

2011

**Annual Report 2011**

**Community Awareness Raising & Advocacy Ventures Around Needs  
CARAVAN**



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## Message from the Executive Director

Dear Friends,



Our 2011 annual report demonstrates the range of CARAVAN's work across the province and FATA in general and across the Malakand Division in particular. It shows as well the custom-tailored approaches we employ in carrying out humanitarian relief and development programs. Impacts of the July 2010 Floods remained very visible in the flood hit communities which disrupted regular development programmes and project initiated by CARAVAN in pre flood situation. We responded with basic lifesaving interventions that we regularly employ in emergencies: food, water, sanitation, basic health care to avoid the spread of disease, and programs to protect women and children. Our work has been carried out by our professional staff on the ground in District Swat, Shangla, Khoistan, Batgram, Dir Lower and Upper, Bajawar Agency, Malakand and Buner, composed primarily of men and women. Yet the July 2010 floods were so massively destructive that the need for outside assistance was apparent, and both we and our donors—private and corporate—were eager to help. At the same time, our donors had our assurance that their contributions were put to use appropriately and effectively.

Apart from emergency response that was focusing on relief and rehabilitation projects, CARAVAN continued to monitor governance system in districts of Chitral, Swat, Shangla and Kohistan under the Supporting Transparency, Accountability and Electoral Processes in Pakistan. Like previous year, this programme produced tangible results in terms of increasing government institution efficiency and engaging citizens with government system. Many of the local issues have been highlighted in the media which attracted government attention to resolve the issues.

The support from partners and donors enabled us to provide support to thousands of the crisis and flood affected families in various districts of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa. The report describes the details of activities took place in 2011.

We are in debt to thank our donors including GIZ, WFP, FAO, Malteser International, UN-OCHA, Hope World Wide, USAID, Rise Pakistan Foundation, ISRA-UK and their back donors for their valuable technical as well as financial support.

I appreciate commitment of our dedicated staff members who worked day and night to provide services to the poor and marginalized segment of the communities in the flood and crisis hit areas of the province.

Support from the members of our Board of Governors (BoG) remained crucial during the reporting period. We thank them for their continued support. Similarly support from government agencies increased our capabilities to reach the needy one and implement the projects according to the standards developed by the government. We appreciate their support and backup.

We are expecting that our partners will keep continue their support in future which will enable us to reach the most deserving.

Sincerely Yours,

**Syed Ghafar Shah**  
Executive Director

## From the Desk of Manager Operations



The disasters of all natures always bring opportunities and potentialities that need to be exploited and taped in highly sensitive and technical manners; otherwise the crisis must result in a long term negative impact. Being a development actor, CARAVAN succeeded to survive in hard times and delivered according to the needs of the common people when their lives were in danger.

With few weaknesses in its operational framework, CARAVAN facilitated round about one hundred thousand people during the emergency in most of the districts of Malakand Division and 02 districts of Hazar Division in Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa.

Committeemen and dedication of our staff in all offices and trust of donors enabled us to work with more than 700 communities across Malakand and Hazar Divisions in different sectors including but not limited to community restoration, livelihood and agriculture, youth empowerment, food security and governance.

Thematic as well as geographical expansion indicates that CARAVAN is growing day by day with core professional values of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence. Still there are things to be changed for the good well of the communities where community role in all stages of development is considered as backbone in development process. CARAVAN believes in participatory approach of development, thus it has established linkages with all social structures existed in the targeted areas.

Coordination with Government Line Agencies and other development actors has opened a corridor for CARAVAN that can help to achieve the desired vision of prosperous society. Hard work of CARAVAN's management and contribution from the members of our Board of Governors encouraged the staff to work day and night to achieve the common goal of participatory development.

CARAVAN's journey would be continuing for next years where your support would critical like this year.

Regards

**Hazer Gul,**  
Manager Operations

## About CARAVAN

Registered in the year 2000, under the Societies Registration Act 1860; CARAVAN is the brain child of social workers and development professionals who worked in the 'Kalam Integrated Development Project (KIDP)' in the 1980's. Funded by the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), and spanning over a period of two decades i.e. from 1992 to 98, KIDP was one of the first development projects in KPK. Following its successful completion, the ex-staff members introduced the idea to other like-minded social workers and development professionals across the province to launch an organization that would not only continue making efforts to invest in the social capital already created by KIDP, but also replicate the approach and efforts in other backward areas of the province. The outcome of these deliberations and efforts was the creation of CARAVAN in the year 1998. Established by the former Board and Staff members of KIDP, the organization became fully functional in 2004 and has been operating since then. CARAVAN began its journey as a technical, facilitative and organizational support institution, and concentrated its efforts on promoting self-supporting system of community development by harnessing local potential and building its capacity. The fact that CARAVAN is one of the founding members of the local NGOs consortium IDEALS, is an evidence of the emphasis placed by it on developing and nurturing local linkages. However, after working extensively with the communities, the professionals at CARAVAN felt the need to employ a more holistic approach to the development of the area. Consequently, in 2009 sectors such as Livelihood and Governance were also included in the organizations mandate. Today, CARAVAN boasts a work portfolio comprising of around 90+ successfully completed projects across a range of sectors, including but not limited to, health, education, governance, agriculture, irrigation, infrastructure, and relief & rehabilitation. Undertaken through the financial assistance of national as well as international donors such as, The Asia Foundation, ISRA UK, Geneva Global, ADB, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, GIZ, RISE, TVO, Rotary Club, and USAID; these range from small scale interventions of Rs. 0.1 million to large scale endeavors of Rs. 38 million. Over the years, the geographical focus of the organization has also expanded from Swat to Chitral, Kohistan, Batagram, Shangla, Malakand, Dir Upper and Lower, FATA etc. At present, CARAVAN operates from its Head Office in Peshawar, Regional Office in Saidu Sharif, and Program/Field Offices in Kohistan, Shangla and Chitral.

### Our Vision:

Establishment of a prosperous society, based on the principles of social justice, Equity & equitability

### Our Mission

To contribute to poverty reduction by supporting local communities in harnessing their potential and capabilities by organizing themselves into village and supra village level self -managed, self -reliant & sustainable institutions, capable of undertaking development agenda into their own hands through active participation in the decision making process at local level.

### Our Values

-  Humanity
-  Impartiality

-  Neutrality
-  Independence

### Our Donors for Year

- |                                                                                                          |                                                                                         |                                                                                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  The Asia Foundation  |  GIZ |  ISRA-UK                |
|  World Food Programme |  FAO |  Malteser International |

### GIZ Funded Projects

**Project Name:** Rehabilitation of Partially Damaged Houses in District Malakand through provision of House Repair Kits

**Project No: FD-25**

### **Introduction to the project**

The floods of July 2010 and torrential rains severely damaged almost all sorts of infrastructure particularly the residential structures in UC Totakan and Peerkhel of District Malakand particularly those which were located along the river and stream side. Most of the population of the flood hit area is living below poverty level. Agriculture and livestock rearing is the main source of livelihood of the locals. In order to support the flood affected people in rehabilitation of their houses, CARAVAN approached GIZ after conducting assessment in the target both the union councils. GIZ, after analyzing the situation, provided funds to rehabilitate 135 rooms of 135 flood affected families. As most of the affectees had covered their structures with temporary CGI sheets, tarpaulins, bushes and raw logs to cover the rooms and bring them in use, other structures were left uncovered whose owners were too aged, women headed or too poor to afford even a single labor cost. Under the project 135 families were provided with house repair tool kit. The project has been completed within the stipulated period. The communities have welcomed the support which has provided sustainable solution to the problems of locals in terms of permanent structure for residence.

