

UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. We are on the ground in 166 countries, local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners. World leaders have pledged to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, including the overarching goal of cutting poverty in half by 2015. UNDP's network links and coordinates global and national efforts to reach these Goals. Our focus is helping countries build and share solutions to the challenges of:

- Governance
- Poverty Reduction and Gender
- Crisis Prevention and Recovery
- Energy and Environment

UNDP helps developing countries attract and use aid effectively. In all our activities, we encourage the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women.

**Disclaimer:**

"The views expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations, including UNDP, or their Member States." UNDP

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pakistan has been hosting 3.3 million Afghan refugees since 1979; residing in about 340 camps located mainly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and Balochistan; which has jeopardized the existing civic amenities in the refugees affected and hosting areas. Since 2002, 2.74 million Afghans have returned to their homes with the support of UNHCR but 1.7 million registered Afghans are still residing in Pakistan. Besides, Internally Displaced Persons (IDP's) in the wake of conflict in KPK and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) coupled with devastation of Floods 2010 have further aggravated the socio-economic situation of Pakistan including these two provinces. It is beyond the capacity of the Government of Pakistan to handle this issue without any external assistance.

Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Program was launched under "One UN" framework costing USD 140 million in May, 2009. RAHA aims at promoting regional stability through improved livelihood, environmental rehabilitation and enhanced social cohesion among refugees and local communities. It covers UCs/villages in 23 districts under Refugee Hosting Areas (RHA) component and in 9 districts under Refugee Affected Areas (RAA) component; located in KPK and Balochistan having highest incidence of poverty, severe environmental degradation, food deficit and lowest human development indices.

The Review Mission for RAHA was launched from March 10, 2011 to April 18, 2011 with the objectives to assess the level of inputs, outputs, results and their effectiveness progressing towards the outcomes of the program; review the validity of original program for possibility of its extension, examine to improve area based approach for RAHA, recommend a way forward to cater for expected results and their modifications during the remainder period through participatory approach. The Mission was further asked to update EU funding contribution agreement, level of coordination between RAA and RHA components, level of involvement of district, teshil

and UC administration in identification and prioritization of projects and identify the role of participating UN agencies in the broader RAHA Log Framework besides suggesting areas of interventions.

The Mission started its work with the review of program literature and introductory meetings with Federal Government, UNDP, UNHCR, EU and a joint meeting with UN participating agencies in Islamabad; followed by field visits to the program area in KPK and Balochistan along-with interaction with provincial as well as local line departments and the community. The draft report was presented to the stakeholders and modified based on the feedback received from them.

The Mission observed that RAHA is a pro-poor Program and follows a holistic approach. It has large scale appreciation and ownership of the government and beneficiary communities. Besides, it has registered a substantial progress to achieve its objectives. Nevertheless, social mobilization of the targeted communities, their capacity building, institutional arrangements for effective coordination, information sharing at different levels need to be revisited. Further, the program in the present form is tilted towards 'resource based' than a real "need based" bottom up approach.

The Mission noted that Provincial Task Forces (PTFs), District Coordination Committees (DCCs) & National Implementation Modality (NIM) followed under RAA component have proved instrumental in gaining the Government's ownership for the Program and making it move towards its objectives. The Joint Program Steering Committee (JPSC) & Joint Program Component Task Force (JPCTF) of RAHA are, however, still dormant and need to be activated for program coordination, policy guidelines and liaison with donors at federal level. The Mission considers that the purpose for which the program was designed is still valid and recommends its continuity without any change in its scope of work and target areas at

this stage. There exist no role of tehsil & UC due to transitional stage of the Local Government System in the country and any clear decision about its future.

The Mission observed that UN partner organizations despite having specified role, procedures and chain of command are working as a team under ONE-UN framework. They are presenting & getting their work plan approved from a common platform and adjusting / evolving systems to deliver as 'One' under RAHA. The steps like joint visits, reports, promotional material, briefings and issuing of guidelines and uniform HR policy may be useful to bring them further closer particularly when the beneficiary communities do not have such compartmentalization.

Capacity building trainings for staff and community are mainly generic in nature with focus on achieving quantitative targets and lack proper tracking for improved performance, increased income and livelihoods. Efforts may be made to impart/arrange market driven trainings, enhance training quality (curriculum, delivery, learning assessment) and maintaining database of pass outs (for linking with credit, placement for job/work, guidance etc). Provision of training staff of appropriate level (one male and one female) at Program Management Unit (PMU) level both for RAA and RHA components is recommended. The proposed staff should have proper academic background and experience of non-formal education/trainings.

