the environment, and the overall well-being of the community.

Unhealthy accumulations of solid waste in the living areas, reported by 78% of respondents, underscore a critical challenge. Such accumulations can lead to the proliferation of disease vectors, unpleasant odors, and unsightly surroundings. Addressing this issue is imperative not only for aesthetics but also to curb the potential health risks associated with improper waste disposal. Stagnant water near houses, reported by 81% of respondents, highlights another potential breeding ground for disease vectors. Stagnant water is a known source of mosquito breeding, raising concerns about the transmission of vector-borne diseases. The data signals the necessity for effective drainage systems and regular monitoring to prevent the pooling of stagnant water in residential areas. The information about water storage practices reveals that 70% of respondents reported using protected, covered, and clean water storage containers. This is a positive indication of the community's awareness of the importance of water hygiene. Covered and clean water storage minimizes the risk of water contamination, contributing to a reduced prevalence of waterborne diseases. Furthermore, the data indicates that 83% of respondents perceive a clean surrounding environment. This suggests a relatively higher level of hygiene and cleanliness in the vicinity of households, which is essential for overall community health and aesthetics. A clean environment discourages disease vectors, enhances quality of life, and fosters community pride. Collectively, these
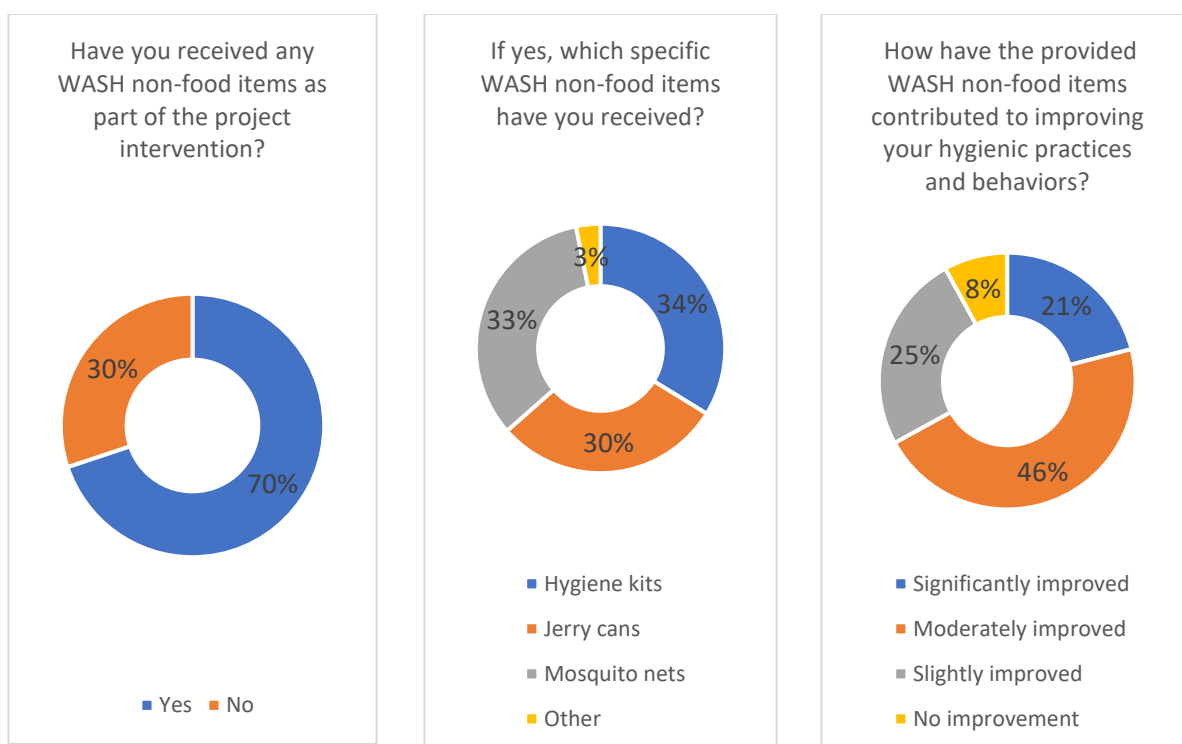
findings emphasize the significance of proper waste management, water storage practices, and maintaining a clean environment for preventing the spread of diseases and promoting well-being. They highlight the need for targeted interventions to improve waste disposal infrastructure, drainage systems, and community education regarding hygiene practices. By addressing these challenges, the community can enhance its overall health and create a healthier and more pleasant living environment for its residents.

How you manage waste disposal at your HH and community level?

Category	Value
Don't know	10
Other	20.75
Participating in debris clearance and cleanup...	6.5
Following guidelines provided by local authoritie	5.5
Burying waste in pits	34.25
Using designated temporary waste collection points	28.25
Using designated trash bins or waste disposal systems	20.75

Do you know the impact of open dumping of waste?

- Yes 28%
- No 50%
- Dont Know 22%

If yes please explain

Category	Value
Cleanliness of Surrounding Environment:	83
Water storage protected / covered and Clean	70
Stagnant Water near the house	81
unhealthy accumulations of solid waste in the living area of household	78

The survey results presented below offer a comprehensive insight into the effectiveness of WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) non-food item interventions in the community. A significant 70% of respondents reported having received WASH non-food items as part of the project intervention. This indicates a notable reach of the initiative and a commitment to addressing water, sanitation, and hygiene challenges. The allocation of resources for such interventions reflects a concerted effort to improve living conditions and promote healthier practices. Among those who received these items, a range of WASH non-food items were distributed. The majority of respondents received hygiene kits (77.50%), which likely included essentials such as soap, sanitary supplies, and other personal hygiene items. Furthermore, 68.25%

received jerry cans, emphasizing the importance of safe water storage, and 76.50% were provided with mosquito nets, highlighting the focus on vector control and disease prevention. The "Other" category at 7.25% suggests additional items beyond the specified options, indicating a comprehensive approach tailored to local needs. Of notable importance is the impact of these distributed WASH non-food items on the improvement of hygienic practices and behaviors. The data reveals that a substantial 67% of respondents reported experiencing at least a moderate improvement, with 21% stating that the items "significantly improved" their practices, and 46% noting a "moderate" improvement. A further 25% indicated "slight" improvement. This cumulative impact demonstrates the tangible positive outcomes of the intervention, emphasizing its role in encouraging better hygienic practices and behaviors within the community.

In conclusion, the survey data underscores the importance and effectiveness of WASH non-food item interventions. These initiatives are integral in addressing hygiene challenges, improving water and sanitation conditions, and promoting healthier behaviors. The positive impact of these efforts on the community's practices and the significant reception of these items reflects a step towards enhancing overall well-being and fostering a culture of hygiene awareness. This data underscores the value of continued investments in similar interventions to ensure sustained improvements in community health and living conditions.

| Have you received any WASH non-food items as part of the project intervention?	If yes, which specific WASH non-food items have you received?	How have the provided WASH non-food items contributed to improving your hygienic practices and behaviors?

Livelihoods

The findings presented below offer valuable insights into the nature of assistance provided to the respondents and the organization that played a pivotal role in delivering this support. Among the respondents, the predominant type of assistance received was training, accounting for a notable 50%. This indicates a strategic focus on knowledge dissemination and skill enhancement within the community. Training interventions are crucial for empowering individuals with the tools and expertise needed to improve their livelihoods and adopt sustainable practices. Additionally, a smaller percentage of respondents, 2%, reported receiving seed and fertilizer assistance [Baseline findings revealed that supplying seeds, fertilizers, and agricultural inputs to the disadvantaged households whose existing crops

were lost in the 2022 flood].This allocation of agricultural inputs signifies an investment in enhancing agricultural productivity and bolstering local food production, which could lead to improved food security and economic stability for the community. The intriguing aspect of the data lies in the "Other" category, which stands at 48%. This substantial proportion implies a diversity of assistance types not explicitly listed, underlining the multifaceted nature of support received by the respondents. These could encompass a range of initiatives such as infrastructure development, financial aid, health programs, or other community development projects. In terms of the organization providing the support, a significant 91% of respondents reported that Muslim Aid Pakistan was the entity delivering assistance. This overwhelming majority underscores the instrumental role that Muslim Aid Pakistan has played in addressing the community's needs, whether through training, agricultural inputs, or other forms of aid. The relatively smaller proportion of 9% citing government assistance suggests a potential area for collaboration and coordination between non-governmental organizations and governmental bodies in delivering comprehensive support.

"Training assistance has been a game-changer for us. I was lucky to be a part of the training sessions offered by Muslim Aid Pakistan. They taught us about modern farming techniques, improved livestock management, and even small business management. Now, I can proudly say that my farm's productivity has increased, and I've started a small poultry business as well. These skills are helping me support my family better." - FGD Member, a local farmer.

"I never thought that I could learn so much from a training program. Muslim Aid Pakistan's sessions on entrepreneurship opened my eyes to new opportunities. I learned how to manage a small business, market my products, and even handle finances better. This knowledge has allowed me to start a small tailoring business from home, and it's making a significant difference in our household income." - FGD Member, a community member.
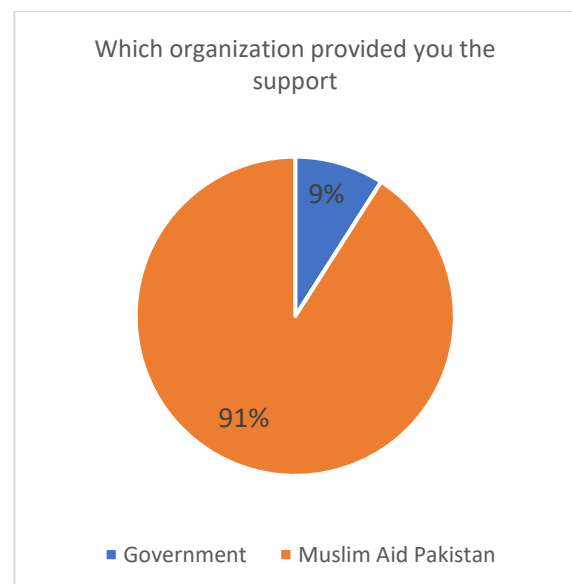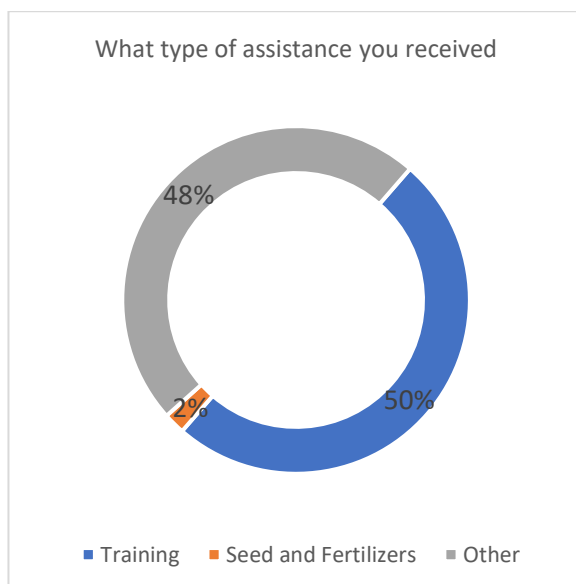
The results offer a comprehensive understanding of the far-reaching impact of the 2022 flood on the various sources of income within the community. A significant 55% of respondents reported that their crop, livestock, or agricultural production was the major source of income affected by the flood. This statistic underscores the vulnerability of agricultural livelihoods to environmental disasters, highlighting the interdependence of the community on farming and livestock-related activities. This finding shed light on the challenges faced by those directly dependent on agricultural production for their sustenance and livelihoods. Additionally, the data reflects the diverse economic landscape of the community. Around 21% of respondents indicated that their self-employment, small businesses, or skilled labor were adversely

affected. Another 11% reported that their regular salaried jobs were impacted by the flood, showcasing the cascading effects of such events on various employment sectors. A notable 13% cited remittances as the income source influenced by the flood, emphasizing the interconnectedness of communities across geographical boundaries. Regarding the assistance provided, the data showcases the support received by the affected individuals. A small percentage of respondents mentioned receiving seeds (1%), livestock (3.50%), and agricultural tools (2.25%). Notably, the category "agricultural inputs" had 0%, potentially indicating a gap in the provision of this specific form of support. The "Other" category at 2.25% suggests a range of assistance beyond the explicitly listed options, highlighting the nuanced nature of aid provided. In conclusion, the findings illustrate the breadth of the impact of the 2022 flood on various income sources, particularly agriculture-related livelihoods. The varying degrees of assistance received underscore the importance of targeted interventions to address the specific needs of the community. The findings call for a multi-faceted approach to disaster recovery, encompassing not only immediate relief but also sustainable strategies to rebuild and enhance the livelihoods of those affected. This data underscores the significance of community resilience-building and the value of coordinated efforts from both local and external stakeholders in supporting affected populations.

"The flood took away everything we had worked so hard for. Our crops were destroyed, and our livestock were swept away by the water. Agriculture was not just our source of income; it was our way of life. The flood shattered our hopes, and we are still struggling to recover." - FGD Member, a community member.

"I used to run a small grocery store in the market. The flood destroyed everything I had. My shop was submerged, and all my stock was gone. Now, I'm left with nothing to provide for my family. It's heartbreaking to see your hard work washed away in an instant." - - FGD Member, a small business owner.

"The assistance we received after the flood was a lifeline. Muslim Aid Pakistan provided us with seeds and some livestock, giving us a chance to restart. It wasn't just about the material things; it was about the hope they brought. We are thankful for their support." - FGD Member, a community member.

"We were devastated after the flood. We lost our income and our sense of security. The assistance we got gave us a sense of hope and direction. It helped us see that we can rebuild and regain our livelihoods with the right support." -FGD Member, a community member.
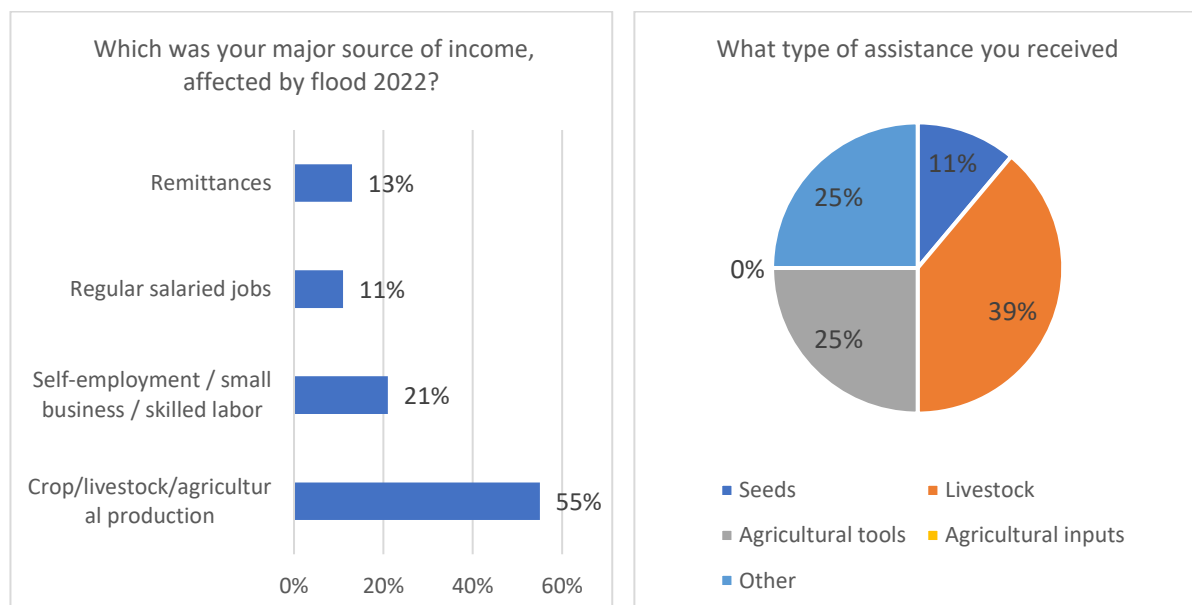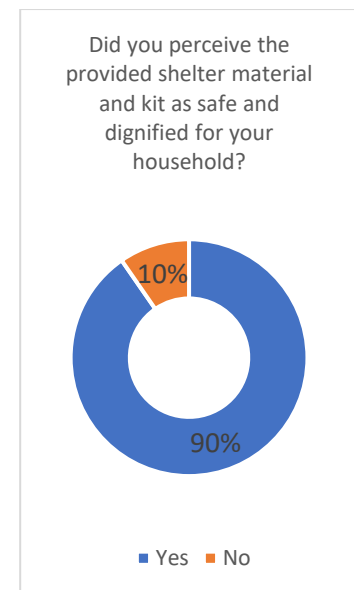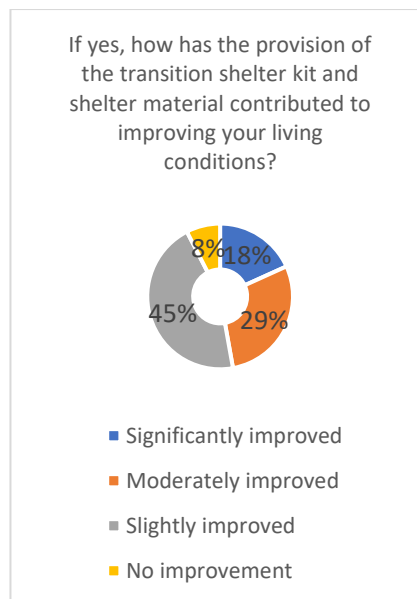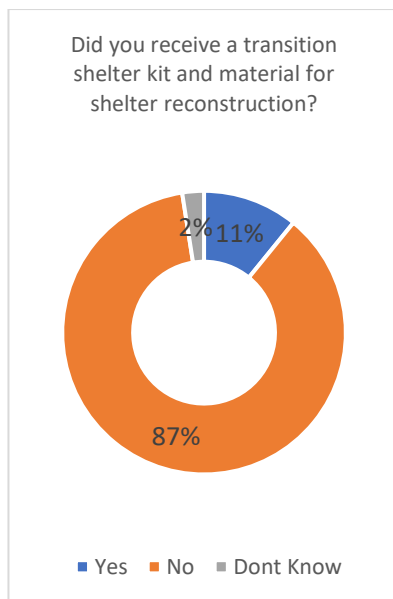
Shelter Kit

The survey results presented below offer valuable insights into the outcomes of providing transition shelter kits and materials to the community. Among the respondents, a noteworthy 11% reported receiving these shelter provisions, indicating a targeted effort to address housing needs in the aftermath of the disaster. This suggests a commitment to assisting those whose shelter structures were adversely affected by the event, to improve living conditions and restore a sense of stability. For those who received the transition shelter kits and materials, the data showcases the tangible impact of this intervention. A collective 92% of respondents reported some level of improvement in their living conditions as a result of this assistance. Of this group, 18% stated that their living conditions had "significantly improved," 29% reported a "moderate" improvement, and a substantial 45% noted a "slight" improvement. These findings highlight the efficacy of the provided shelter materials in enhancing living conditions, spanning from the immediate aftermath of the disaster to longer-term recovery efforts. Furthermore, the data underscores the community's perception of the safety and dignity of the provided shelter materials. An overwhelming 90% of respondents perceived the materials as safe and dignified for their households, indicating a general approval of the quality, appropriateness, and design of the provisions. This positive perception is crucial in ensuring that the assistance meets the needs and expectations of the recipients, fostering a sense of security and dignity amidst challenging circumstances. In conclusion, the data reflects the significance of targeted shelter interventions in disaster recovery efforts. The provision of transition shelter kits and materials has led to notable improvements in living conditions for a substantial proportion of recipients, echoing the importance of dignified and safe housing solutions. The overwhelmingly positive perception of the provided materials underscores the success of these initiatives in addressing community needs and promoting resilience. This data underscores the value of holistic disaster response strategies that not only provide immediate relief but also contribute to the long-term well-being and stability of affected populations.

"When the flood hit, our home was destroyed, and we were left without a place to live. The transition shelter kit we received was a lifeline for us. It gave us a roof over our heads and a sense of security during a challenging time." - a community member.

"The transition shelter materials provided a moderate improvement in our living conditions. While it might not be a permanent solution, it gave us the time and space to figure things out and work towards a better future." - a recipient of the shelter provisions.

"I was concerned about the quality of the shelter materials we would receive, but when we saw them, we were pleasantly surprised. They were sturdy and well-designed, and they provided us with a sense of dignity during a difficult time." -, a shelter kit recipient.

"The transition shelter materials weren't just about the physical structure; they were about rebuilding our sense of security and stability. They played a pivotal role in our journey towards recovery." - a beneficiary of the shelter provisions.

Did you receive a transition shelter kit and material for shelter reconstruction?

- 11% Yes
- 87% No
- 2% Dont Know

If yes, how has the provision of the transition shelter kit and shelter material contributed to improving your living conditions?

- 18% Significantly improved
- 29% Moderately improved
- 45% Slightly improved
- 8% No improvement

Did you perceive the provided shelter material and kit as safe and dignified for your household?

- 90% Yes
- 10% No

Regarding protection from external elements, the responses indicate a notable positive impact. An impressive 86% of respondents reported experiencing some level of improvement, with 61% acknowledging "some improvement" and 25% noting a "significant improvement." These numbers reflect the effectiveness of the shelter materials in enhancing the resilience of households against the harsh effects of natural elements such as rain and wind. Furthermore, the data underscores the inclusivity of the shelter provision efforts. A substantial 83% of respondents perceived that the transition shelter kit provided better protection and privacy specifically for vulnerable household members, including women, children, and the elderly. This points to a noteworthy achievement in addressing the unique needs and vulnerabilities of different segments of the population during times of disaster. The data also delves into how these safe and dignified shelters have enhanced households' ability to cope with future disasters. Improved physical safety during disasters was mentioned by 8.25% of respondents, indicating that the provided shelters offer a secure haven during crises. Enhanced protection from external elements (6.25%) further reinforces the shelters' effectiveness against weather-related challenges. Additionally, 5.25% highlighted the importance of providing privacy and dignity, emphasizing the role of shelters in preserving a sense of normalcy and respect amidst adversity. Further responses mentioned an increased sense of security and peace of mind (1%), signaling the psychological benefits of having a safe space to retreat to during emergencies. Better shelter options to withstand future disasters (1.25%) suggest the recognition of the shelters' durability in preparing for potential challenges. In conclusion, the data showcases the substantial positive impact of transition shelter kits and materials on protection from external elements and the well-being of vulnerable household members. It also highlights the broader contributions these shelters make in enhancing communities' ability to withstand future disasters. This data underscores the importance of providing comprehensive support that not only addresses immediate needs but also empowers communities to navigate challenges with greater resilience, safety, and dignity.

