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JOINT SECTOR REVIEW

Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene,
District Jhang, Punjab Pakistan

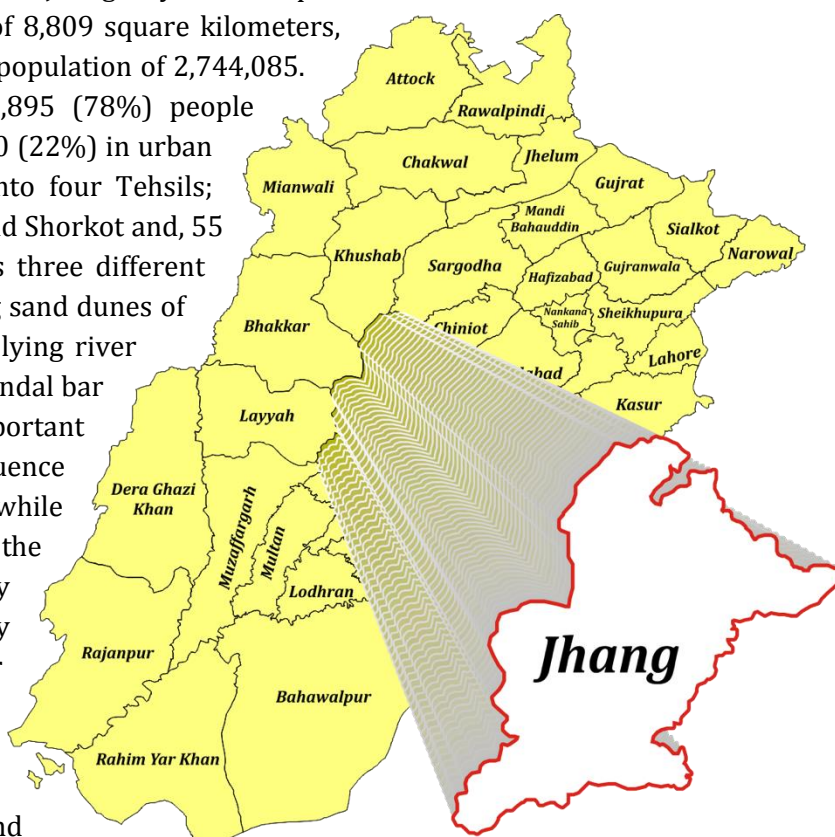
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POPULATION AND GEOGRAPHY

Jhang is a district of Punjab, with Jhang city as its capital. The district is spread over an area of 8,809 square kilometers, with 427,513 households and a population of 2,744,085.

Of this total population, 2,145,895 (78%) people reside in rural areas and 598,190 (22%) in urban areas. The district is divided into four Tehsils; Ahmedpur-Sial, Chiniot, Jhang and Shorkot and, 55 Union Councils. The district has three different surface formations, representing sand dunes of Thal on the extreme west, low lying river valleys in the center while old sandal bar to its extreme east. Two very important rivers Jhelum and Chenab confluence at the Trimmu Head-works, while making their way through the district. The land is mostly cultivable except for the hilly area near river Chenab, major crops of the district comprise wheat, cotton, rice, sugar cane, maize and grams while the main fruits are mango, orange and lemon.



DRINKING WATER

According to Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Punjab 2017-18, the main source of drinking water in Jhang district with 53% coverage, followed by motorized pumps 29% and piped water within the premises of households 12%. While comparing the first four quintile, the poorest have least access to improved drinking water source 82.4% followed by second quintile of poor 88.3%, middle at 91.7% and rich at 93.8%¹. Similar to other parts of country, the richest quintile in Jhang has lowest access to improved water (80.1%) showing the purchase of water for drinking purpose. Furthermore, the lesser access to improved water in urban area as compared to rural areas for middle, rich and richest quintiles also shows the trend of purchasing water for drinking purpose.

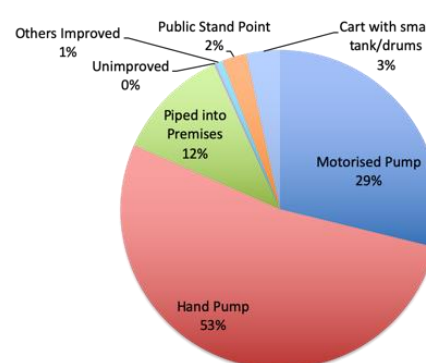


Figure 1: Drinking water sources in Jhang-
MICS Punjab 2017-18

¹ MICS Punjab 2017-18

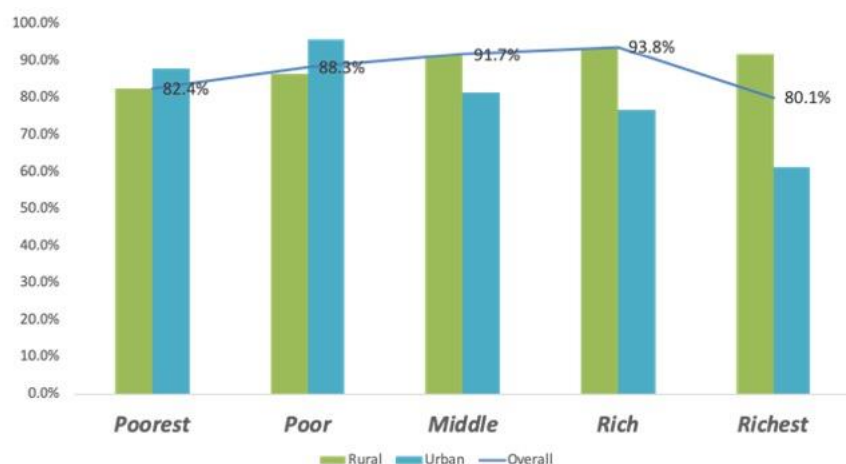


Figure 2: Access to Improved Water Sources within Premises, Jhang- -MICS Punjab 2017-18