Area Development Approach under RAHA calls for empowering communities through proper social mobilization & quality training, transformation of Community Organizations (COs) into Village Organizations (VOs) & Local Support Organizations (LSOs), block allocation for Union Council (UC) level to identify, prioritize, plan & execute small scale projects through grass root community institutions.

There exist two separate systems for social mobilization work under RAA and RHA components. In case of RAA, the social mobilization work is being done through their own staff while under RHA, this task is accomplished through the Implementing Partners (IPs). Where the COs are already existing, an

effort is made to reactivate the same. The Mission appreciates the work done with regard to number COs formed /reactivated so far but observed that process of social mobilization required due attention. The Mission further recommends that capacity building of COs may be undertaken through proper Leadership Management Skill Training (LMST), Community Management Skill Training (CMST) & skill trainings; COs' horizontal & vertical linkages developed; line departments sensitized about social mobilization, trainings & follow up for upkeep of community records ensured; Poverty Score Card/ Benazir Income Support Program (PSC/BISP) assessment used for household & village level planning; participatory resource constraint analysis undertaken; and a unified Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) mechanism accessible to all UN partners developed and followed.

The Mission proposes engagement of women in program intervention right from inception to the final stage, establishment of sports grounds and children centers in the program area, facilitation of women COs in opening of bank accounts especially in Balochistan province, especially launching of pilot projects for mainstreaming women folk into the development and strengthening of family business mechanism both under RAA & RHA components.

The Mission strongly recommends that there should be one focal person for overall picture of the RAHA within each province and at federal level. Both RAA and RHA components should share their information on standardized formats / protocols with these focal persons. Ideally Planning and Development Department (P&DD) through PMU-UNDP and Program Support Unit (PSU) can be entrusted this role at provincial and at federal level respectively. There should be One M&E and reporting system for RAHA Program applicable for all the Partner UN Organizations and Implementing Agencies for consolidation of information at different levels. Such arrangement is imperative to create synergies and respond queries of donors and other stakeholders with expedition.

## ACRONYMS

Ars	Afghan Refugees
BHU	Basic Health Unit
BISP	Benazir Income Support Program
BRSP	Balochistan Rural Support Program
CA	Convening Agent
CAR	Commissioner for Afghan Refugees
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCAR	Chief Commissionrate of Afghan Refugees
CIF	Community Investment Fund
CMST	Community Management Skill Training
COs	Community Organizations
CPIs	Community Physical Infrastructures
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DCO	District Coordination Officer
DDWP	Departmental Development Working Party
DHQ	District Headquarter
EAD	Economic Affairs Division, Government of Pakistan
EMIS	Educational Management Information System
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
GoP	Government of Pakistan
HCs	Host Communities
IAWG	Inter Agency Working Group
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IPs	Implementing Partners
JPC	Joint Program Component
JPCTF	Joint Program Component Task Force
JPSC	Joint Program Steering Committee
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LMST	Leadership Management Skill Training
LSOs	Local Support Organizations
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCOs	Men Community Organizations
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MVOs	Men Village Organizations
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NIM	National Implementation Modality
P&DD	Planning and Development Department
PHC	Primary Health Care
PHED	Public Health and Engineering Department
PITE	Provincial Institute of Teacher Education
PKR	Pak Rupee
PM & ER	Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting
PMES	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation System



PMU	Program Management Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSC	Poverty Score Card
PSU	Program Support Unit
PTAs	Parent Teachers Associations
PTF	Provincial Task Force
R&M	Rehabilitation and Maintenance
RAAs	Refugees Affected Areas
RAHA	Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas
Rcs	Refugee Communities
RHAs	Refugee Hosting Areas
RHC	Rural Health Centre
SAFRON	States and Frontier Regions
SMCs	School Management Committees
T & L Kits	Teaching and Learning Kits
TMA	Tehsil Municipal Administration
TOP	Terms of Partnership
TOT	Training of Trainers
UC	Union Council
UN	United Nations
UN Women	United Nations Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCRUnited	Nations High Commission for Refugees
VDPs	Village Development Plans
VOs	Village Organizations
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCOs	Women Community Organizations
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
WMMR	Weekly Morbidity and Mortality Reports
WUAs	Water Users Associations
WVOs	Women Village Organizations

# CONTENTS

Background	07
RAHA Prgoramme	09
Objectives and Methodology of The Review Mission	11
Findings of the Mission	13
Progress towards outputs and objectives	25
Financial Progress	35
Annexures	39



1.

