

WASH NEED ASSESSMENT FOR 6 DISTRICT UNDER UNICEF

INTERVENTION REPORT TANK

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1.1 General

Water is a basic need for human in a living environment, and there is no concept of life without this basic need. In the recent age the issues regarding availability of clean water to the inhabitants is one of the biggest challenges in the country. In urban areas the problem is much intense regarding quality of water however in rural areas the aspect of quality & quantity both are to be considered.

Water is widely distributed on Earth as freshwater and salt water in the oceans/streams/rivers and it is directly influencing our lives. The water available on the earth is 97% saline, mostly in the form of oceans/seas and salty lakes etc, whereas the freshwater just makes 3%. The fresh water is very unevenly distributed and all fresh water was found in two form that are ground water and surface water. The approximate distribution can be assessed in following Figure 1:

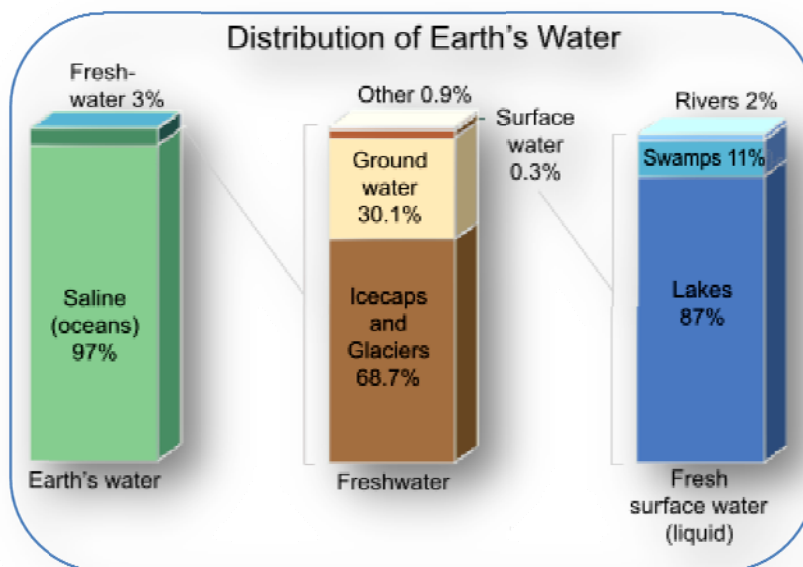


Figure 1 Distribution of Earth's Water

However, fresh groundwater is of great value, especially in arid countries such as Pakistan. Its distribution is broadly similar to that of surface river water, but it is easier to store in hot and dry climates because groundwater storages are much more shielded from evaporation than are dams.

The situation in Pakistan is rather worst where the available fresh water is already insufficient and about 4MAF (Million Acre-feet) of industrial and domestic wastewater is produced every year, of which merely 3% gets treated while the remaining is directly discharged into freshwater bodies. Similarly, in urban areas 60,000 tons of solid waste is generated daily, out of which only 60% is collected. All that is rapidly deteriorating the water quality in the already water stressed country.

In Pakistan, according to the Joint Monitoring Program of the World Health Organization and UNICEF, access in Pakistan to an improved water source increased from 83% in 1990 to 91% in 2004. In the same time, improved sanitation coverage increased from 37% to 59% (see Table 1)

Access to Water and Sanitation in Pakistan (2004)				
		Urban (34% of the population)	Rural (66% of the population)	Total
Water	Broad definition	96%	89%	91%
	House connections	49%	15%	27%
Sanitation	Broad definition	92%	41%	59%
	Sewerage	40%	6%	18%

Table 1 Access to Water and Sanitation in Pakistan (2004)

It has also been reported that almost 40% of diseases in the country are water-borne and is taking a major chunk of the national health budget. People have to spend substantial portion of their income on fighting with these water-borne diseases which is further adding to the financial miseries of the poverty stricken citizens. Rising public and global concern over water quality has been sensitized by the planners and policy makers to make necessary arrangements for provision of safe water. However, planning and implementation of projects for provision of safe water could not be realized unless baseline survey of water quality status, sewage and solid waste disposal etc. is made available so that remedial measures could be devised accordingly by the responsible agencies.