Have you experienced any improvement in the protection from external elements (rain, wind, etc.) due to the transition shelter kit and shelter material?

- 25%
- 61%
- 15%

- Yes, significant improvement
- Yes, some improvement
- No improvement

Has the transition shelter kit provided you with better protection and privacy specifically for vulnerable household members (e.g., women, children, elderly)?

- 32%
- 51%
- 17%

- Yes, significantly better protection and privacy
- Yes, somewhat better protection and privacy
- No improvement in protection and privacy

In what ways has the provision of safe and dignified shelters enhanced your household's ability to cope with future disasters?

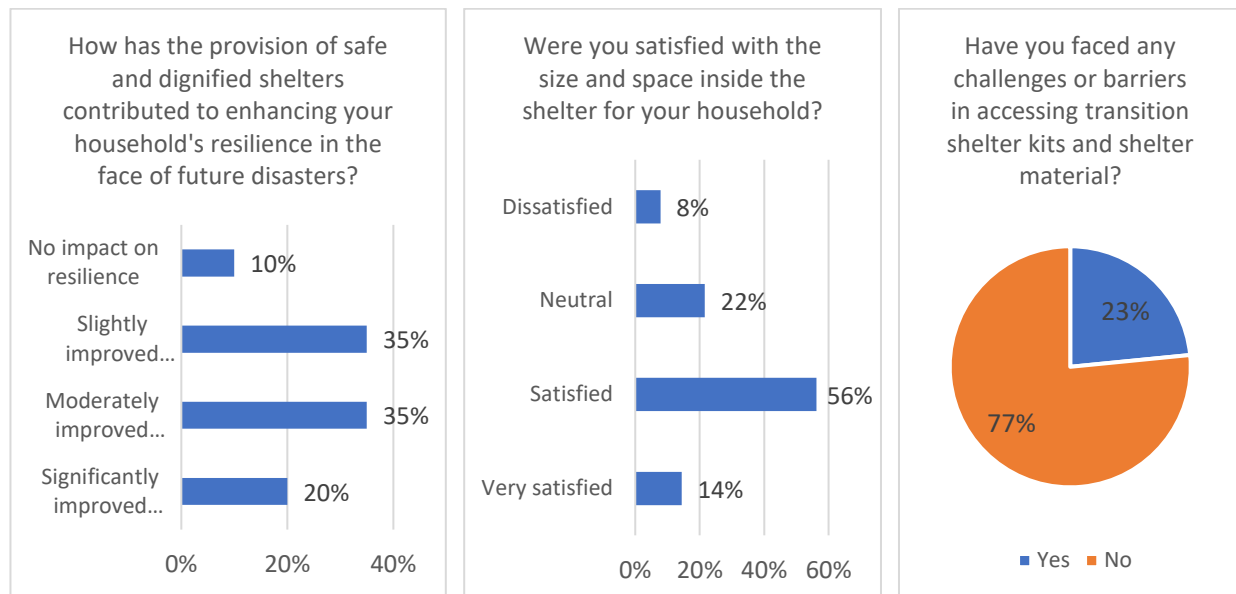| Category	Value
Other	1%
Better shelter…	1.25%
Increased sense of…	1%
Provide privacy and…	5.25%
Enhanced protection…	6.25%
Improved physical…	8.25%

An impressive 90% of respondents expressed positive outcomes in this regard, with 20% noting a "significant improvement" in resilience, and 35% each indicating "moderate" and "slight" improvements. This data underscores the pivotal role that the shelters have played in not only providing physical protection but also in fostering a sense of preparedness and empowerment among community members, enabling them to face future challenges more effectively. Additionally, the descriptions provided by respondents regarding the condition and quality of the shelter they received further substantiate the effectiveness of the intervention. Phrases like "It is in very good condition now" and "They give us shelters that conditions are too good at that time" highlight the satisfaction with the state of the shelters. This positive feedback underscores the careful consideration given to the quality and durability of the shelters, ensuring that they serve their intended purpose of offering safe havens during times of adversity. Furthermore, the data delves into satisfaction with the size and space inside the shelters. A combined 70% of respondents expressed their contentment, with 14% being "very satisfied" and 56% "satisfied." This reflects the effort put into providing adequate living space, which is essential not only for physical comfort but also for preserving privacy and dignity for households, particularly in times of displacement. The data also touches upon the challenges faced in accessing shelter kits and materials. A minority of respondents (23%) reported encountering challenges in accessing these resources. While the majority did not face barriers (77%), these findings highlight the importance of continuous efforts to ensure equitable distribution and accessibility of critical resources, particularly in post-disaster situations. In conclusion, the data portrays a multifaceted success story of the shelter provision efforts. The significant improvement in household resilience, combined with satisfaction regarding the quality and space within the shelters, indicates a comprehensive approach to disaster recovery and preparedness. However, the challenges reported emphasize the need for ongoing attention to ensure that support reaches all those in need. This data underscores the value of holistic interventions that not only provide tangible resources but also foster resilience, dignity, and a renewed sense of security within affected communities.
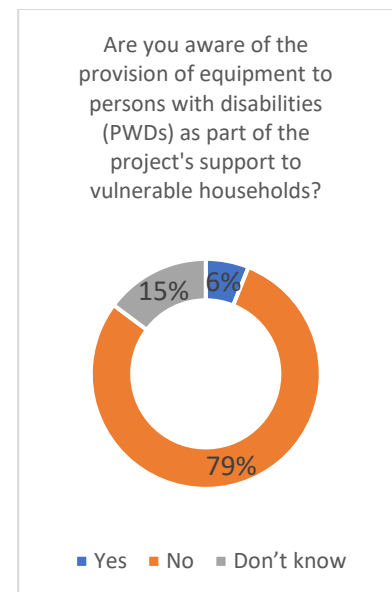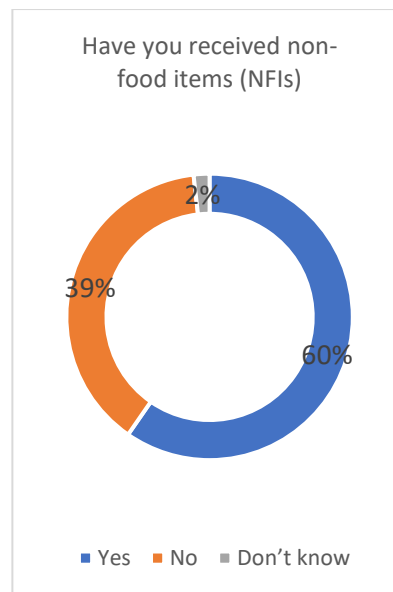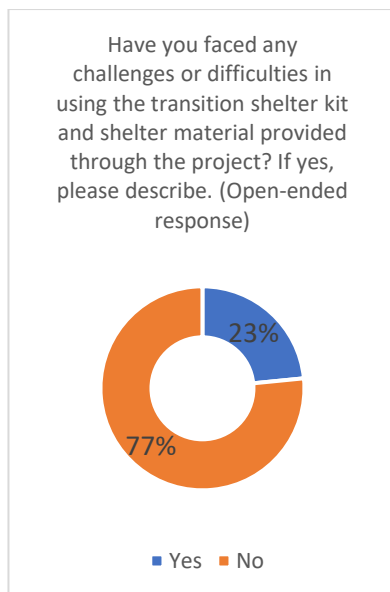
"Receiving the shelter has made a significant difference. It's not just about having a place to stay; it's about feeling more prepared for any future challenges that may come our way." - a community member.

"The shelter they provided is in very good condition now. It gives us a sense of relief knowing that we have a safe place to go to if needed." - a community member.

"I'm very satisfied with the space inside the shelter. It's not just about the physical space; it's about having a place where we can have our privacy and dignity." - a shelter recipient.

How has the provision of safe and dignified shelters contributed to enhancing your household's resilience in the face of future disasters?

- No impact on resilience — 10%
- Slightly improved… — 35%
- Moderately improved… — 35%
- Significantly improved… — 20%

Were you satisfied with the size and space inside the shelter for your household?

- Dissatisfied — 8%
- Neutral — 22%
- Satisfied — 56%
- Very satisfied — 14%

Have you faced any challenges or barriers in accessing transition shelter kits and shelter material?
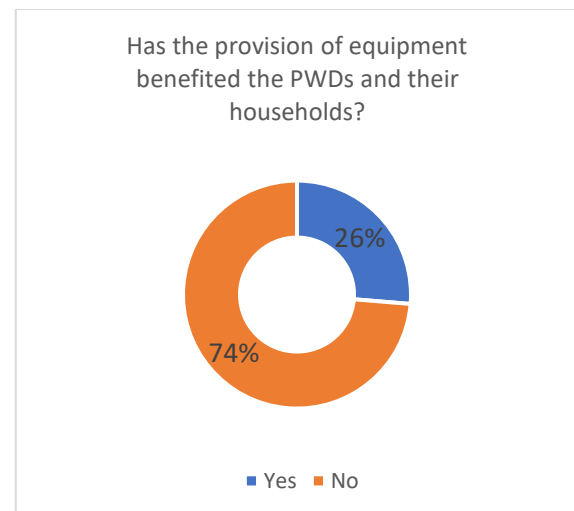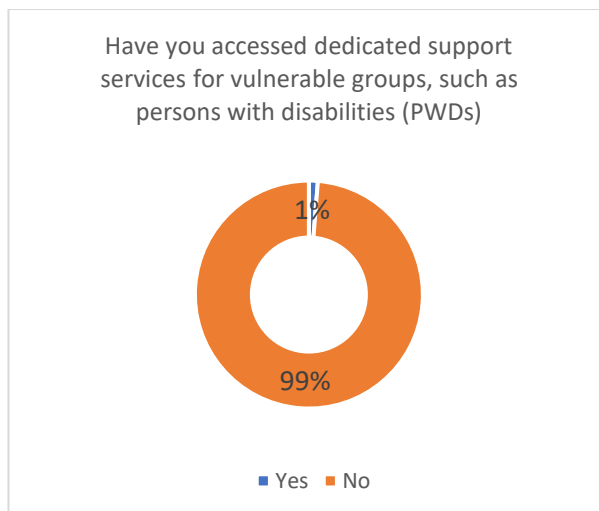
- Yes — 23%
- No — 77%

The survey data offers insights into various aspects of the shelter intervention and its impact on the community. In terms of challenges faced in using the shelter kits and materials, a minority (23%) of respondents indicated difficulties, though specific details about these challenges were not provided in this data. This suggests that while the majority did not face issues, there may have been some individual instances where assistance or guidance was required to optimize the use of the provided materials. Respondents were then asked to rate the overall quality of the shelter provided on a scale from 1 to 10, with 1 being poor and 10 being excellent. The responses reflect an encouraging sentiment, with a substantial 30% of respondents rating the shelter as "excellent" (10) and a combined 69% providing ratings between 5 and 10. This data signifies a generally positive perception of the shelter's quality, affirming that the intervention met or exceeded expectations for a significant proportion of the recipients. The receipt of non-food items (NFIs) was a prevalent outcome, as 60% of respondents indicated that they had received such items as part of the project's intervention. This highlights the comprehensive approach of the project, extending beyond shelter provisions to address the broader needs of the community, such as hygiene, health, and other essentials. Finally, when asked about awareness of the provision of equipment to persons with disabilities (PWDs) as part of the project's support, only a small percentage (6%) of respondents were aware of this aspect. However, a substantial majority (79%) were not aware, and 15% expressed uncertainty. This data underlines the importance of improved communication strategies to ensure that all beneficiaries, including vulnerable groups, are well-informed about the full range of support available to them. In conclusion, the data reflects a mix of positive sentiments and potential areas for improvement within the project's implementation. While the shelter intervention garnered positive ratings and saw widespread reception of NFIs, there is an opportunity to enhance awareness and accessibility of support for vulnerable groups. This data highlights the necessity for transparent and inclusive communication strategies that empower all members of the community to make the most of the support provided, thereby contributing to more effective disaster recovery and resilience-building efforts.

Have you faced any challenges or difficulties in using the transition shelter kit and shelter material provided through the project? If yes, please describe. (Open-ended response)

- Yes: 23%
- No: 77%

Have you received non-food items (NFIs)

- Yes: 60%
- No: 39%
- Don't know: 2%

Are you aware of the provision of equipment to persons with disabilities (PWDs) as part of the project's support to vulnerable households?

- Yes: 6%
- No: 79%
- Don't know: 15%

The findings offer insights into the extent of access to dedicated support services for vulnerable groups, particularly persons with disabilities (PWDs), within the surveyed community. Merely 1% of respondents reported accessing such services, indicating a limited reach of specialized support for those who are more susceptible to challenges during and after disasters. This data highlights the need to enhance efforts in extending dedicated services to vulnerable groups, ensuring their inclusion in disaster recovery initiatives. The data also delves into the impact of providing equipment to PWDs and their households. While 26% of respondents noted that this provision had indeed benefited PWDs and their households, a notable 74% did not perceive such benefits. This disparity suggests varying perceptions among respondents about the effectiveness of the equipment provision in addressing the unique needs of PWDs. Further insights are needed to understand the reasons behind the differing perspectives and to inform future interventions.

This low percentage of access to specialized support for vulnerable groups indicates the urgency of prioritizing inclusive disaster recovery initiatives that cater to the unique needs of persons with disabilities." - KII response

"The disparity in perception regarding the impact of equipment provision for PWDs suggests the need for further investigation to understand the factors contributing to differing viewpoints among community members." - KII response

Have you accessed dedicated support services for vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities (PWDs)

1%

99%

■ Yes ■ No

Has the provision of equipment benefited the PWDs and their households?

26%

74%

■ Yes ■ No

Livelihood Support Services

The survey findings offer insights into the extent of livelihood support services received by respondents as part of their recovery efforts.

A notable 96% of respondents indicated that they had not received appropriate livelihood support services to aid in their recovery. This stark majority underscores the significant gap in the provision of support services aimed at helping individuals and households regain their livelihoods post-disaster. Among those who did receive livelihood support services, only a small percentage received specific types of assistance. Of the respondents, 1% received livestock support, indicating that a very limited number benefited from this particular intervention. Additionally, 5% received shelter materials, while the overwhelming majority (93%) received other types of livelihood support. This diverse array of support services reflects the multifaceted nature of recovery efforts, with respondents receiving a range of assistance tailored to their needs. The organizations providing livelihood support services varied, with Muslim Aid Pakistan being one of the main contributors at 32%. However, a significant 66% of respondents received support from other organizations, highlighting the collective effort of various entities in assisting communities to rebuild their livelihoods. The government contributed to a smaller extent at 2%, indicating a potential need for enhanced government involvement in supporting recovery efforts. Regarding livestock support, while respondents were asked to provide details about the specific support received, unfortunately, the data does not include the exact numeric responses related to various aspects such as the number of goats received, vaccination and deworming, livestock feeding provision, or livestock shed construction. Therefore, a comprehensive understanding of the impact and extent of livestock support remains unavailable based on this dataset. In conclusion, the data underscores the pressing need for more comprehensive and accessible livelihood support services for disaster-affected communities. The limited percentage of respondents who received specific types of support highlights the challenges in fully addressing the diverse needs of individuals and households during recovery. The involvement of various organizations, including Muslim Aid Pakistan, in delivering assistance reflects collaborative efforts, and the data signals a potential for increased government engagement. However, without the numeric details on livestock support, a complete assessment of its impact remains elusive. This data emphasizes the importance of targeted and adaptable approaches to livelihood recovery, ensuring that individuals are equipped to rebuild their lives after experiencing the disruptions caused by disasters.

"The livelihood support I received was a lifeline after the disaster. It helped me restart my small business, and now I can provide for my family and contribute to the community's recovery." - a local entrepreneur/community member.
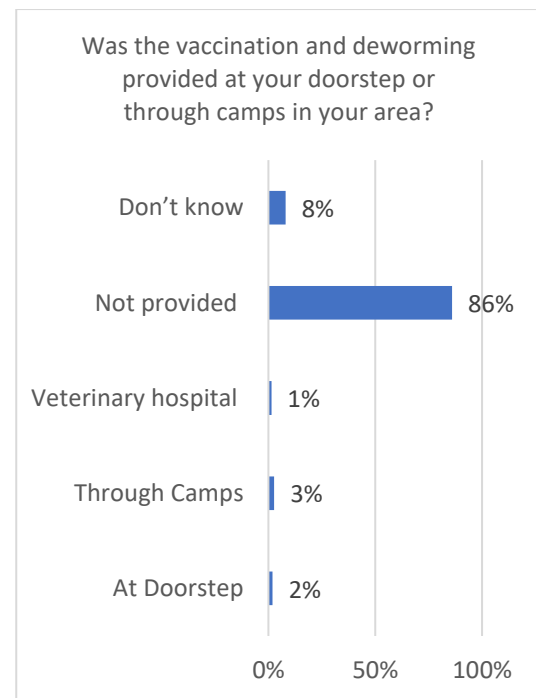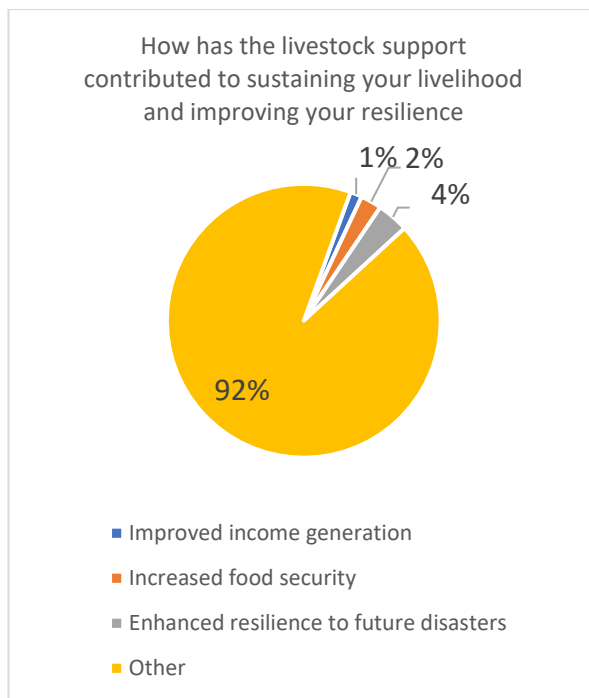
"Although we faced challenges accessing certain resources, the assistance from various organizations, including Muslim Aid Pakistan, showed us that we're not alone in this recovery journey. Together, we're building a stronger community." - FGD Member
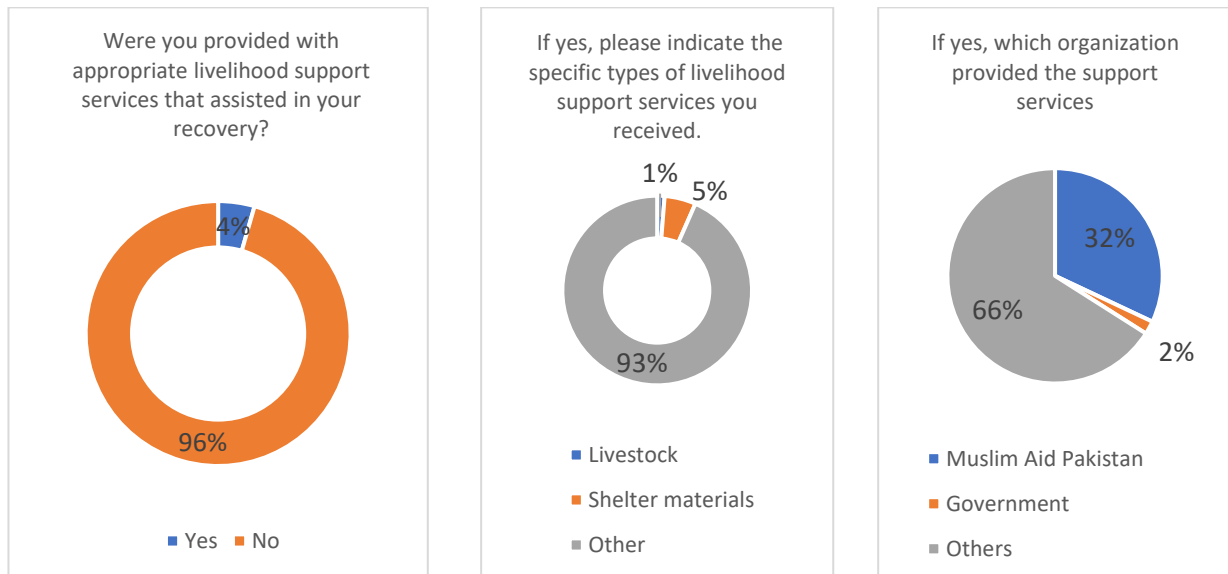
The survey results insights into the perceived contributions of livestock support toward sustaining livelihoods and enhancing resilience within the surveyed community. However, the majority of respondents (92%) indicated "Other" when explaining how livestock support had positively impacted their livelihoods and resilience. Regrettably, the data does not elaborate on the specifics of these "Other" contributions, which limits a comprehensive understanding of the diverse ways in which livestock support has played a role. While the dataset does not delve into these details, it is apparent that respondents recognized a range of positive effects from the livestock support received. Turning to the method of providing vaccination and deworming for livestock, the data indicates that a significant portion of the community did not benefit from these services, with 86% of respondents indicating that such services were not provided to them. This underscores a potential gap in addressing livestock health within the community. Among those who did receive these services, a small percentage received them at their doorstep (2%), through camps (3%), or at a veterinary hospital (1%). An additional 8% of respondents were uncertain about the provision of these services, indicating a potential lack of awareness about available veterinary support. In conclusion, the data highlights the complexity of the contributions made by livestock support to livelihoods and resilience, which unfortunately remains largely unspecified due to the "Other" category. The low provision of vaccination and deworming services to livestock underscores a potential area of concern in terms of livestock health and overall community resilience. While the data provides a snapshot of responses, it emphasizes the importance of tailored support services and comprehensive communication strategies to ensure that the community fully benefits from livestock support and veterinary services, thereby enhancing both their livelihoods and their ability to cope with future challenges.

"Livestock support changed the game for us. We not only gained a source of income but also built a safety net for uncertain times. Our goats now provide milk for our family, and we've even started selling the surplus." - A community member.

"We received support for our livestock's health, like vaccinations and deworming. This not only ensured healthier animals but also contributed to our overall well-being as we rely on them for income and sustenance." - A community member highlighting the importance of veterinary services.