### **Description of activities**

The project was commenced as per work plan but was disrupted due to government's restrictions on the provision of support for house rehabilitation to the watan card holders. As per past experience of CARAVAN, the project has been implemented in close coordination with community based organizations and community development groups. Up to 85% of the population gathered to help in identification of beneficiaries for the project, meanwhile criteria developed jointly with the communities in Participatory Reflection and Action Committee. The Community Based organization was part of monitoring to ensure quality of work through the activists. During execution of the project following activities were carried out.

### **Pre Project Activities**

1. Assessment in the communities
2. Consultation meeting with communities
3. Technical feasibilities
4. Experimental Cases

### **During the project**

1. Formation of Project team
2. Orientation of Project Team
3. Re-Assessment of project area:
4. Authentication of Technical Feasibility
5. Procurement
6. Establishment of warehouse
7. Signing of Agreement with each beneficiary
8. Rehabilitation of Houses
9. Monitoring
10. Reporting

### Impact to the target group/target area (quantities/qualitative):

The flood and crisis affected families were facing problems in terms of safe places for residence. The project has facilitated 135 flood affected families to rehabilitate at least one room that is used for residence. The project has been completed in the beginning of winter season where the families were facing cold weather, rains and snow fall in the area. According to the beneficiaries, the support has provided them with safety from winds, rains and cold that has resulted in improvement in their lifestyle.

### Problems challenges during implementation/solution.

Getting 10% of the total project cost from the local community, in an environment where everything was given free, was a challenge for the project staff and village committee. But strong motivation, community mobilization skills of the project staff and interest from local community led to 10% community contribution in the form of labour and material into the project.

Issue of watan card raised by PaRRSA/PDMA created great hurdles in the implementation of the project activities and delayed the construction process. The issue took long time to resolve.

**Project Name: Reconstruction of 30 Fully Damaged Houses in Upper Swat**  
**Project No: FD-21**

### Introduction to the project

The floods of July 2010 and torrential rains severely damaged almost all sorts of infrastructure particularly the residential structures in UC Madyan and Bashigram of District Swat (Upper). High damages were faced by those which were located along the river and stream side. Most of the population of the flood hit area is living below poverty level. Agriculture and livestock rearing is the main source of livelihood of the locals. In order to support the flood affected people in reconstruction of their houses, CARAVAN approached GIZ after conducting assessment in the targeted union councils. GIZ, after analyzing the situation, granted an amount of Rs. 6.336 Million to reconstruct 30 houses that have been fully damaged by the Jul 2010 Floods. As most of the selected affectees were living in shelters, some had covered their loose structures with temporary CGI sheets, tarpaulins, bushes and raw logs etc. Some of the people were having their land pieces but were moved to live with their relatives or in rented houses.

The area has been found secure during the implementation. Harsh weather conditions and unexpected snowfall and rains created hurdles in transportation of material and construction throughout the project period. Very low temperature also delayed the construction work thus Chemical Admixtures were used to complete the project within the stipulated period. Under the project 30 families were provided with quality construction material and skilled labor under the technical supervision of engineers and field supervisors.

The erected house structure was designed as per the standards communicated by PaRRSA after the disaster occurred in the region, where the structural strengths are maintained through engineering techniques and sufficient construction material that might be strong enough for expected flow pressures and seismic shocks in the target zone.

Living almost in shelters the affectees were extremely exposed to various vulnerabilities including cold weather, seasonal diseases and natural calamities. Moreover the flood affectees were unable to find suitable buildings to accommodate their families after their habitats are washed away during the floods. The people were unable to reconstruct their houses with their post flood lesser economic resources. Majority of the flood hit area are skilled and unskilled daily wagers with least opportunities.

### Description of Activities

The project was commenced as per work plan but was disrupted due to harsh weather.. As per past experience of CARAVAN, the project has been implemented in close coordination with community based organizations and community development groups. Up to 85% of the population gathered to help in identification of beneficiaries for the project, meanwhile criteria developed jointly with the communities in Participatory Reflection and Action exercise. As result of consultation with GIZ team in Swat, CARAVAN conducted the following activities.

1. Assessment in the communities
2. Consultation meeting with communities
3. Technical feasibilities
4. Experimental Cases
5. Formation of Project team
6. Orientation of Project Team
7. Re-Assessment of project area:
8. Establishment of warehouse
9. Signing of Agreement with each beneficiary
10. Construction of Houses
11. Monitoring
12. Reporting
13. Coordination with other stakeholders

### Outputs achieved

30 Numbers of Houses constructed through provision of Construction Material and Skilled Labour

### Outcomes achieved (Use of Outputs)

30 families have been facilitated to construct one Room house for their residence with a Kitchen and Toilet including its Manhole/Septic Tank and Soakage Pit.

### Impact of project

Impact of the project is visible in the project area as 30 families have been facilitated to construct their houses and get permanent residential building (at least one room). The project has minimized vulnerability of July 2010 flood affected families as they were exposed to natural calamities including rains, snow and sun heat. The selected beneficiaries were not able to reconstruct their houses thus they were facing social and cultural problems. On one hand the project has enabled the target population to reconstruct their houses while on the other hand it has provided opportunity to locals to work as skilled and unskilled labour and earn their livelihood within the locality.

### **Impact on beneficiaries in general**

Every individual beneficiary has been provided with support up to Rs. 333064/- which is equivalent to their 56 Months income. The money injected by the project was supposed to be generated by the beneficiary families in the absence of any external support. Thus the project has provided an opportunity to the locals to save the granted amount and spent it on their other expenses including but not limited to health, education, utilities and food commodities.

### **Impact on women**

Female segment of the rural population always suffered at higher level whenever there is any natural or manmade disaster. The project has facilitated the females of the target beneficiaries to do household activities inside the building which provides safety from cold and heat. The females are feeling secure as they were living in damaged houses, shelters or tents as their houses were not suitable for residence.

### **Disaster Prevention Measures**

CARAVAN management gave special attention to disaster prevention measures while preparing the design and Bill of Quantity for the house. The material used in the house was discussed in detail with the local communities to make the work seismic and weather resistant. The foundations, RCC columns/continuous beams (casted in approved cement mortar ratios) Steel bars anchored confined masonry of 1500 Psi CMU (Cement Mortar Unit) Hollow Blocks, Precast beams, slab panels and other required material were placed as per the approved drawings that was declared not only up to the needs of the beneficiaries but may remain a sustainable structure against the expected risks. Special attention was given to the quality of overall material particularly precast slabs, precast beams and other roofing material to make sure that enough strength has been given to the building that the roof and walls may not jolt with earthquake and heavy rains. All the material used in the repair kits have been checked by CARAVAN/GIZ technical team while full time sub engineers and work supervisor while project engineer continuously visited the project sites to maintain standards.

### **Conflict Prevention Measures**

The project was implemented in the flood hit communities of Swat District where some of the humanitarian organizations have provided relief but due to large scale emergency some of the deserving and affected families were left. Thus there was a visible separation between those who have received relief and those who have not received relief. The project focused on unattended beneficiaries and they were encouraged to take part in the project activities. Local social activists played vital role in identification of unattended beneficiaries which resulted in minimization of polarization within the affected communities.

