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Centre of Excellence for Rural Development

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Preface

It gives me immense pleasure to preface the 5th Annual Progress Report of the Centre of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD). This Annual Progress Report mainly covers short duration projects mostly funded by International Organizations for which their generous contributions are highly appreciated. The current circumstances pose numerous challenges for development work, which CERD has successfully been tackling in a professional manner.

CERD remained mainly focused on emergency response projects throughout the year. The Organization has successfully implemented these projects with the active participation of the community. There could be no better time to appreciate what CERD has achieved in such a short period. I believe, this Region calls for more organized civil society engagement in the development arena and that CERD is playing its due role.

On behalf of the Board of Directors and on my own behalf, I would like to thank the UN Agencies, International Organizations and the Government of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa for supporting the organization and the Community in this crucial period. I would also like to thank Mr. Khan Muhammad the Chief Executive of the organization and all other Members of the Board of Directors for providing professional support and guidance in implementation of the program. The efforts of all the CERD Team are worth appreciating for working in such a volatile security situation in Khyber Pukhtunkhwa

Chairman,
Board of Directors,
Centre of Excellence for Rural Development
(CERD)

MESSAGE

Greetings from Office of the Chief Executive, CERD!

Centre of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD) made a modest beginning in 2007 and stepped into development sector to serve the marginalized communities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA. In the year 2008, we initiated projects in the sectors of Agriculture & Livestock, Health & Nutrition, Community Infrastructure Development, Emergency Response and Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Program. In the years 2009-13, CERD scaled up its interventions and expanded to almost all districts of the KP, four Agencies and two Frontier Regions of FATA. The journey through all these years with many ups and downs has been a terrific learning and excellent experience and today CERD is known as one of the leading non-profit organizations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA.

I owe immense approbation to the Government and its line departments for providing us their extended support in delivery of services. I include my deep appreciation for the overwhelming support of our partners, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Program (WFP), United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA), International Rescue Committee (IRC) and other National and International Organizations who came forward to help the vulnerable and affected communities in Pakistan.

I am very pleased to applaud the excellent efforts of entire CERD team to deliver in a challenging environment and produce quality results in their respective fields of operations and disciplines.

I am sure that my team will continue with the same pace, spirit and dedication to achieve greater milestones in the coming years.

I wish CERD best of luck and much success in the future.

Khan Muhammad
Chief Executive



ABOUT US:

Centre of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD) is a non-profit, non-governmental organization registered with Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) under section 42 of the Companies' Ordinance 1984. CERD is also Pakistan Centre of Philanthropy certified CSO. CERD is amongst the leading not for profit companies in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA with diverse range of portfolios and partnerships in number of sectors. Its operations are spread over 13 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 4 Agencies and 2 Frontier Regions of FATA. These include districts Hangu, Lower Dir, Swat, Shangla, Buner, Malakand, Swabi, Mardan, Charsadda, Nowshera, Peshawar, Kohat, D.I.Khan in KP, while Khyber Agency, Mohmand Agency, Kurram Agency and Frontier Regions (FR) Peshawar and FR Kohat in FATA.

With the financial delivery of more than US\$ 8 million in the last 3 years, CERD is managing 800 qualified and experienced managerial and support staff and has a network of its offices across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA. We enjoy excellent working relationship with the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at provincial as well as district level.

VISION:

As humanitarian and development organization we envision a future where we achieve excellence in human and institutional development that contributes towards prosperous humanity.

MISSION:

Contribute to optimal utilization of indigenous natural and human resources by augmenting government, non-government organizations and local communities' efforts to achieve self-reliance and sustainability.

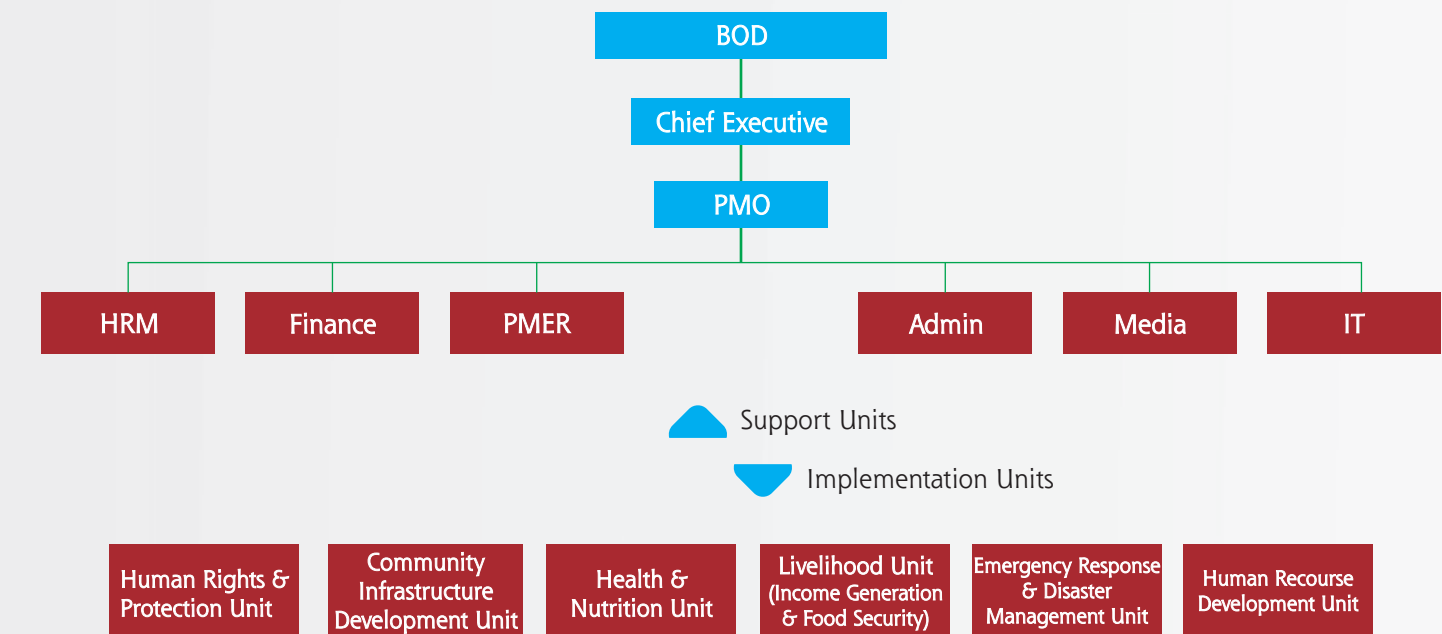
OBJECTIVES:

- Carry out action based research to develop need based models and programs for community development.
- Support socio-economic uplift of rural and urban communities through increased livelihood opportunities and choices in privileged areas.
- Awareness raising and capacity building of communities in human, civic and political rights.
- Promote preventive and curative health and nutrition behavior and practices amongst inaccessible and underserved communities.
- Facilitate agricultural, horticultural and livestock development to contribute towards food security.
- Assist government agencies during disaster and emergency response in disaster management, rescue, relief and rehabilitation during and after disaster.

Organization Structure:

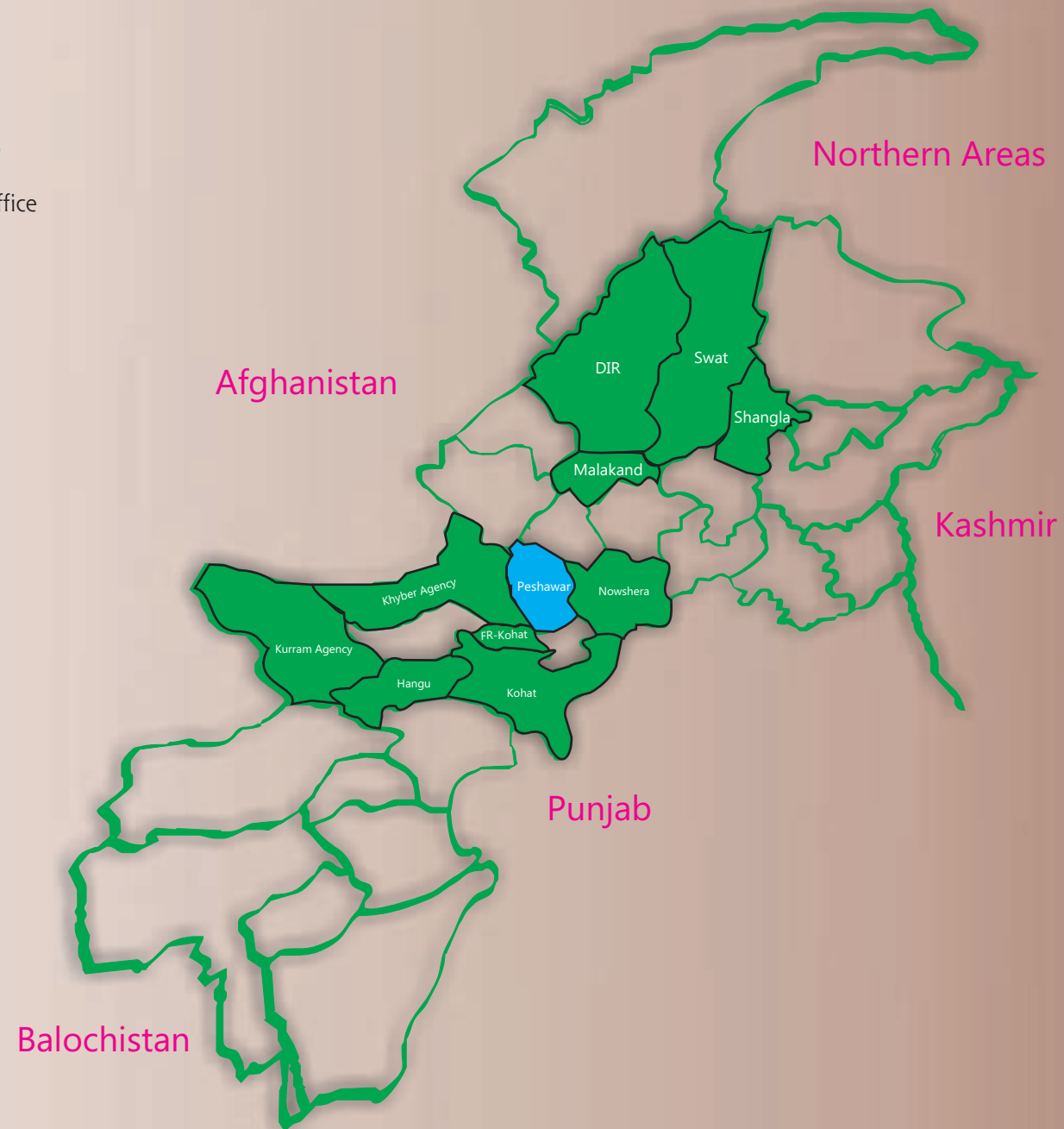
CERD has an independent Board of Directors responsible for all the policy decisions. The Chief Executive is the administrative head who along with the management team is responsible for programme implementation. CERD works under the following executive framework.

At the Head Office level, there is a Chief Executive (CE) assisted by a Program Manager Operations (PMO) along with six core managers heading HRM, Finance, Admin, PMER, Media and IT Units and there are 6 Programme Units each headed by a Programme Manager. CERD has also established a strong Internal Financial and Social Audit system with a view to strengthen internal controls in terms of finance as well as program quality. The field operations are directly managed through the Regional Offices. Each Regional Office is managed by a Regional Programme Manager or Team Leader who is assisted by a team of senior representatives of Programme Sections at the regional level. Each Region has Field Units at the District and Tehsil level, and under most of the field units several Village Branches are established; the smallest unit of operations in the structure of CERD. The team at each Field Unit consists of one male and female Social Organizer, one or two Intern Social Organizers and a Field Monitor. At present CERD operates 07 Regional Offices across KP and FATA.



Outreach in 2013

- CERD Head Office
- Outreach



I N S I D E

Site Maintenance, Protection and Community Services

Food Security

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Health & Nutrition

Education (Welcome to School Initiative)

Strengthening Rule of Law in Malakand (SRLM)

Child Protection

Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Program

INTRODUCTION:

In 2013, Centre of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD) continued to provide Site Maintenance, Protection and Community Services in IDPs camps in partnership with UNHCR.