2.1 Project Brief

Local Government and Rural Development Department (WATSAN Cell), along with UNICEF has taken the initiative to carry out baseline surveys to assess the WASH service sector situation in six chosen districts of KPK. The project aims to assess the availability of WASH services to the communities, analyze the gaps and needs assessment and suggests the interventions along with costing in the project areas. The project areas comprises of the following districts;

- i. District D.I.Khan
- ii. District Kohat
- iii. District Bannu
- iv. District Tank
- v. District Laki Marwat
- vi. Distirct Hangu

Figure.2 highlights the project area in the regional context. The six chosen districts fall in the KPK area with Federally Administered Tribal Areas on the north-west and south-west, the Northern Areas on the north, the Punjab province on the eastern side and Baluchistan province on the south western side.

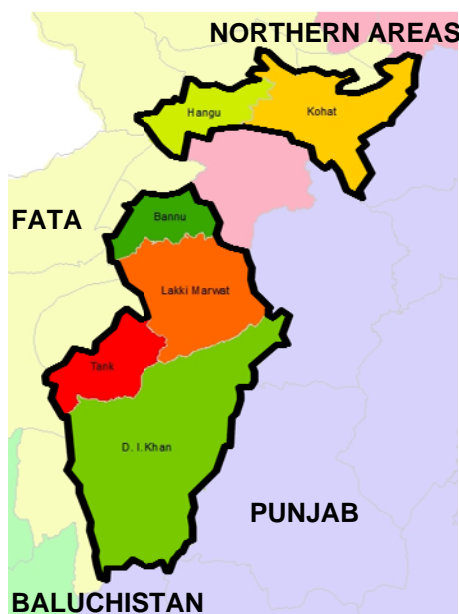


Figure 2 Location of DIKhan w.r.t Six Southern districts of KPK

The report under consideration deals with only District Tank, however separate reports are to be presented for each district.

The project under consideration deals mostly with rural localities, therefore the quality, quantity and ease of availability are equally important factors to be considered. This report reflects the picture of water and sanitation in District Tank after detailed analysis of collected data. This report also describes the data collection and analysis using different techniques. Consequently, various possible interventions are also proposed for the flood affected areas in Tank.

3.1 Study Area

As stated the scope of this report is limited to District Tank, which has a spread of more than 1679 Sq.Km with an estimated population is about 0.35 Million for the current year. District Tank consists of 01 tehsil which are sub-divided in 17 union councils. The Figure 3 shows the location of union councils in District Tank.



Figure 3 Union Councils in Tank District

4.1 Data Collection and Sample Size

Efforts have been made to collect the maximum data regarding water and sanitation in the project area in the minimum possible time. For this purpose the questionnaire at four different levels has been established which includes:

1. General Information on Community/Villages
2. House Hold Survey
3. Educational Institutional Survey
4. Health Institutional Survey

The entire flood affected area in Tank is covered by 2 teams and each team is comprised of 4 to 5 members including Team Leader, local community representative, engineers/sub-engineers and sociologist to carry out the field surveys for need assessments regarding water & sanitation.

It is revealed from the study of the secondary data available regarding settlements of Tank district that the total No. of villages/mauzas are reported as 87 and 20 affected villages have been surveyed at house hold level. The following Table 2 provides the details of the villages surveyed in Tehsil Tank including information regarding population and size of the sample collected in these areas.

Table 2 U/C wise Population Breakdown

S.No.	Union Councils	Total Population	Flood Affected Population	Total Villages	Affected Villages	Visited Village
1	Sarangzona	16488	2473	6	1	1
3	Gomal	21093	3164	11	0	0
2	Dabrah	18763	2814	12	1	1
3	Utar	20561	9252	12	2	2
4	Ranwal	21089	3163	26	1	1
5	Shah Alam	22417	17934	21	1	1
6	Gul Imam	24724	11126	17	1	1
7	Shah Alam	22417	17934	21	1	1
8	Tatta	21912	17530	48	1	1

S.No.	Union Councils	Total Population	Flood Affected Population	Total Villages	Affected Villages	Visited Village
9	Jatataar	24037	10817	9	1	1
10	Ghara Baloch	16542	7444	17	2	2
11	Warspoon	21561	17321	14	1	1
12	Pai	22791	18232	14	1	1
13	Amma Khel	20568	9256	24	2	2
14	Tank City I	25963	3894	0	3	3
15	Tank City II	27930	4190	0	1	1

Detail of the villages covered in this survey is given in Table 3:

Table 3 Village wise Population Breakdown

S.No.	Village/Mohalla	Union Council	Area (Acres)	Total Population
1	Ama Khel	Ama Khel	154	2950
2	Dabarra Sher	Dabarra	114	2850
3	Aba Khell	Gara Baloch	30	650
4	New Abadi Gara Baloch		193	3500
5	Daraki	Gul Imam	230	3150
6	Gara Hayat	Jattatar	109	1000
7	Pai	Pai	229	3300
8	Ranawal	Ranawal	182	3300
9	Shahbaz		251	6000
10	Pirwana		40	650