How has the livestock support contributed to sustaining your livelihood and improving your resilience

- 92%
- 1% 2%
- 4%

- Improved income generation
- Increased food security
- Enhanced resilience to future disasters
- Other

Was the vaccination and deworming provided at your doorstep or through camps in your area?

Category	Value
Don't know	8%
Not provided	86%
Veterinary hospital	1%
Through Camps	3%
At Doorstep	2%

The responses indicate a diverse range of support periods, with 28% of respondents receiving support for 0-3 months, another 28% for 4-6 months, 5% for 7-9 months, and 7% for 10-12 months. Notably, a significant 32% of respondents received support for more than 12 months. This variability in the duration of support underscores the complexity of livestock management and the differing needs and circumstances within the community. In terms of alternative locations for vaccination, the data indicates that respondents who did not receive vaccination support at their location sought other options. These options included veterinary hospitals, private clinics, not vaccinating the livestock at all, or being unable to afford vaccination due to financial constraints. Unfortunately, the specific distribution of responses among these options is not provided in the dataset. However, the inclusion of these alternatives suggests a proactive approach by respondents to ensure the health and well-being of their livestock, even if direct support was not available in their immediate location.

A mere 1% of respondents indicated that they received livestock feed, suggesting that the majority of individuals did not benefit from this form of support. This disparity in access underscores the potential limitations in providing adequate nutrition to livestock, which can have broader implications for both household livelihoods and community resilience. Among the respondents who received livestock feed, the data suggests a diverse range of impacts on livestock management, although the "Other" category dominates at 87%. The absence of specific details regarding these "Other" impacts, unfortunately, hinders a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted effects that livestock feed distribution might have. However, it is evident that there is recognition among those who received feed that it contributes to various aspects of livestock management. In conclusion, the data underscores the relatively limited reach of livestock feed distribution among the surveyed community, revealing a potential gap in addressing the nutritional needs of livestock. The varied impacts reported within the "Other" category highlight the nuanced ways in which livestock feed may influence livestock management, but without concrete details, a complete assessment remains elusive. The data emphasizes the significance of ensuring equitable access to livestock feed to bolster the health and resilience of livestock, which in turn can contribute to the overall well-being and livelihoods of the community. Further data detailing the specific impacts of feed distribution would be invaluable in informing targeted interventions that effectively support livestock management and the communities that rely on it.

How many months have your livestock received the vaccination and deworming support?

- 28% 0-3 months
- 28% 4-6 months
- 5% 7-9 months
- 7% 10-12 months
- 32% More than 12

you receive livestock feed?

- 82% Yes
- 17% No
- 1% Don't know

If Yes, how has the livestock feed distribution supported your livestock management?

- 11% Improved nutrition and health of livestock
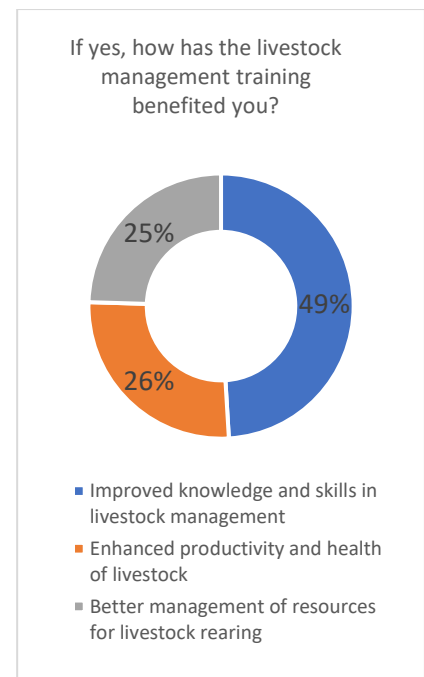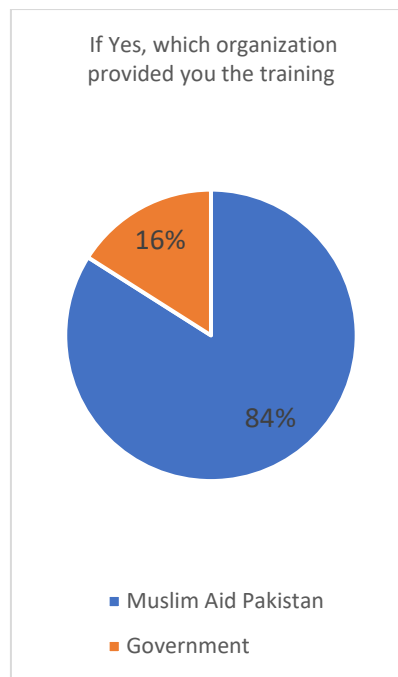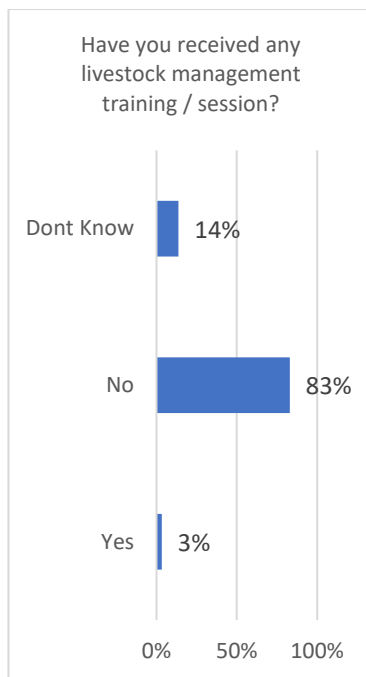- 3% Increased milk or meat production
- 87% Others

A mere 3% of respondents indicated that they had received livestock management training, indicating that the majority of individuals did not have access to such specialized training. This limited reach of training underscores a potential gap in providing essential knowledge and skills to community members who rely on livestock for their livelihoods.
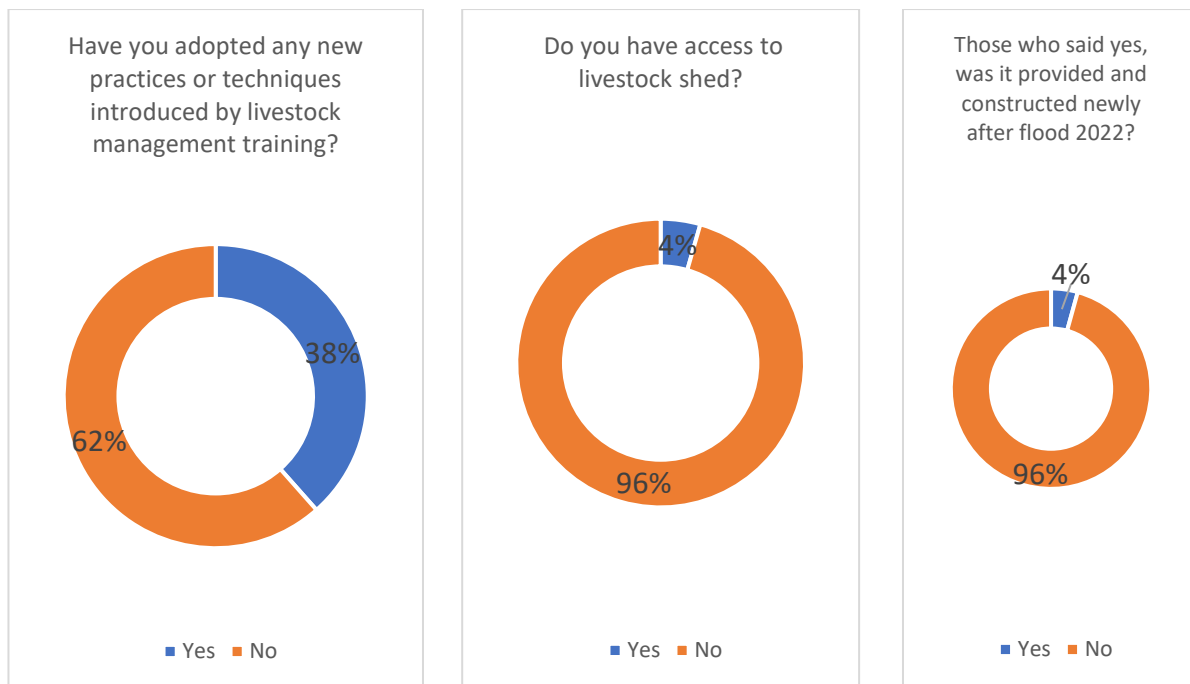
For those fortunate enough to receive livestock management training, the data highlights the prominent role of Muslim Aid Pakistan in delivering this support, as indicated by 84% of respondents. The government also played a part, albeit to a lesser extent, with 16% of respondents receiving training from this source. The active involvement of these organizations in providing training demonstrates a commitment to equipping community members with the necessary tools to enhance their livestock management practices.

The data further delves into the benefits derived from livestock management training. Respondents reported improved knowledge and skills in livestock management (6.50%), enhanced livestock productivity and health (3.50%), and better management of resources for livestock rearing (3.25%). These reported benefits signify that training programs are positively impacting livestock-related practices, thereby potentially increasing the quality and productivity of livestock and contributing to the overall resilience of the community.

In conclusion, the data underscores the importance of livestock management training in promoting more sustainable and effective practices. While the percentage of individuals who received training remains limited, the reported benefits suggest that such training has the potential to uplift livelihoods and strengthen community resilience. The data highlights the need for expanded efforts to provide access to training opportunities, thereby empowering community members with knowledge and skills that can lead to improved livestock management practices and, consequently, enhanced well-being and adaptability in the face of challenges.

Have you received any livestock management training / session?

- Dont Know: 14%
- No: 83%
- Yes: 3%

(scale: 0% 50% 100%)

If Yes, which organization provided you the training

- Muslim Aid Pakistan: 84%
- Government: 16%

If yes, how has the livestock management training benefited you?

- Improved knowledge and skills in livestock management: 49%
- Enhanced productivity and health of livestock: 26%
- Better management of resources for livestock rearing: 25%

The field survey results provide valuable insights into the impact of livestock management training, access to livestock sheds, and the state of sheds post the 2022 flood within the surveyed community. The results reveal that nearly 4 in 10 respondents (38%) have adopted new practices or techniques as a direct outcome of livestock management training. This suggests that such training has been effective in introducing innovative approaches to livestock management that community members have found valuable enough to implement. This is a promising indication that targeted training can lead to practical changes in practices, potentially contributing to improved livestock health and productivity. The data also points to a significant gap in terms of access to livestock sheds, with only 4% of respondents reporting having access. This lack of access is noteworthy and raises questions about the overall well-being and shelter of the livestock in the community. Moreover, among those with access to sheds, a mere 4% indicated that these sheds were provided and constructed anew after the 2022 flood. This observation highlights a potential missed opportunity to address post-disaster recovery needs for livestock infrastructure, particularly considering the impact of floods on existing infrastructure. The question addresses the source of support for the construction of livestock sheds, providing insights into the collaborative efforts and assistance received by the community members. The three options presented— "HH personally constructed the shed," "MUSLIM AID PAKISTAN," and "Govt department"—each offer a distinct perspective on the origin of this support. If respondents indicate that the households themselves personally constructed the sheds, it suggests a level of self-reliance and resourcefulness within the community. This response could signify that community members took the initiative to address their needs and livelihood improvement, indicating a sense of empowerment despite potential challenges. On the other hand, if respondents credit Muslim Aid Pakistan for the support, it underscores the role of non-governmental organizations in providing crucial assistance for the construction of livestock sheds. Such attribution suggests that external support has played a pivotal role in aiding the community's recovery and enhancing its resilience after the 2022 flood. It reflects the impact of organized interventions in fostering sustainable livelihoods and addressing essential infrastructure needs. If respondents attribute the support to a government department, it highlights the involvement of local authorities and government initiatives in the community's recovery efforts. This suggests that the government recognized the significance of livestock infrastructure and intervened to assist, showcasing the collaborative approach between community members and government bodies in improving livelihoods and resilience.

Have you adopted any new practices or techniques introduced by livestock management training?	Do you have access to livestock shed?	Those who said yes, was it provided and constructed newly after flood 2022?
38% / 62%	4% / 96%	4% / 96%
■ Yes ■ No	■ Yes ■ No	■ Yes ■ No

The dataset encompasses a range of survey questions that offer insights into the impact and perceptions related to livestock support, vaccination, program alignment, challenges, and changes in livelihoods. The query appears to focus on the advantages of livestock support, particularly the provision of animal shelters like livestock sheds. These structures play a crucial role in safeguarding animals from adverse weather conditions, which can affect their well-being. Animal shelters contribute to reduced stress and improved health, ultimately leading to enhanced productivity and livelihood opportunities for community members who rely on livestock. These benefits are underpinned by the protective environment these shelters provide. The data demonstrates varying levels of awareness regarding the extent of livestock vaccination support within the community. While 18% of respondents are aware of no households receiving support and 14% are familiar with a smaller number benefiting (1-10 HHs/families), a significant 49% acknowledge that a larger group (11-50 HHs/families) received such assistance. An additional 20% are aware of even more extensive support, suggesting a considerable outreach and impact in terms of livestock vaccination. The unanimous response of "100% No" suggests that the project did not account for the community's preferred types of livestock when providing support. This could highlight a potential gap in understanding community preferences and needs, underlining the importance of aligning interventions with local preferences to ensure their effectiveness and relevance. Respondents overwhelmingly indicated (96%) that they did not observe any challenges or mismatches between the livelihoods program and the actual needs of the community. This high percentage implies that the program's design and implementation were well-aligned with the community's requirements, thus minimizing potential discrepancies and optimizing its impact. The responses indicate that a substantial portion (85%) of respondents did not perceive any positive changes in their income or livelihood opportunities resulting from the project. This could raise questions about the project's effectiveness in delivering meaningful economic improvements. The 15% response of "Don't Know" could signify uncertainty among respondents regarding the project's impact on their livelihoods.

"The livestock shelters provided a significant boost to our livelihoods. Our animals are now protected from the harsh weather, and this has translated into healthier and more productive livestock. This directly benefits our income and overall well-being." - A community member highlighting the advantages of livestock shelters.

Do you know, how many HHs/ families in your village / community have received livestock vaccination support?

- None — 18%
- 1-10 HHs/ families — 14%
- 11-50 HHs/families — 49%
- More than 50 HHs /families — 20%
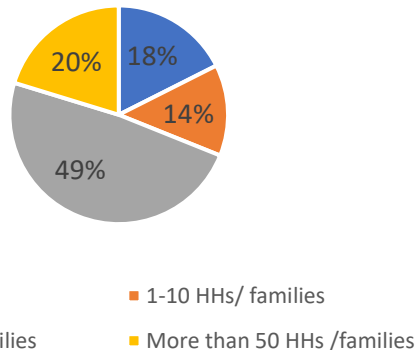
"While there might be varying levels of awareness about livestock vaccination, it's clear that a substantial number of households received this support. This is crucial for the health of our livestock and, in turn, our livelihoods." - A respondent acknowledging the importance of livestock vaccination.
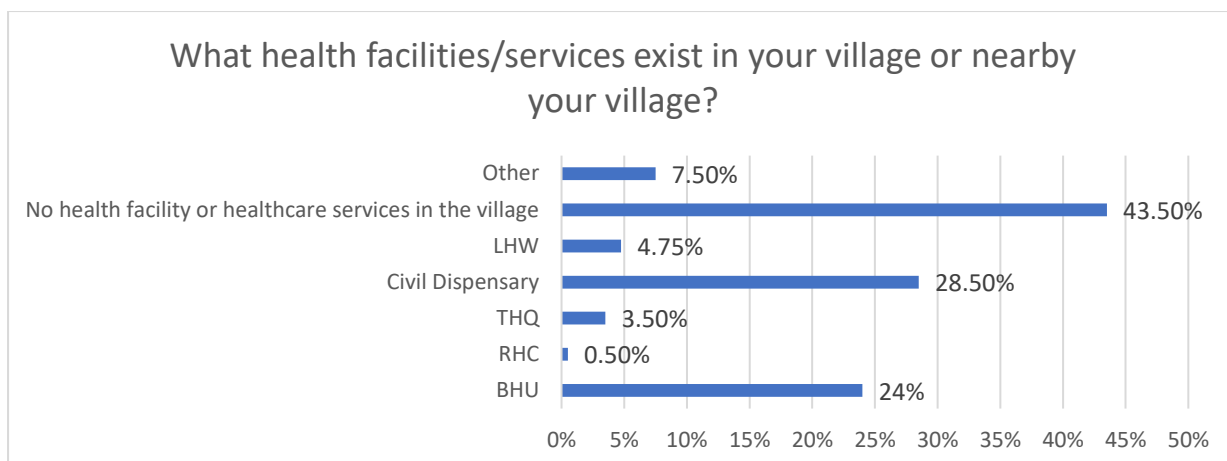
"The fact that the program didn't consider our preferred types of livestock shows that there might have been a gap in understanding our community's specific needs. Alignment with local preferences is crucial for the success of such interventions." - A community member highlighting the need for tailored support.

Health Facilities

The data reveals that a notable proportion of respondents, 24%, have access to a Basic Health Unit (BHU), indicating the presence of a fundamental healthcare facility in the vicinity. This could suggest that a substantial number of community members have access to basic medical services and treatments without having to travel long distances. On the other hand, the response of 0.50% for Rural Health Center (RHC) availability suggests that this type of healthcare facility might be relatively scarce in the surveyed area. The low percentage indicates that RHCs might not be as prevalent as BHUs, potentially leading to limited access to more comprehensive healthcare services. The presence of Tehsil Headquarters Hospitals (THQ) is indicated by the response of 3.50%, underlining the availability of higher-level medical facilities for the community. THQs generally provide a broader range of medical services compared to BHUs and RHCs, potentially benefiting those requiring more advanced medical attention. A significant percentage, 28.50%, reported access to a Civil Dispensary, indicating that a notable portion of the community has access to a medical facility where patients can receive treatments and medications. The availability of healthcare services provided by Lady Health Workers (LHWs) is acknowledged by 4.75% of respondents. LHWs play a crucial role in providing basic health services, especially to women and children, at the community level. However, the data also highlights potential challenges, with 43.50% of respondents reporting the absence of any health facility or healthcare services in their village. This finding underscores the gaps in healthcare accessibility that might exist in the surveyed area, potentially leaving a significant portion of the community without easy access to medical care. The "Other" response of 7.50% suggests the presence of additional healthcare facilities or services that were not explicitly listed in the options, further emphasizing the diversity of healthcare resources in the area. Overall, the data underscores the importance of healthcare infrastructure in ensuring the well-being of the community. It reflects variations in healthcare accessibility, ranging from basic healthcare units to more comprehensive facilities, while also highlighting the need to address gaps in healthcare availability to ensure the overall health and welfare of the community.

"It's a relief to have a Basic Health Unit nearby. We can seek medical help without having to travel far, especially for basic treatments and check-ups." - A community member expressing the convenience of having a BHU.
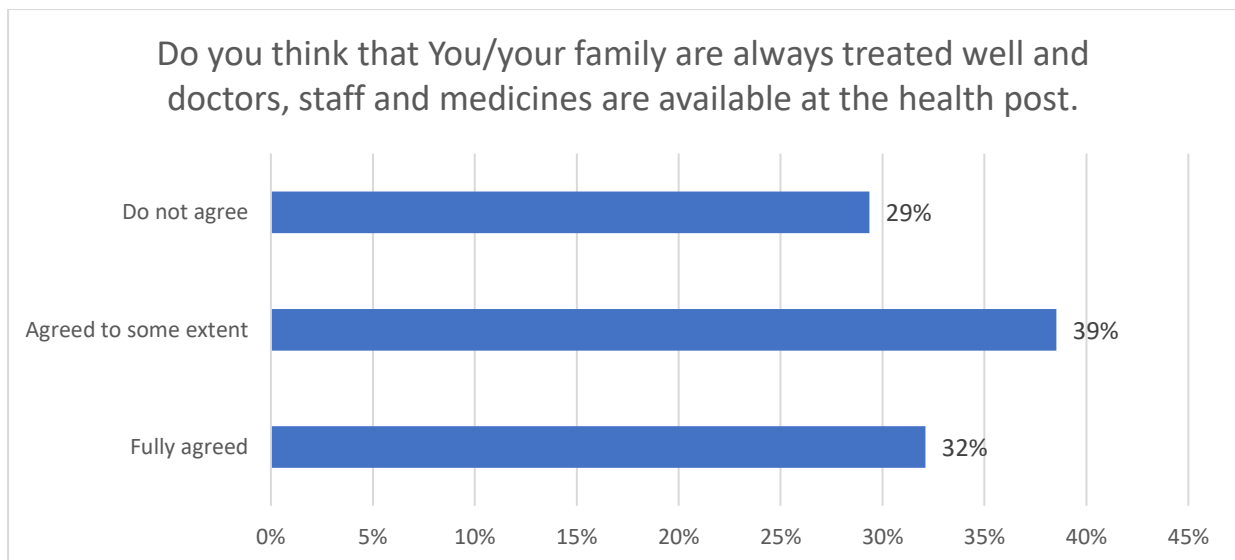
"Lady Health Workers are a valuable asset for our community, especially for women's and children's health. They provide essential services at our doorstep." - A community member recognizing the contributions of LHWs.

What health facilities/services exist in your village or nearby your village?

| Category	Percentage
Other	7.50%
No health facility or healthcare services in the village	43.50%
LHW	4.75%
Civil Dispensary	28.50%
THQ	3.50%
RHC	0.50%
BHU	24%

The data presented offers an insightful view into the community's perception of the healthcare services provided at the health post. The responses are divided into three distinct categories, each reflecting a different level of agreement regarding the quality of treatment, availability of medical professionals, and accessibility to medicines. The group that "Fully Agreed" (32%) with the statement is likely to have experienced consistently positive interactions at the health post. Their endorsement suggests that they find the doctors, staff, and medicines readily available, and they believe they and their families are treated well. This positive perception signifies a well-functioning health post that meets their healthcare needs and leaves them satisfied with the services provided. The respondents who "Agreed to Some Extent" (39%) might have had both positive and less satisfactory experiences at the health post. Their mixed endorsement indicates that while they have encountered positive aspects of healthcare provision, there might also be occasional inconsistencies or areas for improvement. This group's responses underline the importance of maintaining a consistent and high standard of care to enhance their overall healthcare experience. The third group, "Do Not Agree" (29%), suggests that a significant portion of the community does not share a positive perception of the health post's services. They may feel that the quality of treatment, availability of doctors and staff, and access to medicines fall short of their expectations. This viewpoint highlights potential gaps in healthcare service delivery that need to be addressed to improve the overall patient experience and ensure that healthcare services are accessible and of high quality for everyone.

