<table>
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<th>Expected results</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of verification</th>
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| **1.** 25,000 inhabitants from 20 rural villages of Sughd oblast, RRS and GBAO have access to potable water through the construction and/or rehabilitation of 20 water systems based in low cost techniques involving community mobilization. | - By the end of 2005, 25,000 people from 20 villages in Sughd and Rayons of Republican Subordination (RRS) have access to qualitative potable water.  
- Destination from water source to the farest household is not more than 500 meters | - Statistic data of state and non-state partnership organizations  
- Compilation of Hukumat, rural inhabitants, RCST branches and other departments of RCST headquarters  
- Assessment, questionnaires, monitoring and evaluation |
| **2.** Sanitary conditions in the project area are improved through the construction of 600 latrines adaptable to the local regulations and cultural sensitivity in GBAO, RRS and Sughd oblast. | - By the end of 2005, sanitary and hygienic conditions in 200 households are improved.  
- 200 individual toilets are constructed. | - Statistic data of state and non-state partnership organizations  
- Compilation of Hukumat, rural inhabitants, RCST branches and other departments of RCST headquarters  
- Assessment, questionnaires, monitoring and evaluation |
| **3.** Awareness level of communities involved in construction of water and sanitation facilities is increased by 30% and hygienic behaviour is changed in two or more concrete cases on household level. | - 70% of 1000 interviewed inhabitants know that it is important to keep latrines clean.  
- 80% of 1000 interviewed inhabitants know how to keep water sources.  
- 80% of 1000 interviewed inhabitants know that hands after latrines need to be washed with soap. | - Statistic data of state and non-state partnership organizations  
- Assessment, questionnaires, monitoring and evaluation |
- 80% of 1000 interviewed inhabitants know that drinking water is to be used boiled.
- 80% of 1000 interviewed inhabitants has two concrete examples of changed hygiene behavior (for example, covering food and plates out of flies, keep water sources covered with pit, keeping of livestock, extermination of garbage etc.).

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<td><strong>Expected Result 1</strong>&lt;br&gt;1.1. Assess situation of spring water supply system in targeted communities.&lt;br&gt;1.2. Compile list (specification) of building materials and technical maps&lt;br&gt;1.3. Procure and deliver building materials&lt;br&gt;1.4. Mobilize community and create water committees in villages&lt;br&gt;1.5. Lay out the water supply main, distribution water point net and construct damming&lt;br&gt;1.6. Provide population with clean drinking water during emergencies&lt;br&gt;1.7. Distribute purification tablets during emergencies&lt;br&gt;1.8. Conduct monitoring on a monthly basis and evaluation at the beginning and at the end of the project.&lt;br&gt;1.9. Write reports</td>
<td>Province and district committees of RCST&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Human resources</strong> – volunteers, coordinator, engineer, trained trainers&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Finance resources</strong>&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Vehicle</strong>&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Building materials and equipment&lt;br&gt;Work tools&lt;br&gt;Information materials&lt;br&gt;Province and district SES&lt;br&gt;Local authorities (Hukumat and Jamoat)</td>
<td>Donors&lt;br&gt;<strong>National Society</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Expected Result 2.</strong>&lt;br&gt;2.1. Conduct assessment of situation in households of targeted communities&lt;br&gt;2.2. Compile the list of beneficiaries&lt;br&gt;2.3. Compile the list (specification) of building materials&lt;br&gt;2.4. Procure and transport construction materials&lt;br&gt;2.5. Construct 200 latrines&lt;br&gt;2.6. Conduct monitoring and evaluation&lt;br&gt;2.7. Write reports</td>
<td>Province and district committees of RCST&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Human resources</strong> – volunteers, coordinator, engineer, trained trainers&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Finance resources</strong>&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Vehicle</strong>&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Building materials and equipment&lt;br&gt;Work tools&lt;br&gt;Information materials&lt;br&gt;Province and district SES&lt;br&gt;Local authorities (Hukumat and Jamoat)</td>
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**Expected Result 3.**

3.1. Select instructor/trainer on education component of the programme at district level

3.2. Train volunteers from targeted communities, so that in their turn they can educate the population to change their hygiene behavior.

3.3. Conduct PHAST methodology among the population at household level and in rural schools

3.4. Reprint the information materials and work tools

3.5. Distribute the information materials among the population.

3.6. Together with communities, prepare and develop the plan for further realisation of the project

3.7. Conduct monitoring and evaluation

3.8. Write reports

**Province and district committees of RCST**

**Human resources** – volunteers, coordinator, engineer, trained trainers

**Finance resources**

**Vehicle**

Building materials and equipment

Work tools

Information materials

Province and district

Local authorities (Hukumat and Jamoat)

**RCST**

**Donors**

**Province and district committees of RCST**

**Human resources** – volunteers, coordinator, engineer, trained trainers

**Finance resources**

**Vehicle**

Building materials and equipment

Work tools

Information materials

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Local authorities (Hukumat and Jamoat)

**RCST**

**Donors**