S.No.	Village/Mohalla	Union Council	Area (Acres)	Total Population
11	Kot Nawaz	Sarangzona	122	3300
12	Kot Pathan	Shah Alam	79	2500
13	Qutab Colony	Tank City1	131	4030
14	Faizullah Colony		48	520
15	Main Lal Colony		25	490
16	Sheikan Walla	Tank City-II	84	3200
17	Chasan Katch	Tatta	172	2000
18	Old Abadi Sheikh Uttar	Uttar	73	1600
19	Sheikh Sultan		180	3500
20	Janaki	Waraspoon	67	1000

5.1 Analysis of data

GIS interface has been developed based on various parameters provided in proformas developed with concurrence of WATSAN CELL. Use of GIS interface provides the opportunity to relate the collected information on spatial basis. Review of the collected information on this basis helped in identification of problematic areas and extent of problem. (Refer Annexure 3 & 4)

Keeping in view the spread of the data the district Tank is divided into three parts namely:

- 1) Area dominantly administered by PHED (Green)
- 2) Area dominantly dependent on ground water (Amber)
- 3) Area dominantly dependent on the availability of surface water (Red)

The information regarding quality and quantity is also incorporated in these areas. The detailed maps identifying reported sources of water in the areas covered in this survey are provided in Annexure-3.

The secondary data available with satellite imageries regarding topographic details is also studied for identification of the possible interventions. The elevation map developed in this context is given in Annexure-1. This map is based on digital terrain model with contour interval of 90m. The approximate elevation for each union council on the basis of this digital terrain model is given in Annexure-2

5.1.1 Existing Water Supply System

Presently the community of District Tank is not well satisfied with the existing conditions of the water availability in the area. In most of the areas ground water of good/ordinary quality has been reported by the community. However, a major portion of the population is also using the surface water as a water sources. The surface water includes the water collected in the ponds from the runoff of hills. It is important to note that about 78% of population is using ground water from sources and only 22% of population is getting surface water. Very few of people have reported that there are availing the facility of piped water to their yards, therefore fetching of water is a common practice in this area. In majority of the areas PHED or TMA is providing the services to the consumers but very less are operational so people manage to operate by their own sources either surface or ground water.

5.1.2 Water Sources in District Tank

The present sources of water in this district mostly pertains the tube wells/bore holes with hand pumps and protected/unprotected dug wells with low yields. Whereas, in some of the areas the utilization of surface water has also been reported as a dominant source for the consumers. As reported 78% of population is served by ground water from various sources in forms of tube wells/bore holes and wells and 22% are using surface water as a source. The data reveals that in majority of areas water distribution networks does not exists and people are using the water from various sources and store in water

tanks etc. The Utilization of water sources reported in District Tank is summarized in following Figure 4:

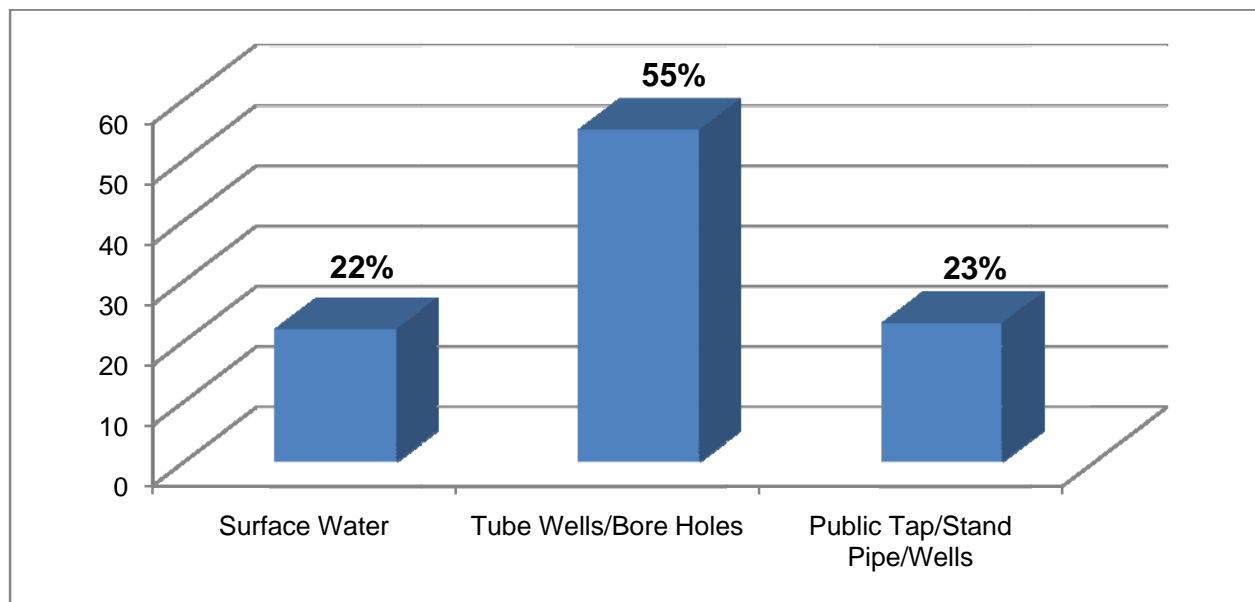


Figure 4 Status of Water Supply Source

The prevailing situation regarding reflects that people are facing the problems regarding source and available quantity of water in the project area. Therefore, the existing sources are needed to be enhanced or new water sources are to be explored in the project area to fulfill the basic needs of the residents in district Tank.

5.1.3 Water Quality in District Tank

The reported quality of water is not objectionable, in case of ground water sources however the consumers using surface water has raised the issue regarding this aspect. Even in some areas, where the tube wells are at shallow depths the bad quality of water has been recorded. The study of the collected data reveals that 26% of the population is not satisfied with quality of water and most of them are those who are using surface water. While 78% population recorded that the drinking water seems good/ordinary in quality and people are using it for many years. It reflects that water, which is the basic necessity of the human beings, is provided by the government, or it is made available to people at their own. The quality of water is also a big issue in the settlements of Tank, however the population facing this problem should be facilitated with good quality water.

Therefore there is a need of awareness to the community regarding water treatment methods at house hold levels and significance of using good quality water. Further, the treatment methods may be suggested after detailed quality tests of available water. Figure 5 presents the quality of available water in Tank.

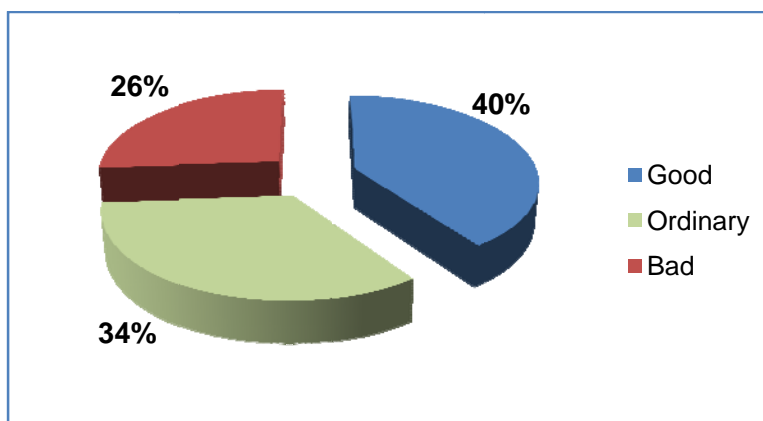


Figure 5 Quality of Water

5.1.4 Water Fetching in District Tank

A limited population of district Tank has to fetch the water from a long distance travelling. The sources are mostly tube wells or protected dug wells in the nearby areas of their residences. According to the recorded data water source is just at 30 minutes walking distance for about 78% of population and about 22% of population has to fetch the water from various sources either surface or ground water by more than 30 minutes walking distance. The recorded data also reveals that the problem of fetching the water for the population is also promising in this district. So this aspect must also be considered while proposing the interventions in the project area.

Following Figure 6 represents statistics for fetching the water:

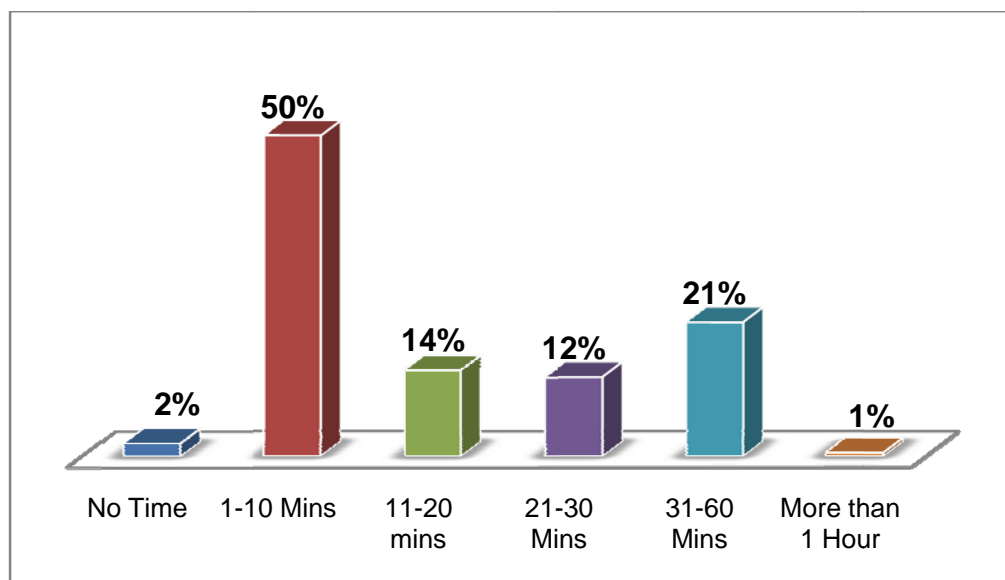


Figure 6 Time to fetch Water

5.1.5 Capacity of Water Storage in District Tank

The water storage is an important and major component of water supply system. The storage is primarily important in case of distribution networks. The data reveals that there is a major percentage of people having the storage facility in the vicinity of their residential units. It has been reported that only 2% of the population don't have this facility whereas the remaining have the tanks of various sizes. Since majority of the people are availing this facility and they are mostly satisfied with the existing conditions, therefore no interventions are required to be proposed for this aspect of water supply. The percentile breakup regarding storage facilities are shown in Figure 7:

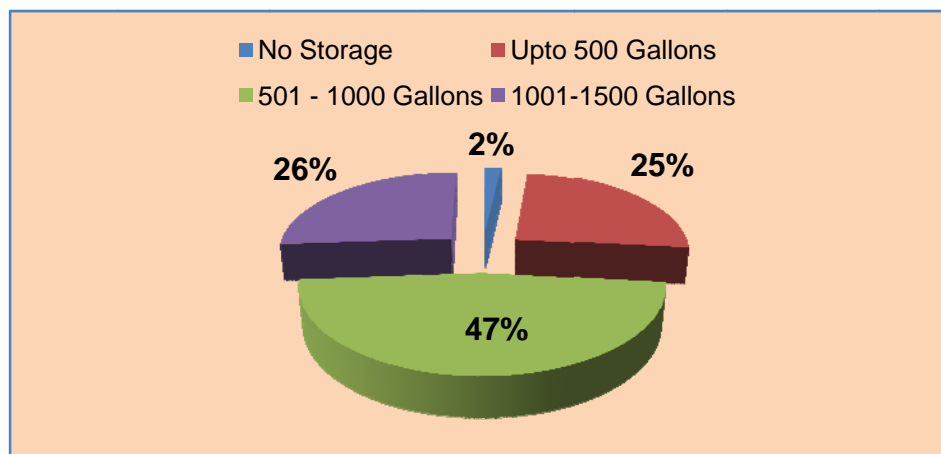


Figure 7 Capacity of Water Storage

5.1.6 Water Treatment Facility in District Tank

The facility of water treatment at house hold level is not established in district Tank. Most of the people are not even familiar with the types and techniques of the water treatment. The analysis of the collected data is not very encouraging as over 88% respondents do not know how to treat water prior to drinking and they do not practice any appreciable techniques for water treatment. The people who practiced some kind of treatment mostly try to control turbidity by Aqua tabs, staining or boiling applied was about only 12%. The analysis of the collected data states that a major portion of population is using surface water from ponds which is usually untreated therefore, there is need of awareness at house hold level regarding this aspects so that the quality of water can be improved and before this practice a detailed quality analysis of the water sources is need be carried out in the subject areas.

5.1.7 Sewerage System in District Tank

Most of the population of district Tank has sewerage facility in their areas pertaining to sludge drains in streets/muhallas in limited areas. However, the disposal locations are not well managed and waste water is disposed of untreated in many cases. The survey of the area reveals that about 90% of the population availing the facility of latrins, while only 10% population doesn't have this facility. The household survey was conducted

regarding availability and type of Latrines in the targeted areas so that to assess the level of sewerage facility in the project area. It has been reported that major proportion of district has been using pit laterines, that makes almost 58% of total population and 39% of population is using Flush tyoe latrines. Other than that 1% is using piped sewerage system and only 2% are facing problem regarding availibility of latrines in their nearby localities. Therefore, the interventions for the provision of new latrines can be avoided in this district, however the sludge drains may be provided in streets to improve the sanitaion in project area.