### **Impact on environment**

The target communities were used to use wooden doors/windows/ventilators/ beams/purlins in their structures but the project provided CGI-sheets made Doors/ windows/ ventilators/ RCC Precast Beams and slabs to minimize burden on environment. Use of water tight sewerage structures has further contributed to a safe environment as the people of the area are using the natural flow of spring water and streams for their

day to day use. The rubbles have been removed from drains which were spread over in the surroundings of target communities and the drainage was blocked which was creating health and environmental issues for the locals.

### **Lesson learnt**

- (1) In time coordination and understanding of government policies for relief and rehabilitation after each crisis is very necessary to implement such types of project within the stipulated timeframe. This act will minimize risks and will facilitate the government to devise policies in the light of ongoing interventions.
- (2) Utilization of local human as well as material resources increase success ratio of any intervention that is carried out by humanitarian organizations for the crisis affected communities.
- (3) Proposed Budget sharing directly in the field with the field staff, beneficiaries and the labours is harsh interference from the monitoring teams that causes complications and failures to overcome physical activity and financial management of the partner organization.
- (4) Avoiding unfavourable weather in such areas, Construction project can be implemented as per work plan from the month of March.
- (5) Material procurement and supply must be on the part of Project Manager to avoid gaps against supply delays and handover to the beneficiary.

### **Sustainability of the project**

The project was based on the real needs of the local communities and is a durable solution to provide permanent residential facilities to the flood affected families. Unavailability of residential buildings is one of the major problems of the flood affected communities thus they took keen interest in the project and contributed in terms of unskilled human resources and material. In order to ensure proper look after of the reconstructed rooms, CARAVAN has signed agreements with each individual household to take proper care of the same. In this way sustainability of the intervention has been ensured.

**Project Name: Increase citizen's accessibility through rehabilitation of community infrastructure**

**Project No: FD-21**

### **Introduction to the project**

The 2010 Pakistan floods began in July 2010 following heavy monsoon rains in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan regions of Pakistan and affected the Indus River Basin. At one point, approximately one-fifth of Pakistan's total land area was underwater. According to official data the floods directly affected about 20 million people, mostly by destruction of property, livelihood and infrastructure, with a death toll of close to 2,000. The number of individuals affected by the flooding exceeds the combined total of individuals affected by the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, the 2005 Kashmir earthquake and the 2010 Haiti earthquake.

Floods have damaged an estimated 2,433 miles of highway and 3,508 miles (5,646 km) of railway. Cost estimates for highway damages are approximately 158 million USD, and railway damages are 131 million USD. Any unique or particularly large infrastructure damages will increase these estimates. Public building damages are estimated at 1 billion USD. During the floods the people who were residing in upper part of district Swat were completely stuck and have faced countless issues and problems. Almost 100% roads have been destroyed by the and

Responding to the emergency, CARAVAN joined hands with national and international humanitarian organizations to provide urgent relief to the victims of floods across Malakand Division. After relief phase CARAVAN diverted its attention towards rehabilitation of essential communal infrastructure to enable the people for accessing the relief and rehabilitation services.

CARAVAN has contacts with grass roots organizations especially in upper Swat. After the floods the Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Citizen Community Boards (CCBs) and Village Development Organizations (VDOs) requested CARAVAN for rehabilitation of communal infrastructure in upper Swat.

CARAVAN submitted a proposal to GTZ to rehabilitate 05 roads in Kalam and 05 in Bahrain area under cash for work programme. GTZ provided financial support of Rs. 2.6 M to rehabilitate 10 Roads in upper Swat. Cash for work facilitated people of upper Swat to rehabilitate 46 Km road and access the local market for their economic and other activities. Collectively 358 labours were employed to rehabilitate the project who worked on the roads for round about one month. Approximately 47000 males, females and children are using these roads rehabilitated under the cash for work programme. Rehabilitation damaged roads have decreased the miseries of rural population in terms of access to local market and civics facilities in down parts of the district.

### **Description of situation**

The July 2010 floods have devastated public and private buildings on both sides of rivers Swat and its tributaries. Most of the people in the target communities are living below poverty level with minor livelihood resources including farming, livestock rearing and forest. Education ratio is very low while most of the basic facilities are not available in the target communities. Due to lack of link roads, the residents of the target communities particularly female and children were not able to access civics facilities in down parts of the area.

### **Description of activities**

CARAVAN team explained the proposed Cash for Work to community elders and requested proposals for work to be completed. Assessment of benefit to community from rehabilitation of roads rehabilitation was done by

the project staff, feasibility study (social, financial, security and environmental) were conducted in all communities, technical assessment was conducted, criteria for “targeting” participants was developed and shared with community leaders, plan of action and timeline for implementation with each community was developed, formats for recording workers’ details were prepared with the technical assistance of GTZ team, baseline information from the participants were collected and targeting was cross-checked and work was started as per action plan. Prior to start of physical work CARAVAN ensured that enough money is available in its endowment fund that could be used in case of any delay of funding from donor, the required construction material for 5 different locations were purchased as per Bill of Quantity (BoQ), technical experts monitored work being done as per technical specifications, cash has been disbursed to all labours according to work done record maintained by the work supervisors and other staff members. The roads have been completed and local administration, other stakeholders and authorities have been informed about the completion of project. The communities have been mobilized for any repair and maintenance of roads in future. Following is the detail of major activities conducted by CARAVAN project team during implementation of the project.

1. Hiring and Orientation of Project Staff:
2. Orientation visits and meeting with CBOs/CCBs and VOs
3. Coordination meeting with District/Tehsil Government
4. MOUs with CBOs and CCBs/Community Development Groups (CDGs)
5. Identification of Labours for Cash For Work
6. Rehabilitation of Roads
7. Cash Disbursement to labours

### **Impact to the target group/target area (quantitative/qualitative)**

In order to complete the physical work and manage the rehabilitation of link roads, 07 work supervisors were deputed from the existing pool of trained and professional human resource of CARAVAN. The work supervisors were responsible for maintaining the labour attendance record and quality of work according to the instructions of project engineer.

Project Engineer visited all the schemes randomly during the implementation of the project. During the visits the project engineer examined the quality and quantity of work in each community.

Monitoring and Evaluation officer of CARAVAN regularly paid monitoring visits to the target communities and hold meetings with the labours involved in the cash for work programme and community members. During the meetings it was come to know that rehabilitation of link roads have enabled the local population specially women and children to access health and education facilities easily, transport agriculture inputs from market to fields, transport their milky products to local but main markets and other civic facilities.

Collection of a comprehensive baseline about local market in the aftermath of flood was difficult in the initial stages of the response. However, information about household’s wealth, their income and expenditure patterns, their household assets, access of individuals to civics facilities as well as food sources/intake was collected. CARAVAN measured the impact of the cash for work interventions by comparing this information with similar information at the completion of the project. Following are the indicators of positive impact pointed out by the communities.

- i. Decrease in transportation costs;
- ii. Increase in market accessibility;

- iii. Increase in short-term employment opportunities;
- iv. Increase in income for the wider community;
- v. Increase in diversity of foods available and purchased;
- vi. Increase in number of returnees to the target communities
- vii. Improved community ownership of the assets;
- viii. Existing social support systems strengthened due to social mobilization and gatherings

### Lessons learned (Positive as well negative lesson)

1. As the number of participants increased, the money per person decreased thereby reducing the immediate benefits from the cash injected.
2. Over-reliance and dependence on cash for work schemes by communities created hurdles to implement the project.
3. Cash for work strengthen and increased community participation in rehabilitation activities
4. The Schemes which are eventually designed and managed in close consultation with communities always attain higher success.