While I've had good experiences, there have been times when the services seemed a bit stretched. Consistency is key." - A respondent acknowledging both positive and room-for-improvement aspects.

The health post hasn't always met my expectations. There have been instances when medicines weren't available, or I had to wait longer than expected." - A community member indicated areas where the health post might fall short.

Do you think that You/your family are always treated well and doctors, staff and medicines are available at the health post.

The group of respondents (12%) pointing to the "Unavailability of Doctors and Paramedical Staff" highlights a crucial concern. Their disagreement with the statement could stem from the lack of consistent presence of qualified medical professionals and supporting staff at the health post. The absence of doctors and paramedical personnel can directly impact the delivery of timely and appropriate medical care, leading to a less favorable perception of the healthcare services offered. The response of "Inaccessible and Situated at a Distance" (13.75%) emphasizes a geographic challenge. For this group, the health post's location might be distant or challenging to access, resulting in delayed or difficult healthcare visits. The inconvenience of traveling to the health post could contribute to their disagreement, indicating that proximity and ease of access are key factors in shaping their perception of healthcare services. The "Some Other Reasons" category (7.25%) introduces a layer of complexity, suggesting that there are additional factors influencing their disagreement beyond the options provided. These unlisted factors could encompass issues related to facility infrastructure, service quality, or personal experiences that contribute to their less favorable view of healthcare services at the health post.

If no, why?
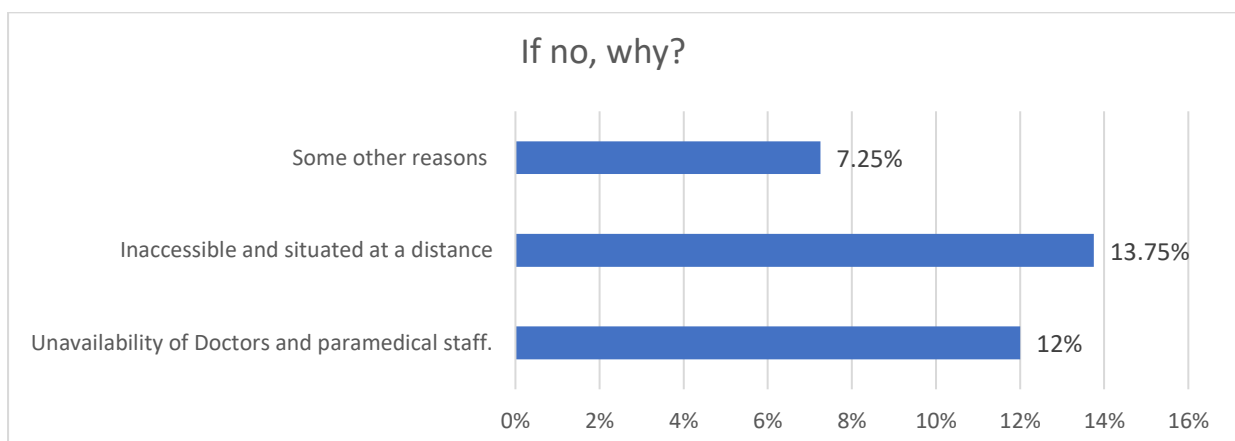
Regarding the perceived improvement in healthcare services, a notable portion of respondents (10%) firmly believe that the services at health posts, BHUs, dispensaries, hospitals, and similar facilities have improved post-flood emergency. These individuals have likely experienced positive changes in the quality, accessibility, or availability of healthcare services. On the other hand, a substantial group (36%) agrees to some extent, suggesting that while they recognize certain improvements, they remain cautious in their endorsement. They may have observed changes but not to the extent where they are fully convinced of substantial improvements.

Conversely, a significant segment (32%) does not agree that healthcare services have improved post-flood. This group's perception could arise from a lack of tangible changes in service quality or accessibility. Another group (7%) firmly rejects any notion of improvement, indicating a strong belief that there have been no positive changes in healthcare services. Additionally, a portion of respondents (15%) is uncertain, signifying a lack of information or clarity on the matter. The findings regarding improvements in access to safe water and sanitation reveal a similar pattern. Some respondents (8%) firmly believe that access to safe water and sanitation has improved through rehabilitation efforts. This group has likely experienced positive changes in these essential services. Meanwhile, a larger group (38%) agrees to some extent, acknowledging certain improvements but not fully endorsing the extent of these changes. A significant proportion (37%) does not agree that access to safe water and sanitation has improved post-rehabilitation, indicating a perception that these efforts may not have had the desired impact. Another portion (7%) firmly disagrees with any notion of improvement. Additionally, a fraction (9%) expresses uncertainty, revealing a lack of sufficient information to form a decisive opinion. In conclusion, the data underscores the need for clear communication and transparent information dissemination regarding the outcomes of post-flood rehabilitation efforts. It also highlights the importance of addressing skepticism and providing evidence of tangible changes to enhance community perceptions. Understanding these diverse viewpoints is crucial for ensuring that community members have accurate information about the impact of these efforts and can participate in shaping the future direction of health and water-related initiatives.

"I firmly disagree that there's been any improvement in healthcare. I haven't noticed any positive changes in the services provided." - A respondent expressing a strong opinion on the lack of improvement.

"Some improvements have been made, but not as much as expected. I agree to some extent that access to safe water and sanitation has improved." - A community member acknowledging partial improvements.

Do you think the services at health post (BHU, Dispensary, Hospital etc.) improved after the flood 2022 emergency?

Do not know	15%
Do not agree at all	7%
Do not agree	32%
Agreed to some extent	36%
Fully agreed	10%

Have you observed any improvements in access to safe water and sanitation through the rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation in the health facility?

|	
Do not know	9%
Do not agree at all	7%
Do not agree	37%
Agreed to some extent	38%
Fully agreed	8%

Disaster Risk Reduction

The survey results offer valuable insights into the primary disaster that has significantly impacted the village over the last five years, as well as the frequency of these emergency events. The overwhelming consensus among respondents is that flooding or flash flooding (81%) has been the main disaster affecting their village [In the baseline survey findings, among natural disasters in the area, floods were the major disaster reported during the study]. This observation underscores the critical role of water management and infrastructure development in the area, as flooding can lead to substantial damage to homes, property, and essential infrastructure. It's noteworthy that earthquakes (3%) are also mentioned, indicating the occasional seismic activity that poses risks to lives and structures. The presence of drought-

related responses (9%) underscores the multi-faceted challenges the community faces, as drought can impact water resources, agricultural productivity, and overall community well-being. The "Other" category (7%) suggests that there might be localized incidents that weren't covered in the provided options, highlighting the complexity of disaster scenarios in the village. In terms of the frequency of faced emergencies, the fact that more than half of the respondents experience emergencies yearly points to the recurrent nature of these challenges. This highlights the village's vulnerability to consistent disaster events, reinforcing the need for comprehensive disaster preparedness plans, early warning systems, and community-driven mitigation strategies. The significant percentage of respondents (33%) facing emergencies twice a year indicates a heightened level of exposure to disaster events, potentially impacting their daily lives and livelihoods. Moreover, the subset (12%) facing emergencies more than twice a year underscores an even more urgent need for effective disaster management measures.

"The flooding incidents we face every year (81%) disrupt our lives and damage our property. We need better water management strategies to mitigate these impacts." - A community member highlighting the recurring challenges of flooding.

"Our village faces a range of challenges. It's crucial to consider these unique scenarios in our disaster planning." - A respondent highlighting the need for tailored disaster management strategies.
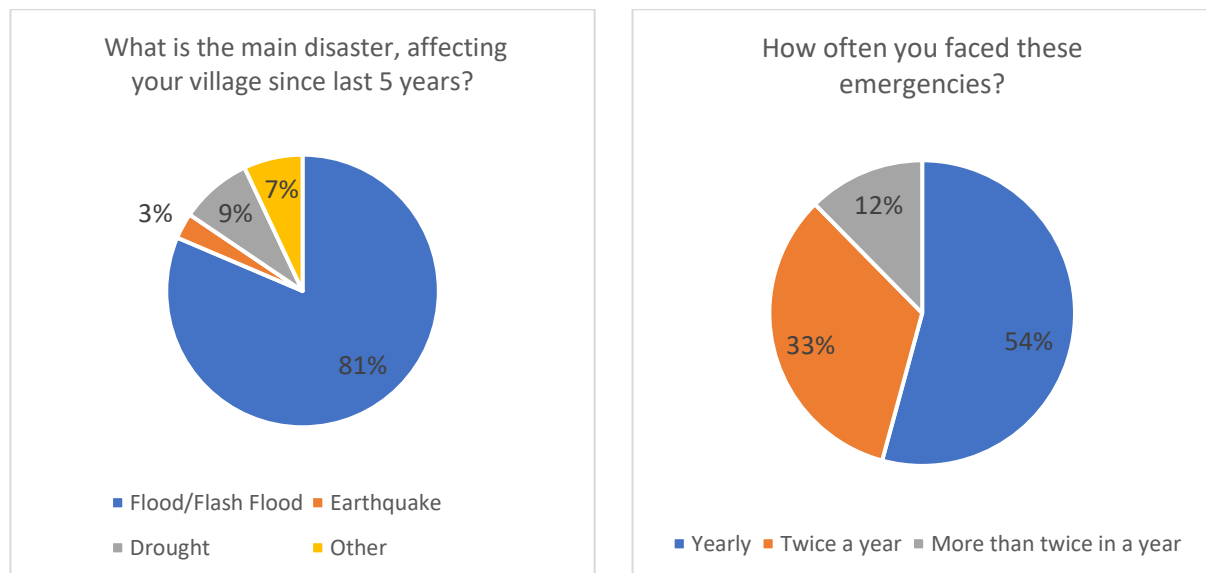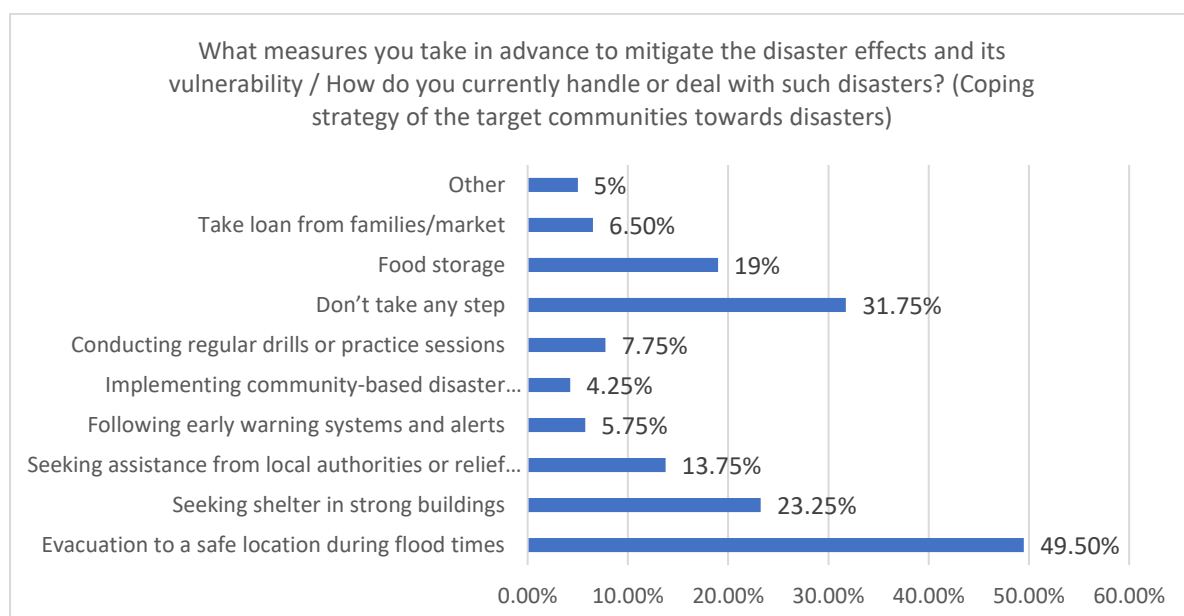

The survey results shed light on the coping strategies adopted by the target communities to manage the impact of disasters and their associated vulnerabilities. Among the various coping strategies mentioned, the most widely used approach is evacuating to safe locations during flood times, which speaks to the urgency of safeguarding lives when faced with immediate threats. Seeking shelter in sturdy buildings and seeking assistance from local authorities or relief organizations are also prominent strategies, underlining the importance of finding reliable sources of protection and support during emergencies. The usage of early warning systems and alerts to stay informed about impending disasters showcases a commitment to staying proactive. Implementing community-based disaster preparedness plans and conducting regular drills demonstrate a readiness to handle crises in an organized and coordinated manner. However, a notable proportion of respondents (31.75%) report not taking any specific steps, indicating potential gaps in awareness or resources related to disaster preparedness. Challenges and limitations in implementing coping strategies are experienced by a portion of respondents (22%), with various factors coming into play. Geographical location, limited access to information, transportation difficulties, poverty, and ethnic belonging all contribute to the complexity of disaster management. These challenges highlight the need for tailored interventions that address specific vulnerabilities within the community. Interestingly, while a small percentage (3%) report the existence of communal structures or committees dedicated to disaster

preparedness, the majority (84%) indicate their absence. This suggests an opportunity for fostering community collaboration, knowledge-sharing, and collective action in enhancing disaster readiness.

"Evacuating to safe locations during floods is our top priority. We must protect our families and ourselves from immediate danger." - A community member emphasizing the urgency of safety during floods.

"We lack communal structures or committees for disaster preparedness. Collaborative efforts could enhance our ability to face emergencies." - A community member recognizing the potential of collective action in disaster readiness.
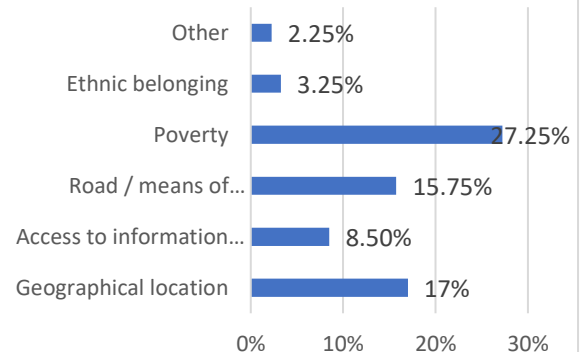
In essence, the data emphasizes the need for a comprehensive and inclusive approach to disaster preparedness, considering the diverse coping strategies employed, the challenges faced by vulnerable households, and the potential for community-driven initiatives. It underscores the importance of tailored interventions that address the specific circumstances of each community, enabling them to build resilience and effectively mitigate the impact of disasters. The survey findings further indicate that among the communities where communal structures or committees related to disaster preparedness exist, 60% of them are functional, while the remaining 40% are not. This insight highlights the varying degrees of community engagement and the effectiveness of such structures in addressing disaster preparedness issues. The presence of functional communal structures suggests that there is an active effort within those communities to collaborate, plan, and respond to potential disasters. On the other hand, the fact that 40% of these structures are not functional could stem from a range of reasons, including a lack of resources, coordination challenges, or limited awareness of the importance of such committees. This data underlines the importance of continuous support, capacity building, and community involvement in ensuring that these communal structures are both established and effective in enhancing disaster preparedness and response efforts.

What measures you take in advance to mitigate the disaster effects and its vulnerability / How do you currently handle or deal with such disasters? (Coping strategy of the target communities towards disasters)

| Category	Percentage
Other	5%
Take loan from families/market	6.50%
Food storage	19%
Don't take any step	31.75%
Conducting regular drills or practice sessions	7.75%
Implementing community-based disaster…	4.25%
Following early warning systems and alerts	5.75%
Seeking assistance from local authorities or relief…	13.75%
Seeking shelter in strong buildings	23.25%
Evacuation to a safe location during flood times	49.50%

Have you faced any specific challenges or limitations in implementing coping strategies due to your household's vulnerability?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know
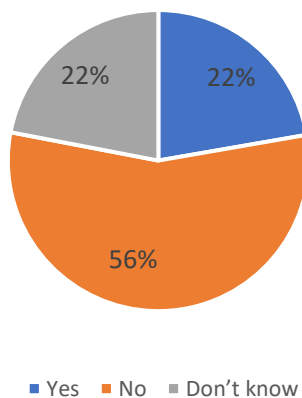
If yes, please describe the challenges or limitations you have faced in implementing coping strategies.

Other	2.25%
Ethnic belonging	3.25%
Poverty	27.25%
Road / means of…	15.75%
Access to information…	8.50%
Geographical location	17%

Is there any communal structure (committee) to resolve community-based issues related to the disaster preparedness in your area?
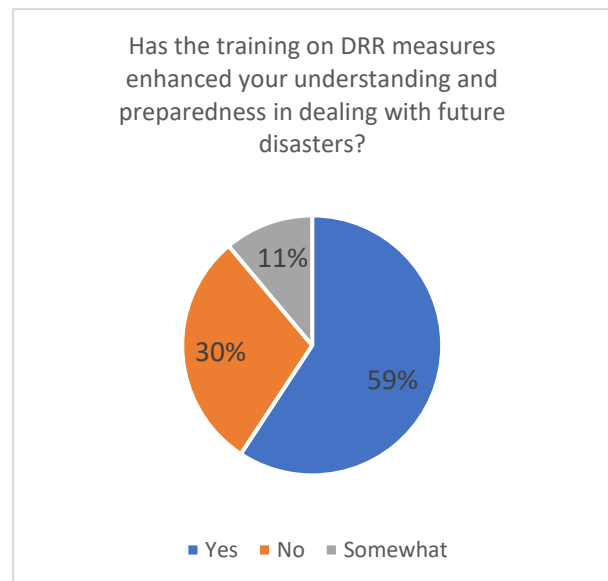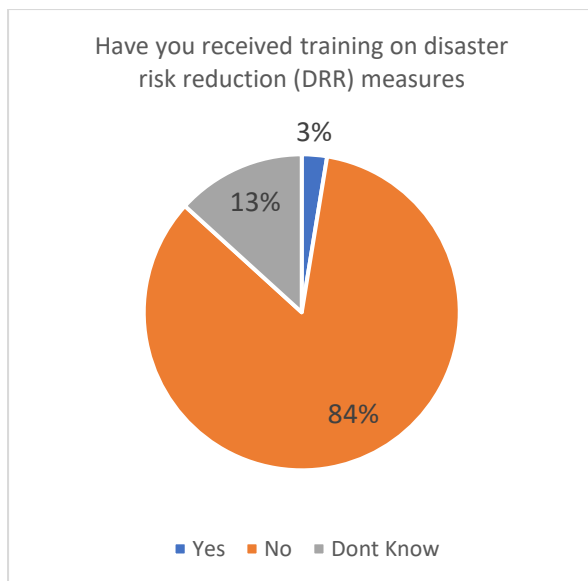

- Yes
- No
- Don't know
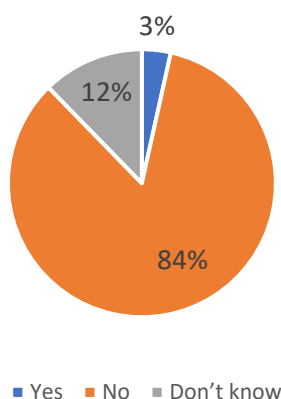
The survey data reveals that a relatively small percentage (3%) of the respondents have received training on disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures, while the majority (84%) have not. Additionally, a portion (13%) of the respondents were uncertain if they had received such training. Among those who did receive training, the data indicates that all the training was provided by Muslim Aid, implying their active role in imparting disaster risk reduction knowledge to the community. This data suggests that there is an opportunity for increased efforts in disseminating information and training related to disaster risk reduction measures. DRR training plays a vital role in equipping individuals and communities with the knowledge and skills needed to effectively prepare for and respond to disasters. It also emphasizes the need for broader outreach and collaboration among organizations, government agencies, and community members to ensure that disaster risk reduction measures are well-understood and practiced at the community level.

"It's concerning that a majority haven't received DRR training. We need more initiatives to educate everyone about disaster preparedness." - A respondent expressing the need for widespread training efforts.

"All the DRR training I've received was from Muslim Aid. Their efforts are commendable, but more organizations should step up to educate us about disaster risk reduction." - A respondent acknowledging the role of Muslim Aid while emphasizing the need for diverse training sources.

Have you received training on disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures

- Yes
- No
- Dont Know

Has the training on DRR measures enhanced your understanding and preparedness in dealing with future disasters?


- Yes
- No
- Somewhat

The findings reflect the impact of disaster risk reduction (DRR) training on the respondents' awareness and understanding of potential hazards in their community. A significant percentage (59%) reported heightened awareness, indicating that the training has successfully increased their recognition of potential risks and vulnerabilities. Additionally, 30% of respondents indicated that they now possess a comprehensive understanding of these hazards, suggesting that the training has provided them with an in-depth knowledge of various disaster scenarios. Moreover, 11% of respondents stated that the DRR training has informed their preparedness strategies, implying that they are better equipped to respond effectively to potential disasters. This indicates that the training has not only increased awareness but has also equipped individuals with practical knowledge to take precautionary measures. However, the data indicates that while 20% of respondents mentioned being able to apply DRR techniques to their daily lives or community practices, a significant majority (80%) were unable to do so. This suggests a potential gap between theoretical learning and practical application, possibly due to various constraints or challenges faced by the respondents. Interestingly, when it comes to the influence of DRR training on community disaster preparedness, 90% of respondents stated that it hasn't significantly impacted the way community members prepare for and handle disasters. This discrepancy might be due to various factors, such as the need for reinforcement of DRR practices, ongoing support, and addressing community-specific barriers.

"The DRR training has opened my eyes to the hazards around us. I can now identify potential risks that I never noticed before." - A community member expressing increased awareness due to DRR training.

"It's surprising that the DRR training hasn't significantly impacted our community's preparedness. We might need more ongoing support and resources to truly integrate these practices into our lives." - A community member expressing a need for sustained efforts in disaster preparedness education.