The emergency assistance not only supported the internally displaced persons during their temporary displacement but also promoted dialogue for, and concerted efforts towards peace and security in the region for a dignified and feasible return of the IDPs to their places of origin. CERD provided these services to about 5160 internally displaced families in New Durrani IDPs' camp Kurram Agency and in Togh Sarai camp Hangu. The Community Services (CS) activities focused on community organization and mobilization, assisting in the setting up of a social fabric/network at the camp level so that assistance and protection is accessible by all, specifically the persons with special needs (PSNs). Site maintenance activities included regular repair of access roads and path ways, drainage system, electrification etc. Distribution of non food items (NFIs) and other basic essentials including gas filling services were managed through UNHCR's warehouse (rub hall) in the camp. Protection activities focused on grievance redressal, legal counselling, identification, referral and assisting protection cases having problems related to registration, and other civil documentation.

Major Achievements of the Project:

The project aimed at empowering the target communities to assess and identify their needs, issues and problems and be able to refer and coordinate with the relevant service providers on their issues of concern. Similarly, the intervention enhanced their capacity for camp management and maintenance along with increased awareness regarding health, hygiene, education, nutrition, protection, security, fire safety measures and other related issues. The vocational skills training supported the IDP community especially women for self-reliance and income generation leading towards their empowerment and protection as well. Through legal clinics, the project tried to improve access of IDPs to services related to legal assistance and legal



remedies ensuring that IDPs have access to legal information and advice to access remedies, especially for persons who do not have sufficient financial resources to pursue the enforcement of their rights. Similarly, the maintenance of site operations and camp basic infrastructure ensured safe, hygienic and healthy living conditions for the inhabitants. It also helped creating a favorable environment for fair and transparent distributions, facilitating immediate relief and ensuring that the basic needs of population of concern (PoC) for sufficient domestic items are met. Following are some of the major achievements of the project;

- 400 women were trained in vocational skills at four women community centers (WCCs) established in Togh Sarai and New Durrani IDP camps.
- 1880 mobilization sessions were conducted in both camps for 21574 internally displaced persons, covering areas of health & hygiene, security & protection, WASH, food, registration & return, camp consolidation, kitchen gardening etc.
- 24 community self-management structures (with membership of 320) formed, revamped and strengthened through 48 sessions of leadership and capacity building.

Site Maintenance, Protection and Community Services

Project/Program:	Site Maintenance, Protection and Community Services
Geographic location (s):	IDPs' Camps, New Durrani Kurram and Tough Sarai Hangu
Duration of Project:	January-December, 2013
Donor/Partner:	UNHCR

Site Maintenance, Protection and Community Services

- 426 committee meetings conducted in both camps.
- Meetings of sectorial committees and camp shura were held on fortnight basis in the camps.
- 24 joint assessments with population of concern (PoC) were conducted for joint planning in the camps.
- 4 events (2 male and 2 female) were organized on the occasions of international women day and during 16 days of activism against Gender Based Violence (GBV).
- 4103 cases were supported to receive legal and civil documentation and access legal remedies for their issues of concern.
- 4 grievance desks (2 for male and 2 for female) were established in camps, where IDP families provided with legal assistance and advice. 573 cases of blocked food were registered referred and resolved through grievance desks.
- 2468 tents were distributed and pitched for IDP families in New Durrani camp, whereas 93 old tents were replaced with new tents.
- 1877 cubic meters of path ways and access roads were constructed and maintained in New Durrani camp.
- 9475 meters of drainage lines rehabilitated and maintained in New Durrani camp.
- Electrification infrastructure in 81 blocks at New Durrani camp was maintained including replacement of 1047 energy savers bulbs and 2330 meter distribution wires (electric wires)
- Pardawall in 107 blocks was installed and maintained in New Durrani camp.
- 45390 gas cylinders were refilled with 4kg of gas for population of concern to meet their basic needs.
- Repair work in 8 community centers including 4 male and 4 female community centers was conducted on 2 occasions throughout the year.
- Apart from aforementioned achievements, continuous facilitation and backstopping was provided to camp administration and other service providers for their effective services delivery through data sharing, involvement of shura and participation in their activities.

Major Activities of the Project:

Community Mobilization and Organization:

CS team through the services of Social Organizers conducted awareness sessions for IDPs, by visiting each block and sector in the camp. This ensured proper sensitization leading to active participation of community in electing/revamping their representatives, getting access to all basic services, their effective utilization and maintenance. Sectoral committees and members of Shura (men and women) were selected by the general community through active participation from each sector/phase in the camp. These committees included WATSAN and Health Hygiene (WHH), Security and Protection (S&C), Food committee and Shura. These sectoral committees and shura were strengthened in consultation with the camp administration and concerned service providers through proper orientations and training. The social organizers worked in close coordination with committee members and visited one block or 20 families on daily basis to hold collective dialogue with them and to make them sensitized over the effective utilization of available services in the camp. Members of sectoral committees and camp shura also collected issues concerning to their sectors and referred to appropriate service providers or camp administration.



Site Maintenance, Protection and Community Services

Identification of Persons with Special Needs (PSNs):

Data of Persons with Special Needs (PSNs) and their needs assessment was a regular practice in camp setting that ensured maximum support and assistance to them. This data was collected and updated using the standard agreed list of the vulnerable categories provided by the protection cluster and the identified cases were referred for protection and assistance to the appropriate partners, protection cluster and UNHCR. These PSNs were also facilitated to understand the registration process and in finding their family plots, NFIs and FIs packages easily. Persons with Special Needs (PSNs) were prioritized in catering their immediate requirements such as vehicle for transportation, getting their registration on priority basis, helping them take their luggage to their tents/shelters, phase or sectors. During the return/repatriation process PSNs were also facilitated and prioritized in the same way.

Needs Assessment/Surveys:

CERD team carried out regular Needs assessments/surveys in both Togh Sarai and New Durrani camps, in order to support relevant authorities in decision making and to identify needs and highlight gaps in services provision. Community Services team conducted regular assessments of different nature like; assessment related to Registered IDPs without Tents, Damaged Tents, Newly married couples, assessment for blocked food data etc. These assessments covered all the aspects of IDPs, their needs and needs of other stakeholders. Analysis of these assessments was shared with UNHCR, camp administration and other service providers as and when required.

Protection Interventions:

Two separate grievance desks (GDs) were established for male and female IDPs in both Togh Sarai and New Durrani camps to provide protection services to the IDP families. CERD trained protection and GD officers provided direct legal assistance/counseling to persons identified during monitoring and outreach sessions and who were in need of information and legal advice on civil documentation and all related issues. Record of all such cases was properly maintained using

the Protection cluster grievance desk form and referred all the cases to camp administration, relevant service providers, UNHCR and Protection cluster. The GD officer routinely updated individuals on the progress of their specific cases. Furthermore, through regular mobilization and sensitization community was made aware about their rights, available opportunities and services inside and outside the camps.

Social and Cultural Activities:

Social and cultural activities including sports festival, celebration of international days, 16 days of activism against GBV and handicrafts exhibitions were organized at camps level. Promotion of such activities within the camp settings specifically focused on community and relationship building, tolerance and conflict management. The Sports and cultural activities also played a vital role in normalization of psycho-social behaviours within the IDP community and it will have a positive impact on the lives of IDPs in camps and even beyond camp life.



Women Community Centres:

The already established women community centres (WCCs) in Togh Sarai and New Durrani camps were maintained. The WCC activities aimed at minimizing the sufferings of vulnerable females by providing them the opportunity to interact and share problems, learn basic literacy and vocational skills and to facilitate their honourable earning and living. Vulnerable women and girls were enrolled in women community centres and necessary equipments and material for vocational skills were provided to them. Under the supervision of WCC facilitators and trainer these centers provided sessions on counseling, basic women health/ general health hygiene, basic literacy, skill development (embroidery, sewing, souvenirs, bangles making and other handicrafts). Each batch of enrolled women passed out after three months and CERD team exhibited the products of these WCCs after the conclusion of each batch. These exhibitions were arranged to generate some money for the IDPs women by introducing their products to the potential buyers and local market. In addition, tool kits and sewing machines were also provided to the passed out women.



Site Maintenance Services:

Site maintenance services were provided only in New Durrani Camp, Kurram Agency. CERD Technical team comprising of site engineer, site supervisors and electrician assessed the actual ground situation in collaboration with camp shura, camp administration and all other relevant stakeholders. In line with the assessment findings, CERD team charted a comprehensive plan for repair and maintenance of camp infrastructure including repair and maintenance of access roads and path ways, drainage system, electrification and repair and maintenance of community centres etc. All the required BOQs, designs and cost estimates were prepared to set standards for implementation of hard activities. Potential vendors were identified for implementation of all civil works on ground. CERD Engineering team, throughout the implementation was engaged in the quality and quantity control for the maintenance of civil works.



Re-filling of Gas Cylinders:

Besides site maintenance activities, CERD also provided services for re-filling of gas cylinders (LPG) to the IDP families in Togh Sarai and New Durrani Camps. Gas distribution points were established in both camps with separate waiting areas for male and female IDPs. Gas cylinders for all registered families were refilled with 4kg gas on monthly basis to fulfil their domestic needs. During the distribution process, persons with special needs (PSNs) were entertained on priority basis and provided them filled gas cylinders at their door steps with the help of Shura members and CERD Community Services staff. In addition for the information and knowledge of IDPs, our team displayed safety instructions regarding proper handling and usage of gas cylinders at the distribution point, so as to avoid any unpleasant incident during gas filling process as well as in the community.



Initiatives:

One of the important initiatives that CERD team took in the IDP camps was the collection and sharing of livestock data with potential service providers. Initially, it was observed in the field that poor IDPs were selling their livestock at cheaper prices to locals as they were unable to feed and manage them at camp. Also the livestock were living with them inside the same blocks (living area) and tents posing serious health hazards for the IDP community. CERD Community Services team, therefore, took the initiative and collected livestock data in Togh Sarai and New Durrani Camps. The findings revealed that there were more than 3000 livestock available at these camps including Cows, Buffaloes, Sheep, Goats, Horses, and Donkeys etc. The team then decided to advocate for the shelter and fodder arrangements for livestock in the camps on cluster level and other forums and shared the data with all humanitarian actors and potential service providers. Based on the need analysis, Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) by engaging its local partners CRDO and SSTD implemented a project for provision of livestock shelters and fodder distribution in the camps. It helped fulfilling the needs of IDPs with regard to proper livestock management at camp level. The Community Services team also played a vital role in educating the IDP community on proper livestock management and care through community awareness and sensitization campaigns. The knowledge imparted through these awareness sessions, would also be helpful for the IDPs once they return to their areas of origin.

Food Security

Project/Program: Food Assistance to Displaced Persons
Geographic location (s): District Kohat and Tough Sarai Camp, Hangu
Duration of Project: January-December, 2013
Donor/Partner: World Food Programme (WFP)

INTRODUCTION:

Centre of Excellence for Rural Development has been partner of United Nations World Food Programme (UN-WFP) to provide food assistance to displaced persons affected by conflict and floods. The organization has served displaced persons in districts Swat, Mardan, Nowshera, Charsadda Kohat and Hangu in the past. Under the current agreement with UN-WFP, CERD is providing food assistance to displaced persons of Orakzai, Kurram, Khyber and South Waziristan Agencies in district Kohat and Tough Sarai Camp Hangu. The main aim of the project is to mitigate the negative effects of the conflict on the vulnerable people in or close to the conflict areas. More specifically, the project aims to save lives and avert hunger of conflict-affected population in camps and in the host community and prevent malnutrition among infants, young children, pregnant and lactating women.

Major Achievements of the Project:

Food Distribution:

In the year 2013, CERD General Food Distribution (GFD) team managed to distribute total 17220 Metric Ton of food reaching out to more than 345834 displaced families of Orakzai, Kurram, Khyber and South Waziristan Agencies, from its 03 humanitarian hubs in districts Kohat and Togh Sarai Camp, Hangu.

Establishment of Grievance Desk:

To ensure accountability and transparency in the project services, the GFD team established grievance redressal mechanism at all humanitarian hubs in district Kohat and at Tough Sarai camp food distribution point. The desk not only recorded genuine grievances of IDPs related to registration and food assistance, but also provided the food beneficiaries with regular feedback on their specific cases. The given table is showing number and nature of grievances handled at the desks.