The graphical presentation regarding tye of latrines is given in Figure 8:

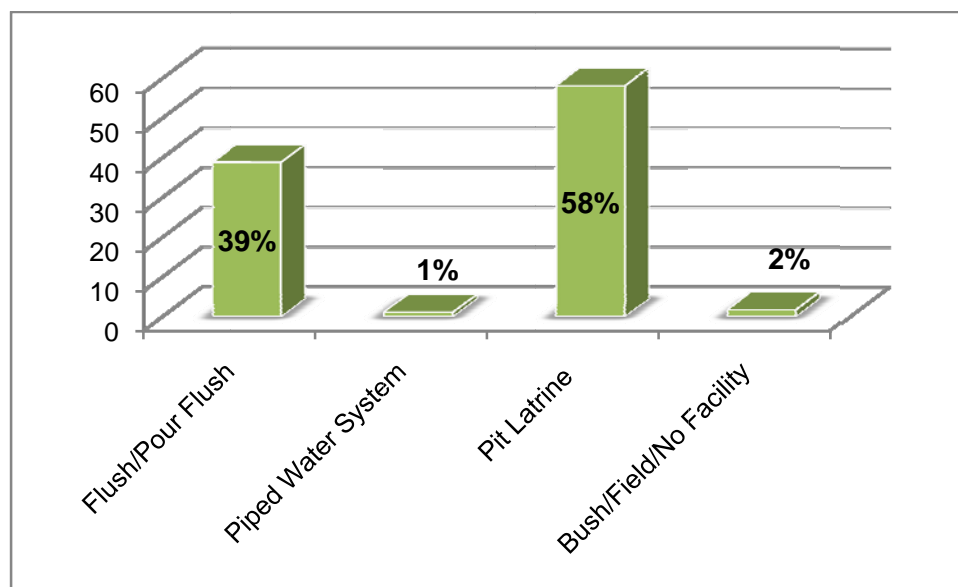


Figure 8 Type of Latrine

5.1.8 Drainage System in District Tank

The conditions of roads in the affected villages is not good and in many areas proper drains are not provided along the streets. However, the sludge drains in the streets are collecting the surface water along with the sewage in the project area. The existing open darins are not clean to be operational to its full capacity. The damaged darins are also observed in the project area which results in partial operation of drains. According to the primary data results, responses of household members reflected that 38% households have drains in their streets, while rest of them (62%) do not have drains in

their areas. Keeping in view the condition of drains in the project area it is required to provide the drains in the streets of project area.

6.1 Interventions of Water Supply

The overall situation of water sources in district Tank is not well promising and responses of people are not well satisfactory in this regard. The data analysis prevails that about 43% of people are not receiving good quality/quantity of water in this district. Therefore interventions regarding water supply system are immediately required to address the quality and quantity of water in a particular areas. However, for the sustainable condition of existing systems there is a need to initiate the programmes among the people to highlight the significance of water treatment.

Following Table 4 presents the water supply interventions and rough cost estimates for some of the affected villages and these have been proposed while considering the quality, quantity and time of fetching time for the consumers.

Table 4 Cost for Water Supply Interventions

S.No.	Village/Mohalla	Union Council	Total Population	Population to be served	Proposed Interventions	Approx. Cost (Rs. Million)
1	Ama Khel	Ama Khel	2950	2950	1 Tube well with Storage tanks	13.5
2	Dabarra Sher	Dabarra	2850	1781	1 Tube well with Storage tanks	12.5
3	Aba Khel	Ghara Baloch	650	650	1 Tube well with Storage tanks	11.5
4	New Abadi Ghara Baloch		3500	2800	1 Tube well with Storage tanks	13.5
5	Daraki	Gul Imam	3150	3007	1 Tube well with Storage tanks	13.5
6	Garah Hayat	Jattatar	1000	1000	1 Tube well with Storage tanks	12
7	Pai	Pai	3300	3013	1 Tube well with Storage tanks	13.5
8	Pirwana	Ranawal	650	542	1 Tube well with Storage tanks	11.5
9	Ranawal		3300	2700	1 Tube well with Storage tanks	13
10	Shabaz		6000	3960	1 Tube well with Storage tanks	14