Whereas, the access to sufficient quantities of improved water shows a clear disparity among the economic classes with least coverage to poorest (92.7%) and poor 92.6% in comparison with richest having 97.7% access. Again, the access to safe drinking water for E-coli contamination shows a sharp disparity among economic classes in datasets of MICS Punjab 2017-18. Comparing poorest with access to 52% drinking water sources without E-coli contamination versus 79.1% richest population having E-coli free drinking water. The other considerable disparity is in area wise datasets of MICS Punjab 2017-18, the rural area residents are more prone to their exposure to E-Coli compared to urban area due to major consumption of ground water as drinking water compared with urban areas having adequate coverage of piped water source.

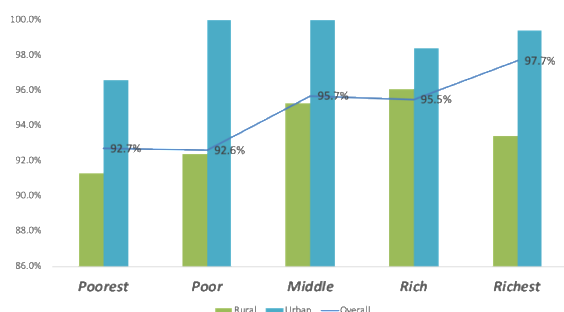


Figure 3: Access to improved water in sufficient quantities-MICS Punjab 2017-18

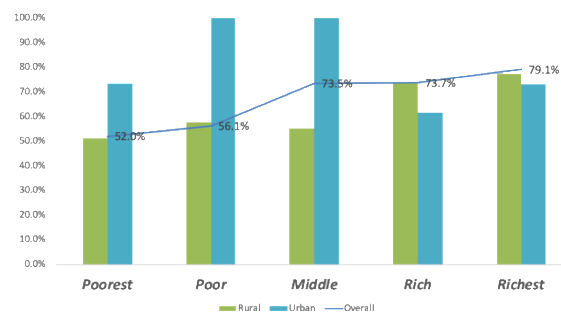


Figure 4: Drinking water source without E. Coli-MICS Punjab 2017-18

Overall, the dataset of MICS Punjab 2017-18 indicates 94.8% households of Jhang district have access to basic water services with sufficient quantities available. 87.3% households in Jhang have drinking water sources within premises and 67.2% household have safe drinking water sources without E-coli contamination. Whereas, applying the SDG 6.1 criteria for against the parameters of access (within the premises), availability (sufficient quantities) and safe (free from bacterial contamination), 60% of the households in Jhang have safely managed drinking water.

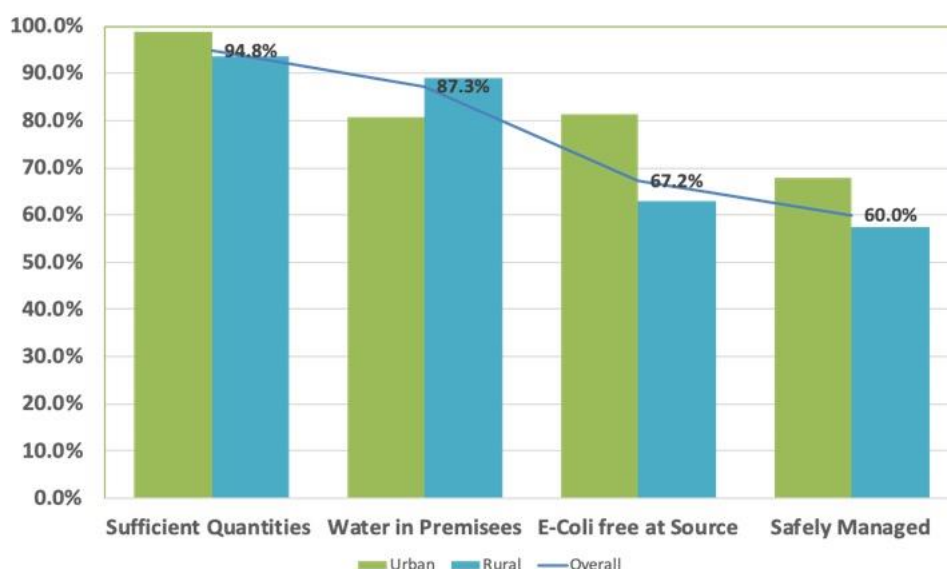


Figure 5: Drinking water Ladder-MICS Punjab 2017-18

SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Overall, 69% households in district Jhang have access to some sort of sanitation facilities². However, only 58% of households in district have improved sanitation facilities while 9% of households have improved but shared sanitation facilities. It is pertinent to mention that a major portion of population (31% households) have no access to any sanitation facility and defecate in open. Amongst the improved sanitation facilities, flush to septic tanks has highest coverage of 56% households, followed by 6% flush to sewer system and 4% households with pit toilets.