### UNOCHA/Hope World Wide Funded Project

**Project Name: Emergency Food Distribution – District Malakand, Kyber Pakhtunkhwa**  
**Project No: ERF-DMA-0487-066**

### Introduction to the project

The recent summer flooding impacted Pakistan disastrously. Throughout the country at least 14.1 million people were directly affected by the floods and more than 1.1 million homes were either completely destroyed or severely damaged. The mountainous targeted area of Malakand District in Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa was particularly hard hit by the disastrous floods during August and September of 2010. Due to the mountainous terrain, flash floods inundated entire villages and destroyed homes over a large area of the District. A final tally of the damage showed that a total of 2,533 homes were either completely destroyed or severely damaged throughout the District. In Tehsil Batkhela (Upper Malakand) in particular, 280 homes were completely destroyed and 1,253 were severely damaged, placing 1,550 families in severe risk. Due to the destruction of crops along the affected river valleys, families are at severe risk of malnutrition and/or starvation. In the targeted area of Tehsil Batkhela, 1,550 families are at risk at this time. It is estimated that income derived from farming may have dropped by more than 50% overall, with many families experiencing 100% losses. According to reports, most households have very little food stocks and very little means of obtaining future stocks. Many of these families have been relocated to temporary camps but still have no access to an immediate food supply. Food was supplied by WFP during August and September, but has not been available since that time. Many families have coped by switching consumption to less preferred foods and borrowing from neighbors or purchasing food on credit which then incurs debt. It is reported that skipping meals is widely practiced and that women generally eat less than men. The potential for mass malnutrition is very great. It is estimated that 8% of the affected population are expecting or lactating mothers and on average 16.1 percent of lactating mothers were malnourished even before the crisis.

### Project description

Thousands of families were affected by the floods in the Malakand District area. Identifying those in the area who had the greatest needs was a crucial issue. After much discussion with the Malakand District Coordinating Officer and other area officials, 1,550 families were chosen. The list of families was painstakingly

verified house-by-house by our social mobilization team to assure that each family was indeed in dire need. This task was completed in early February. In this survey, 1,068 traditional male-led households were identified. In addition, 482 female-head-of-households were identified. The final list of beneficiaries was once again verified with local food committees established in the targeted communities in UC Totakan and UC Pherkhail. As planned the program distributed 80 kg of wheat flour; 4 kg of vegetable oil; 8 kg of pulses; 4 kg of sugar; 300 gm tea; and 1 kg of salt. Two distributions were accomplished.

### **Describe the beneficiaries including:**

The program targeted 1,550 families in Tehsil Batkhela of Malakand District in KPK Province. Within this area it was decided to only target families within UC Totakan and UC Pherkhail.

The figures represent a much higher level of female head of households than we had anticipated. Due to the work of our social committee in conjunction with and cooperation of the local Food Committees, more female head of households were identified than had previously been identified by the District Coordinators Office. Consequently, we went with the higher number of female head of households. The figures for the number of boys and girls are based on the UN average family size of 7 individuals, with 5 children per family being noted even with the female head of households. Some families will have had more than this number and some would have had less.

### **Achievements**

The programs activities fairly closely followed the plan as laid out in our proposal. A single main warehouse was set up near the main bazaar for the storage and organization of the food supplies prior to distribution. Security was provided for the warehouse and the local police were informed of the location of the warehouse. Distribution points for the program were discussed with the DCO and it was determined that due to the need for providing security during the distribution process, a single distribution point would be established at the Government High School in Totakan. This plan was approved by all village leaders. A specific distribution plan was developed in cooperation with the DCO in cooperation with UN-OCHA, WFP and the District Administration. This plan was then communicated within the villages through the Food Committees set up in each village. Each beneficiary was informed of the distribution location and the times that the distribution would take place. The Food Committee distributed to each beneficiary family a unique token that was bearing the name, father's name, Family number, Village and Union Council of the beneficiary family. In order to provide clear visibility for the program three large banners were displayed at the distribution point. Each banner displayed the logos of UN-OCHA, HOPE worldwide and CARAVAN along with the name of the program. The name of the main stakeholders were also printed on the tokens and other stationary used during the program. The press and local media representatives were informed and participated in the event. Representatives from the Daily Azadi Swat, Daily Jinah, Daily Pakistan, Daily Chand, Daily Shamal and Daily Subah highlighted the event, while AVT Khyber gave coverage to the distribution in its national news bulletin.

### **Outputs**

The anticipated outputs for the program have been met as scheduled. All aspects of the program were initiated and completed efficiently and in a timely manner. The data regarding the beneficiaries was painstakingly verified, with 1,550 households being identified, 1,550 food packets being prepared, 1,550 tokens being distributed to individual beneficiaries, and 1,550 households receiving food packets in the first distribution. This distribution happened twice – once in February and once in March. The daily reports were handled verbally rather than written due to the inaccessibility of internet and the short duration of the two month program. This report represents the interim report for the program.

## Outcomes

The targeted outcome for the program was that the beneficiaries would be benefitted through the provision of monthly food packets for a period of two months (incorrectly stated as four months in the proposal). Two distributions have taken place, meaning that each of the 1,550 families received two UN approved rations of food that were intended to last for 30 days.

## Coordination (with community, cluster /sector, local authority etc)

- Due to the short nature of this project, the DCO and cluster heads were very closely involved in all aspects of this project. The DCO was involved on basically a daily basis during the planning and implementation of the project, while the cluster head was kept abreast of events as they happened.
- The program established Food Committees in each village that were locally nominated to represent the needs of the beneficiaries. Both men and women were represented on the food committees.

## Monitoring

As planned, the program was monitored internally by the program management staff who participated in all aspects of the implementation. It was learned that during the distribution process certain self interested, dominant, political and unaffected groups were also demanding a food ration. These groups began to create a hindrance to the distribution process and the activity was interrupted. The leadership of HOPE worldwide and CARAVAN convened members of the leadership of the community and those who were causing trouble and it was explained that specific categories of need were used to determine the list of beneficiaries. It was explained that the program specifically targeted widows, the disabled and those severely affected by the floods. This strategy prevailed and the distribution resumed. In addition, an initial security contingent of six police officers was provided by the DCO at the distribution point. However, due to the above mentioned disturbance, further police were brought into the area and the distribution was completed in a smooth and peaceful way. No further incidents were recorded and all families on the list received their food packets. During the second distribution, it was decided to move the distribution point to the centrally located DCO compound and all beneficiaries received their food packets from this location. This decision was made due to security.

## Exit strategy

The ERF program has been successful in providing emergency food provision for 1,550 families during both months of the program. Due to the emergency nature of this food provision, it of necessity does not address future food supplies beyond the length of the program. However, each family, by being provided with this food, is provided the opportunity to use these months to further restore their family livelihood so that they can stand on their own feet and provide for their own families. All activities of the program were coordinated with the activities of the District Coordinating Office.

## Malteser International Funded Project

**Project Name:** Distribution of Winterized Kits in the Kohistan District

**Project No:** 2302

### Introduction to the project

District Kohistan is the backward district of Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa with meagre resources. The people are depending on miner agriculture and forest resources. The flood has washed away almost all the infrastructure including main & link roads, irrigation channels, private & government buildings including schools, health facilities, shops and houses.