Food Security



S.No	Type of Grievance	Number	Referred to	Status
1	Change of Food Collection Point	94	NRC and WFP	65 cases resolved so far
2	Food Lost Cases (Food Recovered)	30	NRC and WFP	All cases resolved
3	Food block after completion of 03 months food Assistance with NADRA token	161	NRC and WFP	All cases resolved
4	Replacement of CNIC on NADRA token	78	NRC, WFP & DPWG	All replaced
5	Returnee families	02	NRC and WFP	All cases resolved

Data updating in WFP online data system:

Details of total 29000 IDP families were recorded and regularly updated in online data system in each cycle of food distribution from Jan-Dec, 2013. During the data updating process, corrections in IDP family registration, CNIC numbers, addresses (both origin and displacement) were made for maintenance of WFP online database. It helped WFP data base team in cleaning and analysis of food beneficiaries' data.

Food Security



Facilitating Registration and Return Process of IDPs from Tirah Khyber Agency:

At Kohat-II humanitarian hub (Jarma point), CERD GFD team carried out special arrangements for Tirah families of Khyber Agency and facilitated a total of 12000 IDP families during their registration and return. These families were provided with necessary guidance and support on registration and return processes prioritizing extremely vulnerable families.

Major Activities of the Project:

Mobilization at Food Hub:

In Kohat humanitarian hubs, the GFD team followed a proper mobilization plan. According to the plan, social mobilization team remained present at each food distribution point. The team conducted sessions with the IDP community regarding the proper use and importance of food items such as energy biscuits, Acha Mum and other Nutrients especially for women and children. Similarly the team also mobilized and sensitized the internally displaced communities for minimising the practice of food selling, holding peaceful food distribution and ensuring effective crowd management at the distribution points.



Crowd controlling at the distribution point:

Proper crowd controlling at food distribution point is as vital as food assistance itself. It is hard to manage massive crowd without proper planning as all distribution points are always heavily crowded during distribution days. In this regard, the CERD GFD team did its best to avoid any unpleasant incidents at the distribution points throughout the year, however crowd controlling still remained one of the big challenges faced by the project team. In order to cope up with this challenge, the general food distribution (GFD) team devised and practiced daily crowd controlling plan at all humanitarian hubs. According to the plan, IDPs were assigned days on the basis of previous food collection day, i.e. Pehla Din, (First Day), Doosra Din (Second Day), Teesra Din (Third Day) and so on. For instance an IDP who received food on the 2nd day of distribution in January cycle was informed to come and collect his/her ration on 2nd day of February cycle. In this whole process of information sharing and delivery of messages, members of food committees were actively involved. This approach helped to avert large gathering of IDPs at the food distribution points.



Food Security

Food Distribution/Collection:

During food distribution, at first beneficiaries had to go through security check at the entrance gate, where body search was carried out with the help of security devices including metal detectors, scanners etc. After security check the beneficiaries would move to verification desk where they were verified by data entry officers using WFP online database system. There they were also issued a Food Issue token by verification officers. The beneficiaries then approached towards distribution point where food issue card was stamped as an entitlement for food collection. The distribution team then obtained thumb impression/signatures as an evidence for receiving food package. IDPs then collected their food basket placed in order from food distributors according to WFP standard ration scale. At the exit gate, food beneficiaries were cleared to take away their ration outside the hub with the help of casual laborers available at hub.

Data Compilation and Management:

At the end of each distribution day, the data analyst compiled, updated and maintained proper record of food beneficiaries. This practice helped in addressing complaints of beneficiaries related to food distribution as well as generating in-time and accurate daily, weekly and monthly food distribution reports.

Initiatives:

During the project life, the general food distribution team of CERD took some productive initiatives that had a very positive impact on not only improving the quality of services but also on the lives of food beneficiaries. These initiatives included; the introduction and establishment of grievance and protection desks at the hub level, CERD help-line number, streamlining food beneficiaries' data in WFP online data system, study on the major reasons behind food selling by IDPs and establishment of Child Friendly Spaces at hub level. Similarly, cross verification mechanism at distribution points enhanced transparency and accountability in the project services and installation of permanent shelters at waiting areas protected IDPs against exposure to harsh weather conditions during food distribution.





Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Project/Program: Tirah Valley IDPs' WASH Response
Geographic location (s): District Hangu
Duration of Project: June-December, 2013
Donor/Partner: International Rescue Committee (IRC)

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

INTRODUCTION:

Between March and May 2013, more than 80,000 people, mainly women and children, fled from their villages in Tirah Valley Khyber Agency, which borders Orakzai and Kurram Agencies of the Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA). A large portion of the displaced population from Tirah valley moved in to district Hangu in addition to the already displaced 29,000 families of Kurram and Orakzai Agencies in the district. The host communities in district Hangu were totally overwhelmed with the sheer number of displaced people. IDPs influx in district Hangu exerted extra pressure on the existing WASH facilities resulting in different kinds of health and social problems. This called for immediate attention. Responding to the situation, Centre of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD) in partnership with International Rescue Committee (IRC) launched the project "Tirah Valley IDPs WASH Response" to address the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene needs of both the IDPs from Tirah Valley as well as the host community.

Major Achievements of the Project:

The project intervention focused on provision of safe drinking water and safe sanitation to affected communities, supplemented by hygiene promotion activities. The project services benefitted about 2000 households reaching out to more than 12000 beneficiaries including both internally displaced and host population. Under the project, drinking water supply schemes (hand pumps) and sanitation schemes (latrines) were constructed in most affected villages of the UCs Kach Banda and Togh Sarai. Community participation in the project activities was ensured through formation of WASH committees at village and UC level and they also remained onboard in the monitoring and maintenance of project services at field level. The project contributed to strengthen and ensure service provision for conflict affected families, having sustainable access to clean drinking water, safe sanitation and improved hygienic practices. Following are the key achievements of the project;

Following are the key achievements of the project;

- 123 household latrines were constructed in 12 villages of UC Kach Banda and Togh Sarai. A total of 252 households with 2806 individuals benefited from construction of latrines.
- Total 21 hand pumps were installed and rehabilitated including installation of 12 new hand pumps and rehabilitation of existing 9 hand pumps in the target area.
- The water supply schemes benefited more than 418 households and 5373 population.
- 21 samples were collected from water points in which water of 2 hand pumps was found contaminated and treated/disinfected later on.
- Under the hygiene promotion component, 800 hygiene kits were distributed among project beneficiaries.
- 127 awareness raising and hygiene promotion sessions were conducted reaching out to total 2407 beneficiaries.
- 15 WASH committees with total membership of 150 were formed and strengthened through capacity building trainings on WASH concepts, hygiene promotion and proper operation, repair and maintenance of WASH facilities.



Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- IEC material on WASH was also developed, printed and distributed among project beneficiaries.

Major Activities of the Project:

Baseline Survey/Needs Assessment:

Baseline survey was conducted in target UCs Kach Banda and Togh Sarai of district Hangu. The purpose of this exercise was to set exact targets for WASH interventions based on the actual needs of the community. Later on, identified needs were prioritized in consultation with the local community. This assessment also contributed in finalizing project work plan which provided a guideline for the project staff and other stakeholders to focus on the activities in an organized manner. Villages were selected for project intervention, based on the findings from baseline survey and village profiling. During the selection process, those villages were prioritized where IDPs from Tirah were residing, having significant WASH needs, and other factors including accessibility, security situation and acceptance of the local community.

Formation of WASH Committees:

Following the principles of community participation in the humanitarian response, the project team formed WASH committees in the selected villages of target UCs. During the process, the team formed new committees as well as revamped/strengthened existing committees where ever applicable. Before formation of WASH committees, consultative meetings were held with the IDP community and host population with the aim to ensure participation from each group and segment of the society during committee formation. Members of these WASH committees were then properly oriented and trained on WASH concepts, hygiene promotion and proper operation, repair and maintenance of WASH facilities.

Water Supply Schemes:

In order to address the water supply needs of the affected population, water supply schemes (hand pumps) were provided in selected villages of UC Kach Banda and Togh Sarai including new installation as well as rehabilitation of existing hand pumps in the area. The objective was to ensure that all people in the vicinity should have safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene and that public water points are sufficiently be close to households to enable use of the minimum water requirement. Sites for installation and rehabilitation of hand pumps were identified through WASH committees and technical feasibility was conducted of all selected sites by the field engineers. Physical work on the identified sites was initiated after finalization of contractor. Field staff including project coordinator and sub engineers closely supervised and monitored the construction activities to ensure efficiency and quality of works. The completed schemes were then properly handed over to respective WASH committees for operation and maintenance.



Water Quality Analysis:

Monitoring of water quality was also an important activity where all target water sources in the selected villages were properly tested and disinfected. Samples were collected from water points and were properly tested in lab. The contaminated water sources were then properly treated and disinfected. The activity ensured safe drinking water to 418 households in the area.



Sanitation Schemes:

To improve sanitation situation in the area, pour flush (PF) latrines were constructed for Tirah IDPs and for local community hosting IDPs. Sanitation interventions emphasized on safe disposal of human excreta for promoting Open Defecation Free environment in the target area. Sites for latrine construction were identified in close consultation with the WASH committees and local community. Social and technical feasibilities of the selected sites were carried out and sites were finalized for construction of latrines. As far



finalized for construction of latrines. As far as possible the services of local skilled labor were utilized in construction of latrines, so they may also benefit from the project activities. The concerned WASH committees and CERD engineering team remained onboard for quality and quantity control of civil works. At the completion, constructed facilities were properly handed over to the concerned beneficiaries and WASH committees.



Hygiene Promotion:

Under the hygiene promotion activities, the project team conducted awareness and hygiene promotion sessions to inculcate the culture of hygienic practices. In this regard well intended efforts were made for provision of awareness about importance of clean drinking water, safe handling of water and adoption of safe hygienic practices. These awareness sessions were held in community, public gatherings and in schools.

Distribution of Hygiene Kits and IEC Material:

Hygiene kits were distributed among project beneficiaries with the active involvement and support of WASH committees. Before distribution of hygiene kits, the social organizers with the help of WASH committees identified beneficiaries for kits and tokens were distributed accordingly. Distribution points were also identified at

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

each target village and information about distribution dates and days were disseminated among community with the help of WASH committees. During the distribution process, persons with special needs including elderly and disabled persons were entertained on priority basis. Apart from hygiene kits distribution, IEC material on WASH was also developed, printed and distributed among project beneficiaries. This included awareness raising material, charts, pamphlets and brochures etc. IEC material was mainly distributed during community meetings, awareness raising and hygiene promotion sessions and during field visits.



Nutrition - Hangu

Project/Program:	Provision of CMAM Services to IDPs and Host Communities
Geographic location (s):	District Hangu
Duration of Project:	February-October, 2013
Donor/Partner:	Emergency Response Fund (ERF), UN-OCHA

Nutrition - Hangu

INTRODUCTION:

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (FATA), children under 5 years of age and Pregnant & Lactating Women (PLW) are the marginalized segments of the population with under developed immune system and vulnerability to common diseases and consequences of malnutrition. Frequent interruptions in the infant child feeding practices due to displacement, and poor hygienic/sanitation environment, and limited access to health facilities further increased the vulnerability of acutely malnourished children. Providing treatment and care for the malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women at risk is one of the main lifesaving activities both in IDP camps and communities where IDPs are staying with the host families.

In response to the huge displacement of people from Tirah valley Khyber Agency to district Hangu of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Centre of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD) under the Emergency Response Fund (ERF) of UN-OCHA set up community based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) centres for the treatment of malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women. CERD operated CMAM centres in five selected union councils (Togh Sarai, Muhammad Khwaja, Kahi, Kotki and Doaba) of the district Hangu, where services were provided to both internally displaced and host populations.

Major Achievements of the Project:

Under the project, CERD established 05 CMAM centres in Togh Sarai, Muhammad Khwaja, Kahi, Kotki and Doaba union councils of district Hangu. Selection of union councils was made in close coordination with the Department of Health, District Administration and target communities, those areas were focused where IDPs were living in high percentage with the host community. The project addressed the nutrition needs of the malnourished children (6 to 59 months) and pregnant & lactating women (PLW). As an overall, the project services benefited 13803 children including 6921 boys and 6882 girls and 6349 PLW including 3071 pregnant and 3278 lactating women.