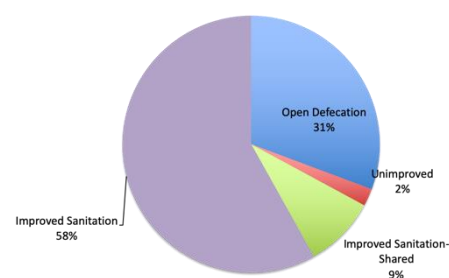


Figure 6: Sanitation Facilities in Jhang-MICS Punjab 2017-18

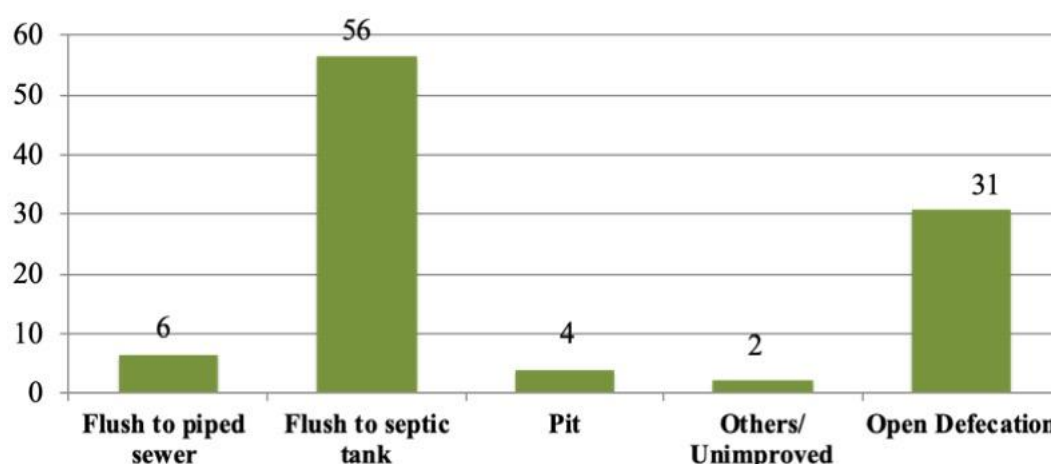


Figure 7: Type of Toilets-MICS Punjab 2017-18

² MICS Punjab 2017-18

The disparity among the wealth quintiles is very evident for poorest with least access to improved sanitation facilities of 9.6% and richest with highest access of 98.6%. Similarly, open defecation is most prevailing among the poorest with 89.3% households practicing compared to richest with no open defecation.

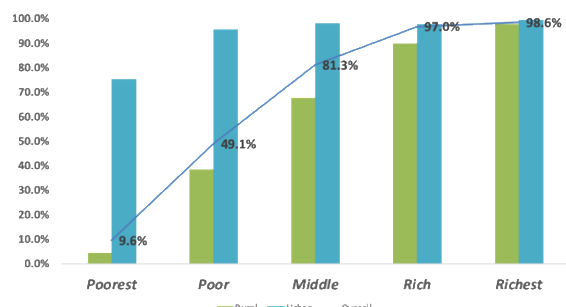


Figure 8: Improved Sanitation by Wealth Quintiles-MICS Punjab 2017-18

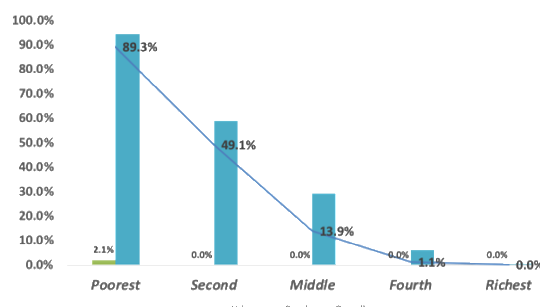


Figure 9: Open Defecation by Wealth Quintiles-MICS Punjab 2017-18

The overall trend of washing hands with soap and water moves upward from poorest to the richest at 80.2% and 99.2% respectively. Rural areas follow the same trend with the lowest percent of hand washing in the poorest at 79.3% and highest in the richest at 98.8%. Whereas, the hand washing with soap and water are at 100% in poor, middle and richest quintile and lowest in poorest quintile at 86.6%.