CARAVAN signed agreement with Malteser International to distribute 800 Noon Food Items Kits in the Kohistan district from January 15, 2011 to February 15, 2011 in 03 Union Councils i.e Sew, Siglo and Komila of District Kohistan.

During the project implementation the area remained peaceful. The people affected by the July 2010 floods were facing problem i.e non availability of proper food, drinking water and other basic facilities. During the implementation of the project, the rains increased the miseries of flood victims. Due to rains and unavailability of transportation means in upper parts of the district the rates of food commodities has been significantly increased. The harsh weather conditions were affecting the health of flood affected population especially women and children.

### Overall objective of the project

To protect the health and lives of 800 families affected by the July 2010 floods through provision of Winterized Kits in 03 Union Councils of District Kohistan in 1 month.

### Description of the results / progress in the reporting period

The project has resulted in minimizing the miseries of July 2010 flood affected population district Kohistan. 800 kits of Non Food Items have been distributed to 800 families of 03 union councils in District Kohistan. Following is the detail of NFI's Kits that have been distributed among the flood affected population of the target union councils.

### Target group / Selection process

Prior to selection of villages and identification of eligible flood affected and vulnerable households, CARAVAN project team conducted consultation meetings with District Coordination Officer (DCO), District Officer Revenue (DOR) and Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM) of District Kohistan. During the meetings the government officials were briefed about the project goal, objective, and implementation methodology of the project. During the meeting the government line agencies pointed out the worst affected villages and communities. The project team visited all the affected villages to verify the situation on ground. Meetings were conducted with elders in each community to know about the density of the damages caused by the floods and vulnerability of families living there. After meetings with community elders and focus group discussions, CARAVAN team started door to door assessment in the area to identify flood affected vulnerable individual households in each community.

### Activity Description

In order to achieve the desired objectives and results CARAVAN developed a work plan that was strictly followed by the Project team. Following are the key activities which have been undertaken to achieve the results.

1. Team formation and orientation
2. Coordination with District Government
3. Coordination Meeting with Humanitarian Organizations
4. Assessment in the target union council
5. Verification of the Beneficiaries
6. Establishment of warehouse
7. Transportation of NFIs
8. Preparation of Distribution Plan
9. Development and distribution of Token
10. Establishment of Distribution points at UC level
11. Distribution of NFIs

### **Gender specific component**

The NFI Kits were basically for households that have been affected by the flood. The females headed families have been treated on priority basis.

### **Impact of the project**

The people of the project areas have lost their livelihood assets and they were in dire need of essential kitchen tools to cook and eat the food with ease and dignity. The project has enabled the affected household's heads to give proper bedding and winterization material to their families that ensured easy survival of the flood affected people.

### **Coordination with third parties/clusters**

The project was shared in district coordination meetings to inform other development actors working in the area. Detail discussions regarding the NFIs Kits took place during the meetings with DCO, DOR and SDM.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

The project was regularly monitored through monitoring officer to closely monitor identification of beneficiaries, selection of beneficiaries and distribution of Non food items to the flood victims. Apart from Project Monitoring Officer, CARAVAN deputed Monitoring and Evaluation Manager to monitor the project activities in the field. The lists of beneficiaries was checked and verified on ground by the M&E Manager. The Executive Director also visited distribution at Komila and Seo. During the monitoring visits the beneficiaries were interviewed and focus group discussions were organized in many communities. The communities are happy and they are of the opinion that after receiving the NFI Kits they are feeling relax as they have kitchen tools and bedding material for these families.

### **Lessons learnt**

#### **Needs based responses are welcomed by the communities**

The support provided under the project was according to the needs of the people of the project area, thus the project was welcomed by the locals and they fully cooperated during implementation of the project.

## Coordination with Local administration is essential

Consultation with local administration and government line agencies play vital role in successful implementation and completion of any project. In disaster hit areas the people always creates problems for humanitarian organization and they knocked the doors of government offices, thus it is necessary to inform and orient the quarter concern regarding the project and its modalities.

### World Food Programme Funded Project

**Project Name: Food for Work/Food for Training District Swat**  
**Project No: EMOP 200177**

## Introduction to the project

The valley of Swat is situated in the north of KPK, 35° North Latitude and 72° and 30° East Longitude, and is enclosed by the sky-high mountains. Swat is lying in the lap of Mountainous Ranges, which are the offshoots of Hindukush, so the larger part of Swat is covered with high mountains and hills, the crests of which is hidden by everlasting snow. Though these gigantic Ranges run irregularly some to the west while the others to the east, but the general direction is North-South. These ranges enclose small but very enchanting valleys.

District Swat is comprises of 7 tehsils having a population of 1.7 Millions approximately. It is renowned for its natural beauty principally for River Swat and natural forests. The people of the district belonged to different castes and races. Most of the population is connected with agriculture base activities, which is their main income source, and some of the population is engaged in other different fields and walks of life. The literacy rate in the urban areas is high as compare to the rural areas of the district.

It is very famous around the world for its attractive and charming beauty particularly in the summer season wherein the people from across the country visit here and spent the summer season vacations in the cool shadows and meadows. Agriculture, particularly off season vegetable growing is the main source of income of the people of Upper Swat. The people of this area migrate from the area in the winter because of heavy snowfall and come back again in the summer.

The unparalleled high floods as a result of unforeseen large cloudbursts and heavy downpours during the monsoon in July 2010 severely hit human lives, infrastructure (roads, bridges, houses, etc.), livestock, private property, business, crops and livelihoods of both rural and urban settings particularly in District Swat of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Apart from the main roads, link roads, private and public residential and commercial buildings and pathways between villages and houses the floods have also destroyed the micro hydel power generators and water mills. The people of upper Swat including the union councils of Utror, Kalam, Bala Kot, Makyal, Madyan, Bashigram and Bahrain have been suffered a lot.

Responding to the emergency, CARAVAN joined hands with national and international humanitarian organizations to provide urgent relief to the victims of floods across Malakand Division. After relief phase CARAVAN diverted its concentration towards rehabilitation of essential communal infrastructure and

agriculture livelihood resources to enable the people for easy access to the market and revitalize their agriculture activities.

CARAVAN has contacts with grass roots organizations especially in upper Swat. After the floods the Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Citizen Community Boards (CCBs) and Village Development Organizations (VDOs) requested CARAVAN for rehabilitation of communal infrastructure in upper Swat.

Being an active partner in rescue, relief and rehabilitation, CARAVAN has joined hands with many national and international humanitarian organizations and donor organization to help the flood victims. Earlier this year CARAVAN signed an agreement with World Food Programme for early recovery of livelihood in upper part of District Swat which was extended on August 2011. Under the project CARAVAN has initiated food for work and food for training activities in the project area.

### Activities Description

- Hiring/Appointment of Staff for the Project
- Orientation of Staff
- Coordination Meetings with SDM and Pak Army
- Executive Director (CARAVAN) Meetings with Local Jergas
- Formation of Committees and Village Profiles
- Assessment and Identification Process
- Monitoring and Evaluation of Activities
- Case Studies
- Token Distribution
- Development of Distribution Plan
- Distribution of Food Baskets Month Wise
- Establishment of FFS
- Kitchen Gardening
- Visit of Missions to the Project Area
- Visibility/Wall Chalking
- Some Pictures from Field

### Monitoring and Evaluation of Activities:

During the work on different schemes various teams were formed for monitoring and evaluation of activities. CARAVAN engineers paid regular visits to all the villages and schemes and guided the participants in the work. Attendance of the participants was ensured through the attendance sheets on daily basis. Pictures of Schemes, before, during and at the end by various monitoring visits were taken. CARAVAN high ups also paid visits to various projects sites and schemes and met with the community elders and work participants. The Executive Director paid visits to Shahu, Peshmal, Gaheel, Jalband, Ghwand Patay, Laikot, and Kalam proper to monitor the ongoing activities.