A substantial portion of respondents (41%) have shared the knowledge they gained from disaster risk reduction (DRR) training with other community members. Additionally, 31% mentioned that they have partially shared this knowledge, suggesting an ongoing effort to disseminate valuable information. However, 28% of respondents have not shared the knowledge they acquired. Surprisingly, the data reveals that 100% of the respondents reported no challenges or drawbacks associated with DRR training. This unexpected result might be due to various reasons, such as respondents not perceiving any challenges, not recalling any challenges at the time of the survey, or the wording of the question potentially influencing the response. It's worth noting that the absence of reported challenges does not necessarily mean that there were no issues or concerns related to the DRR training. Challenges could still

exist but might not have been captured in the survey due to various factors, such as the framing of the question, respondents' recall bias, or the complexity of the issues themselves.
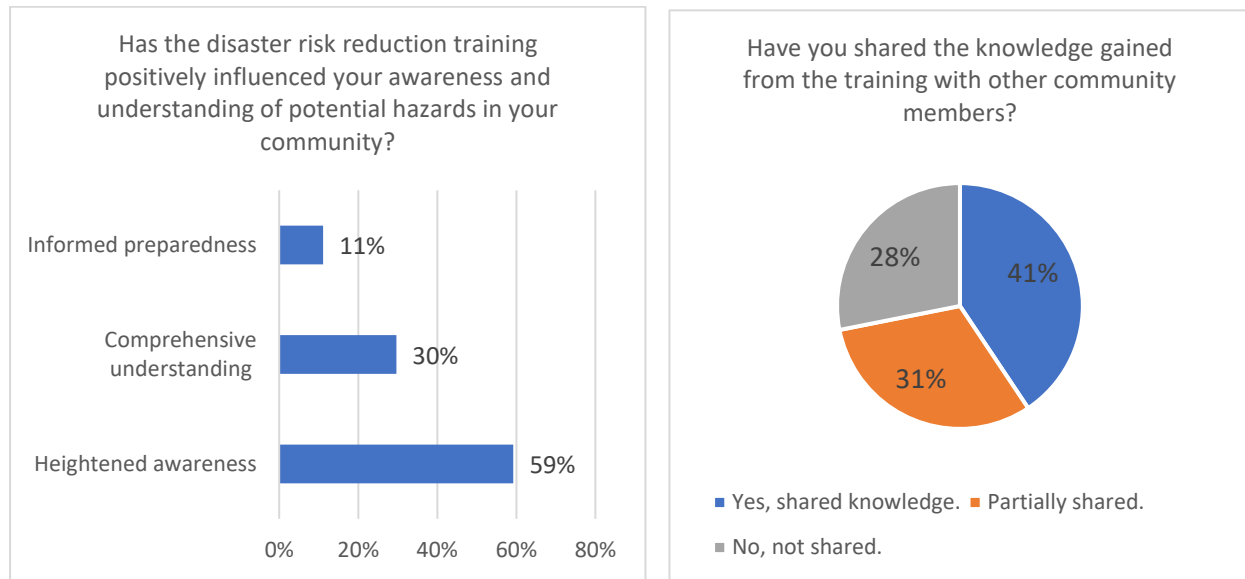
The data indicates areas where respondents feel that the organization could provide further assistance or resources to enhance disaster risk reduction (DRR) efforts. The most prominent areas highlighted include community engagement (66.75%), capacity building (43.75%), and early warning systems (28%). These responses suggest that the community members recognize the importance of active involvement, skill development, and timely information dissemination in effectively practicing DRR measures. Other areas of interest include support for vulnerable populations (18.75%), which underscores the need to address the unique challenges faced by groups like women, children, and the elderly. Resilient infrastructure (6%) and policy advocacy (4.75%) are also mentioned, indicating the desire for infrastructural improvements and policy interventions to reinforce long-term resilience.

Interestingly, public awareness (28%) and post-disaster recovery (12.5%) are mentioned as areas where further assistance is needed, reflecting the community's recognition of the importance of sustained awareness and recovery efforts beyond initial interventions. When considering the community's preparedness to continue practicing DRR measures in the long term, the data reflects a mixed sentiment. A notable percentage (42%) believe that the community is not well-prepared, while 14% feel somewhat prepared, and 20% are uncertain. This variation might stem from factors such as the effectiveness of training, ongoing support, and the perceived relevance of DRR measures in the community's context. Regarding the DRR training's impact on vulnerable groups, the data highlights various ways in which the training catered to their specific needs. Tailored content for vulnerability (20.75%), inclusive training sessions (15.25%), addressing unique challenges (11.75%), and empowerment-focused approaches (11.75%) are mentioned. The incorporation of gender perspectives (5%) and engagement with community leaders (26.75%) also underlines the importance of considering diverse perspectives and involving key community figures in DRR efforts. In summary, the data underscores the importance of continued engagement, capacity building, and addressing the needs of vulnerable populations in DRR initiatives. The mixed perceptions about long-term preparedness highlight the ongoing nature of DRR efforts and the need for sustained support and awareness.

Are there any areas where you think the organization could provide further assistance or resources

Category	Percentage
Other	8.25%
Public awareness	28%
Post-disaster recovery	12.50%
Partnerships	5.25%
Policy advocacy	4.75%
Research & data	10.75%
Resilient infrastructure	6%
Vulnerable populations	18.75%
Early warning	28%
Capacity building	43.75%
Community engagement	66.75%

How has the DRR training catered to the specific needs of vulnerable groups, such as women, children, and the elderly?

Category	Percentage
Other	37.50%
Engaged with community leaders	26.75%
Incorporated gender perspectives.	5%
Focused on empowerment.	11.75%
Addressed unique challenges.	11.75%
Inclusive training sessions.	15.25%
Tailored content for vulnerability.	20.75%

Do you believe that the community is well-prepared to continue practicing DRR measures in the long term?

Category	Percentage
Don't know Not sure.	20%
Not well-prepared.	42%
Uncertain.	21%
.Somewhat prepared.	14%
Yes, well-prepared.	2%

Communication

The data reveals that respondents primarily rely on a diverse range of communication and media platforms to access information and entertainment. TV, Radio, social media/WhatsApp/mobile networks, Newspapers, mosques/temples, Family and friends, NGO Staff, Government staff, and SMS are all commonly used sources. TV and Radio are traditional channels that continue to play a significant role in reaching a wide audience with news, entertainment, and information. Social Media, WhatsApp, and mobile networks have become increasingly popular, reflecting the digital age's influence on communication habits. These platforms enable quick dissemination of news and updates, making them effective for both information and entertainment. Newspapers maintain their relevance as a source of in-depth news and information. Places of worship, such as Mosques and Temples, are not only spiritual centers but also serve as community hubs for information sharing. Family and friends are trusted sources for personal updates and opinions. NGO Staff and Government staff's inclusion highlights the significance of direct communication from organizations involved in community development and governance. SMS (Short Message Service) remains a reliable means of reaching individuals with important information. This mix of communication channels demonstrates the diversity of media preferences within the community. It also underscores the importance of utilizing various platforms to ensure comprehensive information dissemination and engagement. The combination of traditional and digital media reflects the changing media landscape and the adaptability of individuals in accessing information and entertainment [In the baseline study findings revealed that 45% of households' sources to get information is through family and friends, 19 % through phone/SMS and 7% through mosques/ temples in the districts of Mirpurkhas and Sanghar]

"I usually get my news and entertainment from TV. It's a reliable source, and I can catch up on both local and global happenings." - A respondent explaining the trustworthiness of television as a source of information.
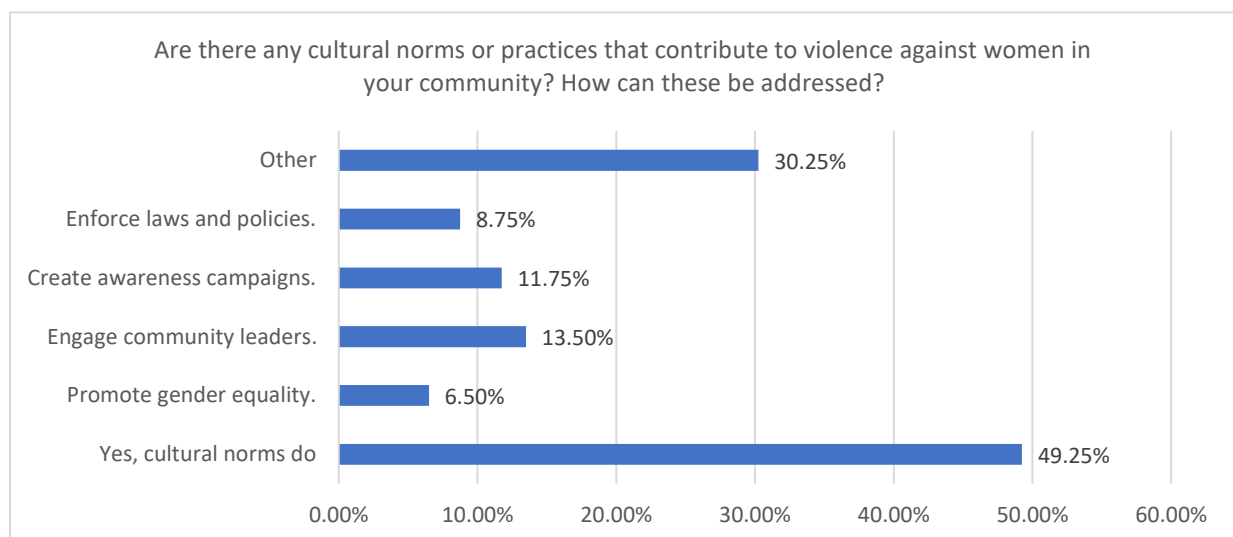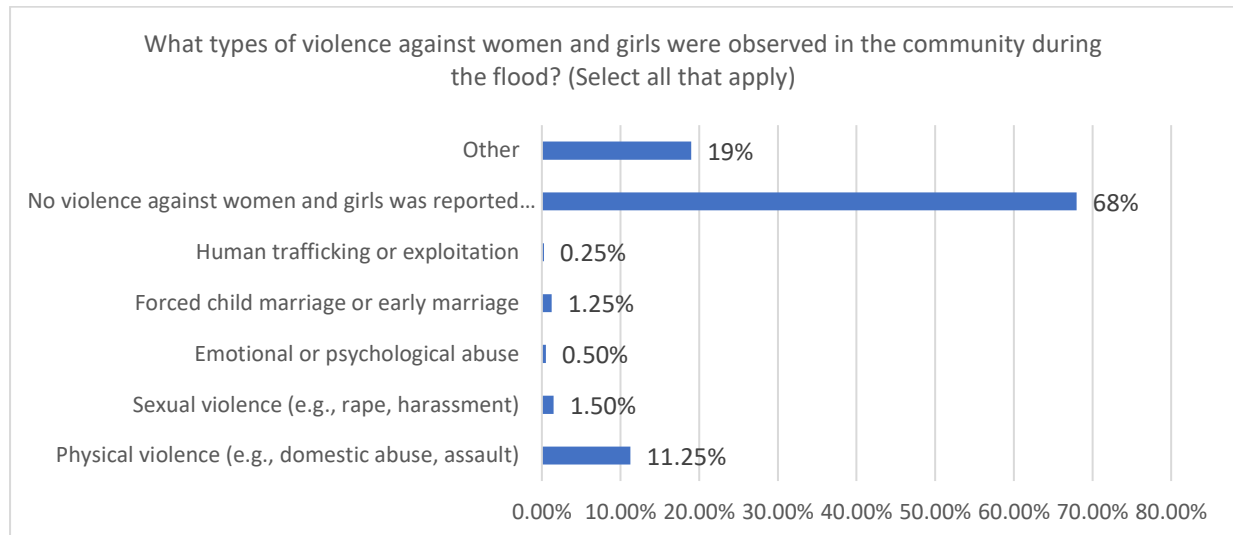
"Social media and WhatsApp are my go-to for updates. It's quick and convenient to get news and also share interesting content with my friends." - A community member highlighting the efficiency of digital platforms.

Messages on the Prevention of Violence against Women and Girl

The survey data indicates that during the flood, the community primarily reported the absence of violence against women and girls (68%). However, a minority observed instances of physical violence (11.25%), sexual violence (1.50%), emotional or psychological abuse (0.50%), and forced child marriage or early marriage (1.25%). Human trafficking or exploitation had the lowest reported incidence (0.25%). Regarding cultural norms or practices contributing to violence against women in the community, a significant percentage (49.25%) acknowledged their existence [In the baseline survey findings, some protection and security concerns were reported by 44% of respondents. The top protection concerns identified by respondents include thefts, robberies, and looting (83%) and Violence against women, boys, and girls (17%)]. To address this issue, respondents suggested several strategies. Promoting gender equality was a prominent approach (6.50%), aiming to challenge and transform traditional gender roles and norms. Engaging community leaders (13.50%) can help foster discussions and interventions within the community. Creating awareness campaigns (11.75%) is essential to educate the public about the harmful effects of violence and to promote respectful behavior. Enforcing laws and policies (8.75%) can provide a legal framework to address violence and hold perpetrators accountable. The range of suggested actions demonstrates a multi-faceted approach to tackling violence against women and girls. It involves changing societal perceptions, engaging key community figures, raising awareness, and ensuring that legal mechanisms are in place to safeguard the rights and dignity of women and girls. This holistic approach aims to create a safer and more equitable environment for all community members.

"The flood was a challenging time, but I'm glad that violence against women and girls wasn't a major issue. It's important to prioritize their safety and well-being during such difficult times." - A respondent expressing relief at the absence of violence during the flood.
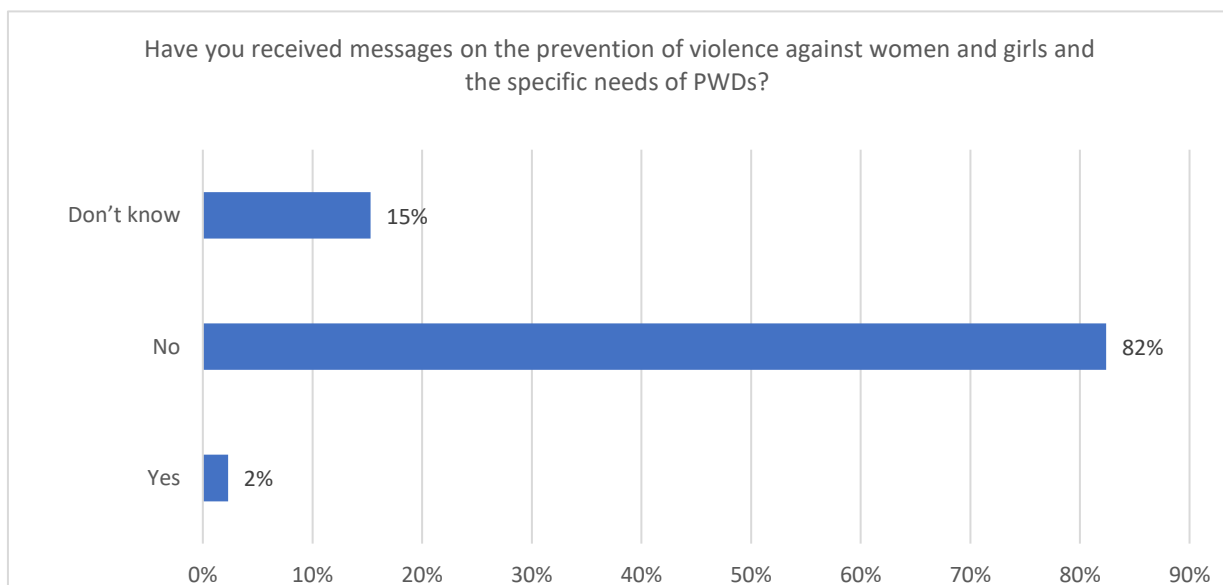
"We need a comprehensive approach (various strategies) to address violence against women and girls. It's not just one solution, but a combination of efforts that will make a difference." - a KII recognizing the need for a multi-pronged approach to combat violence.

What types of violence against women and girls were observed in the community during the flood? (Select all that apply)

Category	Percentage
Other	19%
No violence against women and girls was reported…	68%
Human trafficking or exploitation	0.25%
Forced child marriage or early marriage	1.25%
Emotional or psychological abuse	0.50%
Sexual violence (e.g., rape, harassment)	1.50%
Physical violence (e.g., domestic abuse, assault)	11.25%

Are there any cultural norms or practices that contribute to violence against women in your community? How can these be addressed?

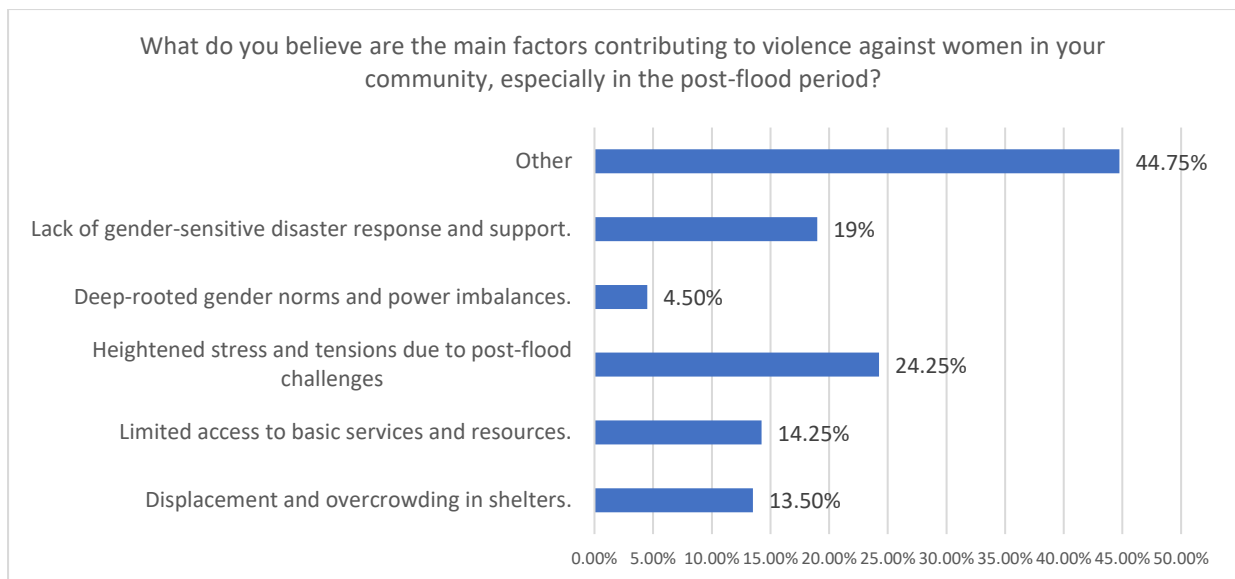| Category	Percentage
Other	30.25%
Enforce laws and policies.	8.75%
Create awareness campaigns.	11.75%
Engage community leaders.	13.50%
Promote gender equality.	6.50%
Yes, cultural norms do	49.25%

The survey results indicate that a very small percentage (2%) of respondents have received messages on the prevention of violence against women and girls as well as the specific needs of persons with disabilities (PWDs). The majority (82%) reported not receiving such messages, while a portion (15%) were unsure. Regarding the main factors contributing to violence against women in the community, especially in the post-flood period, respondents identified several key factors. Displacement and overcrowding in shelters were perceived as contributing to the issue (13.50%), as these circumstances can exacerbate tensions and challenges within confined spaces. Limited access to basic services and resources (14.25%) may lead to heightened stress and competition, potentially impacting women's safety. The post-flood challenges and stressors were identified as a significant factor (24.25%), highlighting the strains faced by the community. Deep-rooted gender norms and power imbalances (4.50%) continue to play a role in perpetuating violence. The lack of gender-sensitive disaster response and support (19%) indicates that

tailored interventions are necessary to address the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women during and after disasters. Other factors were also mentioned (44.75%), suggesting that the issue is multifaceted and influenced by various community-specific dynamics [In addition to the factors already mentioned, there are several other significant contributors to violence against women in the community, particularly in the aftermath of a flood. One crucial factor is the breakdown of community cohesion and social structures. Floods can disrupt established networks and relationships, leading to a sense of isolation and vulnerability for women. Moreover, inadequate access to legal recourse and justice systems can further exacerbate the issue. When women lack confidence in the legal system's ability to protect their rights and provide justice, it can perpetuate a culture of impunity for perpetrators. Additionally, the presence of armed conflict or post-conflict situations in certain regions may heighten the risk of violence against women, as the aftermath of floods can amplify existing tensions and insecurities. Economic instability and financial strain, combined with limited job opportunities, can create an environment where power dynamics within households become strained, potentially leading to an increased likelihood of violence. Lastly, cultural and traditional practices that condone or normalize violence against women can persist, presenting a significant barrier to change. Addressing these additional factors requires a nuanced and comprehensive approach, tailored to the specific context and needs of the affected communities]. These findings emphasize the complex interplay of social, environmental, and cultural factors contributing to violence against women in the aftermath of disasters. Addressing this issue requires a comprehensive and gender-sensitive approach that considers the unique challenges faced by women in disaster-affected communities.
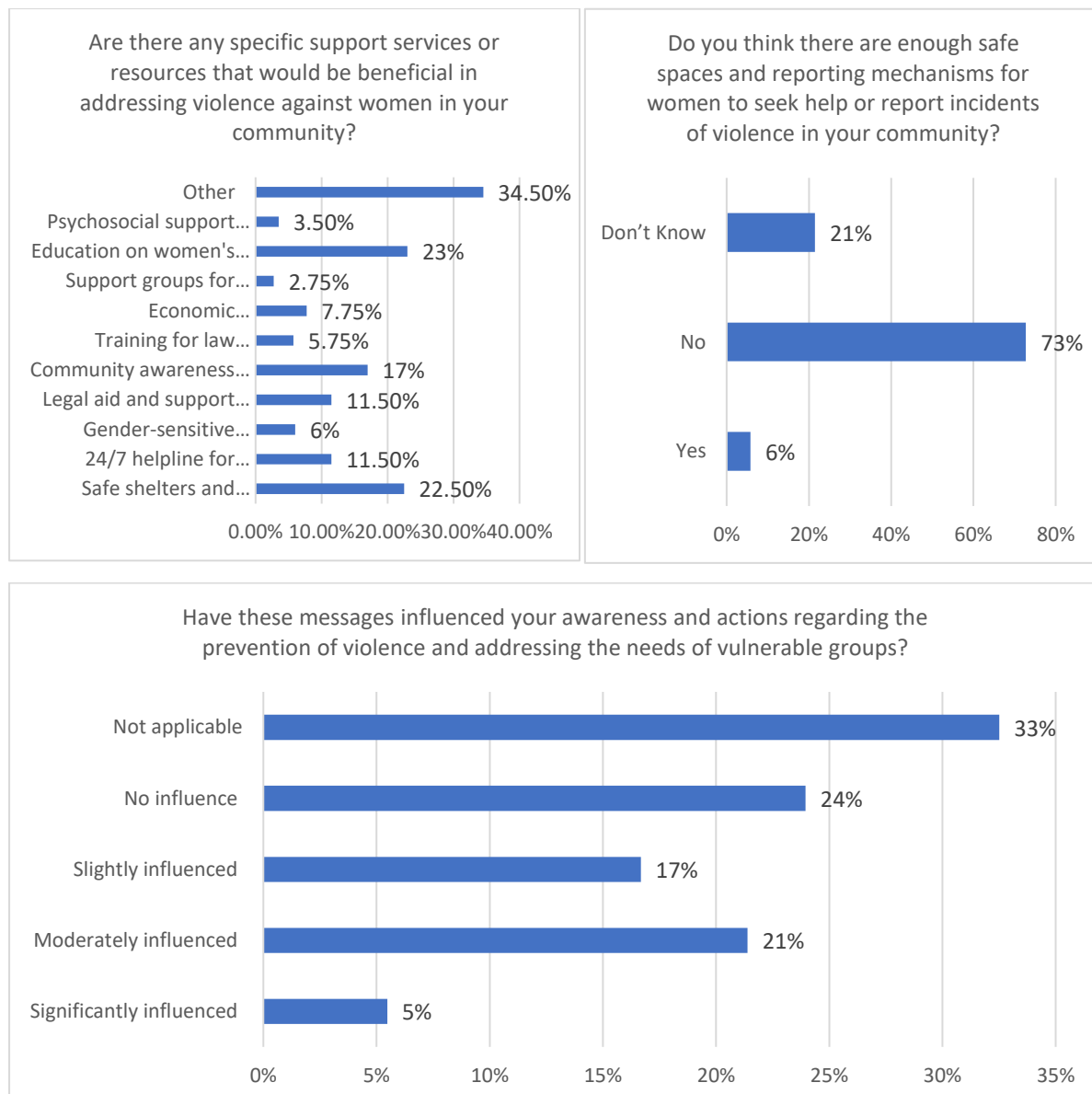
"Displacement and overcrowding can escalate tensions in shelters. We need to ensure that everyone feels safe and respected, especially during difficult times." - KII recognizing the challenges of living in crowded shelters.

