



# Sangat Development Foundation (SDF)

## “Community Mobilization On Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in Nawabshah”

While realizing growing health problems especially the deteriorating health of women and children in the rural villages of Nawabshah district, mostly caused due to living in unhygienic conditions

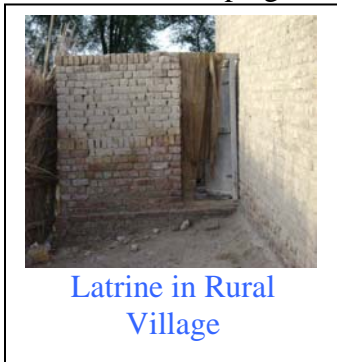


and using contaminated food and unsafe drinking water by the local community. Sangat Development Foundation (SDF) being a responsible community based organisation had launched campaign on

Community Led total Sanitation (CLTS)

since last couple of years in all rural villages of three Union

Councils i.e Ismail Khan, Jamsahib and Gupchani)of Nawabshah district, which is being very successfully carried out, to mobilize the local community to make collective efforts for



Latrine in Rural Village

total sanitation in their respective houses, in order to combat the growing deadly diseases, which mostly born out



Latrine in Rural Village

due to unhygienic conditions.

The community led Total Sanitation campaign

has now

been extended in other Union Council (UCs) of Nawabshah district in order realise other rural communities to construct latrine in bid to ensure total sanitation in and around their house to protect their families especially vulnerable groups women and children from deadly diseases which often cause due to unhygienic conditions. Sangat development foundation held a number of sessions on community Led total Sanitation (CLTS) with a view to mobilize the local community to chalk out a joint plan to deal with their sanitation problems.



They were fully got realised about the concept of Community

y Led total Sanitation (CLTS) and its success stories in addressing with community health problems around the globe.

## Public Awareness Campaign On Climate Change Adaptation in Nawabshah District

Global warming is one of the major burgeoning threats to human family,



which has almost changed the entire climate of the world, posing very serious threats not only to the eco system but also other living organism on the world planet. The global warming would be an indefatigable challenge for the coming generation, if its current growing trend is not arrested, it would have irreparable losses not only on the wildlife losses but also a disaster for the human population. Sangat team has organised a number of consultative meetings in various rural villages and schools in order to make awareness the local community on climate change factors and possible ways to cope with it, with a view to grapple with growing chronic diseases mostly born out of warm weather and environmental degradation.

### “Community Awareness Dialogue on Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation UC Jhoro Shar Taluka Daur,,

A number of community dialogues on safe drinking water and sanitation were held in Union Council (UC) Jhoro Shar in order to aware the local community on the importance of safer drinking water and sanitation and its co-

relationship with community health. Sangat team first invited the community



members to share their water related facilities and problems in their villages and adjoining areas.

The villagers said they are confronting with many socio-economic and other development issues but safe drinking water and sanitation are the main issues of the village. They further do also confess that they have never given so importance to the issues of safe drinking water and sanitation in their villages and were even not so aware that their health



A Poor Villager With Poor Health

problems are directly linked with their proper and safe drinking water and sanitation

in their villages.

They complained that deadly diseases such as hepatitis, cholera, malaria and diarrhea are being rapidly spreading not only in their village but also there are a lot of complaints from other poor communities of the villages of surrounding areas and even over all union council Jhoro Shar of Taluka Daur District Nawabshah. The villagers have a

more complain regarding diarrheal diseases frequently occurring in the village, which has badly affected especially the vulnerable group's i.e children and women community of the village. Even living in the 21st century, majority of people fetching water from the open ponds for using in their food preparation and drinking purposes, which happened mostly polluted and full of contamination. Using of unfiltered and contaminated water has developed serious health problems in the community of the area.

**Seminar Report**  
**Deh Akro-II Wetland**  
**Biodiversity Conservation and**  
**Sustainable Wetland Management**

Deh Akro-11 Wildlife Sanctuary is considered internationally important, and in 1998, the wetland was declared a



Wildlife Sanctuary. The Ramsar Bureau Switzerland announced this wildlife sanctuary on 5 November 2002, It represents the example of a natural inland wetland eco-system consist of 32 lakes and is a unique desert habitat which supports large variety of fauna and flora species mainly desert and wetland habitats. Many rare and endangered wildlife species also breed in this area.

The plant species found in the sanctuary include *Prosopis cineraria*, *Prosopis juliflora*, *Acacia jacquemontii*, *Acacia nilotica*, *Aerva javanica*, *Salvadora oleoides*, *Capparis decidua*, *Cassia* sp, *Calligonum polygonoides*, *Euphorbia prostrata*, *Saccharum spontaneum*,



*Saccharum bengalensis*, *Tamarix aphylla*, *Zizyphus mauritiana*, *Zizyphus nummularia*, *Alhagi maurorum*, *Indigofera* sp., *Phyla nodiflora*, *Typha domingensis*, *Typha elephantina*, *Achyranthes aspera*, *Calotropis procera*, and *Tamarix indica*.

**Major threats to the ecological character of the area are as follows**

- Destruction and degradation of wetland Habitats
- Loss of wetland eco system integrity
- Depletion of species abundance and diversity
- Water scarcity due to long dry spells;
- Left Bank Outfall Drain (LBOD) of the National Drainage Programme of the Government of Pakistan;
- Illegal Hunting,
- Over Fishing,
- Grazing
- Fuel wood collection;

- Agricultural practices and use of pesticides and agro-chemicals increase in human settlement
- Encroachment over sanctuary lands; and
- Oil and gas exploration activities.

### Root Causes

- Poor integration of wetland biodiversity values into economic
- Poor coordination inadequate technical capacity, information base
- Lack of awareness for wetland biodiversity conservation, planning and management
- Community Low involvement in the wetland management
- Low recognition of wetland values

### Sangat-The Asia Foundation

**Sangat** Development Foundation with support of The Asia Foundation launched interactive community dialogue in two Talukas of District



**Elizabeth Flew, Monitoring Officer, The Asia Foundation, visiting SANGAT Office**

Nawabshah, until now there have been 8 UCs of the both talukas and 336 villages of the rural areas of the district covered. The 660 total community dialogues in

these 8 UCs have been held and 980 TB suspects are identified in these rural villages, from which 114 persons were



**Sangat Staff Members**

confirmed of the TB Patients.

Sangat Development Foundation is member of

District Advisory and Coordination Committee (DCC), WWF-Indus for All programme of Nawabshah District and also member of Project Implementation Coordination Committee of ASF Project by SRSP on Agro business Support Fund.

**Sangat Development Foundation has recently been granted membership by International Human Rights Commission (IHRC) in recognition of its social services to vulnerable communities of rural areas.**

### SDF Partner

- Plan International
- The Asia Foundation
- WWF-Pakistan
- UNDP
- PDI
- SRSP
- Dept of Neuro Surgery PMC
- District Govt Nawabshah