## BACKGROUND



Pakistani and Afghan children equally benefitting from RAHA interventions

## 1.1 Influx of Afghan Refugees

**1.1.1** Pakistan has been hosting Afghan Refugees for more than three decades since 1979. They have been residing in about 340 camps located mainly in Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa (KP) and Balochistan. The registration of Afghans with NADRA in 2007 confirmed the presence of 63.7% and 20.7% Afghans in KPK and Balochistan respectively. Due to the continued disturbance within Afghanistan, by the mid 1990s, the estimated Afghans in Pakistan had swelled to 3.3 million. This has put a tremendous strain on the already limited social services of the area. It is awfully difficult for the Government of Pakistan (GoP) to address the consequences of this 'resource deterioration' and 'over consumption' single handedly.

**1.1.2** With the assistance of UNHCR and the International Community, the GoP ensured international protection to safeguard Afghans' human rights and established the Commissionates for Afghan Refugees at the Federal, Provincial and Local level under the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON). From 1985 onwards, UNHCR expanded its humanitarian assistance to Afghan Refugees covering the immediate needs of shelter and food including support for improved livelihoods and self reliance. However, from 1995, direct food assistance from the World Food Program (WFP) was withdrawn.

## 1.2 Repatriation of Afghan Refugees

Voluntary repatriation back to Afghanistan is considered as the most sustainable solution for Afghans in Pakistan. Since 2002, 2.74 million Afghans had returned home with UNHCR assistance. However, 1.7 registered Afghan Refugees are still residing in Pakistan. On March 25, 2010, the GoP made a decision to extend the validity of registered Afghans that allowed them to temporarily stay in Pakistan up to December 31, 2011 along side continued voluntary repatriation to their homeland. Refugees presence in Pakistan has contributed to a number of socio economic problems in refugee affected and refugee

hosting areas.

## 1.3 Internal Disturbance and Floods

The conflict in KPK and FATA has also badly impacted on the economy of these two areas. Almost two million people had been internally displaced as a result of this conflict. KP province hosted over hundred thousands Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), the largest portion of which was in Nowshera. Recent (2010) floods in the country have further aggravated the economic conditions of Pakistan as a whole and KPK province in particular. In KPK, the floods have affected more than 3.5 million people and caused a serious damage to the infrastructure. According to the FAO of the UN, 71% of total cultivated rice, 59% of vegetables, 45 % of maize and 28% of sugarcane have been damaged in the province.

2.

## RAHA Programme



Skill development for sustainable livelihood in Balochistan



## 2.1 Program Introduction

**2.1.1** The Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Program is an initiative between the Government of Pakistan (SAFRON/CCAR/EAD), the UN System, International Donors including EU and implementing partners. This five year Program (2009 - 2013) costing 140 US\$ under the framework of 'ONE UN' in Pakistan was signed in May 2009. The Program has been designed to promote regional stability and compensate for socio- economic and environmental consequences wrought on Pakistani communities by the presence of Afghan refugees over the last 30 years. It also aims at promoting peaceful co-existence between the local communities and 1.7 million registered Afghans, still living in Pakistan, after the large-scale repatriation since 2002, pending their return to their homeland.

**2.1.2** The overall purpose of the RAHA is to improve livelihoods, rehabilitate the environment and enhance social cohesion within communities of refugee affected and refugee hosting areas. The development interventions are focused to rehabilitate the rural regions and urban communities included in the program. The program is supposed to promote friendly co-existence between Pakistani and Afghan communities and maintain asylum space for Afghans until conditions in Afghanistan are conducive for their return. The UN partner organizations in the RAHA are FAO of the UN, UNDP, UNHCR, UNESCO, UN Women, WFP and WHO. UNHCR has been designated as the RAHA convening agent whereas funds distribution rests with UNDP except for GiZ.

**2.1.3** As far as possible, the development interventions are to be coaxed from a bottom up approach with grass-root community involvement from project formulation through implementation and post completion operations & maintenance. The RAHA interventions cover broadly the sectors of education, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), livelihoods and small scale infrastructure. The public services are to be improved and policies made more effective by strengthening the capacity of the government, community institutions and vulnerable groups. The resolution of crosscutting

issues relating to human rights, gender equality and civil society engagement have also been made part of the RAHA.