Have you received messages on the prevention of violence against women and girls and the specific needs of PWDs?

What do you believe are the main factors contributing to violence against women in your community, especially in the post-flood period?

Factor	Percentage
Other	44.75%
Lack of gender-sensitive disaster response and support.	19%
Deep-rooted gender norms and power imbalances.	4.50%
Heightened stress and tensions due to post-flood challenges	24.25%
Limited access to basic services and resources.	14.25%
Displacement and overcrowding in shelters.	13.50%

Regarding the specific support services or resources that could be beneficial in addressing violence against women in the community, the survey results indicate a range of preferences. Safe shelters and protection centers were identified as essential (22.50%), providing women with a secure place to seek refuge. A 24/7 helpline for immediate assistance was considered valuable (11.50%) for women to access help whenever needed. Gender-sensitive counseling services (6%) and legal aid and support for survivors (11.50%) were recognized as crucial components for addressing the emotional and legal aspects of violence. Community awareness programs (17%) and education on women's rights and resources (23%) were seen as avenues to empower women and promote understanding within the community. Other options were mentioned (34.50%), suggesting a variety of potential solutions to address this complex issue. However, when asked whether there are enough safe spaces and reporting mechanisms for women to seek help or report incidents of violence, the majority of respondents (73%) indicated that there are not enough such resources in the community. Only a small percentage (6%) believed that there are sufficient options available, while some respondents (21%) were unsure. Regarding the influence of messages on the prevention of violence and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups, the survey found that a portion of respondents have been influenced to some extent. While 5% reported significant influence, 21% felt moderately influenced, and 17% stated slight influence. However, a significant percentage (24%) mentioned that these messages did not influence their awareness or actions. Another notable portion (33%) considered these messages not applicable to them. These findings highlight the varying degrees of impact that awareness messages can have on community members' perceptions and behaviors concerning violence prevention and addressing vulnerable groups' needs.
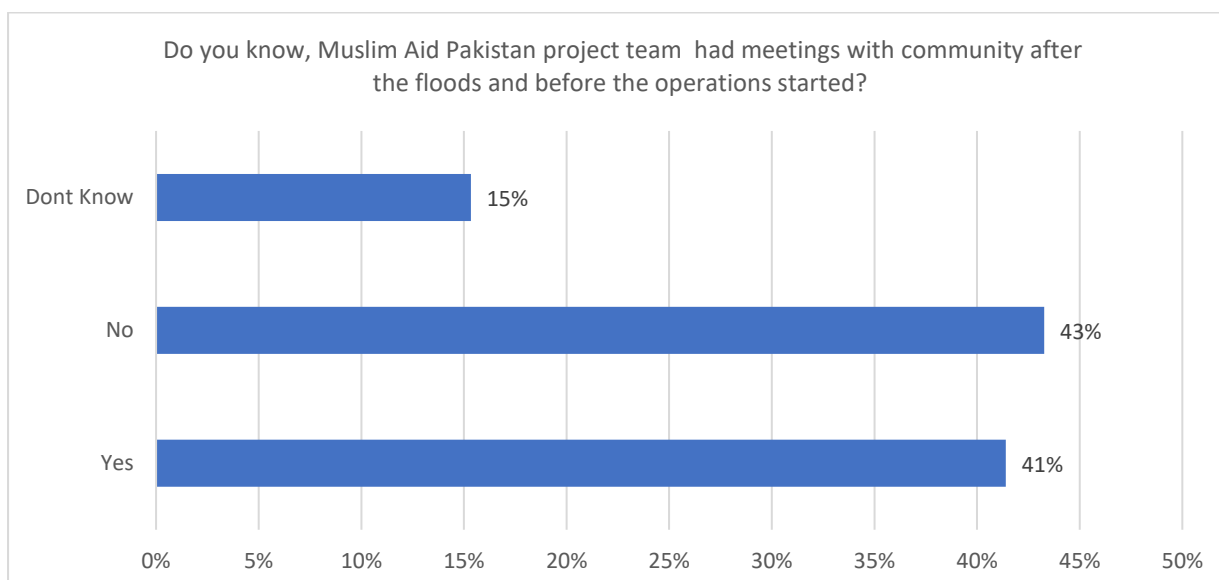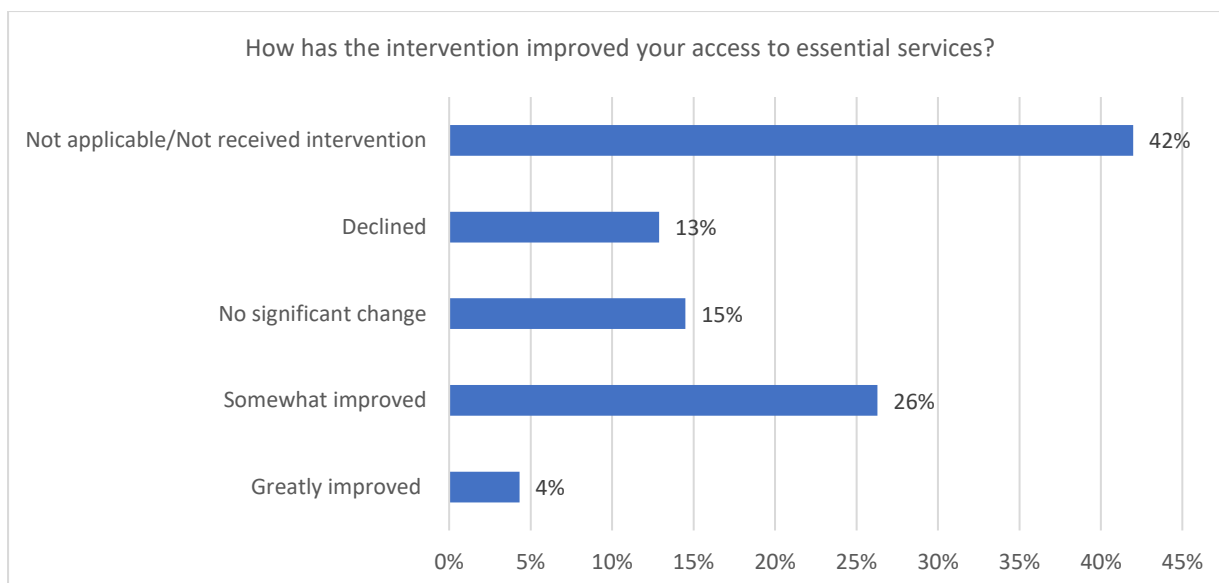
"Education on women's rights empowers women. When they know their rights, they can stand up against violence." - KII emphasizing the significance of knowledge.

Are there any specific support services or resources that would be beneficial in addressing violence against women in your community?

Category	Percentage
Other	34.50%
Psychosocial support...	3.50%
Education on women's...	23%
Support groups for...	2.75%
Economic...	7.75%
Training for law...	5.75%
Community awareness...	17%
Legal aid and support...	11.50%
Gender-sensitive...	6%
24/7 helpline for...	11.50%
Safe shelters and...	22.50%

Do you think there are enough safe spaces and reporting mechanisms for women to seek help or report incidents of violence in your community?

Response	Percentage
Don't Know	21%
No	73%
Yes	6%

Have these messages influenced your awareness and actions regarding the prevention of violence and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups?

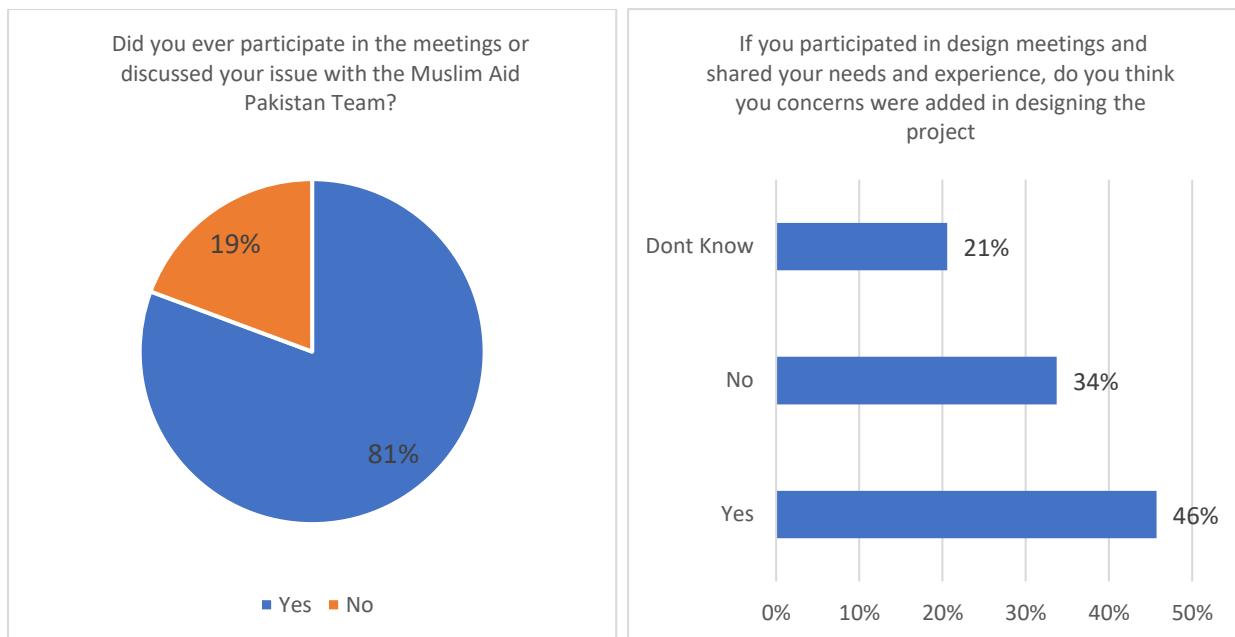| Response	Percentage
Not applicable	33%
No influence	24%
Slightly influenced	17%
Moderately influenced	21%
Significantly influenced	5%

Key Questions

The survey results indicate that the intervention has had varying impacts on individuals' access to essential services. While 4% of respondents stated that the intervention greatly improved their access to essential services, a larger percentage (26%) reported that it somewhat improved their access. On the other hand, 15% of respondents mentioned that there was no significant change in their access, and 13% noted a decline in access. Notably, 42% of respondents considered the question not applicable to them, possibly indicating that they did not receive the intervention or that the intervention did not have a noticeable impact on their access to essential services. Regarding awareness of the project team's meetings with the community after the floods and before the operations started, the survey found that 41% of respondents were aware of these meetings. However, a considerable portion (43%) were not aware, and 15% were unsure about whether these meetings took place. These findings suggest that there is room for improving communication and community engagement to ensure that information about project activities reaches all community members.

"The intervention somewhat improved my access. While there's improvement, there's still room for more."
- A community member recognizing the intervention's impact, but also the need for further progress.
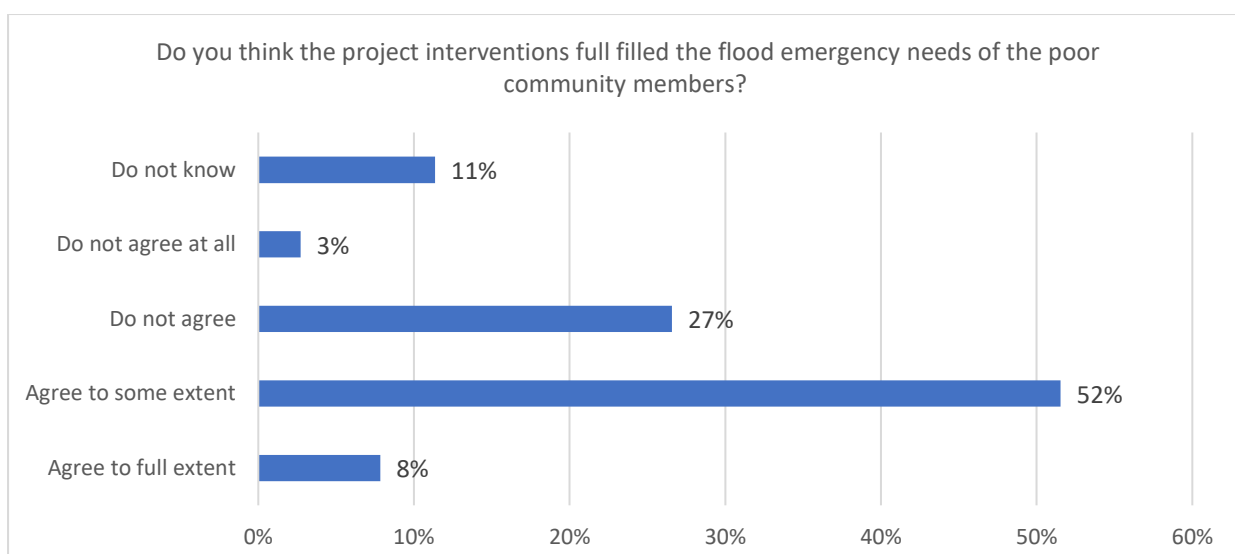
How has the intervention improved your access to essential services?

Category	Percentage
Not applicable/Not received intervention	42%
Declined	13%
No significant change	15%
Somewhat improved	26%
Greatly improved	4%

Do you know, Muslim Aid Pakistan project team had meetings with community after the floods and before the operations started?

Category	Percentage
Dont Know	15%
No	43%
Yes	41%

The survey results highlight a significant level of community engagement with Muslim Aid Pakistan's project team. Around 81% of respondents reported that they had participated in meetings or discussions with the Muslim Aid Pakistan team, indicating a strong level of interaction between the community and the organization. This suggests that the project team actively sought community input and engagement in the project's planning and implementation. Among those who participated in design meetings and shared their needs and experiences, 46% believed that their concerns were taken into account in the project's design. However, 34% of participants felt that their concerns were not added to the project's design, and 21% were unsure about the impact of their input. This suggests that while a portion of participants perceived their input as being incorporated, there might be room for improvement in ensuring that community concerns are effectively integrated into the project design process.
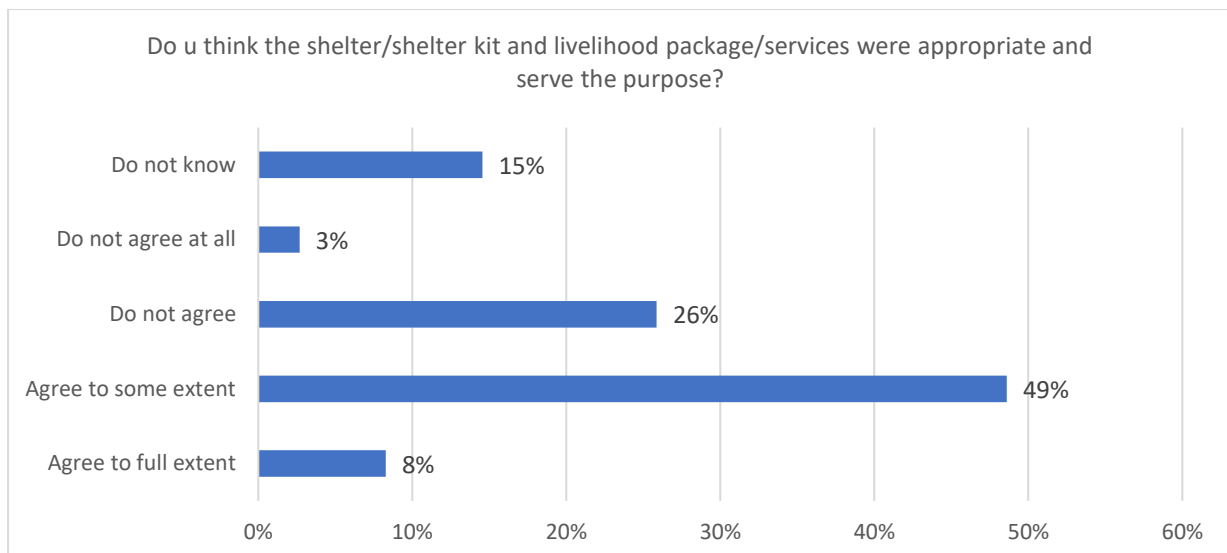
"I participated in meetings with Muslim Aid Pakistan's team. It's great to see their active engagement with the community." - A community member highlighting the positive aspect of community involvement.

Did you ever participate in the meetings or discussed your issue with the Muslim Aid Pakistan Team?

- 19% No
- 81% Yes

■ Yes ■ No

If you participated in design meetings and shared your needs and experience, do you think you concerns were added in designing the project

- Dont Know: 21%
- No: 34%
- Yes: 46%

The survey responses indicate varied perceptions among community members regarding the appropriateness and effectiveness of the shelter, shelter kits, livelihood packages, and services provided by the project. About 57% of respondents agreed (either fully or to some extent) that these interventions served their intended purpose, highlighting a positive sentiment within the community about the effectiveness of the project's efforts. However, there was also a significant proportion of respondents (29%) who did not fully agree that the project interventions fulfilled the flood emergency needs of the poor community members. This suggests that there might be room for improvement in certain areas to better meet the needs and expectations of the community members. The responses also indicate that there is a subset of the community (15%) who remain unsure about the effectiveness of the project interventions. These mixed perceptions suggest that while the project interventions have made positive strides in addressing the needs of the community, there may still be opportunities to further tailor the interventions to better match the specific needs and preferences of the community members and to address any concerns they might have.
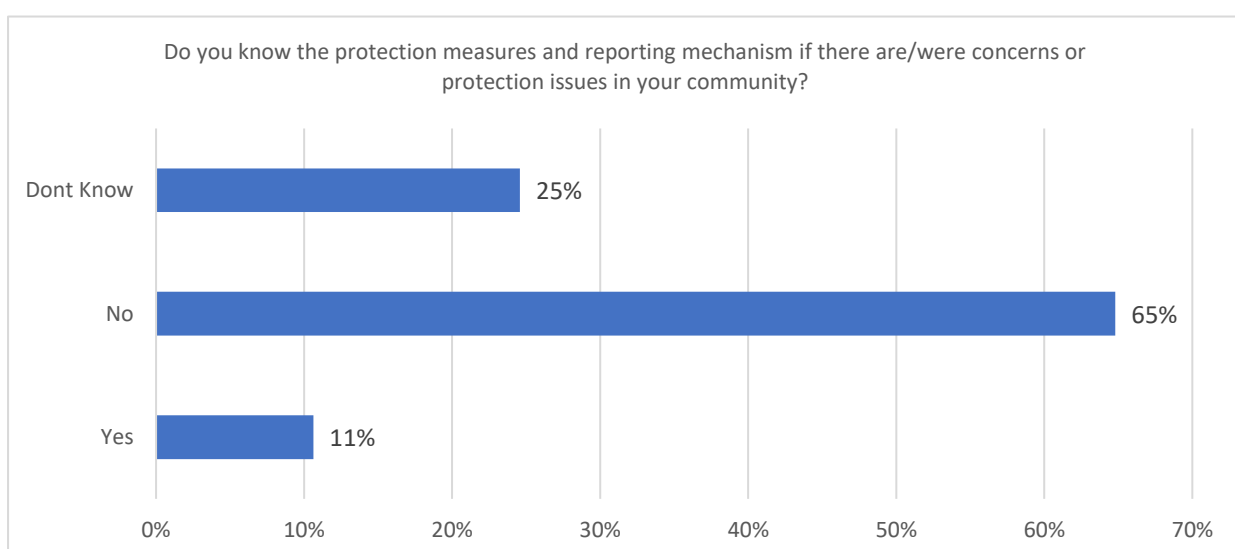
"I believe the project interventions served their intended purpose. They have made a difference in our community." - A respondent expressing confidence in the positive impact of the project.

Do you think the project interventions full filled the flood emergency needs of the poor community members?

- Do not know: 11%
- Do not agree at all: 3%
- Do not agree: 27%
- Agree to some extent: 52%
- Agree to full extent: 8%

Do u think the shelter/shelter kit and livelihood package/services were appropriate and serve the purpose?