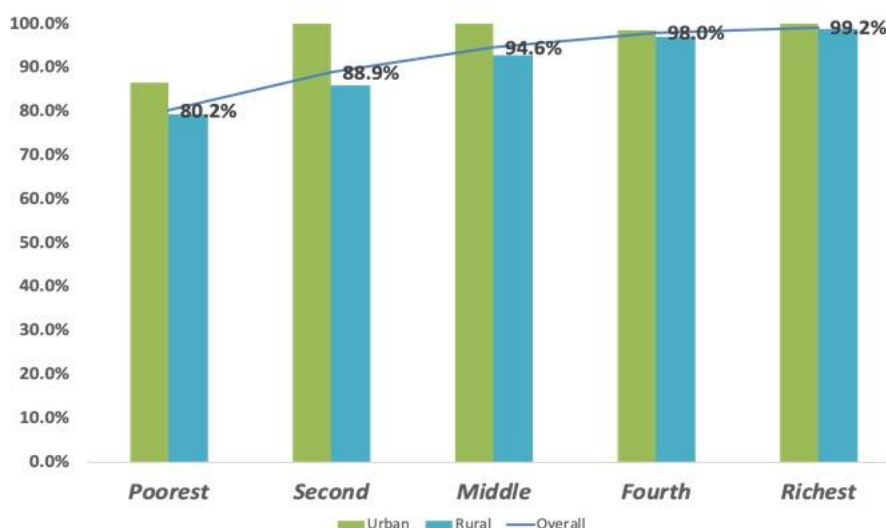


Figure 10: Hand Washing with Water and Soap-MICS Punjab 2017-18

Whereas applying the criteria for SDG indicator 6.2 i.e. improved sanitation facilities that are not shared along with hand washing and having on-site or off-site excreta treatment, 36% households in district Jhang have Safely Managed Sanitation facilities.

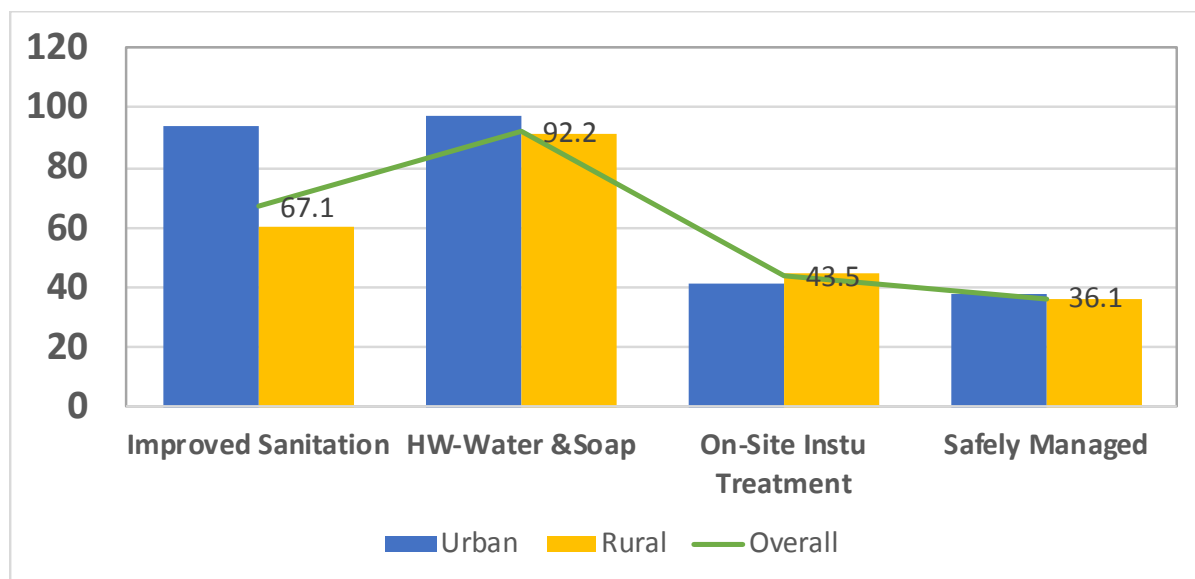


Figure 11: Sanitation Ladder-MICS Punjab 2017-18

JOINT SECTOR REVIEW

A Joint Sector Review (JSR) process refers to a periodic assessment of performance within a specific sector by government, development partners, and civil society. The reviews are ideally an integral part of the country/province's planning and reporting cycle. A JSR process for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) includes an annual or biennial gathering, meeting or forum, which is led by a Sector Ministry and has the participation of a wide range of stakeholders. The process usually consolidates evidence through analysis of data, studies, and reports in the run-up to the actual gathering. This study defines a 'Joint Sector Review' as a periodic process that brings different stakeholders in a particular sector together to engage in dialogue, review status, progress and performance and take decisions on priority actions. JSR processes are aimed to provide a reliable overview of finance, implementation, institutions, and gaps; bring sector stakeholders together; and contribute towards driving reforms and improving sector governance.

In October 2016, the Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) in collaboration with provincial government and sector partners organized a capacity development workshop to roll out the concept of JSR in Pakistan. WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tool (WASH-BAT) was introduced and participants attended three days training cum orientation about cascading the WASH-BAT in the country. The MoCC has been facilitating all four provinces and Gilgit Baltistan for WASH-JSR since 2017. After the success and encouragement of the approach at provincial level, this is first time that a district level WASH JSR for Jhang district has rolled-out.

WASH- BOTTLENECK ANALYSIS TOOL: WASH-BAT

The WASH bottleneck analysis tool (WASH-BAT) has been designed by UNICEF with inputs from all WASH sector stakeholders to facilitate joint identification and prioritization of sector bottlenecks and action planning for their removal along with implementation separately in

different sub-sectors and jurisdictions³. These include sectors like urban water supply, rural water supply, urban sanitation, rural sanitation, urban hygiene and rural hygiene along with levels i.e. national, provincial and even district.

1. Identify the demand or need for bottleneck analysis
2. Prepare the ground for a bottleneck analysis
3. Hold meeting(s) to conduct bottleneck analysis using the bottleneck analysis tool
4. Follow-up on the findings of the meeting(s), and obtain government endorsement
5. Implement the endorsed recommendations
6. Conduct monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH FOR JSR JHANG

The WASH-JSR for Jhang was held on 11th December 2019. This was comprised of following steps.