## 2.2. Target Areas and Beneficiaries

**2.2.1** The Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas RAHA Program covers UCs/villages in 23 districts under the Refugee Hosting Areas (RHA) component and in 9 districts under the Refugees Affected Areas (RAA) component. These areas are generally having highest incidence of poverty, severe environmental degradation, food deficits and lowest human development indices. All the Program districts are located in KPK and Balochistan.

**2.2.2** The target beneficiaries are the communities and areas that play host to 1.7 million Afghans in refugee / IDP villages, mixed among rural population or in urban centers as well as those communities and regions that were heavily populated by Afghans before their repatriation to Afghanistan. Subsequently the IDP affected and hosting areas and flood affected areas hit by devastating floods 2010 have been included in the program area.

**2.2.3** The list of districts, UCs, villages and urban settlements / towns included in the program is annexed (Annex-A).

## 2.3 Program Outcomes

The RAHA program has been developed around following five inter-related outcomes:

- **Outcome 1: Greater social cohesion and empowerment through community development;**
- **Outcome 2: Recovery and enhancement of livelihood opportunities and productive Infrastructure;**
- **Outcome 3: Restoration of social services and infrastructure;**
- **Outcome 4: Enhancing social protection for the co-existing communities; and**
- **Outcome 5: Restoration and improvement of the environment.**



3.

## Objectives and Methodology of The Review Mission



UNDP Goodwill ambassador Ms. Misako Konno's visit to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

### 3.1 Objectives

The Review Mission<sup>1</sup>(the Mission) for Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) was launched from March 10, 2011 to April 18, 2011 with the objectives to:

- Assess the level of inputs, outputs, results, and their effectiveness in progressing towards the outcomes of the Program;
- Review the validity of Program's original purpose, objectives and results and possibility of its extension in scope and coverage, if any;
- Examine the possibility of improving upon the area based approach for RAHA and provide recommendations on how to further build on the community based interventions at the community level; and
- Recommend a course of action, to ensure that the program's objectives, expected results and outputs and/or their modifications, are met during the remainder period of the Program through a participatory approach.
- The Mission was further asked to:
- Update the EU funding contribution agreement, incorporating feedback from the detailed assessment and building in innovative ideas to further improve Program and results on the ground;
- Examine the level of coordination between the RAA and RHA Components; identify the duplication/overlaps if any, and recommend road map for strengthening the coordination;
- Examine the level of involvement of the district, tehsil and UC administration in identification and prioritization of projects under the RAHA; and
- Identify the role of participating UN Agencies in the broader RAHA log framework and suggest

areas of possible intervention and the processes followed by and activities initiated by participating agencies and their ownership at the grass root level.

### 3.2 Methodology

**3.2.1** The first part of the mission itinerary covered review of the Program literature, introductory meetings with the Federal Government, UNDP, UNHCR, European Union, and a joint meeting with the UN Participating Agencies in Islamabad concerned with the Program. The second part was field visits to various ongoing/ completed projects in Balochistan (Quetta, Loralai, and Pishin) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Hari Pur, Peshawar and Nowshera) and interaction with the Provincial Government, Commissionrates of Afghan Refugees district administration, line departments, representatives of implementing partners, field staff, community organizations/ activists, and persons trained/on roll in trainings organized under RAHA. The third and final part of the Mission itinerary was to reassemble in Islamabad for meeting with UNHCR, Japanese Embassy, UNDP (which could not be held in the first part), and collection of additional reports/information, analysis of quantitative and qualitative data, drafting and presentation of the Mission's report and finalization of the report based on the feedback received and revision/ improvement of the EU Contribution Agreement.

**3.2.2** The Mission itinerary (Annex-B) and list of persons met (Annex-C) are attached with the report. The documents reviewed, Program interventions witnessed and discussions held were all focused to accomplish the objectives of the Mission.

<sup>1</sup>The Mission comprised of Dr. Khalid Masud, Livelihood's and Training Specialist (Team leader) and Ms. Robeela Bangash, Community Development and Gender Specialist (Mission member). Mr. Arshad Rashid, Development Advisor, European Union accompanied the Mission in Islamabad and KPK area.

4.