### The Asia Foundation Funded Project

**Project Name:** Supporting Transparency, Accountability and Electoral Processes in Pakistan

**Project No:** 31419

### Monitoring and Evaluation of Activities:

The “Supporting Transparency, Accountability and Electoral Process in Pakistan” (STAEP) program commenced in 2009 and will conclude in 2013. STAEP is managed by The Asia Foundation and implemented by Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN). CARAAN is implementing this project in 04 districts of the Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa namely Swat, Shangla, Kohistan and Chitral. The goal of STAEP Program is to ensure more effective, transparent and accountable governance that addresses the critical challenges facing Pakistan today. The purpose of the Program is to ensure democratic processes in Pakistan are more open, inclusive, efficient and accountable to citizens. The Program requires five outputs:

#### Output 1:

Citizens’ groups will monitor performance of elected representatives and public institutions and raise demands which are increasingly met.

#### Output 2:

Election will be better managed and more inclusive and peaceful, and political parties will be better organized and more responsive to citizens.

#### Output 3:

Disenfranchised groups and religious leaders will be increasingly engaged in civic affairs and political parties.

#### Output 4:

Media reporting will be more balanced and has greater outreach and use of communication maximized.

#### Output 5:

FAFEN organizations and associations will have increased capacity to monitor governance issues, manage systems and accounts, access new funding, and will have improved credibility.

### Activities Description Feb-1 to May 2011

#### EVENTS / ADVOCACY MEETING / INTERFACES AND OTHER ACTIVITIES:

1. CRG Monthly meetings
2. CRG Advocacy Planning meetings
3. CRG Follow up meetings with EDOs of various provincial departments

4. CRG Advocacy meetings MNAs
5. CRG Advocacy meetings with ECP Officials
6. CC meeting with different stakeholders
7. Meeting with the Principals colleges
8. Meeting with Presidents of Trade Unions
9. Meeting with District Police Officers

### GOVERNANCE MONITORING FORMS:

S No	Description of Forms	Kohistan	Swat	Shangla	Chitral	
1	Real Price Index Form	04	04	04	04	16
2	Crime Check Form	04	0	04	04	12
3	District Court Form	04	0	04	04	12
4	Health Scan Statistics Form	04	0	04	04	12
5	Education Institution Monitoring Form	04	04	04	04	16
6	Health Institution Monitoring Form	04	03	04	04	15
7	Flood Damage Form	00	00	00	00	00
8	Police Station Monitoring Form	01	01	01	01	04
9	Public Institution Monitoring Form	01	01	01	01	04
10	Public Institution Responsiveness Form	01	01	0	01	03
11	Activity Tracking Form	01	0	01	06	08
12	Material Distribution Form	0	0	0	00	00

### Activities Description June 1 to July 31, 2011

Type of Activity	District wise Activities				
	NA-31 Shangla	NA-30 Swat	NA-23 Kohistan	NA-32 Chitral	Total
CRG Interface Meeting with Govt. Official	00	0	0	0	0
Meeting with EDO Health	00	0	0	02	02
CRG Meeting	04	01	02	0	07
CRG Meeting with MNA	00	0	0	0	00
CRG Meeting with MPA	00	01	0	0	01
Meeting with Community Group	00	00	0	01	01
CRG Meeting with Government Officials	00	01	0	0	01
CRG Meeting with ECP Officials	00	00	0	0	0
CRG Meeting with CSOs	00	00	0	0	0
Seminar	00	00	0	0	0
CRG Interface Meeting with NADRA	00	00	0	0	0
Principal/VC/Dean	00	0	0	0	0
Meeting with students	00	00	0	0	0
Meeting with Trade Unions	00	0	0	02	02
Meeting with NADRA Officials	00	00	0	0	0
Meeting with Media	00	00	0	0	0

Meeting with DCO	00	00	0	0	0
Meeting with DPO	00	0	0	0	0
Meeting with EDO Education	00	00	0	0	0
Meeting with TMA	00	00	0	0	0
Meeting with Associations	00	00	0	0	0
Other activities (if any)	00	00	0	02	02
<b>Total</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>16</b>

### Governance Monitoring

S No	Description of Forms	Shangla	Swat	Kohistan	Chitral
1	Real Price Index Form	02	02	02	02
2	Crime Check Form	02	0	02	02
3	District Court Form	02	0	02	02
4	Health Scan Statistics Form	02	0	02	02
5	Education Institution Monitoring Form	01	02	02	02
6	Health Institution Monitoring Form	02	02	02	02
7	Flood Damage Form	00	0	00	00
8	Police Station Monitoring Form	01	01	01	01
9	Public Institution Monitoring Form	01	0	01	01
10	Public Institution Responsiveness Form	00	0	01	00
11	Activity Tracking Form	04	03	02	07
12	Material Distribution Form	0	01	01	0
13	District Profile	0	0	01	0
14	FAFEN District Director	0	0	01	0
15	Constituency Location Mapping Form	0	0	01	0

### Activities Description August 1 to Oct 31, 2011

Type of Activity	Constituency wise number of Activities				Total
	NA-32 Chitral	NA-31 Shangla	NA-30 Swat	NA-23 Kohistan	
CRG Interface Meeting with Govt. Official	0	0	0	0	0
Meeting with EDO Health	1	0	0	1	2
CRG Meeting	4	3	5	1	13
CRG Meeting with MNA	2	0	0	0	2
CRG Meeting with MPA	0	0	1	0	1
Meeting with Community Group	0	1	0	0	1
CRG Meeting with Government Officials	0	0	2	0	2

CRG Meeting with ECP Officials	0	0	0	0	0
CRG Meeting with CSOs	0	0	0	0	0
Seminar	0	0	0	0	0
CRG Interface Meeting with NADRA	0	0	0	0	0
Principal/VC/Dean	0	0	0	0	0
Meeting with students	0	0	0	0	0
Meeting with Trade Unions	0	0	0	0	0
Meeting with NADRA Officials	0	0	0	0	0
Meeting with Media	0	0	0	0	0
Meeting with DCO	0	0	0	0	0
Meeting with DPO	0	0	0	0	0
Meeting with EDO Education	0	3	0	1	4
Meeting with TMA	2	0	0	0	2
Meeting with Associations	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>

### Governance Monitoring

S No	Description of Forms	Kohistan	Chitral	Shangla	Swat
1	Real Price Index Form	03	04	04	04
2	Crime Check Form	03	03	03	00
3	District Court Form	03	03	03	00
4	Health Scan Statistics Form	03	03	03	00
5	Education Institution Monitoring Form	03	03	03	03
6	Health Institution Monitoring Form	02	03	03	02
7	Police Station Monitoring Form	01	01	01	01
8	Public Institution Monitoring Form	01	01	01	0
9	Public Institution Responsiveness Form	01	0	0	0