These beneficiaries included about 67% internally displaced while 33% host population. Following are some of the major achievements of the project;

- 13803 children (6-59 Months) and 6349 PLW were screened with the help of mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) tap and Oedema observation. The community outreach workers and social mobilization team reached out to these target groups through door to door visits in the selected UCs.
- A total of 1132 moderate acute malnourished (MAM) children (6-59 Months) were admitted to and treated in supplementary feeding program (SFP) at fixed CMAM centers in the target five UCs of district Hangu. These 1132 included internally displaced as well as host population.
- Apart from MAM children, 499 severe acute malnourished (SAM) children (6-59 Months) were also registered and admitted to outpatient therapeutic program (OTP) and properly treated.
- 836 malnourished PLW also registered and treated through supplementary feeding program (SFP) in the CMAM centers.
- 5242 mothers and caretakers benefited from mobilization sessions on good nutrition practices, infant young child

Nutrition - Hangu

feeding (IYCF) practices and sessions on other thematic areas including health & hygiene, education, WASH and GBV.

Major Activities of the Project:

Screening of Children and PLW:

The trained community outreach workers (COWs) visited door to door in the target UCs according to the coverage/work plans for assessment of acute malnutrition in the community. As per CMAM criteria and guidelines, they screened children (6 to 59 months) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with the help of mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) tap reading and Oedema observations in the catchment area. The identified malnourished (MAM) children (MUAC reading less than 12.5 cm) and PLW (MUAC reading less than 21 cm) were then referred to CMAM centres for admission to supplementary feeding program (SFP), whereas severe acute malnourished (SAM) cases without complications were referred for admission to outpatient therapeutic program (OTP). Similarly, SAM cases with medical complications were referred to functional stabilization centres (SCs) in the target area.



Registration/Admission of Malnourished Children and PLW:

At the CMAM facility in each UC, Nutrition Assistant (NA) registered malnourished/eligible children and PLW as per CMAM criteria and guidelines. The Nutrition Assistants re-screened all active cases referred by community outreach team and also all passive cases referred by healthcare providers, members of nutrition support committees, volunteers and community activists. Nutrition Assistants at the CMAM facility recorded the patients' details in CMAM registers including anthropometry findings and history of the illness including personal and family history.

Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP):

Children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) as defined in CMAM guidelines were provided supplementary food including ACHA MUM, while High Energy Biscuits (HEB) provided to siblings of MAM children admitted in supplementary feeding program. Similarly, malnourished pregnant & lactating women (PLW) were provided with Fortified Blended Food (FBF) and vegetable oil. Community outreach workers were responsible to ensure fortnightly visit of all registered patients to SFP centres at CMAM facilities. In each



Nutrition - Hangu

visit the patients' nutrition status was checked and updated as per the treatment requirements. The children and PLW also received de-worming treatment and micronutrient supplementation.

Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP):

Children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) with appetite and without complications were treated with Ready to Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF) and symptomatic outpatient medications in the fixed health facilities. The severely malnourished children visited designated health facilities every week for required medical examination and treatment. Children without appetite and/or with complications were referred immediately to inpatient care in Stabilization Centres until they were stable to be discharged. These children then continued treatment at home in the OTP with RUTF, + /- outpatient medications. On discharge from the OTP, children were referred to the SFP as moderately malnourished children. Department of Health (DoH) staff also supported the OTP Program.

Stabilization Care (SC):

Children without appetite and with complications were treated as inpatients at Stabilization Centres established in Tertiary Care Hospitals Peshawar until they were stable for transfer to an OTP. All illegible clients received referrals slips from respective CMAM centres before going to stabilization centres. Discharged children were referred to an OTP once they were stabilized. Nutrition Supplies [RUTF, F-75 * F-100 Milk and Plumpy Nut] and medicines were provided by UNICEF and Operational Cost and Technical Support were provided by WHO (as part of the UNICEF/WHO collaboration).

Community Mobilization and Sensitization Campaign:

The social mobilization and community outreach team, conducted community awareness/sensitization sessions on appropriate IYCF and improved health and hygiene practices. Mothers, caretakers, CBAs, members of nutrition support committees, volunteers and community activists benefited from mobilization sessions. Similarly,

Nutrition Assistants delivered facility based sessions on improved infant and young child feeding, care giving, and care seeking practices. The number of participants per secession ranged from seven to ten at an average and 15 at maximum.

Initiatives:

As an important initiative, CERD Nutrition team established services for prevention of malnutrition in early childhood through protection and promotion of appropriate infant feeding practices by strengthening skills/knowledge of health workers, established breastfeeding corners in the affected areas, and conducted regular nutrition and hygiene education sessions for mothers and caregivers of children less than five years of age. Similarly, technical capacities of the Department of Health (DoH) staff and LHW's programme were strengthened for effective implementation of nutrition interventions at the grass roots level through capacity building events organized at the office of EDO health and district head quarter hospital Hangu.

To ensure transparency and accountability in the project services, a complaint redress mechanism was introduced at the CMAM facility level. The complaint mechanism enabled the target communities to share their concerns about the CMAM program, its beneficiaries' selection criteria, quantities & quality of services, supplies and staff behavior. Through complaint redress mechanism proper response and feedback was extended to beneficiaries on regular basis. This practice helped to improve the quality of services delivered. Besides, CERD team managed to renovate the government health centers and made arrangements for provision of safe drinking water from its own resources.

Nutrition - Swat & Shangla

Project/Program:	Enhancing food and nutrition security and rebuilding social cohesion
Geographic location (s):	Districts Swat and Shangla
Duration of Project:	January-December, 2013
Donor/Partner:	World Food Programme (WFP)



INTRODUCTION:

Food insecurity is an important factor in the causes of malnutrition. It is linked with political stability and normal security situation. Malakand division after passing through a tensed security situation is still facing a challenging environment to sustain its livelihood and food security. Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) intervention was initiated by Centre of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD) with the support of UNICEF and World Food Programme (WFP) in Lower Dir district of Malakand division. In 2012, after successful completion of two phases in Lower Dir, UNWFP in collaboration with Department of Health (DoH) awarded grant to CERD for establishment of 35 new CMAM centers including 25 in district Swat and 10 in district Shangla to fight against the problem of malnutrition in the underdeveloped region of Malakand. In the year 2013, CERD maintained its CMAM operations from the already established 35 CMAM facilities in district Swat and Shangla.

Major Achievements of the Project:

In 2013, CMAM program operated from established 35 CMAM centers inside government health facilities in districts Swat and Shangla of Malakand division. CMAM sites were selected in close coordination and consultation with Department of Health (DoH) and program unit of WFP. During selection process, union councils with high percentage of malnutrition were prioritized and finalized for establishment of CMAM centers. The project intervention focused on screening, identification, admission and treatment of malnourished children (6 to 59 months) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in the supplementary feeding program (SFP). The project services successfully benefited more than 504107 population including 277572 children and 226535 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in district Swat and Shangla. Following are some of the major achievements of the project;

- 277572 children (6-59 Months) including 218513 in district Swat and 59059 in district Shangla were screened using Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) reading. Similarly,



226535 PLW including 162794 in district Swat and 63741 in district Shangla were also screened for confirmation of malnutrition status.

- A total of 48259 children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) were registered and treated through supplementary feeding program (SFP), including 35587 in district Swat and 12672 in district Shangla. Similarly, 36332 malnourished PLW also registered and treated including 26184 in district Swat and 10148 in district Shangla.
- Total 1236 metric ton of supplementary food was distributed among project beneficiaries including 885 MT in district Swat while 351 MT in district Shangla.
- Apart from SFP, 33150 persons including mothers, caretakers, volunteers and general community benefited from 6249 mobilization sessions organized at both community and CMAM facilities' level. These sessions mainly focused on good nutrition practices, infant young child feeding (IYCF) practices and sessions on other thematic areas including health & hygiene, education, WASH and GBV.

Major Activities of the Project:

Community Mobilization and Outreach:

The community mobilization and outreach team launched targeted mobilization and sensitization campaign at the community level. Initially nutrition support committees were formed and actively involved in delivery of awareness and sensitization sessions at the community, schools and madrassas' level. It helped in realization of malnutrition as a health problem in the target area. The Community Outreach Workers (COWs) conducted door to door visits in the catchment area of each CMAM facility and screened children (6 to 59 months) and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) using the Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) reading method. All the children and PLW fall in the category of malnutrition were referred to CMAM centers for admission and treatment in the Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP).

Supplementary Feeding Program:

At the CMAM facilities, the Nutrition Assistants (NAs), through proper anthropometry, double checked the status of malnourished children and PLW identified and referred by outreach workers, members of nutrition support committees, community activists and public health workers. Children and PLW with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) were registered and treated in supplementary feeding program (SFP). These patients visited the CMAM center on bi-weekly basis and were provided with supplementary plumpy or Acha Mum for malnourished children, high energy biscuits (HEB) for their siblings, while fortified blended food (FBF) and vegetable oil for malnourished PLW. The outreach team visited target areas on daily basis for follow up with beneficiaries and ensured their regular visits to CMAM centers. Patients fall in the category of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were referred to functional OTP centers in the target areas.

Delivery of Key Messages on Nutrition, Health & Hygiene:

Another important activity of the project was to make aware the community regarding the possible reasons of malnutrition in order to strengthen preventive mechanism against malnutrition at the community level. In this connection, the CMAM team organized and delivered regular community mobilization and sensitization sessions for the target communities. These sessions were organized in the community, schools, madrassas, community centers and also at the CMAM facilities and participated by mothers, members of nutrition support committees, community influential and public health duty bearers. Through these sessions, key messages on good nutrition and IYCF practices, health and hygiene, education, WASH and GBV were successfully delivered. for the target communities. These sessions were organized in the community, schools, madrassas, community centers and also at the CMAM facilities and participated by mothers, members of nutrition support committees, community influential and public health duty bearers. Through these sessions, key messages on good nutrition and IYCF practices, health and hygiene, education, WASH and GBV were successfully delivered.



Nutrition - Swat & Shangla

Initiatives:

As an initiative, the CMAM team established breast feeding corners at every CMAM centre for the promotion of infant young child feeding (IYCF) practices. Similarly, breast feeding promotion weeks were organized and celebrated at the community level to enhance awareness about exclusive breast feeding practices and nutrition needs of PLW and children. Additional support in terms of human resource and logistics was provided to department of health (DoH) Swat and Shangla during all rounds of polio and other vaccination campaigns. Water filtration plants provided by WPF were installed at each health facility level where CMAM centers were functioning.

The active involvement of government health staff in CMAM activities was ensured through regular coordination and cooperation and their capacities were built through targeted capacity building events on CMAM. It has laid down a strong foundation to tackle the problem of malnutrition at the grassroots level in the underdeveloped region of Malakand.



Health-MCH Hangu

Project/Program: Provision of MCH Services to IDPs in Host Communities and in Togh Sarai Camp, Hangu
 Geographic location (s): District Hangu
 Duration of Project: January-June, 2013
 Donor/Partner: Emergency Response Fund (ERF)-UNOCHA and WHO

Health-MCH Hangu

INTRODUCTION:

Centre of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD) took up the role to provide Mother and Child Health care services to internally displaced people in host communities and in Togh Sarai IDP Camp, District Hangu. The project focused on providing essential lifesaving maternal and child health facilities to IDP families at a well equipped MCH centre established in Basic Health Unit (BHU), Togh Sarai. The primary target beneficiaries of the project were IDPs, however services were also provided to local communities hosting IDPs. MCH services included two components, community based services and facility based services. The community based services were designed to generate a strong awareness and demand regarding the MCH services and subsequently a post services follow up to ensure service cycle completion. While the facility based activities were directly related to services delivery after the demand was generated and the beneficiaries started accessing MCH services. The facility based services included diagnosis, consultations, examinations, curative services, vaccination, basic investigations, referrals and health education.

Major Achievements of the Project:

CERD health team successfully established MCH centre at BHU Togh Sarai and from where the project activities were implemented and managed. The project provided services to more than 12069 families including internally displaced and host population in four union councils (Tough Sarai, Muhammad Khwaja, Kahi and Kotkai) and in Togh Sarai Camp, Hangu.