## Findings of the Mission



Mobile Repairing Training in Balochistan

## 4.1 Major Findings and Observations

The RAHA is a good intervention under the framework of the 'ONE UN' in Pakistan. Despite initial teething problems which are quite common in such efforts of multidisciplinary nature, procedural modalities of the Government and UN Specialized Agencies, cultural sensitivities, security risk, long distances and in-accessible areas particularly in Balochistan, the program has registered a substantial progress to achieve its objectives. The program is pro-poor and follows a holistic approach. There prevails a large scale appreciation for the program and intimate working relationship among all concerned, both at policy and implementation level. UNDP Pakistan Country Office received the Regional Bureau of Asia and Pacific Award for Excellence 2010 in the area of social protection and enhancing social cohesion for this program. Nevertheless, the social mobilization of the targeted communities, their capacity building along with the staff of the line departments, institutional arrangements for effective coordination, reporting, information sharing at different levels etc need to be re-visited. The program is tilted towards 'resource based' than a real 'need based' bottom up approach in the present form.

## 4.2 Subject Specific Findings, Observations and Recommendations

### 4.2.1 Program Implementation

**4.2.1.1** The program document provides two separate implementation arrangements for the RAHA at provincial level. The RAA Component is executed through the Planning and Development Department (P&DD) of the respective provinces (Balochistan and KPK) while the RHA Component through the SAFRON and the Chief Commissioner-rate of Afghan Refugees (CCAR). The Provincial Task Force (PTF) of RAA& RHA Components are headed by the Additional Chief Secretary (Dev) and Commissioner Afghan Refugees (CAR) respectively. At district level, this task is performed by the District Coordination Committee (DCC) headed by the District Coordination Officer (DCO) concerned.

**4.2.1.2** The Provincial Task Forces (PTFs), both for RAA and RHA Components, have been notified since mid 2009 and early 2010 respectively and are meeting regularly (on quarterly/need basis) both in Balochistan and KPK as designed in the program document. These forums have proved instrumental in providing push to the program and bringing it on ground with a great sense of ownership by all concerned in the government.

**4.2.1.3** Among others the PTF meetings are being attended by participating UN agencies and their implementing partners in the two provinces resulting closer cooperation and understanding with each other and with the government.

**4.2.1.4** The CAR of the two provinces participates in the PTF meetings for RAA component and Provincial Program Managers-UNDP attend PTF meetings of RHA component. This mechanism is helping to bring harmony in the working of RAA and RHA components.

**4.2.1.5** The program implementation in KPK and Balochistan was started in 2009, with UNDP as in-charge of the RAA component and UNHCR for the RHA component. At the level of implementation, UNDP follows Government structures (National Implementation Modality (NIM)), with a strong focus on the Provincial Governments where as UNHCR works closely with its traditional partner, the Chief Commissioner for Afghan Refugees (CCAR) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

**4.2.1.6** The NIM modality, under which an NPD is designated to serve as Government counterpart to Provincial Program Manager-UNDP has proved quite helpful in attaining ownership and support of the two Provincial Governments.

**4.2.1.7** The DCCs have also been notified and functioning smoothly in the Program districts since 2009 to coordinate and oversee the Program implementation at district level. The schemes executed by Line Departments under RAA component are approved at this forum. However, with the termination/amendment in the Devolution Act 2001



their role is likely to be confined to monitoring of the schemes as approval of the schemes might shifted to the Departmental Development Working Party (DDWP) at provincial level headed by the Secretary to the Government of the department concerned.

**4.2.1.8** There has been practically no role of the institution of tehsil and UC except for running some schemes with the Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA) and involving UC representatives in Program implementation. The UC area is, however, used for setting the Program targets. This is mainly due to the transitional stage of the Local Government Institutions and want of any clear decision about their future fate.

**4.2.1.9** The Program Support Unit (PSU) setup in UNHCR (Housing GiZ Personnel also) is quite functional. It provides a hub for RAA and RHA Components as both work under one umbrella to facilitate the implementation of the Program as One under two distinct arrangements and operational areas at provincial level. The development initiatives taken by GiZ are also encouraging and practical.

**4.2.1.10** The Inter Agency Working Group (IAWG) and other organs are also working as designed. Besides, a good working relationship can be observed among all key players both at policy and implementation level. Above all, two informal working groups, one each at federal and provincial level, are functioning successfully to discuss matters of operational nature. The meetings of these groups are convened on need basis by PSU-UNHCR and/or UNDP or their provincial arms for effective coordination and implementation of the Program.