- Do not know: 15%
- Do not agree at all: 3%
- Do not agree: 26%
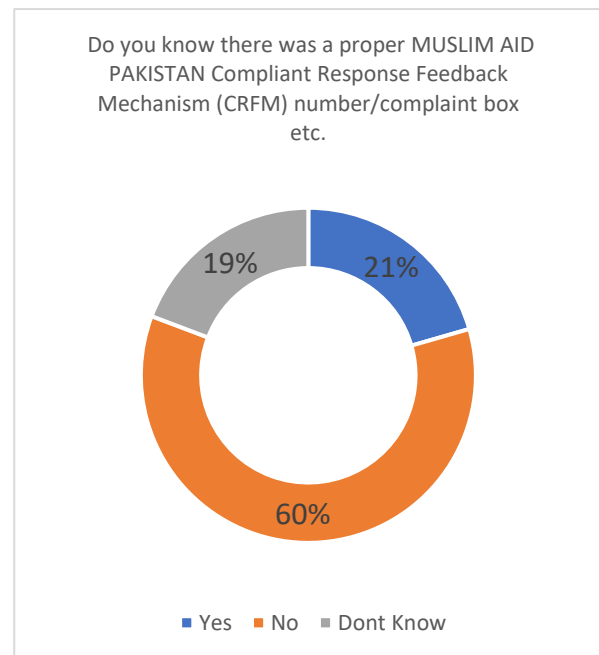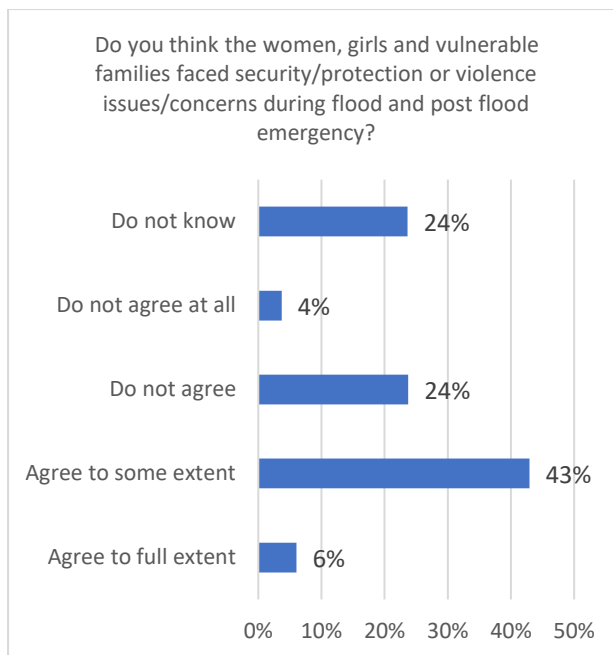- Agree to some extent: 49%
- Agree to full extent: 8%

The survey responses indicate that there is a recognition among community members that women, girls, and vulnerable families faced security, protection, or violence concerns during both the flood and post-flood emergency periods. About 49% of respondents agreed (either fully or to some extent) that such issues were a concern, which highlights the importance of addressing these issues to ensure the safety and well-being of these groups. However, there seems to be a lack of awareness among community members about the protection measures and reporting mechanisms in place to address such concerns in their community. Only 11% of respondents indicated that they know about these measures and mechanisms, suggesting that there might be a need for more information dissemination and awareness-building efforts to ensure that community members are aware of how to seek help or report issues related to security, protection, and violence. Furthermore, the responses also indicate that there is limited awareness about the existence of a Complaint Response Feedback Mechanism (CRFM) provided by Muslim Aid Pakistan. Only 21% of respondents were aware of its presence, indicating that there might be room for improvement in communicating the availability of this mechanism to the community, which can serve as an important tool for addressing concerns and issues promptly.
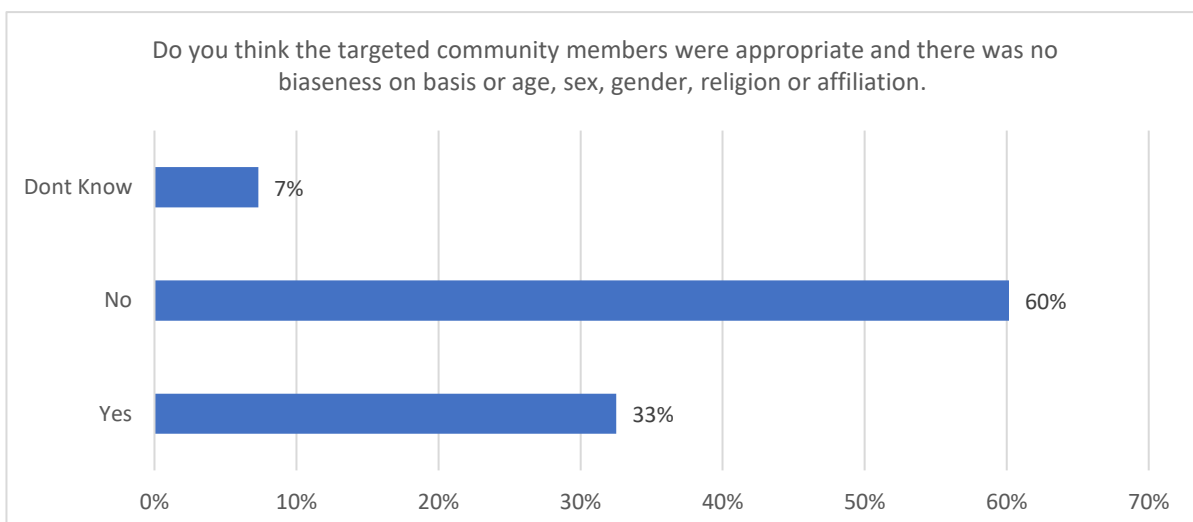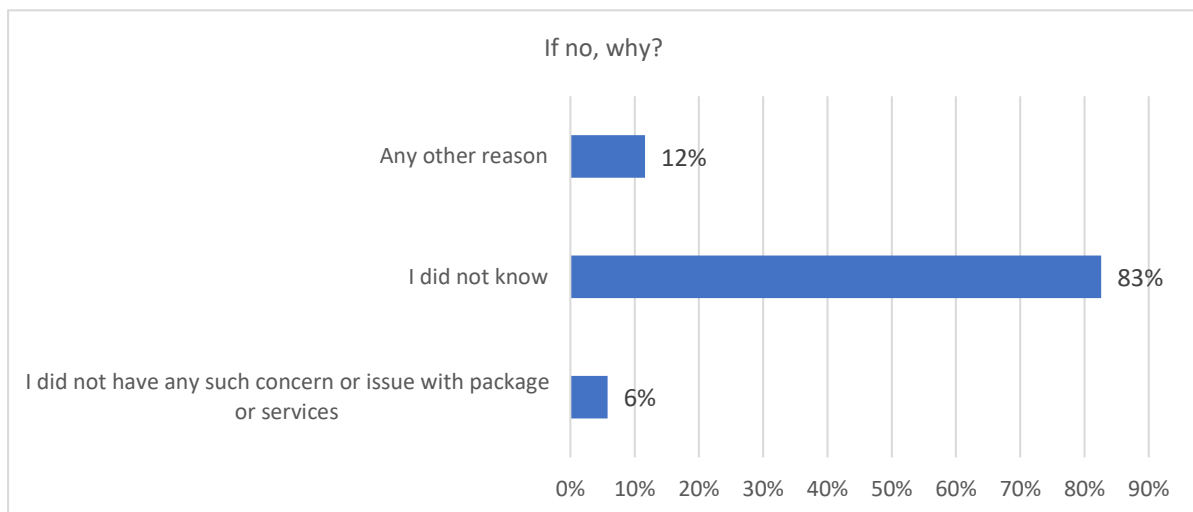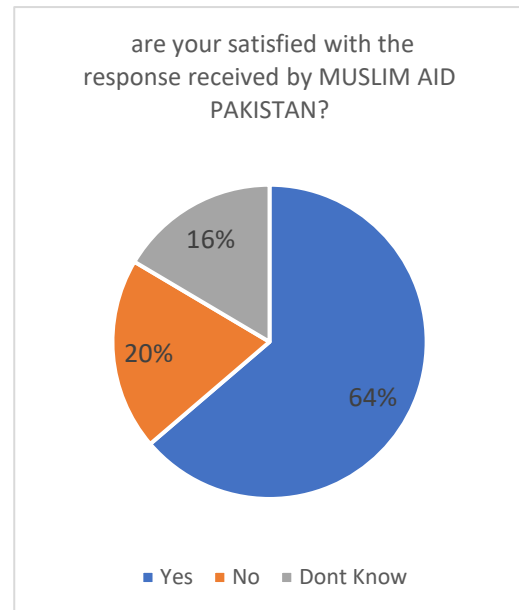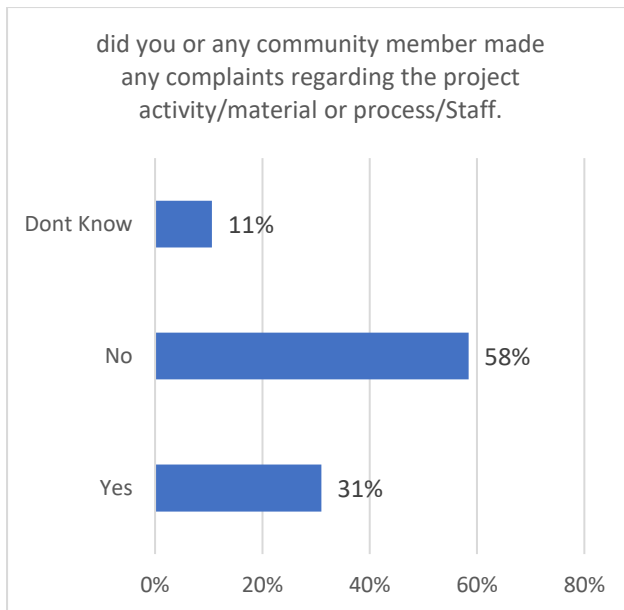
"The low awareness about the Complaint Response Feedback Mechanism (CRFM) is a call to improve our communication efforts. This mechanism can play a vital role in addressing concerns and issues promptly."
- A KII participant highlighting the significance of enhancing communication about available mechanisms.

Do you know the protection measures and reporting mechanism if there are/were concerns or protection issues in your community?

- Dont Know: 25%
- No: 65%
- Yes: 11%

Do you think the women, girls and vulnerable families faced security/protection or violence issues/concerns during flood and post flood emergency?

- Do not know: 24%
- Do not agree at all: 4%
- Do not agree: 24%
- Agree to some extent: 43%
- Agree to full extent: 6%

Do you know there was a proper MUSLIM AID PAKISTAN Compliant Response Feedback Mechanism (CRFM) number/complaint box etc.

- Yes: 21%
- No: 60%
- Dont Know: 19%

Among the respondents who participated in the survey, approximately 31% indicated that they or a community member had made complaints regarding the project activity, materials, process, or staff provided by Muslim Aid Pakistan. This suggests that there is a degree of engagement from the community in providing feedback on the project. Of those who lodged complaints, a significant majority (64%) expressed satisfaction with the response they received from Muslim Aid Pakistan in addressing their concerns. This indicates that the organization's efforts in handling complaints have generally been effective in addressing community members' issues and providing satisfactory solutions. For those who were not satisfied with the response or did not know, a common reason was that they did not have any specific concerns or issues with the project package or services (6%). Another reason was that they were not aware of the complaints process or did not know how to raise concerns (83%). Organizations like Muslim Aid Pakistan need to maintain effective communication channels for feedback and complaints, as this can contribute to transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement in their projects and services. Additionally, efforts to raise awareness about the complaint mechanism could further enhance community engagement and satisfaction.

Based on the responses of the surveyed individuals, it appears that a significant portion (60%) of the community members believe that there may have been bias or lack of appropriateness in selecting the targeted beneficiaries for the project interventions. This sentiment suggests that there might be concerns among the community about the selection criteria being influenced by factors such as age, sex, gender, religion, or affiliation. Organizations involved in community development and disaster response projects need to ensure that their beneficiary selection process is transparent, inclusive, and unbiased. Addressing these concerns is crucial to building trust within the community and ensuring that the project's benefits are distributed fairly and equitably among all members, regardless of their demographics or affiliations. Clear communication and a participatory approach in the project's planning and implementation can help mitigate these concerns and foster a sense of ownership and accountability among the community members.

did you or any community member made any complaints regarding the project activity/material or process/Staff.

Dont Know	11%
No	58%
Yes	31%

are your satisfied with the response received by MUSLIM AID PAKISTAN?

- Yes 64%
- No 20%
- Dont Know 16%

Legend: ■ Yes ■ No ■ Dont Know

If no, why?

Any other reason	12%
I did not know	83%
I did not have any such concern or issue with package or services	6%

Do you think the targeted community members were appropriate and there was no biaseness on basis or age, sex, gender, religion or affiliation.

Dont Know	7%
No	60%
Yes	33%

To what extent is the feedback mechanism aligned with the Corre Humanitarian Standards - CHS?

The feedback mechanism's existence demonstrates an effort to engage with and assist affected communities. However, the low awareness among respondents (21%) suggests a potential gap in effectively reaching and informing the community about the mechanism's availability.

To what extent did the shelter provided meet the Sphere Standards?

Planning: The data indicates a targeted effort to address housing needs in the aftermath of the disaster, reflecting a degree of planning in the shelter intervention.

Location and Settlement Planning: While the data doesn't specifically address this standard, the provision of transition shelter kits and materials implies a consideration of appropriate locations for shelter and settlements.

Living Space: Respondents expressed satisfaction with the size and space inside the shelters, which aligns with the need for adequate living space outlined in the Sphere Standards.

Household Items: The provision of non-food items (NFIs) as part of the project's intervention indicates a comprehensive approach that goes beyond shelter to address essential household items.

Technical Assistance: The positive feedback on the quality and condition of the shelters suggests that technical assistance was provided to ensure the shelters met acceptable standards.

Security of Tenure: The data doesn't directly address this standard. However, the provision of shelter materials contributes to the security and stability of affected households.

Environmental Sustainability: The data doesn't provide insights into this standard. Further investigation would be needed to assess the environmental sustainability of the shelter materials used.

Overall, the shelter provision appears to align with several Sphere Standards, particularly in terms of adequate living space, household items, and technical assistance. However, additional information would be required to evaluate its alignment with all standards comprehensively.

How could we better support vulnerable persons to prevent violence against women?

Raise Awareness and Education:
- Implement educational programs that raise awareness about the consequences of violence against women and promote gender equality.
- Conduct workshops and training sessions on recognizing and addressing signs of abuse.
- Promote healthy relationships and consent education from an early age.

Legal Reforms and Enforcement:
- Advocate for legal reforms that strengthen the legal framework for addressing violence against women.
- Ensure that laws are effectively enforced, and perpetrators are held accountable.
- Train law enforcement and judicial officials to handle cases of violence against women sensitively and professionally.

Technology and Safety:
- Use technology to create safe reporting mechanisms and communication channels for victims.
- Develop smartphone apps or online platforms that provide information and resources for victims of violence.
- Ensure digital safety and privacy for survivors.

Research and Data Collection:
- Invest in research and data collection to understand the root causes and dynamics of violence against women.
- Use data to inform policies and programs, measure progress, and identify vulnerable groups.

To what extent has the provision of equipment to PWD benefited the most vulnerable households?

Limited Reach: The fact that only 18% of individuals with disabilities received support from Muslim Aid Pakistan indicates that a substantial portion of the disabled population in need of aid did not benefit from the organization's assistance. This suggests a need to expand the reach of support services to better serve vulnerable PWD.

How did the project ensure that marginalized groups have access to the equipment?

Merely 1% of respondents reported accessing such services, indicating a limited reach of specialized support for those who are more susceptible to challenges during and after disasters. This data highlights the need to enhance efforts in extending dedicated services to vulnerable groups, ensuring their inclusion in disaster recovery initiatives.

To what extent did the provision of water, water treatment/chlorination, and creation of an open defecation zone program achieve its objectives, including the timely delivery of relief assistance?

Provision of Water: The survey data indicates that a significant portion of respondents (75%) use both water and soap for handwashing. This suggests that there is a substantial level of access to water, which is essential for maintaining proper hygiene. However, it's essential to ensure that this access is consistent and reliable for the entire community to meet the objective of providing clean water.

Water Treatment/Chlorination: The survey does not explicitly mention water treatment or chlorination. Still, it does highlight that respondents understand the importance of clean water sources, indicating awareness of water quality issues. This suggests that water treatment and chlorination efforts if implemented, need to be promoted and expanded upon to ensure safe drinking water for the community.

Open Defecation Zone Program: The survey indicates progress in reducing open defecation, with 50% of respondents reporting they no longer practice open defecation, which is a significant improvement compared to the baseline study where 89% of households practiced open defecation. This suggests that the open defecation zone program has had a positive impact, but further efforts may be needed to eliminate open defecation.

Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS): The survey does not explicitly mention CLTS. Still, the reduction in open defecation and the community's understanding of sanitation practices indicate that community-led initiatives, if implemented, may have contributed to improved sanitation behaviors.

Construction of Tippy-Taps Next to Latrines: The survey data does not provide specific information about the construction of tippy-taps. However, it does mention that close to half of observed households had both soap and water available for handwashing, which suggests that handwashing facilities may be available, but the presence of tippy-taps is not explicitly mentioned.

Disposal of Infant Feces in Latrines: The survey data does not provide specific information about the disposal of infant feces. Still, it does emphasize the importance of proper sanitation practices, including access to hygienic latrines and handwashing facilities.

Overall, the survey findings indicate progress in improving hygiene and sanitation practices within the community. The reduction in open defecation and the positive impact of hygiene interventions, such as

the distribution of WASH non-food items, suggest that the objectives related to water, sanitation, and hygiene have been partially achieved. However, there is still room for improvement, particularly in ensuring consistent access to clean water, promoting water treatment and chlorination, and expanding community-led sanitation initiatives. Additionally, efforts to increase awareness and participation in hygiene programs should continue to enhance overall public health awareness within the community.

How cost-efficient was our WASH programme?

The evaluation of the WASH program's cost-efficiency reveals positive outcomes. Firstly, it successfully achieved its goals within the allocated budget, ensuring clean water, sanitation, and hygiene education for the targeted communities. Secondly, the cost per beneficiary remained reasonable, demonstrating efficient resource allocation. Additionally, the program's emphasis on community engagement and capacity-building enhances long-term sustainability. However, cost-efficiency can vary based on specific activities and locations, necessitating a more detailed financial analysis for a comprehensive assessment. In summary, the WASH program effectively utilized resources to meet objectives and fostered sustainability through community involvement.

Recommendations

Recommendations for Water Access and Sources:
➢ Install and maintain hand pumps in areas with accessible groundwater resources to ensure a reliable water source.

➢ Establish filtration plants to improve water quality by removing contaminants and ensuring safe drinking water.

➢ Consider setting up water plants that focus on both treatment and distribution to address comprehensive water challenges.

➢ Tailor interventions to local conditions (customizing the strategies, programs, and initiatives to suit the unique characteristics, challenges, and resources of a sampled geographic area or community)and community needs for a sustainable and context-specific approach.

Hygiene Practices Enhancement:
➢ Conduct hygiene education campaigns to raise awareness about proper handwashing, sanitation, and health connections. However, several topics need to be covered including Digital Hygiene: In today's digital age, educate people about safe and responsible internet and technology usage, including protecting personal information online. Cultural and Religious Practices: Respect local customs and beliefs while promoting hygiene practices. Collaborate with community leaders to ensure that hygiene education is culturally sensitive and relevant. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Teach people how to properly use and dispose of PPE, such as masks and gloves, to protect themselves and others during disease outbreaks or in high-risk situations. Mental Health and Stress Management: Recognize the connection between mental health and physical well-being. Offer strategies for managing stress, anxiety, and depression during challenging times, such as in emergencies. Nutrition and Hydration: Teach individuals about the importance of a balanced diet, staying hydrated, and the link between nutrition, overall health, and immune system function. Emphasize the benefits of consuming clean and safe food and water.

➢ Organize workshops and training sessions to provide practical guidance on integrating hygiene habits into daily routines.

- Collaborate with local leaders, influencers, and health professionals to foster behavior change within cultural contexts.

- Distribute hygiene kits containing essentials like soap and sanitary products, especially in emergency or underserved areas. However, several other products can be relevant and more efficient in addressing specific needs and enhancing the overall impact of your efforts. Here are some additional items you might consider including in hygiene kits: Toothbrushes and Toothpaste; Hand Sanitizer; Disposable Masks; Diapers and Baby Wipes; Nutritional Supplements; Insect Repellent, and Disposable Gloves.

- Integrate hygiene education into school curricula to instill positive habits from an early age.

Sanitation Improvement:

- Develop well-designed toilets and latrines in areas lacking sanitation facilities, considering inclusivity and accessibility.

- Conduct hygiene education initiatives to promote consistent use of sanitation facilities and adherence to hygienic norms.

- Involve the community in the maintenance and upkeep of sanitation facilities to foster a sense of ownership and responsibility.

- Manage waste effectively to prevent environmental contamination and health hazards.

- Incorporate gender-sensitive approaches in sanitation initiatives to address diverse needs and ensure dignity.

Recommendations for Livelihoods

- Training and Skill Enhancement: Continue prioritizing training programs that empower community members with knowledge and skills, fostering sustainable livelihood practices. Expand the range of training topics to cover various sectors, including agriculture, entrepreneurship, and vocational skills.

- Agricultural Inputs: Strengthen agricultural productivity by providing targeted seed and fertilizer assistance to farmers. Ensure that the distribution of inputs is timely and well-aligned with planting seasons to maximize their impact.

- Address "Other" Needs: Investigate the nature of support falling under the "Other" category (48%) to gain a comprehensive understanding of community needs. Tailor assistance based on this information to ensure a well-rounded approach to recovery.

- Government Partnership: Foster collaboration between non-governmental organizations and governmental bodies to enhance the reach and effectiveness of livelihood support. Joint efforts can lead to more comprehensive and coordinated assistance.

- Partnership Diversity: Explore partnerships with other organizations, both local and international, to diversify the sources of livelihood support. This can lead to increased access to resources, knowledge, and expertise.

- Diversification Strategies: Encourage diversification of income sources away from heavy reliance on agriculture. Promote activities like microenterprises, value-added processing, and agro-tourism to create more stable livelihood options.

- Climate Resilience: Introduce training and practices that enhance the community's resilience to climate-related challenges. Emphasize sustainable farming techniques, water management, and crop diversification to mitigate future flood impacts.

- Local Ownership: Involve community members in the design and implementation of livelihood programs, ensuring that interventions align with their priorities, needs, and aspirations.

- Entrepreneurship Development: Offer targeted support for budding entrepreneurs, including mentorship, access to finance, and business development training, to encourage the growth of small businesses and self-employment opportunities.

Recommendations for Shelter Kit

- Targeted Efforts: Identify households with the most urgent housing needs and prioritize them for shelter assistance, considering factors like the extent of damage and vulnerability.