Following are the major achievements of the Project;

- 12,069 families registered during door to door outreach activity for identification of MCH target group
- 3369 Pregnant and lactating women identified and provided Antenatal Care (ANC) and Postnatal Care (PNC) services at MCH centre
- More than 1000 safe deliveries took place in MCH centre ` while 200 cases with complications were referred to secondary and tertiary hospitals



- Total 1000 clean delivery kits and 1000 new born baby kits were distributed among project beneficiaries
- OPD services were provided to 5769 Pregnant and Lactating Women
- 10239 Children (2-5years) received de-worming treatment
- 9876 children under 2 years (EPI defaulters/due/untouched) were identified and referred to nearest EPI centres for vaccination
- Total 3820 PLW received vaccination at MCH centre
- 44024 population including mothers/caretakers were reached through health, nutrition and hygiene education

Major Activities of the Project:

Identification of PLW and Children for MCH Services:

The social mobilization team conducted awareness sessions in the community for identification of MCH target group including

Health-MCH Hangu

pregnant and lactating women and children less than 5 years of age. For this purpose door to door visits were carried out in four UCs of district Hangu and in Togh Sarai IDP Camp. All of the Identified clients were then referred to the relevant service/assistance in MCH centre at BHU Togh Sarai.

Antenatal Care (ANC) Services:

Pregnant Women (PW) identified during outreach sessions were referred to MCH for registration and ANC services. At the MCH centre the Lady Medical Officer (LMO) did preliminary examination and recorded the client's history in the ANC register. Registered PW were guided to ensure their regular antenatal visits to MCH centre which proved useful and resulted in an encouraging trend of institutional and safe deliveries. Every registered pregnant lady was provided necessary medication, vaccination, clean delivery kits and a new born baby kit to help them stay prepared for safe delivery and care.

Vaccination and De-worming of Children and PLW:

Children (EPI defaulter/due/untouched) were registered for routine vaccination and de-worming in order to contribute towards reducing infant mortality rate and prevent early age diseases. The registered children were then referred to nearest EPI centers to update their vaccination status. Similarly, de-worming campaigns were also launched in host communities and Togh Sarai IDP camp where children received de-worming treatment. PLW were also vaccinated against Tetanus and their details were recorded on prescribed formats at MCH centre. Our health staff also provided support to Department of Health (DoH) Hangu during all rounds of Polio Campaigns.

Postnatal Care (PNC) Services:

After each institutional delivery in MCH centre, the outreach team as well as trained LHV regularly visited the newborn and mother at their home/tent. During these visits, postnatal checkups were conducted and consultations were provided to mothers and caretakers for proper care of the new born and mothers. Similarly, they were also educated regarding safe hygienic practices, health and nutrition.



Referrals and Ambulance Services:

Referral services were provided to high risk and complicated cases that could not be treated at the facility level. Such cases were referred to secondary or tertiary care hospitals in Hangu, Kohat or Peshawar. The health team also signed MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) with MSF for referral of complicated/high risk deliveries from CERD MCH to MSF hospital. In addition, all of the referred cases were provided with ambulance services free of cost and an LHV or medical technician accompanied the case to the tertiary care and followed it up accordingly.



Health-MCH Hangu

Sessions on Health Education:

Health Education remained key component of community based activities. The social organizers conducted sessions in the field as well as upon visit of target beneficiaries to the MCH centre. Participants were provided structured but simple lessons and vetted key messages with the help of pictorial charts, pamphlets and manuals. These sessions helped improving the number and quality of antenatal, postnatal visits and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices. Similarly the ripple effect increased the number of institutional deliveries and consultation at the MCH centre. The awareness sessions covered topics on health, nutrition and hygiene.



Health-MCH Jalozi & PHC/CMAM Togh Sarai

Project/Program:	Provision of MCH, PHC and CMAM Services
Geographic location (s):	IDP Camps Jalozi and Togh Sarai
Duration of Project:	January-December, 2013
Donor/Partners:	ERF-UNOCHA, UNICEF, WHO, WFP

Health-MCH Jalozai & PHC/CMAM Togh Sarai

INTRODUCTION:

In the year 2013, CERD continued to provide Mother and Child Health (MCH) services to the internally displaced people in Jalozai IDP Camp at Nowshera while Primary Health Care (PHC) and Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) services in Togh Sarai Camp at District Hangu. The project was implemented with the technical and financial support from Emergency Response Fund (ERF), UNICEF, WHO and WFP, and was well coordinated with the Department of Health (DoH) Nowshera and Hangu. The project focused on both preventive and curative services for the treatment of acute malnutrition, provided essential life saving mother & child health care facilities and ensured that primary healthcare services are available and accessible by all IDPs in an acceptable and affordable way.

Major Achievements of the Project:

Under the MCH component, we provided services to 11228 displaced children (<5 years) and 3564 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) in Jalozai IDP Camp. While 1126 children (<5 years), 1257 PLW and 5821 population benefited from PHC and CMAM services in Togh Sarai IDP Camp. Following are the key achievements of the project;

MCH Component- Jalozai Camp

- 4034 Children (2 to 5 years) including 2098 girls and 1936 boys received de-worming treatment
- Vaccination status of 2232 Children (<2 years) including 1161 girls and 1071 boys was updated
- Total 1577 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) received necessary vaccination
- Antenatal Care (ANC) services provided to more than 2625 pregnant women, while 1797 PLW also benefited from OPD services
- More than 600 safe deliveries remained in MCH centre, while 384 high risk cases were referred to secondary/tertiary care hospitals



- About 20000 IDP population were reached through sessions on health & hygiene, nutrition and IYCF

PHC Component- Togh Sarai Camp

- 724 Children (349 girls and 375 boys) received de-worming treatment
- 442 Children (213 girls and 229 boys) were identified and vaccinated
- 247 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) were provided TT vaccination
- ANC services provided to 247 Pregnant Women
- Referral services provided to 259 high risk cases mainly related to deliveries, serious medical condition and other health issues
- 410 awareness sessions on health & hygiene education were conducted for 4115 participants including 1986 female and 2129 male community members

Health-MCH Jalozai & PHC/CMAM Togh Sarai

CMAM Component- Togh Sarai Camp

- 1126 Malnourished children (6 to 59 months) and 521 malnourished PLW benefited from life saving Nutrition Services
- 1906 mothers/caretakers and 413 heads of households were reached through awareness sessions on Infant Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and health and hygienic practices
- 1126 children and 521 PLW provided MM supplementation and de-worming treatment

Major Activities of the Project

Maternal and Child Healthcare Services (MCH):

Project inception meetings were held with target communities in camps and project stakeholders. The project team formed and trained health support committees and with the help of these committees eligible clients (children and PLW) for MCH services were identified and registered during door to door visits. The community mobilization team maintained proper record of identified beneficiaries in registers, referral slips and in other relevant formats. Trained MCH staff comprising of WMOs, MOs, LHVs, Medical Technicians, Vaccinators and Midwives provided MCH services to the target population at the facility level. These services included antenatal care, safe institutional deliveries, referrals and ambulance services for high risk cases, basic laboratory services, routine EPI and TT vaccination, de-worming treatment and facility based health education sessions.

Primary Health Care Services (PHC):

Proper arrangements were made to provide 24/7 OPD services in the primary healthcare centre at Togh Sarai IDP camp. In the morning shift a medical officer, one medical technician and an LHV provided required health services to all eligible clients registered and residing in Togh Sarai IDP Camp. Pharmacy services were also available to provide essential medicines to clients according to prescription. Functional referral mechanism was in place for high risk cases with secondary and tertiary care hospitals with the facility of 24/7 ambulance service. Besides, de-worming treatment, vaccination, ANC services and health education was also provided to the target beneficiaries.



Community based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) Services:

In the fixed CMAM Centre, Nutrition staff registered eligible clients (children and PLW) according to CMAM criteria and guidelines. They screened all the cases referred by community outreach team, health care providers and community volunteers using relevant anthropometry methods. Food supplements and medicines were provided to all eligible children and PLW admitted in the Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) and Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP) and they were guided on the use of these food items and medicines. The moderate malnourished children and PLW visited CMAM centre on bi-weekly basis for required medical examination and treatment. Children without appetite and/or with complications were referred immediately to inpatient care in Stabilization Centres until they were stable to be discharged. Apart from CMAM services, community awareness and sensitization campaigns were also implemented, focusing on promotion of Infant Young Child Feeding Program (IYCF) practices and health and hygiene education.



Education (Welcome to School Initiative)

Project/Program: Welcome to School Initiative (WSI)
Geographic location (s): Frontier Region (FR) Kohat
Duration of Project: April-September, 2013
Donor/Partner: UNICEF



INTRODUCTION:

Spending for education has consistently been low for FATA, with less than 1.5 billion rupees allocated annually prior to 2005, increasing to 3 billion in 2006. The effects of insufficient funding are apparent of low quality of education in FATA. With a literacy rate of as low as 17.42% compared to 59.6% at national level, state of education at FATA seems extremely grim and challenging. Frontier Region (FR) Kohat has 98 primary schools. Out of these, about 40% schools are non functional and 34% of the total functional facilities are destroyed as a result of conflict and militancy in the area. Responding to the bleak situation of education in FR Kohat, Centre of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD) with the support of UNICEF Pakistan launched “Welcome to School Initiative” Project. The project aimed at providing sustainable quality education and better learning environment to the children of the troubled area. CERD team tried to revive the education system in the area on track through viable initiatives and bring children back to schools that were traumatized and deprived from education, especially girls. Following were the specific project objectives;

- To provide safe, conducive, protective and encouraging learning environment to the children especially girls in the selected educational facilities in FR Kohat.
- To establish and strengthen 50 Taleemi Islahi Jirgas (TIJs), contributing in promoting quality education and taking initiatives in school improvement in the selected education facilities at FR Kohat.
- To increase teachers and student attendance with decrease in drop out ratio by 50 % in the selected educational facilities of FR Kohat.
- About 20,000 populations of FR Kohat will get aware on the importance of education in general and girls education in particular.



Major Achievements of the Project:

CERD successfully completed the project over a period of six months (April-Sep 2013) in close coordination and collaboration with the Agency Education Department FR Kohat. The project targeted total 50 government schools (32.2 % of the total schools in FR Kohat) where more than 5473 students, 229 teachers and 243 TIJs members directly benefited from the project interventions. Besides, more than 20000 populations in FR Kohat were reached through community awareness and sensitization campaigns on the importance of education in general and female education in particular. Following are the key achievements of the project;

- Comprehensive baseline survey conducted in all 50 target schools.
- 50 Taleemi Islahi Jirgas (TIJs) were formed in target schools including 29 for girls and 21 for boys' schools, with total membership of 243.
- 13 capacity building workshops for TIJs were organized on development of school improvement plans (SIPs) and their roles and responsibilities.

- 50 meetings were organized for TIJs for following up on School Improvement Plans (SIPs).
- School improvement plans (SIPs) were developed in with TIJs and school management covering minor repair and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure in 20 selected schools at FR Kohat.
- 100 sessions on health and hygiene were delivered in target schools to mobilize more than 5000 students and teachers for promotion of hygienic practices in schools and community.
- In order to enhance children's learning capabilities and skills, recreational and co-curricular activities were organized in 50 schools participated by 4913 students including 2079 boys and 2834 girls.
- 49 Young Champions Platforms (28 girls & 21 boys) with total membership of 1470 have been formed and actively working for the social cohesion and conflict management in FR schools.
- 05 media campaigns launched for disseminating enrollment messages and leading enrolment campaigns while 02 campaigns for behavior change on gender equity and equality at FR Level.
- 300 minutes of radio messages on aired focusing on delivery of key education messages, for promotion of education at FR level.



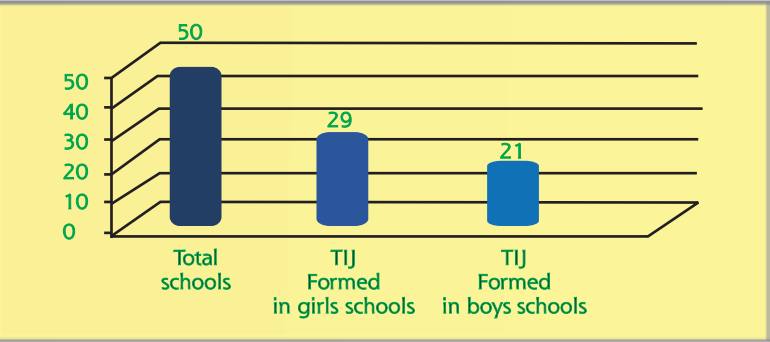
Major Activities of the Project:

Baseline Survey:

The Baseline survey started in the month of May 2013 and completed in the first week of June 2013. The project manager in close consultation with the CERD M&E section developed tools for data collection and after approval from UNICEF, the survey team comprising of social organizers and field engineers assessed a total of 50 schools including 27 schools from Dara Adam Khel circle while 23 schools from Jawakai circle in FR Kohat. The education department facilitated the CERD projeteam in a good manner, route plans were developed with the assistance of education department, and two representatives of the department remained engage with CERD field teams for their cooperation, guidance and assistance. At the completion of survey, data collected was properly analyzed and detailed school profiles were developed.