S.No.	Village/Mohalla	Union Council	Total Population	Population to be served	Proposed Interventions	Approx. Cost (Rs. Million)
11	Kot Nawaz	Sarangzona	3300	2145	1 Tube well with Storage tanks	13
12	Kot Pathan	Shah Alam	2500	2500	1 Tube well with Storage tanks	13
13	Sheikan walla	Tank City - 2	3200	1143	1 Tube well with Storage tanks	12
14	Faizullah Colony	Tank City -1	520	371	Storage tanks	0.3
15	Main Lal Colony		490	196	Storage tanks	0.2
16	Qutab Colony		4030	2579	1 Tube well with Storage tanks	13
17	Chasan Katch	Tatta	2000	1600	1 Tube well with Storage tanks	12
18	Olad Abadi Sheikh Uttar	Utar	1600	889	1 Tube well with Storage tanks	12
19	Sheikh Sultan		3500	1680	1 Tube well with Storage tanks	12.5
20	Janaki	Warspoon	1000	1000	1 Tube well with Storage tanks	12
Total Cost						228.5

The estimated cost has been worked out on the following basis:

Avg.Yield of Tube well = 0.1 cusecs

Water Demand = 10GPCD

Depth of Tube well = 1200ft (Min)

Further the PHED has assessed the damage to existing water supply scheme due to recent flood in 2010 and we are of the opinion that these water supply schemes should be made part of the interventions and estimated budget should be allocated for these schemes. Table 5 represents the rough cost estimates for the said water supply schemes.

Table 5 Cost of repair of Existing WSS

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Total Cost (Rs. Million)
1	WSS Gul Imam	0.25
2	WSS Pai	0.2
3	WSS Bara Khel	0.12
4	WSS Dera Nali	0.2
5	WSS Khawar Abad	0.085
6	WSS Muhammad Akbar	0.095
7	WSS Tajori Abizer	0.056
8	WSS Korou Khan	0.18
9	WSS Andari	0.16
10	WSS Mulazai	0.17
11	WSS Daraki	0.16
12	WSS Tonaki Shah Alam	0.08
13	WSS Ali khel/Marwat Janaki	0.15
14	WSS Umer Khan Kali	0.125
15	WSS Dabara	0.13
16	WSS Toran	0.2
17	WSS Naurang Sheran	0.144
18	WSS Kour Gomal	0.05
19	WSS KotAta / kot Pathan	0.15
20	WSS Rodikhel	0.08
21	WSS Kirri Haider	0.15
22	WSS Daud Khel	0.06
23	WSS Shah Baig	0.2
24	WSS Ranawal	0.285
Total		3.345

Therefore, total cost of water supply intervention in District Tank is Approx Rs. 231.85 Millions.

7.1 Interventions of Sanitation

The intervention related to sanitation covers the existing street improvement, provision of storm water/sludge drains along the streets and provision of latrine facility in the flood affected villages/IDPs of war against terrorism residing in the host communities. Following Table 6 presents the cost for intervention regarding street improvement and provision of drains:

Table 6 Intervention for Street Improvements

S.No.	Village/Mohalla	Union Council	Area (Acres)	Estimated Area of Street (Sft)	Approx. Length of Street (Ft)	Approx. Cost (Rs. Million)
1	Ama Khel	Ama Khel	154	671378	67138	100.71
2	Dabarra Sher	Dabarra	114	498364	49836	74.75
3	Aba Khell	Gara Baloch	30	132524	13252	19.88
4	New Abadi Gara Baloch		193	840336	84034	126.05
5	Daraki	Gul Imam	230	1001650	100165	150.25
6	Gara Hayat	Jattatar	109	476797	47680	71.52
7	Pai	Pai	229	999215	99922	149.88
8	Ranawal	Ranawal	182	793243	79324	118.99
9	Shahbaz		251	1093999	109400	164.10
10	Pirwana		40	173279	17328	25.99
11	Kot Nawaz	Sarangzona	122	529655	52965	79.45
12	Kot Pathan	Shah Alam	79	345696	34570	51.85
13	Qutab Colony	Tank City1	131	571361	57136	85.70
14	Faizullah Colony		48	209210	20921	31.38
15	Main Lal Colony		25	109592	10959	16.44

S.No.	Village/Mohalla	Union Council	Area (Acres)	Estimated Area of Street (Sft)	Approx. Length of Street (Ft)	Approx. Cost (Rs. Million)
16	Sheikan Walla	Tank City-II	84	365758	36576	54.86
17	Chasan Katch	Tatta	172	747973	74797	112.20
18	Old Abadi Sheikh Uttar	Uttar	73	319483	31948	47.92
19	Sheikh Sultan		180	784935	78494	117.74
20	Janaki	Waraspoon	67	291834	29183	43.78
Total Cost						1643.44

Therefore, total cost of Street Improvement Intervention in District Tank is Approx Rs. 1643.44 Millions.