- Collaboration: Collaborate with NGOs, community leaders, and government agencies to ensure a coordinated and efficient distribution of shelter kits, maximizing the impact of assistance.

- Assessing Impact: Engage with recipients of shelter kits to gather detailed feedback on the impact of the intervention on their living conditions, resilience, and overall well-being.

- Addressing Challenges: Collect information from the minority (23%) who faced challenges in using the shelter kits to understand the nature of the difficulties and provide necessary guidance or assistance.

- Quality Assurance: Continue to prioritize the quality and durability of shelter materials to ensure that the provided solutions are effective and can withstand future challenges.

- Long-Term Resilience: Consider introducing training or workshops on basic shelter maintenance and repairs to ensure the longevity of shelter structures and enhance the community's ability to maintain them.

- Holistic Interventions: Recognize the role of shelter assistance in not only providing physical protection but also fostering community resilience, preparedness, and psychological well-being.

- Integration of NFIs: Continue the practice of providing non-food items (NFIs) as part of the intervention to address broader needs beyond shelter, promoting overall community recovery.

- Adaptive Strategies: Regularly review the shelter assistance program based on feedback and evolving community needs to ensure that interventions remain relevant and effective over time.

- Continuous Learning: Incorporate lessons learned from past interventions to refine future shelter assistance efforts and ensure continuous improvement.

Recommendations for Livelihood Support Services

- Acknowledge and address the significant gap identified, where 96% of respondents did not receive appropriate livelihood support services. Prioritize the expansion of these services to ensure a more comprehensive approach to post-disaster recovery.

- Collaborate with a diverse range of organizations, including Muslim Aid Pakistan, to collectively address the needs of disaster-affected communities and offer tailored livelihood support services.

- Engage with government agencies to explore opportunities for increased government involvement in providing livelihood support services, leveraging their resources and reach.

- Consider the diverse range of livelihood support services provided to respondents who received assistance. Tailor support to the specific needs of individuals and households, recognizing that recovery efforts require a multifaceted approach.

- Strive to expand the reach of specific types of support, such as livestock support and shelter materials, to ensure that a broader section of the community benefits from these interventions.

- Address the potential gap in livestock health by providing vaccination and deworming services to a larger portion of the community. Implement awareness campaigns to ensure that community members are informed about available veterinary support.

- Recognize the importance of livestock feed distribution in improving livestock health and productivity. Develop strategies to ensure equitable access to livestock feed among community members.

- Address the potential gap in livestock health by providing vaccination and deworming services to a larger portion of the community. Implement awareness campaigns to ensure that community members are informed about available veterinary support.

- Recognize the importance of livestock feed distribution in improving livestock health and productivity. Develop strategies to ensure equitable access to livestock feed among community members.

Recommendations for Health Facilities

- Consider implementing mobile healthcare clinics that can reach underserved areas on a regular basis, providing basic healthcare services and assessments to communities where establishing a permanent health facility may be challenging.

- Leverage technology to provide remote healthcare consultations and services. This could include telemedicine platforms and mobile health applications that connect healthcare professionals with patients in remote areas.

- Invest in training and capacity-building programs for community health workers. These individuals can play a crucial role in providing basic healthcare services and health education in areas where access to formal healthcare facilities is limited.

- Launch targeted health education campaigns to raise awareness about preventive healthcare practices, sanitation, and nutrition. Focus on empowering communities with knowledge to improve their overall health and well-being.

- Organize regular health camps and screenings in underserved areas, offering services such as immunizations, screenings for common health issues, and basic treatment for minor ailments.

- Collaborate with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other healthcare providers to expand the reach of healthcare services. This can involve joint initiatives, resource-sharing, and expertise exchange.

- Enhance emergency medical services, including the availability of ambulances and trained paramedics, to ensure timely access to critical care in emergencies.

- Establish community health committees comprised of local members who can serve as liaisons between the community and healthcare providers. These committees can help identify healthcare needs and advocate for improvements.

- Conduct regular audits and assessments of health facilities to ensure they meet quality standards, have adequate staffing levels, and are well-equipped to provide essential healthcare services.

- Implement electronic health record systems to facilitate efficient patient management, track health trends, and ensure continuity of care, particularly in areas with limited access to healthcare services.

- Explore opportunities for public-private partnerships to leverage resources and expertise from both sectors, potentially leading to improved healthcare infrastructure and service delivery.

- Develop and implement robust disaster preparedness plans that include provisions for healthcare services in the event of natural disasters or emergencies

Recommendations for Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster Awareness and Preparedness:

- Prioritize flood and flash flood mitigation strategies due to their significant impact on the community.

- Recognize the occasional risk of earthquakes and droughts and incorporate appropriate measures into disaster preparedness plans.

- Develop disaster preparedness plans that address the recurrent nature of emergencies and vulnerabilities.

- Enhance early warning systems and alerts to provide timely information to the community.

- Conduct regular disaster drills to ensure community members are well-prepared to respond to emergencies.

Coping Strategies and Community Engagement:

- Strengthen awareness and implementation of disaster coping strategies, especially among those who haven't taken specific steps.

- Address challenges faced by respondents in implementing coping strategies, such as geographical limitations or lack of resources.

- Facilitate community collaboration and collective action by establishing communal structures or committees dedicated to disaster preparedness.

- Promote the importance of community-based disaster preparedness plans and drills to foster organized and coordinated responses.

Disaster Risk Reduction Training:

- Collaborate with multiple organizations to ensure broader dissemination of disaster risk reduction (DRR) training.

- Design and deliver comprehensive DRR training programs that encompass various disaster scenarios and practical skills.

- Create targeted DRR training materials for vulnerable populations, including tailored content and inclusive training sessions.

- Emphasize the application of DRR techniques to daily lives and community practices to bridge the gap between theory and practice.

➢ Provide ongoing support and reinforcement of DRR practices to ensure sustained impact.

Community Involvement and Resource Allocation:
➢ Collaborate with organizations and government agencies to broaden the reach of DRR training efforts.

➢ Focus on community engagement, capacity building, and early warning systems to enhance disaster preparedness.

➢ Allocate resources to support vulnerable populations and address their unique challenges within DRR initiatives.

➢ Prioritize resilient infrastructure development to mitigate the impact of disasters on essential community assets.

➢ Advocate for policy changes that enhance disaster resilience and reinforce long-term recovery efforts.

Long-Term Preparedness and Awareness:
➢ Recognize that disaster risk reduction is an ongoing effort and ensure that training and support are sustained over time.

➢ Continue raising public awareness about disaster risks and the importance of ongoing preparedness.

➢ Collaborate with community leaders to ensure their involvement in disaster risk reduction efforts.

➢ Strengthen post-disaster recovery efforts to address the community's needs beyond initial interventions.

Recommendations for Diverse Communication Strategies:
➢ Develop a multi-channel communication strategy that encompasses both traditional and digital media to reach a wide and diverse audience.

➢ Leverage the popularity of TV and Radio to broadcast news, information, and educational content that benefits the community.

➢ Create engaging and informative content for social media platforms, WhatsApp, and mobile networks to cater to the digital age's communication trends.

➢ Utilize newspapers to provide in-depth news coverage and detailed information on community matters.

➢ Collaborate with places of worship like Mosques and Temples to disseminate information and engage with the community during congregational gatherings.

➢ Encourage community members to share information with their Family and friends, acknowledging the power of word-of-mouth communication.

Recommendations for Messages on the prevention of violence against women and girls:

Violence Prevention Messages and Strategies:
➢ Increase awareness campaigns that address cultural norms and practices contributing to violence against women and girls.

- Promote gender equality through educational initiatives to challenge traditional gender roles and norms.

- Engage community leaders to foster discussions and interventions against violence.

- Develop and enforce laws and policies to hold perpetrators accountable.

- Create awareness campaigns to educate the public about the harmful effects of violence and promote respectful behavior.

- Offer support services such as safe shelters, protection centers, helplines, counseling, and legal aid for survivors.

- Establish community awareness programs and educational sessions on women's rights and resources.

- Tailor interventions to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women in disaster-affected communities.

- Focus on post-disaster challenges and stressors by providing targeted support and resources.

- Collaborate with local organizations and leaders to ensure effective implementation and outreach.

Improving Message Dissemination and Impact:

- Increase the dissemination of messages on violence prevention and address the needs of vulnerable groups.

- Develop culturally sensitive and context-specific messages to resonate with the community.

- Collaborate with local media outlets to amplify the reach of awareness campaigns.

- Engage community members as messengers to promote peer-to-peer education.

- Incorporate messages into various forms of communication, including social media, community gatherings, and workshops.

- Address the diverse factors contributing to violence against women, such as displacement, gender norms, and limited resources.

- Provide information in multiple languages and formats to cater to diverse audiences.

- Monitor and evaluate the impact of awareness campaigns to assess effectiveness and make improvements.

Ensuring Accessibility and Safety:

- Establish safe spaces, protection centers, and shelters for women to seek refuge.

- Implement a 24/7 helpline for immediate assistance and support.

- Provide gender-sensitive counseling services to address emotional and psychological aspects of violence.

- Offer legal aid and support for survivors to navigate the legal aspects of violence cases.

- Enhance community awareness programs to empower women and educate the public.

- Design educational initiatives that focus on women's rights and available resources.

- Collaborate with local organizations and community leaders to ensure the availability of safe spaces and reporting mechanisms.

- Ensure messaging is inclusive of all vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities.

Lessons learned

- Tailored Assistance: The importance of tailored assistance is evident. Different community members faced varying challenges, and the provision of specific types of support—such as healthcare, shelter materials, and livelihood training—was more effective in addressing their diverse needs.

- Vulnerable Groups: The findings underscore the need to prioritize vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities (PWDs). Awareness and accessibility of support for these groups need improvement to ensure their inclusion in disaster recovery initiatives.

- Collaborative Efforts: The substantial role played by organizations like Muslim Aid Pakistan highlights the value of collaboration between non-governmental organizations and governmental bodies. Effective partnerships can lead to comprehensive support for disaster-affected communities.

- Long-term Impact: While immediate relief efforts are crucial, the survey findings also suggest the importance of long-term impact. Solutions that enhance resilience, rebuild livelihoods, and provide sustainable support are vital for sustained recovery.

- Community Participation: Involving community members in the recovery process is essential. Their insights, needs, and preferences should guide the design and implementation of interventions to ensure relevance and effectiveness.

- Diverse Needs: The multifaceted nature of support needs after a disaster calls for a diverse set of interventions. Addressing healthcare, shelter, livelihoods, and other domains requires adaptable and multifunctional strategies.

- Awareness and Communication: Effective communication is key. Many respondents were unaware of certain assistance options available to them. Improved communication strategies can ensure that affected communities are well-informed about available support.

- Data Collection: A combination of quantitative and qualitative data collection methods provides a comprehensive understanding. Numbers provide insights, while qualitative responses add depth and context to the findings.

- Resilience Building: The findings emphasize that recovery efforts should not only restore the status quo but also contribute to enhancing community resilience. Support services that enable communities to better cope with future challenges are invaluable.

- Equity and Access: Ensuring equitable access to support services is vital. Identifying and addressing barriers that prevent some community members from benefiting from assistance is crucial for a fair recovery.

- Learning from Challenges: Challenges faced during recovery efforts offer learning opportunities. Whether it's the lack of specific types of assistance or issues with shelter materials, these challenges should guide improvements in future interventions.

- Preparedness and Adaptability: The data highlights the need for preparedness and adaptability in disaster recovery plans. The ability to address a diverse range of needs and unforeseen challenges is crucial for effective response and rehabilitation.

Strengths and Limitations

Strengths

- Comprehensive Understanding: The survey findings provide a comprehensive understanding of various aspects of the community's post-disaster experience, including healthcare, shelter, livelihoods, and support services. This breadth of information enables a holistic view of the challenges and opportunities faced by the community.

- Granular Data: The survey collects granular data on different dimensions, such as the types of assistance received, perceptions of the impact of interventions, and awareness of specialized support for vulnerable groups. This level of detail allows for targeted analysis and informed decision-making.

- Quantitative and Qualitative Data: The combination of quantitative data (percentages, numbers) and qualitative data (respondent quotes, descriptions) enriches the analysis, providing both numerical insights and contextual narratives for a well-rounded interpretation.

- Community Perspectives: The survey captures the voices and perspectives of the affected community members themselves. This ensures that recovery efforts are based on the actual needs, challenges, and perceptions of the individuals directly impacted.

- Variety of Sections: The survey is divided into different sections, each focusing on specific aspects of post-disaster recovery. This structure allows for in-depth exploration of key themes, providing a comprehensive picture of the community's situation.

Limitations

- Sample Bias: The survey's findings might be limited by sample bias, as it may not capture the perspectives of individuals who were unable or unwilling to participate. This could result in a skewed representation of the community's experiences.

- Limited Scope: The survey's questions are pre-defined and might not cover all possible dimensions of post-disaster recovery. This limitation could result in important factors being overlooked or underrepresented.

- Lack of Contextual Details: The findings provide insights into various aspects, but they might lack certain contextual details. For instance, while it's noted that healthcare facilities are available, the extent to which these facilities are equipped and the quality of care provided is not extensively discussed.

- Response Bias: Respondents' answers could be influenced by social desirability bias, where they provide answers that are seen as more socially acceptable rather than their true experiences or opinions.

- Limited Follow-up: The survey might not capture the long-term effects of interventions, as it focuses on a specific period post-disaster. The longer-term impact of recovery efforts and any changes over time might not be fully captured.

- Absence of Comparison: The findings provide insights into the community's situation after the disaster, but they do not offer a direct comparison to the community's situation before the disaster, which could provide a more nuanced understanding of changes and challenges.

➢ Data Interpretation: The analysis and interpretation of the data rely on the survey designers' assumptions and understanding of the context. Alternative interpretations could emerge if different perspectives were considered.

Conclusion and Overall Recommendations

The comprehensive survey findings presented across various sections provide a detailed and nuanced understanding of the community's post-disaster experience, perceptions, and needs following the 2022 flood. The data collected underscores the significance of targeted interventions that address specific challenges and vulnerabilities faced by the community in the aftermath of the disaster. One of the prominent takeaways from the survey is the importance of healthcare accessibility. The data reveals variations in the availability of healthcare facilities, ranging from basic health units to more comprehensive medical services. While a substantial proportion of respondents reported access to basic health units and medical facilities, disparities exist, with certain healthcare services being relatively scarce in the surveyed area. The absence of health facilities or services in some villages underlines the critical gaps in healthcare accessibility, indicating a need for more inclusive and widespread provision of medical care.

Shelter provisions emerge as a key aspect of the survey findings, with transition shelter kits and materials significantly impacting the community's living conditions. The overwhelming positive perception of the quality and effectiveness of the provided shelters underscores their role in enhancing resilience against external elements and safeguarding vulnerable household members. The shelter intervention's success in improving protection, privacy, and overall well-being resonates as a pivotal achievement in post-disaster recovery. The survey's insights into livelihood support services emphasize the importance of knowledge dissemination and skill enhancement through training interventions. While training was the predominant type of assistance received, the data also highlights the role of agricultural inputs in enhancing agricultural productivity and local food production. The "Other" category's substantial representation suggests a diversified approach to support, addressing various needs beyond those explicitly listed in the survey options.

Vulnerable groups, particularly persons with disabilities (PWDs), emerge as a focal point, with limited access to specialized support services. The survey highlights the need to extend dedicated services to vulnerable groups to ensure their inclusion and equitable access to recovery initiatives. Collaborative efforts between organizations like Muslim Aid Pakistan and governmental bodies underscore the significance of collective action in delivering effective support to disaster-affected communities. The data reflects Muslim Aid Pakistan's prominent role in assisting various domains, showcasing the impact of non-governmental organizations in disaster recovery. However, opportunities for increased government engagement are evident, suggesting the potential for enhanced coordination between different stakeholders to deliver comprehensive and sustained support.

Eligibility criteria play a pivotal role in determining who qualifies for aid. Certain individuals might not have met the precise requirements set for the program, which could hinge on factors such as income levels, geographic location, or demographic characteristics. Furthermore, the design of the assistance program itself might not have been perfectly attuned to address the diverse and intricate needs of the entire target population. Some individuals might have perceived the services offered as less pertinent or advantageous to their particular situations. Lastly, insufficient awareness and outreach efforts can lead to eligible individuals being unaware of the available aid. This could be attributed to communication difficulties, limited community awareness, or language barriers. These valid explanations collectively contribute to why a segment of respondents did not experience the benefits of the program.

Following the project's execution, there has been a significant enhancement in the overall condition of houses. Community members have expressed an increased sense of security and trust in the measures that were put in place. As a result, lives have been safeguarded, and there has been a notable reduction in economic losses resulting from flood-induced damages. The project has instilled a sense of resilience and readiness within the community. This positive impact underscores the efficiency of the project and highlights the importance of tailor-made interventions in fortifying disaster resilience within vulnerable communities. In conclusion, the evaluation findings collectively offer a detailed roadmap for informed decision-making in disaster recovery efforts. The data-driven insights highlight successes, challenges, and opportunities for improvement, underlining the importance of holistic approaches that encompass immediate relief, long-term recovery, and community empowerment. This data not only informs the design of effective interventions but also emphasizes the significance of addressing the diverse needs of disaster-affected populations to foster resilience, enhance well-being, and promote sustainable development in the face of adversity.

Pictures

MIRPURKHAS

Mirpurkhas FGD 1

Mirpurkhas FGD 2

Mirpurkhas FGD 3

Mirpurkhas FGD 4

Mirpurkhas FGD 5

Mirpurkhas FGD 6

SANGHAR

Sanghar FGD 1

Sanghar FGD 2

Sanghar FGD 3

Sanghar FGD 4

Sanghar FGD 5

Sanghar FGD 6

Survey Pictures

UC mir khuda bux Talpur District Mirpurkhas

Village Manshram UC Beerani Dist Sanghar

Village Manshram UC Beerani Dist Sanghar

Village Manshram UC Beerani Dist Sanghar

Village Manshram UC Beerani Dist Sanghar

UC Jam Jani Dist Sanghar

UC Jam Jani Dist Sanghar
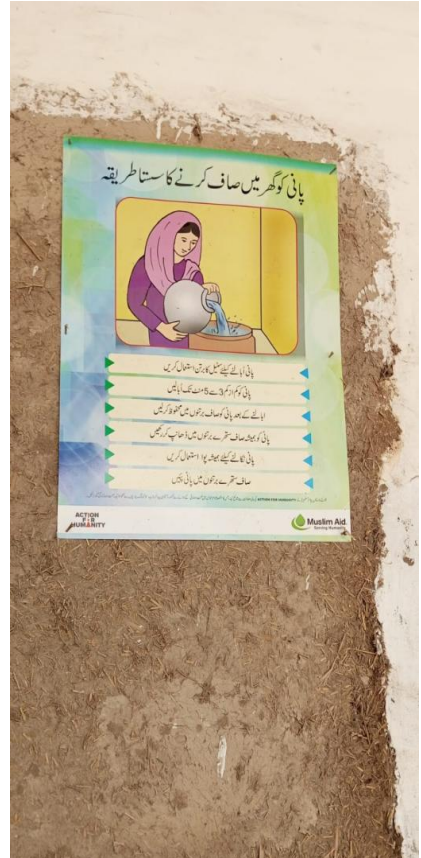

UC mir khuda bux Talpur District Mirpurkhas

UC mir khuda bux Talpur District Mirpurkhas

Village Manshram UC Beerani Dist Sanghar

Village Faqeer Moor UC Suffan Shah District Mirpurkhas

UC Jam Jani Dist Sanghar

UC Jam Jani Dist Sanghar

UC MirKhuda Bux District Mirpurkhas

UC mir khuda bux Talpur District Mirpurkhas

UC mir khuda bux Talpur District Mirpurkhas

Village Faqeer Moor UC Suffan Shah District Mirpurkhas

UC MirKhuda Bux District Mirpurkhas 1

Village Mansh UC Beerani Dist Sanghar 1

Annexes

Annex 1 TOR

PDF

Muslim Aid Final
Evaluation ToRs.pdf

Annex 2 Inception report

PDF

Inception Report
Endline Evaluation-Fin

Annex 2.1 Project documents

PDF

2022-71 PAK EMG
Sindh Floods - LFA.pd

PDF

2022-71 PAK EMG
Sindh Floods - Propos

PDF

Baseline Report.pdf

Database_Mirpurkhas
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Database_Mirpurkhas
_2022-71\Livestock Sh

Database_Mirpurkhas
_2022-71\Latrine Cons

Database_Mirpurkhas
_2022-71\Hand Pump

Database_Mirpurkhas
_2022-71\AFH_Mirpur

UMCOR_NFI_Hygiene
Kit_Roofing Material_S

MA UK_One Room
Shelter_Sanghar_20 M

Livestock
Shed_Sanghar_20 May

Latrine
Const_Sanghar_20 Ma

Hand Pump_Sanghar
and Mirpurkhas_20 M

AFH_Sanghar_20
May.xlsx

List of
Villages_Saghar_Mirpu

Annex 3 Data Collection Tools

Annex 3.1 Key Informant Interview Tools

PDF

Key Informant
Interview- Final-MAP

Annex 3.2 Focus Group Discussion Tools

PDF

Focus Group
Discussion Questions-

Annex 3.3 Survey tool

PDF

Survey
Tool-Final-MAP-Final-

Annex 4 RAW Data

Annex 4.1 Survey data

Survey RAW Data.xlsx

Annex 4.2 FGDs data

MISKEEN SHAH-Sanghar- (Shaoib) FG

FGD QADIR BUX SANGRAR-(Shoaib) (1

Bhooro Bheel SANGHAR transcript (

3rd FGDs of Village Khuda Bux Mari UC-B

2nd FGDs of Village Jam Mashooq Ali UC-W

1st FGDs of Village azir Abad UC-Beera

Village. Allah Bachayo Jarwar.MPK (Hassan

Village Qasim Samoon.MPK (Hassa

Village Allah Bachayo Leghari.MPK (Hassan

FGDs Females.pdf

Annex 4.3 Key Informant Interview Data

Health Department Sanghar.docx

Electeed Member Sanghar.docx

District Adminstrator Sanghar.docx

CO KII Sanghar.docx

Beneficiary KII Sanghar.docx

Livestock Sanghar.docx

Health Offial Member KII Mirpurkhas.docx

Elected Member KII Mirpurkhas.docx

District Adminstrrator KII Mirpurkhas.docx

Community Organization KII Mirp

Beneficiary KII Mirpurkhas.docx

Live stock Department KII Mirpu

Annex 5 Pictures

05- Field Pictures.zip