Review of literature:

Punjab WASH Mater Plan 2014-24; Punjab Environmental Quality Standards for Drinking water and Municipal Effluents 2016; Punjab Local Government Act 2019; Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2017-18; Annual Development Program; Provincial WASH Budget and; provincial WASH expenditures, etc.

Based on the available information, key bottlenecks were highlighted as alluded in these reports and available information.

The questions/criterion given under WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tools were linked with reviewed literature to refine the questions and comments.

Consultative Workshop:

A one-day consultation workshop was organized at Faisalabad city with expected participation from all key departments and stakeholders. The list of the participants who attended the consultative workshop is provided in the annexure.

The participants analyzed the discussed the criterion for following blocks in the contexts of strengths, weakness, challenges and opportunities.

Institutional arrangements: Identification and allocation of institutional roles and responsibilities, including decentralization commitments and reinforce roles and allocation of resources

Sector Financing: The Government Development/Expenditures Framework which matches government priorities with available resources; realistic and transparent sector budget with identifiable funding streams

Planning, monitoring, and review: Effective, inclusive and systematic planning, monitoring and evaluation of sector performance to ensure the most effective route to achieve goals; Mid

³ More information about BAT and tool can accessed from: www.washbat.org

and longer- term review of sector performance through multi-stakeholder platforms and mechanisms for sector dialogue and learning

Capacity development: The capacity of institutions to fulfil sector roles and responsibilities for sustainable service delivery at scale, including the availability of necessary structures, tools, training, and incentives; and the capacity of individuals to effectively engage in the sector through sector institutions or as educated consumers

Data Analysis and Reporting: The findings and insights shared by the participants were co-related with literature reviewed and data analyzed. These were added in WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tool. Detailed Report is available in Excel Sheet. However, a specific report that will serve as Jhang WASH Road Map for 2019 is prepared in the following sections.

SECTOR POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Though, the policy and legal framework are provincial subject and mainly dealt and decided by key decision makers at provincial level. Thus, this pillar of WASH-BAT was not part of WASH-JSR in Jhang. However, discussion on district WASH strategy and plan were part of “Planning, Monitoring and Review” session.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS COORDINATION; SERVICE DELIVERY ARRANGEMENTS; ACCOUNTABILITY AND REGULATION

Drinking Water and Sanitation are mainly dealt by the Housing, Urban Development and Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) and, Local Government and Community Development in Punjab. However, some related functions are also delegated to Environment Protection Department, Health Department, Communication and Works and Education Department. The individual institutional roles among these organizations are not very clear and often overlap with each other. For instance, there is a community development department in PHED that is responsible community awareness/ mobilization for WASH while another workforce of Sanitary Inspectors, Lady Health Workers (LHWs) and School Health & Nutrition supervisors etc., have almost similar functions is working under health department. Thus, there is need of creating and strengthening the working coordination among responsible departments.

The Prime Minister Citizens Portal and Chief Minister Complaint Cell are two major forums for compliant redressal by the citizens of the country and Punjab respectively. However, the complaint rectification mechanism at the service providers level is not very efficient and needs to be made more effective. Furthermore, the link between field monitoring and provincial WASH MIS is non-existent. Hence, when water quality monitoring and other field work is performed, the results of these monitoring are not widely disseminated at community and organizational level.

BUDGETING AND FINANCING

Although, an increment in development budget for WASH has observed under Annual Development Programme from previous FY 2017-18 with PKR 74 million to current FY 2018-19 with PKR 182 million for the district. But this is still behind the adequate resources for the district to extend universal outreach of safely managed drinking water and sanitation as envisioned in provincial SDG 6.1 and 6.2 targets. However, the participants representing the health and education department in the workshop flowed the idea of delegating some community outreach role to respective school councils at school level and Health council at BHU level from their available funds.

As the political leaders and their local representatives (who largely influence distribution of resources) lack the basic understanding of the technical aspects of the commitments made under the SDGs. Thus, there is need of regular engagement and capacity building of these stakeholders. Furthermore, it is noted that no particular allocations were made to district for any WASH related sensitization campaigns. Thus, there is need to delegate the role of such campaigns to local CSOs for dissemination of CGPM messages and awareness raising.

PLANNING, MONITORING AND REVIEW

Although a provincial WASH sector plan 2014-2024 and WASH in public schools' strategic plan 2014-2024 exists but a district level WASH plan with focused implementation strategies is absent. Thus, there is need to develop and implement District WASH Plan through consultation of all stakeholders and delegating the specific responsibilities.

The participants have also observed that the communities are made involved at the stage of handing over the water supply or sanitation systems that often resulted in lack of ownership of the respective scheme by the local community. Whereas communities should play a major role from the planning stage for effective execution of drinking water and sanitation schemes.

The monitoring systems of PHED regarding water supply and sanitation are available and functional but the systems lack efficiency. Self-accountability by the service providers is an important aspect to improve the effectiveness of monitoring systems.