8.1 Interventions for Education Facilities

The education sector of district Tank is affected by the flood and IDPs. Therefore this sector also needs some intervention regarding water and sanitation. The reported data is analyzed and it is proposed that each institute should be served by the water supply system in its respective village. In addition to this each institute may be furnished with a water storage tank. The budgetary cost of storage tanks is approx. Rs. 0.40 Millions for 20 affected Institutes. (Refer Annexure-5)

For provision of Latrine facility following Table 8 presents the requirements;

Table 7 Intervention for Education Facilities

S.No.	Institution Name	Union Council	Institution Level	Local Students	IDP's Students	Total Students	No. of Latrines Required	Approx. Cost (Rs. Million)
1	GGMS	Ranawal	Middle	55	0	55	1	0.06
2	GPS Ranawal		Primary	40	23	63	2	0.12
3	GHS Ranawal		Secondary	241	9	250	7	0.42
4	GGHS		Secondary	106	0	106	2	0.12
5	GGHS		Secondary	111	0	111	4	0.24
6	Primary School	Tank city	Primary	131	0	131	4	0.24
7	GPS for Boys	Waraspoon	Primary	70	0	70	3	0.18
8	GPS for Boys	Tatta	Primary	0	0	0	1	0.06
9	GPS boys	Pai	Primary	200	0	0	-	-
10	GPS Girls		Middle	250	0	250	7	0.42
11	GPS for Girls	Gul Imam	Primary	0	0	0	-	-
12	GPS For Girls	Jattatar	Primary	98	7	105	4	0.24
13	GPS boys	Ama Khel	Primary	150	5	155	4	0.24
14	GPS for boys	Jattatar	Primary	151	30	181	5	0.3
15	GPS for Boys	Gara Baloch	Primary	79	4	83	4	0.24
16	GPS no 1 for Boys		Primary	247	11	258	10	0.6
17	GPS 3 for boys		Primary	180	30	210	6	0.36
18	GPS # 1 for boys Sheikh Uttar	Uttar	Primary	300	83	383	12	0.72
19	G.M.S for boys Dabarra	Dabarra	Middle	45	0	45	3	0.18
20	GPS for Boys Dabarra 1		Primary	50	60	110	5	0.3
Total Cost								5.04

Therefore, total cost for intervention for educational institutions is about Rs. 5.44 Millions.

9.1 Interventions for Health Facilities

The health sector of district Tank is also affected by the flood. Therefore this sector also needs some intervention regarding water and sanitation. The reported data is analyzed and it is proposed that each health unit should be served by the water supply system in its respective village. In addition to this each health unit may be furnished with a water storage tank. The budgetary cost of storage tanks is approx. Rs. 0.20 Millions for 5 most affected health units/clinics. (Refer Annexure-6)

For provision of Latrine facility following Table 9 presents the requirements;

Table 8 Interventions for Health Facilities

S.No.	Union Council	Facility Name	No. of Latrines Required	Approx. Cost (Rs. Million)
1	Ranawal	BHU Ranawal	5	0.30
2	Tatta	BHU	5	0.30
3	Pai	HHU Pai	3	0.18
4	Garah Baloch	BHU Gara Baloch	3	0.18
5	Dabarra	BHU Dabarra	3	0.18
Total cost				1.14

Therefore, total cost for intervention for health units is about Rs. 1.34 Millions.

10.1 Summary of Cost

The overall summary of estimated rough cost estimates for the proposed intervention regarding WASH projects in district Tank are presented in Table 9 hereunder:

Table 9 Cost Summary

S.No.	Sector	Approx. Cost (Rs. Millions)
1	Water Supply	231.85
2	Sanitation (Street improvements and provision of Latrines)	1643.44
3	Water & Sanitation for Education Facilities	5.44
4	Water & Education for Health Facilities	1.34
Total Cost		1882.07

Therefore, total cost for interventions in District Tank is about Rs. 1.20 Billions.

Annexure-1

Annexure-2

Annexure-3

Annexure-4

Annexure-5

Annexure-6

Annexure-7