Formation and Capacity Building of TIJs:

The establishment of Taleemi Islahi Jirga (TIJ) is a radical devolution that contributes towards community participation and ownership of administrative, management and development activities at schools. The project formed Taleemi Islahi Jirgas (TIJs) and invested in their capacity building which in turn helped increasing enrolment in the target schools by nearly 20%. These TIJs are now actively working for school development and improvement of education in FR Kohat.



Education (Welcome to School Initiative)

Formation and Capacity Building of TIJs:

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Development of School Improvement Plans (SIPs):

Development of School Improvement Plans (SIPs) was an important and one of the major activities of the project. In this process, concerned TIJs and Education Department FR Kohat were actively involved and facilitated to develop School Improvement Plans for 20 selected schools covering minor repair and rehabilitation of existing school infrastructure. Regular meetings were organized with TIJs and relevant school authorities for following up on implementation of school improvement plans.



Formation of Young Champions' Platforms:

Similar to formation of TIJs, Young Champions' Platforms were formed, trained and are now actively working for the social cohesion and conflict management in FR schools. These forums represent youth and children in school affairs and work closely with school management.

Recreational/Co-curricular Activities in Schools:

In order to enhance children's learning capabilities and skills co-curricular activities were organized in target schools under the theme of child friendly schooling. A total of 50 schools and more than 5000 children participated in these activities which included sports, poetry, painting and debate competitions. All of the schools participating in the events were provided recreational items for future utility, continuity and sustainability of co-curricular activities. Similarly, to improve the positive behaviour among students and promote them as an agent of change in the community regarding safe health & hygienic practices, sessions on health and hygiene were organized in the target schools.



Education (Welcome to School Initiative)

Enrolment and Media Campaigns:

To create public awareness regarding importance of education and gender equality and equity, the project team launched enrolment drive campaign and behaviour change communication (media campaigns) in the target area. For enrolment drive campaign seminars, awareness raising sessions and walks were organized separately in both boys' and girls' schools and at the community level. IEC material was also developed and distributed among teachers, TIJ members, students and general community. For media campaign, key messages for awareness raising and promotion of education especially girls' education were developed in close consultation with Education Department FR Kohat, Directorate of Education FATA Secretariat and finally approved by UNICEF. These key messages were on aired through Radio Buraq FM 104 on daily basis throughout the project period.



Initiatives:

The project successfully combined and implemented mass media intervention with community-based action in the underdeveloped area of FR Kohat. This approach proved effective in positively changing beliefs and practices of locals towards educating their children especially girls. The project took an initiative to directly engage with members of community by strengthening individuals' groups' and institutions' capacity to be agents of change in the shape of TIJ forums, young champions' platforms as well as enhanced capacities of public duty bearers in the sector of education. It helped promoting community ownership and sustained engagement.

Strengthening Rule of Law in Malakand (SRLM)

INTRODUCTION:

To improve access to justice and streamline legal aid services in the Malakand Division, Centre of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD) joined hands with UNDP to implement the project “Strengthening Rule of Law in Malakand” (SRLM). The project established Legal Aid Desks and conducted mobile legal aid clinics in two districts of Malakand Division including Shangla and Malakand. Through SRLM interventions, CERD tried to develop, institutionalize and strengthen Legal Aid Services in the target area. Similarly, by legal awareness and sensitization campaigns the local communities and duty bearers in the justice sectors were capacitated and involved in free legal aid services to the needy people. The project supported efforts to ensure that the justice system is trusted, accessible and viewed as fair by the local communities. The project followed a balanced approach by building capacities of the rule of law institutions on one hand and targeting its activities to reach the most vulnerable communities (especially women and children) on the other hand.

Major Achievements of the Project:

CERD established 4 Legal Aid Desks, 2 each in Malakand and Shangla Districts where 3 Lawyers (two male and one female) were engaged at each legal aid desk to provide free legal advice and guidance to the reported cases. Similarly, 151 legal aid clinics were conducted and provided outreach legal awareness, on spot consultation and referrals to legal aid desks. A total of 7433 men and women were reached through these legal aid clinics. On spot legal consultations were provided to 768 cases while 495 cases were referred to legal aid desks for further assistance. The legal aid desks handled the identified cases at district and tehsil level where professional lawyers were engaged to process cases of more than 200 beneficiaries.

The whole effort was implemented in close consultation, coordination and participation of relevant stake holders including the local Judiciary, Bar Associations, Community and local administration. For this purpose, 8 stakeholder dialogues were arranged that were attended by representatives from the Judiciary, Prosecution, Bar Associations, Police, Prison, Academia and Civil Society Organizations.

Strengthening Rule of Law in Malakand (SRLM)

Project/Program: Strengthening Rule of Law in Malakand (SRLM)

Geographic location (s): Districts Malakand and Shangla

Duration of Project: April-December, 2013

Donor/Partner: SRLM-UNDP



Strengthening Rule of Law in Malakand (SRLM)

To encourage and motivate women to pursue legal studies, the project provided financial assistance to 4 law students from Malakand and Shangla Districts. Similarly, the project encouraged female law graduates to get involved in the legal profession and services delivery, by offering them stipend for their apprenticeship and internship with senior lawyers.

Major Activities of the Project:

Establishment of Legal Aid Desks:

Legal Aid Desks (LADs) were established at tehsil and district Bars in Malakand and Shangla. The objective of setting up these desks was to provide a platform to the needy people where they could access free legal aid services. The desks served as a focal point for registering cases referred by Bar Associations, courts, prisons, prosecution, CSOs, shelter homes and or identified and referred during legal aid clinics. Legal Aid Mobilizers and consultants also provided free consultations at these desks and guided the beneficiaries for legal remedies.

Formation of Legal Aid Committees:

Legal Aid Committees comprising of senior lawyers including president and general secretaries of the Bar Associations, community influential and representative from judiciary/court were formed at tehsil and district bars level. These committees acted as a focal point for coordination and supported the SRLM activities at the tehsil and district bar association and community level. All the cases identified during outreach legal aid clinics or referred by project stakeholders were shared with respective legal aid committees for discussion and approval. The approved cases were then registered at the legal aid desks for provision of further assistance. The legal aid committee also assigned and endorsed lawyers to file and process cases of the deserving people in courts.

Legal Aid Clinics:

To provide services of legal advice and referral of deserving cases, Legal Aid Clinics were organized and conducted at the community level in target UCs. Participation from Lawyers, members of legal aid committees and other project stakeholders was ensured in the legal aid clinics for community awareness and sensitization on legal aid.



During legal aid clinics, the project aim and activities were discussed with community members and they were guided how to avail free legal aid services. The awareness sessions focused on education about legal rights and duties and provision of on spot legal consultations. Identified cases requiring further assistance were referred to legal aid desks for registration in courts. These included cases related to family maintenance, inheritance, application/petitions and appeals.

Paralegals' Engagement and Capacity Building:

Community paralegals both male and female were identified and engaged in SRLM activities including legal aid clinics at the community level, legal awareness and sensitization of beneficiaries. Capacities of these paralegals were built through training for sustainability of legal aid services in the target region.

Promoting Female Legal Education and Profession:

To encourage and motivate women to pursue legal studies and join legal profession, the project awarded scholarships to law students on one hand while provided apprenticeship opportunity to female law graduates on other hand. For this purpose the stated opportunities were advertized and selection of female law students and graduates was done in close coordination with the law faculty of university of Malakand.

Strengthening Rule of Law in Malakand (SRLM)

Orientation Sessions for Bar Associations:

Bar was the focal point for implementation of SRLM activities in the target districts. Lawyers in the respective bar associations were engaged through proper orientation sessions to provide legal aid services to the needy people. These orientation sessions were organized and conducted at teshil and district bar association's level where members of bar associations were briefed on the project objectives, its activities and their expected roles and participation in the provision of legal aid to project beneficiaries. It helped in strengthening coordination and cooperation between Bar and the project team and also served the purpose of project introduction and orientation at the district and tehsil level.

Stakeholders' Dialogues:

According to the SLRM work plan, project stakeholders' dialogues were organized to discuss the current legal aid issues, bottlenecks in accessing justice and legal remedies and proposed solutions for these issues. It was also aimed to discuss the existing legal aid services in the region and that how to strengthen rule of law in Malakand. In these dialogues, representatives from the Judiciary, Prosecution, Bar Association, Police, Prisons, Academia and civil society organizations actively participated. The activity resulted in improved coordination and cooperation between the project staff and stakeholders.

Immediate Impact:

The project contributed to enhance the effectiveness of the legal systems at the district and tehsil level and tried to build back the confidence of community on the Judicial and Justice systems. The intervention has visibly increased the demand for legal aid counseling, guidance and assistance in the communities. Now the activities are again in progress after a short break and one additional legal aid desk has also been established at Chakisar district Shangla. To be able to respond to the situation, new cases and follow ups, we need consistent support of the development actors to continue legal aid services in the region.



Child Protection

INTRODUCTION:

Center of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD) in close partnership with United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) has been implementing Child Protection projects in districts Nowshera, Buner and Charsadda since 2009. CERD and UNICEF, through this partnership provided consistent Child Protection Services to internally displaced, conflict and flood-affected boys, girls and women through establishment of Protective Learning and Community Emergency Services (PLaCES). Under the current partnership agreement with UNICEF, CERD is providing child protection services to about 6000 families living in Jalozaï IDPs camp, district Nowshera.

The main purpose of the project is to ensure a protective, learning environment for internally displaced girls and boys and women in Jalozaï camp through protective and education services, monitoring, reporting and advocacy. The project is working under an integrated model of protection and other social services, including education, which benefit children and women displaced by military operations from Khyber Agency, FATA. It is working to ensure a safe and protective environment in which children, adolescents and women can access life skills based education, recreation and psycho-social support, non-formal education, awareness about children's and women's rights, facilitated access to services, education about mine risk and disaster risk reduction, and a support mechanism enhanced by a referral and follow up provision for individual cases and monitoring of children and women rights situation for advocacy at principle level.

Major Achievements of the Project:

In the year 2013, CERD Child Protection team established 21 Protective Learning and Community Emergency Services (PLaCES) that benefited more than 12,050 children including boys and girls and 6,025 women affected by conflict. Similarly referral services were provided to about 9,095 children and women to access available services in the camp setting. Following are some of the major achievements of the project in the year 2013.

- A total of 3439 children were enrolled in the PLaCES.
- 22214 IDPs including children, women and men reached through awareness sessions on child protection, health & hygiene, parental skills and education.
- 17000 people were reached through communication for development (C4D) messages.
- 84 Child Protection Committees (CPCs) were formed and capacitated on identification, referral and follow up of child protection issues, SGBV and women rights. These included
- 21 male and 21 female CPCs, 21 Adolescent groups (boys) and 21 Adolescent groups (girls) with total membership of 1050.
- 9095 Children and women referred to social services in the camp as well as outside the camp.
- 07 separated/missing/unaccompanied children were re-unified with their families.
- 164 Children were referred to camp administration and NADRA for birth registration.
- 6700 persons including men, women, boys and girls and representatives of other service providers in the camp were reached through Mine Risk Education (MRE), on monthly basis.
- Grievances of 643 children and women were recorded, responded and addressed, mainly related to registration, food, GBV, vocational skills facilities in the women PLaCES etc.



Child Protection

Project/Program: Child Protection
Geographic location (s): Jalozaï IDPs' Camp, District Nowshera
Duration of Project: January-December, 2013
Donor/Partner: UNICEF

Child Protection

- Besides, psycho social services were provided to 795 individuals with symptoms of anxiety, depression, trauma, and to SGBV survivors.

Major Activities of the Project:

Strengthen and maintain 21 PLaCES:

The project strengthened and maintained 21 PLaCES in Jalojai camp to cater for the protection needs of girls, boys and women affected by conflict. Based on convergence with education, these PLaCES provided child protection, community awareness and sensitization, informal education, referrals to other social services and addressed the specific protection needs of vulnerable children and women in the camp.