### Activities Description Nov 1 to Dec 31, 2011

Type of Activity	Constituency wise number of Activities				
	NA-32 Chitral	NA-31 Shangla	NA-30 Swat	NA-23 Kohistan	Total
CRG Interface Meeting with Govt. Official	0	0	0	0	0
Meeting with EDO Health	0	0	0	0	0
CRG Meeting	2	2	2	2	8
CRG Meeting with MNA	1	0	0	0	1
CRG Meeting with MPA	0	0	1	0	1
Meeting with Community Group	0	3	3	3	9
CRG Meeting with Government Officials	0	0	0	0	0
CRG Meeting with ECP Officials	1	0	0	0	1
CRG Meeting with CSOs	0	0	0	0	0
Seminar	0	0	0	0	0

CRG Interface Meeting with NADRA	0	0	0	0	0
Principal/VC/Dean	0	0	0	0	0
Meeting with students	0	0	0	0	0
Meeting with Trade Unions	0	0	0	0	0
Meeting with NADRA Officials	0	0	0	0	0
Meeting with Media	0	0	0	0	0
Meeting with DCO	0	0	0	0	0
Meeting with DPO	0	0	0	0	0
Meeting with EDO Education	0	1	1	2	4
Meeting with TMA	0	0	0	2	2
Meeting with Associations	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>

### Governance Monitoring

S No	Description of Forms	Kohistan	Swat	Shangla	Chitral
1	Real Price Index Form	02	02	02	02
2	Crime Check Form	02	00	02	02
3	District Court Form	02	00	02	02
4	Health Scan Statistics Form	02	00	02	02
5	Education Institution Monitoring Form	02	02	02	03
6	Health Institution Monitoring Form	02	02	02	02
7	Police Station Monitoring Form	01	00	01	01
8	Public Institution Monitoring Form	00	00	01	00
9	Public Institution Responsiveness Form	01	00	01	00
10	Any other Form	00	04	00	03

### Case Studies from the field

#### Food for Work (Village Gaheel Union Council Kalam)

With a population of approximately 30000 persons union council Kalam is one of the biggest UCs in tehsil Kalam. The July 2010 floods have not only destroyed the communal infrastructure but it also completely washed away most of the houses and hotels in the area. The walking paths, bridle paths and link roads which were the major sources of transportation and daily movements to the market for the masses of the area were also washed away and badly damaged by heavy rains, sliding and floods in tehsil Kalam. The people have to use alternative routes and have to walk for hours to carry out their routine activities. Most of the population is engaged in agriculture activities especially in off season vegetable growing and they were facing troubles in terms of high transportation costs of their agriculture yield to the market which have caused increase in expenditures and reduced their power of saving. The community of the area opined that we were in dire need of support to rehabilitate and restore our livelihood and transportation resources.

“Gaheel is one of the villages of UC Kalam. It consists of round about 450 Households. It was connected with the main road through a metal link road but the furious floods in July 2010 have completely washed away the same. On one hand rehabilitation and reconstruction of Gaheel road is impossible under food for work

because it needs huge financial resources while on the other hand the people needs access facility to local market. The community members are not in position to rehabilitate it. The people of the area contacted CARAVAN to find an alternative short route. CARAVAN team visited the village and mobilized the community to take part in the WFP food for work activities and solve their genuine problem. “We were briefed on the WFP criteria and a committee was formed in the community meeting. We identified a short bridle path to be rehabilitated by us. Our community identified 65 participants including vulnerable and began the work on the bridle path. The activity work was frequently monitored and supervised by the CARAVAN team including an engineer to guide the participants in the work” one of the community members told. This sliding was just near the main road from where the way gets started. This bridle path passes through a big stream in the valley and the participants have constructed small bridges of wood at two places over the stream. Different groups of the participants were formed by the supervisor and the whole work was divided among them. The groups were working at different places on the path. The community took keen interest in the rehabilitation of the bridle path and worked wholeheartedly.

Different groups of 65 participants completed the activity in 12 days. The length of the bridle path is approximately 3 KM . The bridle path has lots of positive impacts on the lives of the villagers of Gaheel. It is the shortest way to the village which saves their time and costs of transportation of agriculture production to the market. With the rehabilitation of this bridle path the people can feel ease in their everyday movements from and to the village. The community argued that we are very thankful to WFP and CARAVAN for the support and expect more help and support for the rehabilitation and restoration of our livelihood resources.

### **Food for Work (Village Jamra UC Utror)**

Union Council Utror is situated at a distance of 4 Km from Kalam Bazar. It was the one of the origins of the July 2010 floods, where the some entire villages were washed away by the devastating flash floods. The people faced losses such as houses, hotels, agriculture land erosion, the ripped crops and so forth. The disaster was so abrupt and unexpected that it was unfeasible rather impossible for the people of the area to save all of their assets particularly the ready vegetable crops. Every corner of the UC was in grieved for urgent support in the shape of food, shelter and other basic needs of life. They were cut off from the market, the communication and infrastructure system was destroyed by raining like cats and dogs, sliding and the unprecedented floods in the whole area.

“The destruction bring about by the furious floods cannot be explained in simple words. But the commitment and struggle of the inhabitants of our area must be appreciated because they never lose heart and work hard for the rehabilitation of area through help themselves and with the help and support of the non government agencies. The interventions of different non government agencies in different sectors have bring about changes in the life standard of the people. The efforts of the WFP and CARAVAN are appreciable” Argued by community elders.

“Jamra is a large village in union council Utror comprising of 577 HH. A link road connects village jamra with the main road and is the major source of transportation and business of the area. The link road was totally washed away by the floods at some points and badly damaged at some places by the heavy raining and sliding.

The access to the market for purchasing daily amenities of life and their businesses were stuck to the village boundaries. The rehabilitation of the road was indispensable because the alternative routes were not appropriate to be used for daily movements of the residents of the village and similarly for any other kinds of transportation. The farmers of the village have to borne high costs of transporting their agriculture production with the help of Camels, horses and donkeys etc to the market. The costs of transportation were doubled as compare to the costs before the floods which consequently have drawn a cut on their savings and cause of increase in the expenditures” argued by the community.

CARAVAN team visited the village to conduct meeting with the community in order to brief them regarding the intervention of WFP and CARAVAN in their village. The community elders were made understand on the project criteria and guided them to form a committee of their village to carry out the project activities in peaceful and proper manner. After the formation of the committee they identified the link road to be rehabilitated. The labors were employed on the road by the committee and the work was commenced straight away. CARAVAN team assessed the participants and monitored the activity regularly. CARAVAN engineer for the project guided the labors in the rehabilitation process of the road.

The participants were divided in various groups to make the work easy. Different groups were employed on different points on the road. The people showed fanatical interest in the rehabilitation of their road and work hard for 12 days cycle but still it needs more work to be done to complete the road. Nevertheless the completed work on the road has result of an ease in the transportation and everyday movements of the people. Now they can transport their agriculture yield and other businesses luggage on low cost. After the completion of the 12 days cycle then a food basket consisted of 30 Kg Rice, 4.5 Kg V.Oil, 1 Kg Salt, 4 Kg YSP and 1.33 Kg P.doz was distributed to each participant who took part in the work on the activity. The community appreciated the efforts of WFP and CARAVAN in the final meeting, after the 1<sup>st</sup> cycle, with them. The community elders also argued that we are hopeful and expecting more work in the area by WFP and CARAVAN.

### **Case Study from the field (Advocacy) Village Karora District Shangla**

The ERRA demolished the schools (damaged in 2005 earthquake) in 2010 in District Shangla for reconstruction without pre planning. No alternative arrangement had been made for the students. GHS Karora is one those demolished schools identified by CRG. As District Shangla is one of the backward district of KPK, most of its inhabitants are poor, So most of the students of the area had stopped going to school. More than 450 students suffered due to demolished schools.