Similarly, Punjab Environmental Quality Standards for municipal and liquid effluents and Environmental Quality Standards for drinking water exist but the district laboratory of PHED provides water quality testing services and does not have the capacity to test for the municipal effluents. Since, these water quality tests can only be conducted for PHED's water supply schemes at free of cost bases while priced at PKR 1800 for other departments and general community, which makes their affordability difficult for the stakeholders and general public.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Though, a provincial WASH sector Human Resource Development Plan exist but this more generic and does not consider the specific needs of the district. Furthermore, the participants

have reported that a significant number of sanctioned posts are vacant at service providers. Furthermore, the resources are also not allocated appropriately resulting in incomplete coverage of water and sanitation supply. Again, the need of a district specific human resource development plan has identified during the session.

There is no specific public-private partnership for WASH in Jhang but the District Education Department has installed RO filtration plants at 26 public schools having outreach to adjacent communities. These schools also perform water testing through their school science laboratory and chemistry teachers as technical human resource. These models should further be explored and extended to other communities to carry out cost-efficient options.

Since, there is manual stock management system at the water testing laboratories at district level that resulted in sometimes out of stock district laboratories. There is need to link the stock record of district laboratories with provincial MIS; so that, the timely stock at these laboratories can be managed.

BRODER ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

The Local Government Act 2019 delegates major responsibility of WASH to the local government but this act can only be implemented after local government elections. Moreover, the general public is not aware of the responsibility of local government regarding WASH. Absence of district-level WASH plan further reduces the efficiency of WASH implementation.

Some interventions such as PATS and Ab-e-Pak programme are targeting the social norms to promote a sustainable environment, more coordinated efforts are required to instill change among the general public regarding a cleaner environment. However, social norms are not considered a top priority among the service providers. Furthermore, there is no organized approach for local advocacy. The decision makers, particularly the political leaders, have limited participation in strategy development.

SERVICE PROVIDERS

The service providers are familiar with the technical knowledge regarding the water supply and sanitation but the aspect of wastewater treatment is relatively new for them and they have no practical knowledge regarding the treatment of wastewater. Although in rural areas, water supply schemes are maintained on the basis of self-help, the community organizations have not adopted any business model that can result in non-functional for any financial constraint period. Furthermore, the private operators i.e. water filtration plants, in district are neither registered with nor monitored by LG&CD department.

DISTRICT WASH ROAD MAP

Sr.	Criteria	Award and Score	Bottleneck	Causes	Activity
A	Sector Policy and Legal Framework				
	Though, the policy and legal framework are provincial subject and mainly dealt and decided by key decision makers at provincial level. Thus, this pillar of WASH-BAT was not part of WASH-JSR in Jhang. However, discussion on district WASH strategy and plan were part of “Planning, Monitoring and Review” session.				
B	Institutional Arrangements Coordination; Service delivery arrangements; Accountability & regulation				
B-1	Technical working group within the lead ministry dealing with institutional WASH, comprised of sector stakeholders present	Yes	Village council, Tehsil and District WASH committees exist and meet regularly.		
B-2	Institutional roles and accountabilities are clearly defined and operationalized	To some extend	Institutional roles are not clear and overlapped by others	Health department's sanitary inspector and a major human resource i.e. School Health Nutrition, LHWs job description is not properly operationalized and overlapped by other departments.	Empower health department's community cadre for playing active role in community WASH through coordination with other department/ stakeholders
					Advocacy for resuming sanitary inspector powers with some incentives from the revenue collected on challans
B-3	Existence of one government-led plan (GLAAS)	No	A provincial WASH sector plan 2014-2024 and WASH in public schools strategic plan 2014-2024 exist but a cross-sectoral district WASH plan is missing	No district level WASH plan with clear directions	Development of District WASH plan through consultation of all stakeholders
B-4	Standard/Benchmarking for water service delivery is in place	To some extend	Punjab Environmental Quality Standards for Municipal and Liquid Effluents as well as Environmental	Water quality tests are very expensive of PKR 1800 for other	Mobile water quality testing laboratory should be extended to Tehsil/sub-district level

Sr.	Criteria	Award and Score	Bottleneck	Causes	Activity
			Quality standards for Drinking water in 2016 exist. However, the district laboratory only provides water quality testing services and don't have capacity of testing municipal effluent.	stakeholders/community and also have limited outreach.	Government high schools already having laboratories and qualified human resource should be trained and equipped for water quality testing to extend outreach to rural settings and water quality testing on economic rates.
B-5	The sector delivery models include a range of options, including private sector participation; mechanisms for accountability between users, governments, and service providers	to large extend	Prime Minister Citizen Portal and Chief Minister Complaint Cell are two major forums where every citizen of Pakistan and Punjab can register complaint. However, the Complaint Redressal Mechanism at departmental level is not much robust.	Departmental complaint redressal mechanism needs to be more effective.	Departmental complaint redressal system should be linked with provincial WASH MIS
B-6	Government monitoring and verification systems for water are in place at multiple levels	To some extend	Water quality monitoring and other field level monitoring is performed but learning of such monitoring is not widely disseminated.	No linkage of field monitoring with provincial WASH MIS	Linking field monitoring reports with provincial WASH MIS Integration of LHWs WASH related reports in provincial WASH MIS Dissemination of WASH MIS reports at district level.
B-7	A coordination body or mechanism for rural water exists	Yes	Village council, Tehsil and District WASH committees exist and meet regularly.		
C	Budgeting and Financing (Budget and Expenditure)				
C-1	The budget is disaggregated and expenditure is tracked	No	Separate accounting codes for WASH expenditures is required but this a provincial level debate.		
C-2	There is enough capital expenditure to meet sector	To some extend	In current FY 2019-20, PKR 182 million has allocated as development budget for WASH in	Available resources with other stakeholders need to mobilize for efficient	Health council at BHU and School Council at School level should utilize their funds for improvement of