Outreach Services:

A total of 08 outreach teams were formed comprising of child protection monitors (CPMs) and members of child protection committees. These teams performed services as mobile outreach units to identify, monitor and assist child protection and SGBV cases. The mobile outreach teams also developed linkages between the community and PLaCES and with other available services in the camp for referral and further assistance.



Integration of Services:

The child protection team continued to promote integration of child protection services and PLaCES with other available services in the camp including education, nutrition, health, WASH and GBV. In this connection, regular coordination meetings with partners and stakeholders were organized where convergence and integration plans were discussed, developed, approved and later on implemented at field level.

Meetings and Sessions with CPCs:

Regular coordination and follow up with child protection committees and adolescent groups was a key activity of the project that enhanced the effectiveness and quality of services provided. The project team organized meetings with CPCs on monthly basis. Similarly, capacity building sessions were also arranged for members of CPCs and adolescent groups for the purpose of action planning, devising thematic strategies and strengthening their role as primary duty bearers for child and women protection in the camp as well as upon return.



Child Protection

C4D Messages:

Another important activity was the delivery of communication for development (C4D) messages. Both the outreach teams (CPMs) and child protection facilitators at PLaCES delivered these messages during field visits and at PLaCES respectively. These included key messages on Mine Risk Education (MRE), infant young child feeding and care practices, protection messages on negative consequences of child marriage, key child and women protection issues including GBV, health hygiene, nutrition, education WASH and access to other social services.

Identification and Monitoring of EVIs:

To cater for the specific needs of EVIs, the CP team identified and enlisted extremely vulnerable individuals including boys, girls, women and men. The vulnerable individuals included people with physical disabilities, separated, unaccompanied or missing children, SGBV survivors, persons with mental disorders or in need of psycho social support etc. These vulnerable individuals were properly monitored and assisted on different occasions through direct intervention and/or referred to other services available in the camp or outside the camp. Proper record and profiles of such cases were developed and maintained at project office level.

Initiatives:

The role of PLaCES was enhanced through promoting local games and social activities amongst enrolled children and women at PLaCES and with active participation from general community. In this regard, socially and culturally appropriate events were organized that helped to integrate children's and women's psycho-social challenges into normal life. The events included sports events among children of different phases and PLaCES, Mehndi and Bangles distribution and competition on occasion of Eid and embroidery competition among enrolled women at PLaCES. Apart from social and cultural activities, identified patients in need of clinical psycho therapy were also referred to secondary hospitals at Peshawar for further treatment.



Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Program

INTRODUCTION:

Centre of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD) in partnership with the UN Refugee Agency UNHCR launched "Social Cohesion and Peace Building Program for RAHA areas adjacent to Peshawar-Torkham express way", under the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Programme. The project aimed at strengthening social cohesion and supporting peace building among Pakistani host population and Afghan Communities in district Peshawar and Khyber Agency. CERD successfully completed first phase of the project over a period of three months i.e. October to December 2013. The project was implemented with the support and close coordination of provincial and district authorities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Political Administration Khyber Agency and RAHA partners. The target areas of the project included three (3) Union Councils (Sufaid Dheri, Malakandhair and University Town) of district Peshawar, while in Khyber Agency services were provided in Jamrud and Landi Kothal targeting both Afghan and local Pakistani communities.



Major Achievements of the Project:

Under the RAHA intervention, CERD carried out efforts to improve social cohesion and support peace building among the targeted population through strategic media campaigns, sports and peace building events. During the reporting period, CERD team tried to achieve peaceful coexistence among local Pakistani and Afghan populations, primarily through disseminating key messages on the need, importance and benefits of co-existence and cohesiveness in both the refugee affected and hosting areas. The behavioral change communication strategy was augmented with range of interventions and dialogues promoting community harmonization including conflict management and community arbitration, youth programs and sports events etc. Following are the major achievements of the project;

- 03 Media campaigns developed and launched- including Information Education and Communication (IEC) material development, printing and dissemination
- 700 minutes of radio messages developed and on aired through local radio channels on each group's experiences, needs, rights and contribution to society, both Afghans and Pakistani Nationals
- 03 Peace Building events organized in Peshawar and Khyber Agency including cultural, literary and poetry events
- 50 minutes of lens coverage of the Peace Building Events through different TV channels carried out (Recording and broadcasting)
- 03 Youth Sports Events (cricket and volley ball tournaments) organized with participation from both Afghan Refugees and Pakistani population
- 200 Sports kits and outfits distributed among sports players participating in the events

Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Program

Project/Program: Social Cohesion and Peace Building Program for the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA)
Geographic location (s): District Peshawar, KP and Khyber Agency, FATA
Duration of Project: October-December, 2013
Donor/Partner: RAHA-UNHCR

Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Program

Major Activities of the Project:

Planning meetings/FGDs with Community:

In order to ensure community participation in the planning phase of project activities, CERD team conducted planning meetings with both the Pakistani and Afghan Refugee communities in target areas of Jamrud, Landi Kothal and Peshawar. For this purpose focus group discussions (FGDs) were organized with male and female community members. During these FGDs/planning meetings, focal persons from the community were identified to be part of the planning phase for organizing and conducting peace building and youth sports events at the community level. Following is the detail of FGDs/planning meetings conducted in target areas of district Peshawar and Khyber Agency.

Baseline Assessment:

Baseline Assessment was conducted in all targeted areas; its objective was to know the ratio of Pakistani and Afghan community residing in these areas. Main focus was those villages where other RAHA partners (UNDP, FATA Secretariat etc) implemented project activities as well as where Afghan communities are still residing. The community mobilizers collected data through FGDs and meetings with the local community and the data collected was then verified and validated with the UC offices in District Peshawar. In Jamrud and Landi Kothal (Khyber agency), the data was collected with the help of Tehsil office and local CBOs formed by other RAHA partners. In Jamrud a total of 6 villages were selected and assessed in consultation with Political Administration, in Landi Kothal data was collected from 5 villages, whereas in 3 UCs of Peshawar the number of villages assessed were 11. The collected data was then properly analyzed and presented in the table and below;

Location	Male	Female	Total Participants	Pakistani Participants	Afghan Participants
Peshawar	6	4	161	98	63
Jamrud	7	3	173	101	72
Landi Kothal	5	-	78	42	36
Total	18	7	412	241	171



Peace Building Events:

To support the process of Peace Building and achieve peaceful co-existence between and among Pakistani host population and Afghan Refugees, the project team successfully organized three peace building events, one each in Jamrud, Landi Kothal and Peshawar. These were literary and poetry events focusing mainly on dissemination of key peace building messages among Afghan and



Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Program

Pakistani communities. The main themes of these events were peace, brotherhood, social cohesion and co-existence. A total of 350 participants attended these events having representation from both Pakistani host and Afghan populations. Some eminent personalities like Abaseen Yousafzai, Professor Seemab Dawaar, Professor Aslam Taseer and Kaleem Shinwari and other notables were also part of the peace building events who actively participated.

The events were organized in close coordination with the district and political administration, RAHA partners, academia and local literary societies. Similarly, lens coverage of peace building events on local/national Pashto Televisions was also provided. Highlights of all the events were also covered by print media and published in different news papers. Following are the details of the Peace Building Events held at Peshawar, Jamrud and Landi Kothal.

Sr.#	Location	Total Participants	Pakistani Participants	Afghan Participants
1	Jamrud	81	45	36
2	Landi Kotal	83	39	44
3	Peshawar	150	101	149
Total		314	185	129

Youth Sports Events:

In Pakistan, youth represents 25% of the total population. Promoting sports as a healthy activity and for improving social cohesion between the communities through youth sports events was one of the major activities of the RAHA intervention. For this purpose five days long youth sports events were organized in the target area, one sports event each in Peshawar, Jamrud and Landi Kothal where different games/tournaments were organized including cricket, volley ball and other local games. A total of 200 players participated in these events and all of the players were provided with sports kits/outfits. Besides, a large number of youth participated in the events as spectators and organizers. As per our project motive of social cohesion among Pakistani and Afghan Refugee communities, Afghan players also participated in the events and in each team of the tournament a significant number of Afghan refugees were seen. The events were covered by print and electronic media and highlights of the sports

events were also published in different newspapers. Following are the location-wise details of the organized sports events.

Sr.#	Location	Players provided with Sports Kits	Participants	Pakistani	Afghan Refugees
1	Jamrud	66	700	400	300
2	Landi Kotal	66	800	450	350
3	Peshawar	66	750	450	300
Total		198	2250	1300	950



Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Program

Media Campaign:

Apart from sports and peace building events, media campaign was also launched in the target areas. Information, education and communication (IEC) material was developed with consultations of RAHA-UNHCR, CAR, Directorate of information (KP & FATA) and other RAHA partners. The IEC material included pamphlets, posters and brochures that were disseminated among Afghan refugees, host community, project staff of RAHA partners and other humanitarian organizations working in the area. Similarly, radio messages were developed and on aired through local radio stations for promotion of social cohesion and supporting peace building in the target areas. Besides, services of TV channels (AVT Khyber & Khyber News) were also utilized for lens coverage of project activities including sports and peace building events and talk shows. A special talk show was organized and broadcasted on Khyber TV channel where officials from RAHA working group comprehensively explained the entire RAHA intervention, its objectives and activities for refugee affected and hosting areas.



UNITS

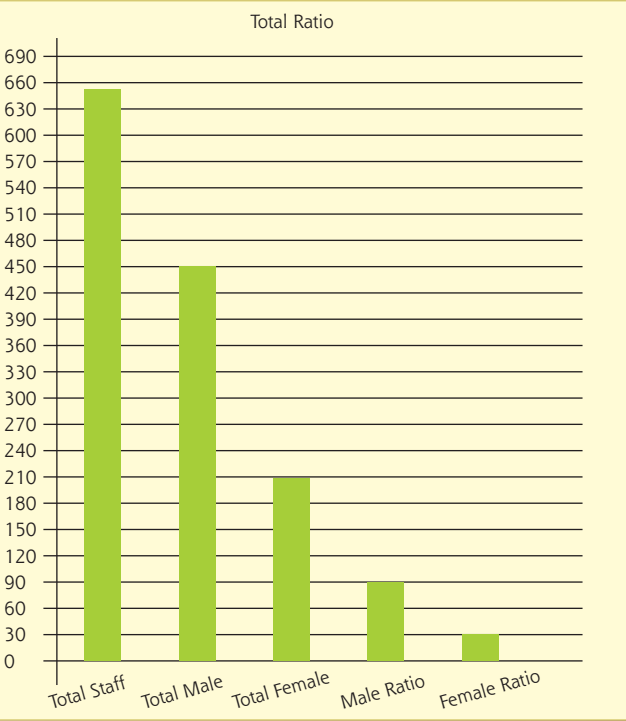
SUPPORT UNITS

Human Resource Management Unit:

Human Resource Management Unit responds successfully to the growing trend of hiring, on-boarding, turn over and promotions. The department regularly goes through modification, updating and strengthening of Human Resource Systems to cater for the emerging need of quality human resource on continued basic. Currently the HR unit is successfully managing resource pool of six hundred and forty while on need basis new hiring is done through a well devised process. Newly inducted staff is properly oriented on CERD's human resource manual, gender policy and general rules & regulations through inception workshops/orientation sessions. Written tests and interviews are conducted and recruitment is made accordingly. Performance Appraisal of the project staff is conducted in close coordination with the concerned Project Managers, and staff members with good performance, skills and extra ordinary achievements are promoted to higher positions accordingly. Personal files for each employee are properly maintained by the department, having employment form, joining report, copy of employment contract and all credentials, CV, CNIC and two photographs. Similarly, the department manages employees turn over and subsequent refilling on need base.

In 2013 Human Resource Department managed five hundred and seventeen employees, responded successfully to the new projects and efficiently accomplished its tasks. Following are the key achievements made during 2013.

