



### Monitoring of Non-Formal Basic Education in Sindh

Millennium Development Goals have been incorporated into the Government's two important macroeconomic frameworks including the Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF), which covers a five-year period from 2005-2010 and the Government's key planning document on development the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) which is a framework for social and economic policies.



The Millennium Development Target for education is universal primary enrolment. The net primary enrolment in 1990-91 was 46 percent and it has increased to 56 percent by 2007-08. The MTDF target of 77 percent looks very ambitious and there is little possibility that the target would be met. Similarly 100% target of universal net primary enrolment by 2015 seems to be quite difficult. However government efforts are underway to achieve the commitments in education sector.

In order to boost literacy rate, Directorate of Literacy & Non-Formal Basic Education, Education & Literacy Department, Government of Sindh Karachi received funds from Provincial Government for monitoring of 400 Non-Formal Schools in all 23 Districts of Sindh Province and for monitoring of 200 re-opened Closed Girls Primary Schools in Selected 11 Districts mainly to contribute and improve the literacy rate through regular functioning of the schools. Management and Development Foundation was given opportunity to implement program for 04 months in all 23 Districts of the Province.

### Village Development through Water & Sanitation in Badin District

In response to address increasing need of safe drinking water supply, Government of Pakistan has formulated national drinking water policy after long consultation process with multiple stakeholders across the country. In addition to national drinking water policy, Government has also made several commitments at regional and international forums to provide the basic rights related to water and sanitation to the citizens of Pakistan.

Accordingly, MDF has been initiating the project with the support of Community Development Program (CDP), Planning & Development (P&D) Department, Government of Sindh from April, 2012 to April, 2013 covers Union Council (UC) Seerani of Taluka and District Badin. The project will cover around 1950 households (HHs). In this context, 150 hand pumps need to be installed (one for 10 households) for providing safe drinking water and 150 latrines constructed (one for 3 families) in a participatory manner for making free open defecation villages.

As per the need assessment carried out immediately after the floods of 2011 by the MDF, it had been observed that the identified villages in UC Seerani need water and latrines to reduce the health hazards.





During this quarter, 75 hand pumps have been installed and 75 latrines constructed in 25 villages for total 975 households comprising 6,337 beneficiaries including children, women and men. In addition, health and hygiene sessions are being organized and tree plantation initiated in these villages to give awareness about health and promotion of healthy environment.

### Up-Scaling Rural Sanitation in District Sanghar

Unprecedented torrential monsoon rains 2011 caused severe flooding and had inundated a considerable part of Sindh, around 1.7 Million acres of cropped land had been submerged destroying considerable area of Banana, Dates, Red Chillies, Sugarcane especially Cotton & Rice crops. Badin, Tando Mohammad Khan, Mirpurkhas, Tharparkar, Umerkot, Tando Allayar, Shaheed Benazirabad and Sanghar Districts had been severely affected by the floods 2011.



MDF in collaboration with UNICEF & SAFWCO has been implementing complete package of WASH services for 17,564 households in 351 villages from March, 2012 to November, 2012. The project aims to reduce the suffering of affected communities from diarrheal and arresting the incidence of water and sanitation related diseases – moreover, addressing the priority needs of the target villages (17,564 most affected households) by providing safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene services in 351 Villages of 5 UCs of Shahdadpur and Jam Nawaz Ali Tehsils of Sanghar District Sindh.

During this quarter, trainings to project staff were imparted. Registration, transit walk and social mapping of 238 villages have been completed and 17,565 households registered. 120 Community Resource Persons were identified and trained from the project villages. Identification of 166 Village Sanitation Committees has been completed. Health and Hygiene Sessions in 70 schools were also conducted. 5 markets of sanitation have been identified who will be provided with Rs. 50,000 to keep sanitation material to have an easy access to the community members. 5 entrepreneurs have also been identified who will be provided Rs. 10,000 for their business to ensure availability of items at their shops. Identification has been completed for the rehabilitation of 181 hand pumps and 121 new pit latrines.

### Create Sense of Responsibility to Reduce Open Defecation- A Case Study

Management & Development Foundation (MDF) with the support of SAFWCO and UNICEF initiated the project “Up-Scaling Rural Sanitation through Pakistan Approach towards Total Sanitation, Critical Early Recovery in Rural Sindh” mainly aims to reduce suffering from diarrheal and arresting the incidence of water and sanitation related diseases, reduce open defecation, promote safe hygiene through information, education and communication material and organize hygiene campaign sessions in villages and schools. Moreover, addressing the priority needs of 351 target villages, mobilized communities for safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene services in 4 UCs of Shahdadpur and 1 UC of Jam Nawaz Ali Tehsils of Sanghar District, Sindh.

MDF’s team visited village Allah Rakhio Keerio situated at UC and Taluka Shahpur Chakar. Before entering a village a dusty road led to the Bheel (Minority) Community at the right side of that village. Though at the first look no one can guess that any community can live in this area where the villagers were addicted to Open Defecation.



During registration of villages, the team mobilized all villagers to build pit latrines in their periphery utilizing their own available local resources to avoid Open Defecation.

After a month, the community built some latrines but without lids on pits and the doors also were not fixed. Kamlesh Kumar a resident of a village described that “We have constructed toilets from our own resources. These are very simple but give privacy to our females in particular”. One of the women enlightened that, “We suffered a lot due to Open Defecation now we will use the toilets”.

As per advice, some community members brought the piece of iron cut from old tub or bin to use as lid on pit. It was put on pit then laid load of a brick over it. They were realized if the pit remains open, the latrine is of no use because the flies will fetch the faeces to their homes and the diseases will be spread over. In order to have a simple protection, a piece of plastic bag was hanged to serve as a door.

By working together men and women became familiar and more aware about the benefits of safe and secure latrines while the success of the project attracted the interest of community who are relocating to avoid Open Defecation.



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