Sr.	Criteria	Award and Score	Bottleneck	Causes	Activity
	investment targets		Jhang district that is not sufficient to achieve provincial targets for SDGs in district	resource management	environment/WASH in their outreach area.
C-3	There is a body that represents the needs of service customers in the budgeting processes	To some extend	The budgeting process and resource distribution is mainly led by political leaders and their local representatives	Political leaders lack the understanding of SDG commitments and equity base resource distribution	Capacity building of local and political leaders in technical aspect of WASH schemes
C-4	The funding for sensitization campaigns has been explicitly addressed in the budgeting process and is adequate	No	No funding for sensitization	Limited resources	Local CSOs should conduct the awareness raising campaign across the district to disseminate the message of C&GPM
C-5	The financial needs for rural water and sanitation are known and the legal and institutional framework for resource mobilization are in place	No	Although, legal framework of LGA 2019 exist yet the needs and planning of district level rural water and sanitation are unknown	No district level WASH plan with clear directions	Development of District WASH plan through consultation of all stakeholders
D	Planning, Monitoring and Review (Planning)				
D-1	Provincial plans state clear targets, activities, indicators, timelines and budgets exist	To some extend	A provincial WASH sector plan 2014-2024 and WASH in public schools' strategic plan 2014-2024 exist but a cross-sectoral district WASH plan is missing	No district level WASH plan with clear directions	Development of District WASH plan through consultation of all stakeholders
D-2	Clearly defined procedures exist for participation by service users (e.g. households) and communities in planning programmes	To some extend	Community involvement is done at handing-over level of water supply or sanitation schemes instead of involving them at planning stage.	Lack of coordination between community development and engineering wing of PHED.	Capacity building of technical staff of PHED on community mobilization and other soft subjects.
D-3	Established monitoring feedback system(s) to improve decision making	To some extend	PHED has monitoring system that is available and also functional. However, it needs to improve	Self-accountability is a new approach for the	Toll free number for complaint cell should be introduced and CRM of service providers should be linked

Sr.	Criteria	Award and Score	Bottleneck	Causes	Activity
	across different levels		efficiency of system.	service providers	with provincial WASH MIS.
D-4	Annual joint sector review (JSR), or similar mechanism, regularly assesses progress against targets and sets priority activities for following year(s)	To some extend	District level JSR is a new intervention and not institutionalized yet	District annual WASH review are not organized on JSR formats.	Annual JSR exercise led by PHED with mandatory participation of all district stakeholders and other sector partners
D-6	Coverage of specific population sub-groups is monitored to track progress of vulnerable populations and feeds into decision making	To some extend	Some of interventions i.e. PATS project and (ASWA 2) Ab-e-Pak programme cadres the vulnerable areas/groups but this is not properly channelized across the board	Lack of coordination among service providers	District level record of support provided to vulnerable groups should be managed by Social Welfare department to avoid duplication of resources.
D-10	Government -led monitoring system on rural water is in place	to large extend	District level PHED laboratory conducts regular water tests of its water supply schemes in rural area and also display the results at source. However, this service is only limited for PHED's water supply schemes.	Water quality testing service for general public/ other stakeholders are very expensive of PKR 1800 and also have limited outreach.	Mobile water quality testing laboratory should be extended to Tehsil/sub-district level
E	Capacity Development				
E-1	Institutions have capacity to fulfil sector roles and responsibilities for sustainable service delivery at scale, including the availability of necessary structures, tools, training, and incentives	To some extend	Limited Human resource and resource allocation to achieve universal coverage.	A considerable number of sanctioned posts are vacant at service providers	Vacant posts should be filled on priority bases
E-2	Government-led overarching capacity development plan on	No	Punjab WASH sector Human Resource Development Plan exist	District level overarching capacity development	Development of District WASH Human Resource Development plan

Sr.	Criteria	Award and Score	Bottleneck	Causes	Activity
	needs assessment		but not district level plan exist	plan doesn't exist	based on comprehensive need assessment of stakeholders
E-3	Different institutional stakeholders/providers have own capacity development plan	No			
E-4	A human resources strategy exists that identifies the problems and capacity gaps and actions to develop and manage human resources	No			
E-7	Private sector capacity exists to deliver safely managed WASH services in an efficient matter	To some extend	There is no particular example of Public Private Partnership for WASH in district. However, District Education Department have installed RO filtration plants at its 26 public schools with outreach to adjacent community. Furthermore, water testing of these sources is also performed by these schools.	Replicability of such outreach models need to explore.	Evaluation Study of 26 schools with RO plant in Jhang should be conducted with wider dissemination of learning and exploring replication of this model
E-8	Capacity exists to monitor services against indicators defined by national standards	to large extend	Water quality monitoring exist and displayed at source level on regular bases. However, the water quality testing kits are out of stock at sometimes in district laboratory.	Manual stock management system at district water testing laboratories	Stock of water quality kits should be interlinked with MIS. So that, timely refilling of required kit can be managed by provincial department.
F	Broader Enabling Environment: political leadership; decentralization; and social norms				
F-1	Programme owned by Government being endorsed by other stakeholders	To some extend	A provincial WASH sector plan 2014-2024 and WASH in public schools strategic plan 2014-2024 exist but a cross-sectoral district WASH plan is missing	No district level WASH plan with clear directions	Development of District WASH plan through consultation of all stakeholders