- 32 interviews for various positions of different projects were conducted, orientation sessions provided to selected candidates and contracts were also issued to them.
- 12 fresh graduates were provided internship opportunities in their relevant fields.
- 110 staff members were issued experience certificates.
- Performance appraisal of all staff members (652) was done in close coordination with their supervisors/managers.
- Core staff members of CERD were registered with Employees Old Age Benefits Institute (EOBI)
- 24 staff members with extra ordinary achievements, performance and skills were provided inter and intra projects/departments promotions.
- 04 Board of Directors (BoD) meetings and 01 Annual General Meeting (AGM) was conducted during the year 2013.
- Various audit teams and donors' carried out spot check visits to the CERD office, where the team inspected personnel record, policy and procedures, manual and all other HR related activities during the year.
- Facilitated the program units of CERD while providing HR related documents in submission of proposals to donor agencies, which included,BOD Profiles, Key Management Staff Profiles, Resumes of Management staff, copies of Policies and Procedures, Staff lists etc.
- HR Unit extended its full support in the CERD registration process with FATA Social Welfare Department.

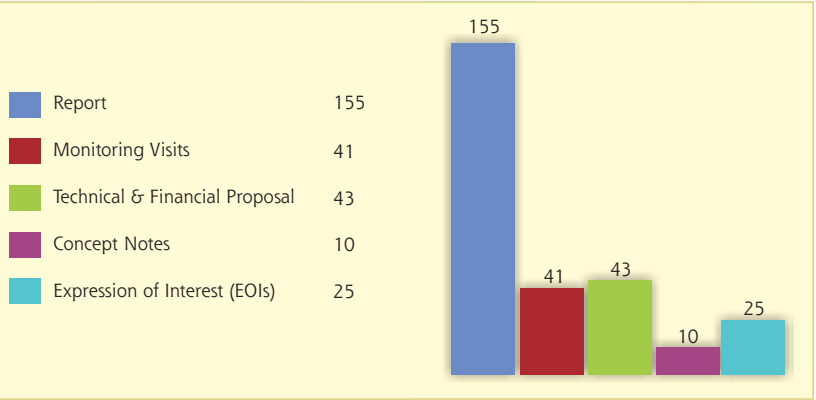


SUPPORT UNITS

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation And Research Unit:

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Unit is an integral part of CERD program management. The core purpose of the M&E system is to provide the information needed for impact-oriented project management, to involve key stakeholders in learning how to improve project implementation and to strengthen the capacity of primary stakeholders to manage the resources over which they have decision-making power. At CERD, a well-established M&E mechanism is in place to ensure compliance to monitoring of all programs as well as tools for periodic reporting and surveys (Baseline, Mid-term and End of projects), assessments to form project design and producing timely & quality reports. Similarly regular monitoring visits are made to project sites to assess the situation, identification of gaps and make suggestions to bridge those gaps. PMER Unit maintains proper record of key documents such as M&E tools, tracking sheets and reporting forms, monitoring reports, proposals, donor requirements, progress reports and other program related information. Tools and processes are developed as new activities and projects are initiated in line with Organization's M&E system. Following are the key achievements made during the year 2013.

- PMER unit prepared and reviewed about 100 major reports including annual, terminal, quarterly, monthly and weekly reports for different projects.
- A total of 55 reports were developed for different events including assessments, baseline surveys, success stories, training needs assessment and training delivery reports, incident reports etc.
- 41 monitoring visits were made to different project sites and activities to facilitate and ensure smooth implementation of the projects.
- As part of program/resource development, PMER unit developed and submitted a total of 43 technical & financial proposals to different donors and international organizations in the sectors of WASH, Health & Nutrition, Human Rights and Protection, Child Protection, Food security, Governance and Legal Aid, Livelihood and Agriculture, Livestock Management and Enterprise Development. Similarly, 10 concept notes and 25 expressions of interests (EOIs) were developed and floated to different donors' organizations.
- Orientation sessions were provided to different project teams in the M&E focus area both at field and office level for their capacity building and program improvement.
- PMER unit participated in and conducted different trainings organized by CETD for project staff as well as for organizations other than CERD.
- The Unit also facilitated audit and spot checks visits/teams for different projects in the shape of information sharing and responding to audit observations.
- The process of CERD registration with PCP and registration renewal with SECP was coordinated and facilitated.
- PMER also represented CERD in different coordination meetings with donors, clusters, government and on other forums.
- Progress review presentations for different donors were developed/ reviewed in close coordination with program units. Inputs provided for development of IEC material and designing of media campaigns for different projects.



SUPPORT UNITS

- Took the lead role in developing documentaries for different projects including scripts development for documentaries, still and video images review and finalization.
- Annual work plan for the year 2013 was also developed.
- A part from the above key achievements, PMER facilitated all of the program/ support sections including Administration, HR, Finance, Media and CETD in their tasks on various occasions.

Media & Communication Unit:

CERD Media and Communication Unit shaped every project and report to be worth seeing through adding presentable pictures, program videos, lens documented facts and enhancing program visibility. With the pool of talented and trained experts, CERD media section managed to emerge CERD on the Social and Development Horizon during different events organized at KP and Islamabad level. Following are the key achievements made during 2013.

1. **Education Project (welcome to initiative)**
 - IEC material (posters and pamphlets) designed and developed
 - Radio messages developed on promotion of education
 - Newspaper coverage provided for different events held under the project
2. **Social Cohesion and Peace Building program - RAHA**
 - IEC material designed and developed including pamphlets, posters, charts
 - Radio messages developed
 - Newspaper coverage provided
3. **Women Community Centers (WCC) Exhibitions**
 - Designed invitation cards and visibility material
 - Print and Electronic Media coverage provided
4. **Documentaries**
 - Documentaries developed for projects and events;
 - Welcome to School Initiative
 - Community Services
 - Child Protection
 - Rukhana Sabawoon
 - Stoori Da Saba
 - Women Community Centres
 - Food Security
 - Health, MC week

SUPPORT UNITS

5. Designed CERD Broacher, Profile and 2014 Dairy
6. Designed CETD Profile
7. Developed IEC material for WASH project Hangu
8. Designed Manual and Presentation for Taleemi Islahi Jirgas (TIJs) Trainings
10. Media Section conducted visits to Jalozaï, New Durrani and Togh Sarai IDPs camps, to districts Kohat, Swat and to Jamrud and Landi Kothal Khyber Agency for coverage of project activities and different events
11. Media section also designed training reports, invitation cards, employees' service cards, certificates and banners for different projects and events



SUPPORT UNITS

Information Technology Unit:

NGOs like other organizations also operate in a dynamic environment and hence the need to use IT within NGOs to manage information, communication, perform accounting and handle various other tasks continues to grow. In response to the growing trend of information technology and organization's needs, CERD has set up a sound IT unit and engaged services of highly qualified IT professionals. IT unit is responsible for keeping proper information record/data maintenance, networking and hardware trouble shooting. The IT officers routinely check and update information on the organization official website, keep proper record of IT equipments and ensure its proper maintenance. The unit has successfully developed and implemented proper IT policy including guidelines on proper usage and maintenance of equipments, communication services, email, and internet facilities. Similarly, regular backups are created for files, email and web servers. The unit is also continuously working to improve information management systems of the organization including initiation of customized reporting software for Admin, HR and Finance units.

Admin, Logistics And Procurement Unit

Administrative support is a crucial activity that has a vital impact on performance and success of CERD's operations. The Unit supervises all admin, logistics and procurement related activities, including assuring that goods and services required for supporting program operations are procured in a transparent and fair manner while ensuring timeliness, quality and best overall value. CERD has established policies and procedures to guide procurement process with the intent of ensuring compliance, consistency and transparency throughout the procurement process. These policies and procedures have been developed so that procurement requirements for goods and services are achieved efficiently and effectively, while also satisfying donor requirements and CERD's procurement standards. Admin Unit also ensures security at offices, establishment of warehouse systems, maintains labor salaries and expenditures, manages fleet management, arranges fuel for generator sets & vehicles, updates log books and is responsible for all types of maintenance and in time provision of stationary. Following are the major accomplishments during the year 2013.

- Establishment and Maintenance of 08 Regional Offices carried out Stationery, utilities and office inventory provided and managed at all regional offices
- Procurement and Logistics support provided to all the regional and field offices
- Establishment and maintenance of 03 Food Distribution Hubs carried out in district Kohat
- Hygiene and new born baby kits were procured and distributed for WASH and Health projects in Hangu
- Tender processing and finalization of vendor for construction of 123 PF Latrines and installation of 21 hand pumps under WASH project in district Hangu
- Facilitated procurement of material and equipments for gas filling services, electrification work, construction and repair of access roads and path ways, and for repair work in Parda wall and drainage systems at New Durrani IDPs Camp in Kurram Agency
- Tool kits for Women Community Centers (WCC) procured and distributed in IDP Camps Togh Sarai Hangu and New Durrani Kurram
- Fleet Management of more than 40 vehicles at Head office and field offices
- Warehouse management services supported in district Hangu, Shangla, Swat, Peshawar and in Kurram Agency
- Establishment and maintenance of MCH, PHC and CMAM centers in district Nowshera, Shangla, Swat, Kohat and Hangu
- Procurement of Medicines for different health and Nutrition projects.
- Procurement of sports kits and players outfits for RAHA project in Peshawar and Khyber Agency
- Firm's selection and finalization for broadcasting of radio messages, and implementing media campaigns

SUPPORT UNITS

Finance Unit:

In CERD, an efficient financial and internal control system is in place that ensures compliance to proper financial management and reporting requirements. It also enhances transparency and accountability in all operations of the organization. The CERD Finance & Compliance Unit comprises of the financial and management experts of development sector including Manager Finance, Senior Finance Officer, Finance Officers and Finance Assistants. The unit is responsible to maintain all periodic financial statements, reports and internal control/audit mechanisms according to prevailing laws of the State, while ensuring financial transparency at all levels. Following are the core responsibilities of the Finance & Compliance Unit.

The unit maintains books of account on Double Entry Accrual Based Accounting System. Books of Account are maintained in accordance with the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan (International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as notified under the provisions of the Companies' Ordinance 1984). The finance unit uses fund accounting principles for accounting and hence all accounting transactions are recorded against a specific fund/grant. The regulations in respect to allowable expenditure and financial reporting are specified by the individual funding/donor agency.

In the year 2013, CERD successfully managed finances of 26 grants worth of more than Rs. 258 million, funded by international donors like UNICEF, UNHCR, UNWFP, UNOCHA, UNDP and IRC. Currently, we are in partnership with all of the above mentioned funding agencies and successfully ensuring compliance to their grants' terms and conditions.

CERD Financial Management System is regularly evaluated by financial experts, chartered accounting firms and external auditors with respect to its capacity, internal control and compliance mechanisms. In 2013, audit firms engaged by different donors including BDO, KPMG, A.F. FERGUSON, Avas Hyder Liaquat Nauman (AHLN) and Riaz Ahmad & Co audited various grants and projects of CERD. Similarly, the accounts of CERD are audited by MS. Zeeshan Ali & Co on annual basis. As an initiative, the unit with the help of IT officer has started working on developing of customized reporting software for HR, Admin and Finance that will be tested and implemented in next year.

Missions & Delegations



Provincial Chief (Martin) of UNWFP visits Food Distribution Hub Kohat, KP



Marc Andre Country Director UNDP Pakistan visited legal aid clinic at Thana Malakand on 15-6-2013



WFP ED visits CERD Swat CMAM Sites



UNWFP EDs visit to CERD Baidara Nutrition Site, June 2013.



Marc Andre Country Director UNDP Pakistan addressing scholarships award ceremony at Fishing Hut Chakdara



UNWFP EDs visit to CERD Baidara Nutrition Site, June 2013.



CERD Head Office Staff

Sitting (L→R): Muhammad Zahoor, Wajid Ali, Wisal Mohammad, Khalid Iqbal, Muhammad Ilyas, Saif-Ur-Rahman Durrani, Khan Muhammad (C.E.), Naseer Anwar, Mehreen Asim, Dr. Nosheen Khan, Rabia Raheem.
 Standing (L→R): Mohsin Khan, Jehangir Khattak, Muhammad Ayaz, Muhammad Iqbal, Hamid Ali, Jawad Durrani, Ajmal Khan, Muhammad Riaz, Haroon Hayat, Amir Ali, Abbas Ali Shah, Muntazir Abbas, Amjad Zameer, Imranullah, Sheraz Ahmad, Mazhar Ali Shah, Muhammad Ishtiaq, Muhammad Asim, Muhammad Shariq, Sharafat Ali, Imran Khan, Abdur Raziq, Gul Wali, Shah Fahad