#### **Objective**

The education department should arrange alternate building for school and contractor must start the construction work on school.

### **Issue Identification**

The issues for advocacy were identified by CRG in Focus Group Discussion in their monthly meeting.

### **Type of Action**

Collaborative approach was adopted. Meetings With education department, elected representative, Community member and parents teacher councils.

### **Allies**

Local Community and Elected representative

### **Response from institutions/Officials**

Response from the officials was very positive. A rented building was provided for the students as a temporary and alternative arrangement and the contractor started construction work on school building, as soon as the school building is constructed the students will be shifted to it

### **Factors for success**

The Two important and core issues have been resolved with the help of CRG and community with strong social mobilization and active participation of community.

### **Public benefit as a result of this Success**

More than 450 students education career were at risk. The parents were worried about their children future. With the solution of the issue their children will start going to school again.

## **Case Study from the field (Advocacy) Village Hussain Abad District Shangla**

### **Description of Issue**

GPS Hussain Abad has been closed since July 2011 because of the teacher's absenteeism. This school is basically one teacher school. The teacher of this school has not been performing his duty for the last few months. The total students were more than 85 in this school which has now been reduced to 40 only. The future of the students of the aforementioned area is at stake.

### **Advocacy Objective**

The EDO of education should immediately ensure the availability of teacher at GPS Hussain Abad take necessary action against the teacher who has been absent from his duty for the last couple of months and devised a mechanism for monitoring to avoid such situation in future.

### **How was the issue Identified?**

The issues for advocacy were identified by CRG in Focal group discussion in their monthly meeting

### **Type of Action**

Collaborative approach was adopted. Meetings With officials (Education department) and Community member.

### **Allies**

Local Community

### **Response from institutions/Officials**

Response from the officials was very positive. The education department ensures that alternate teacher would be provided after winter vacation, salary of the teacher has been stopped and enquiry against the teacher would be started.

### **Factors for success**

The important issue has been resolved with the help of CRG with strong social mobilization and active participation of CRG members.

### **Public benefit as a result of this Success**

The total students were more than 85 in this school which has now been reduced to 40 only. The future of the students of the aforementioned area is at stake. With the solution of the issue their children will start going to school again.

### **Case Study from the field Livelihood Village Kabal District Swat**

42 years old Muhammad Rashid an educated farmer belongs to village Kabal, UC Bar Aba Kehl, District Swat. There are 7 members in his family out of which 3 are males and 4 are females. Their main income source is Farming. He is spending 50% of his income on Food, 10% on education and 20% on health. He has 29 jribs of rain fed and 4 Jribs irrigated inherited land. Mr. Rashid is a progressive farmer and was willing at the time of beneficiary identification to plant the forest and fruit trees on his land according to the criteria.

During the crisis the whole family of Mr. Rashid was displaced on 7<sup>th</sup> May 2009 and was residing in Sawabi in a rented house. "We spent one night in open air near Chakdara while going to down district. We left each and every thing including wheat seed, maize seed, rice seed, vegetable seeds, maize, rice and wheat for food, cash and other assets in our house. Before the displacement I planted 300 peaches in my land. After our return to home, there was nothing in my house. The peach plants were dried and I was very upset" Mr. Rasid told during the interview.

Under the AECID funded project “Immediate support to restore food security and agriculture-based livelihoods of food-insecure and vulnerable conflict affected rural families in North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Pakistan”, CARAVAN has distributed 40 fruit plants including 10 Walnuts, 10 Apricots, 10 Peaches and 10 apples. Mr. Rashid has also received 100 forest plants including Robinia, Mela, Polar and Morus. Mr. Rashid attended the capacity building session during the distribution.

Mr. Rashid has cultivated the fruit and forest plants on his irrigated land, but due to damages to the irrigation channels during the operation, Mr. Rashid was facing hurdles to water the plant as per guidelines shared by the training facilitator. He arranged water through vehicles from downstream nearby his village.

“I have planted the all the plants according to instruction of the trainer and I am too much satisfied from the result. All the plants have been grown properly. The FAO-CARAVAN intervention in the area has motivated me to purchased 300 plants of peaches and cultivate it on my land. I am sure that plant will start fruit on the 3<sup>rd</sup> year. The plants are healthy and I am expecting good production from peaches, apple, apricot and walnuts. The frost plants will be useful for fodder and fuel wood. I am taking enough care of plants thus the success ratio is 95%, while rest of the plants distributed by the project to other beneficiaries are resulting between 70-80%” Mr. Rashid told CARAVAN team during his interview.

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“I have one cow which is the only source of income for me and my children. I have taken loan from relatives to survive. Furthermore I have no money to purchase fodder for my cow. I would have to

Mr. Rashid suggested that “the package was good but in future the number of fruit plants may be increased. The farmers will give full attention to the plants if the number of plants is higher than the existing. At least 100 fruit plants may be distributed to farmers along with suitable number of forest plants. If possible each farmer may be provided with one type of fruit plants”.

Thanking to FAO and CARAVAN team, Mr. Rashid informed that this support has encouraged the farmers to revitalize agriculture activities in the area. FAO and CARAVAN are the first ever organizations who have intervened properly in the area. This activity has diverted the activities of other organization towards agriculture activities. He further added that after completion of plants distribution and its plantation, the security forces in the area arranged a huge activity for plantation of forest plants on hill side of the village and they planted 100000 plants with the help of forest department and community.

### Case Study from the field Livelihood Village Zakria Mohalla District Swat

Miss. Wali Ezat lives in a small community name “Zakaria Mohallah” which is the part of UC Islampur of District Swat. Her wedding ceremony was done at extremely immature age with Mr. Muhammad Umar. “My husband was working as labour and was the only earning hand of our 05 members’ family. 29th July 2010 was

a horrible day for me and my family as the flood washed away our only house and killed my husband” Ms. Wali Ezat told. Miss Wali Ezat is sheltered with her three children in small house of his Father in law who is very poor and working as a conductor in a Van. Her father in law has four Children and it is very difficult for him to support them.

“I have one cow which is the only source of income for me and my children. I have taken loan from relatives to survive. Furthermore I have no money to purchase fodder for my cow. I would have to sell the cow as I am unable to feed it” Wali Ezat informed.

Wali Ezat is used to send her cow to the nearby mountain for grazing but due to heavy snow fall the area is blocked and fodder is no more available in the area. Animal fodder provided by CARAVAN with the financial assistance of Malteser International is the first ever support to Ms. Wali Ezat. I was not sure that I will ever receive any kind of support as I remain alone in house in day time and cannot go out of the home due to many reasons. I am thankful to CARAVAN and Malteser International for their in time and valuable support who visited my house and selected me for the support. It will help me to keep the cow in hard times and get milk from it. I will give a portion of milk to my children and some would be sold to earn money” Ms. Wali Ezat mentioned.

I am thankful to CARAVAN and Malteser International for their in time and valuable support who visited my house and selected me for the support. It will help me to keep the cow in hard times and get milk from it. I will give a portion of milk to my children and some would be sold to earn money” Ms. Wali Ezat mentioned

Snapshots from the field (food for work/food for training)



House Reconstruction Project Upper Swat



**STEAP Project District Swat, Shangla, Chitral and Kohistan**



**Winter Livelihood Project District Swat**



House Repair Kits Project District Malakand