Sr.	Criteria	Award and Score	Bottleneck	Causes	Activity
F-3	Decentralization policy exist and is backed by resources and accountability mechanisms	To some extend	Local Government Act 2019 exist but this act can be implemented after the local government elections.	Although, new LGA 2019 delegate a major responsibility of WASH to Local government tiers yet general public is not aware of the fact.	Dissemination of WASH policy and legal briefs in community.
F-8	Social norms support the sector goals and targets	To some extend	Although, some of interventions i.e. PATS project and (ASWA 2) Ab-e-Pak programme are targeting the social norms but there is need of more coordinated efforts of creating enabling social norms	Social norms is lesser priority among service providers	Local CSOs should conduct the awareness raising campaign across the district to disseminate the message of C&GPM
F-10	Advocacy is regularly targeted to opinion leaders and decision makers	To some extend	Political leaders and decision makers are occasionally advocated through participation in seminars etc.	No systematic approach for local advocacy	District advocacy plan should be developed and implemented
G	Service Providers				
G-1	Service providers have a costed plan for business operation, maintenance and expansion, including the voice of community, and includes water security, disaster and climate risk management.	To some extend	A provincial WASH sector plan 2014-2024 and WASH in public schools strategic plan 2014-2024 exist but a cross-sectoral district WASH plan is missing	No district level WASH plan with clear directions	Development of District WASH plan through consultation of all stakeholders
G-4	Service providers have access to best practice and up-to-date tools and technologies for improving service delivery and scaling up services.	To some extend	Although, service providers have technical knowledge on Water Supply and Sanitation structure but wastewater treatment is a new subject for them	No practical knowledge of wastewater treatment	Demonstration of decentralized wastewater treatment plant at district level

Sr.	Criteria	Award and Score	Bottleneck	Causes	Activity
G-5	Business model is financially sustainable, and includes full operations and maintenance (O&M) services to ensure water continuity and safety, while ensuring minimum service levels are affordable to poor and vulnerable groups.	To some extend	In rural areas, water supply schemes are maintained on self-help bases but often become non-functional due to limited resources.	No business model has adopted by community organizations	Community operators should make some business models for sustainability of Water supply schemes
G-7	Informal service providers are registered and monitored (including water quality supplied)	To some extend	Private operators (water filtration plant) are registered merely with food authority but not monitored regularly.	Private operators (water filtration plant) are neither registered nor monitored by the competent authority (LG&CD department)	Private operators (water filter) should be registered and monitored to make affordable service delivery cost.

Annexure-1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sr.	Name of Participant	Designation	Organization
1	Kamran Naeem	WASH Specialist	UNICEF
2	Praskash Lamsal	WASH specialist	UNICEF
3	Sabahat Ambreen	WASH specialist	UNICEF
4	Mohsin Ashfaq	FO	Muslim Aid
5	Ghulam Murtaza	SMS	Muslim Aid
6	Tariq	DD CDU	PHED
7	Asad Khan	Planning Officer	PHED
8	Amjad Bashir	CDO	PHED
9	M Usman Nasir	Accounts and Admin Officer	HUD & PHED
10	Waqar Hussain	Research Officer	PCRWR Regional Office LHR
11	Khalid Mahmood	Assistant	PCRWR, FSD
12	Muhammad Wasim	Assistant	PCRWR, FSD
13	Faryad	Driver	PCRWR, FSD
14	Adnan Maqbool	Lab Assistant	PCRWR, FSD
15	Rana Tahir Javed	Lab Assistant	PCRWR. FSD
16	Ghulam Dastgeer	PM	PRSP
17	Irfan Yousaf	SMS	PRSP
18	M. Waqas Tahir	PO	PRSP
19	M. Sarfraz	MERO	PRSP
20	Adeel Iman	TSI	Health
21	Muhammad Anwar Shamim	DSI	Health
22	Naseem Ahmad Zahid	CEO, DEA Jhang	Education
23	M. Irfan	District Officer	Industries
24	A K Saeed Chishti	DDMC	PDMA
25	Rao Shakil	DIO	DGPR
26	Azhar Abbas	DDSW	Social Welfare
27	Dr. Mian Ahsan	DDHO	DHA Jhang
28	Shahid Hanif	PM	LPP
29	Babar Ali	Muslim Aid	PM Jhang
30	Naseem Naz	PO	MAP
31	Ahmad Hassan	PO- MSE	Qatar charity
32	Tamoor Shahbaz	PO-SMU	Qatar Charity
33	M Sardar	PM	Qatar Charity
34	Niaz Ullah Khan	Consultant	AWF (Pvt) Ltd
35	M Sajid Zaman	DMS	AWF (Pvt.) Ltd.
36	Sana Ejaz Khan	SPO	AWF (Pvt.) Ltd.