**4.2.1.11** Two Federal level committees i.e. the 'Joint Program Steering Committee (JPSC)' and the 'Joint Program Component Task Force (JPCTF)' are somehow not active till to date.

**4.2.1.12** The Mission faced difficulty in obtaining information on the Program interventions, progress, budget, future plans and priorities from any single

source both at federal and provincial level. Even when collected, it was in different formats and style. Some indicated achievements without mentioning the targets and in some extreme cases without referring the period of progress. This situation was hindering even in proper projection of the useful work done under the RAHA on different occasions/forums within the provinces and at federal level.

**4.2.1.13** The Mission recommends that JPSC and JPTFC meetings are organized to perform their functions as provided in the document. Although the Program implementation is carried out at provincial level yet these forums particularly, the JPTFC, are imperative for policy guidelines and bringing harmony in the working and approach of RAA and RHA Components and in the two provinces. An apex forum is also necessary to keep the Program on track and above the local interests, if any, not found in line with the Program objectives. In the absence of these, the PSU is required to play a further proactive role to keep close liaison with the donors, Partner UN Organizations and Provincial Governments concerned.

**4.2.1.14** The Mission does not feel the need of any further formal committee or forum at any level as it would make the decision making/ implementation mechanism further complex and cumbersome.

**4.2.1.15.** The Mission strongly recommends that there should be one focal person for overall picture of the RAHA within each province and at federal level. Both RAA and RHA components should share their information on standardized formats / protocols with these focal persons. Ideally P&DD (through PMU-UNDP) and PSU can be entrusted this role at provincial and at federal level respectively. There should be One M&E and reporting system for RAHA Program applicable for all the Partner UN Organizations and Implementing Agencies for consolidation of information at different levels. Such arrangement is imperative to create synergies and respond queries of donors and other stakeholders with expedition.

## 4.2.2 Capacity Building

4.2.2.1 The RAHA capacity building program is being run in two tiers. One relates to community level skill development trainings for income generation interventions. The second relates to training of government officials and elected representatives. The community trainings are generally held at local level and sometimes in technical/ vocational institutes of public sector. Staff trainings for the target audience are organized at district and provincial levels. These trainings include subjects of Project Planning, Coordination, Conflict Resolution, Gender Mainstreaming etc. The Community Management and Leadership Skills are covered under the social mobilization component.

4.2.2.2 The Mission got opportunity to witness two community training programs, one each at Haripur and Peshawar, organized under RAA and RHA Components respectively. The former was being run by an NGO-named 'AAHAN' and later by a government training institute through 'BEFARe'. The Mission could not see any ongoing staff and community skill training activity in Quetta. However, it did hold an exhaustive discussion on the subject with the Program Management to understand the training arrangements both for RAA and RHA Components.

4.2.2.3 The recommendations of the Mission for these trainings are given as under:

### Community Trainings

- These should match to the type of interventions (installation of solar pumps, water supply schemes, construction work etc) being undertaken in the area so that the pass-outs do not face any difficulty to market their skills and use their expertise locally as far as possible;
- Due emphasis need to be given to emerging trades/skills (both for men & women) like , auto-electrician, repair of house hold appliances etc, fruit processing & packaging etc; having greater scope for increased employability and income within the area and in the nearby towns;

- The firms / NGOs selected for trainings must have proper curriculum, relevant training material, quality instructional staff and appropriate learning assessment tools for use under non-formal training arrangements;
- Training facilities and training delivery at Govt. Vocational Training Institute, Peshawar were found highly satisfactory but the Mission recommends to revisit the decision regarding provision of stipend to the participants. It is useful to attract the trainees but is often counter productive in the long run. Trainees come for stipend rather than learning and seldom use learning during post training period. However, provision of tools kit to the pass outs is considered appropriate, where possible;
- The curricula followed for the community trainings should have a good mix of technical, resource mobilization and entrepreneur skills. Such exposure helps them to serve as self employee, setting their own business or to expand their ongoing enterprise/business particularly when linked with some credit program; and
- It was good to note that FAO of the UN was maintaining data base of the persons trained under different training events. This need to be adopted by all UN Partners and other implementing agencies, if not, already being done. It is further necessary that this trained workforce is utilized to an optimum level and facilitated in meeting their credit needs and establishing linkages to market their skills and products for improved earning and livelihoods.

### Staff Trainings

- Staff trainings were generally satisfactory and need to be continued for effective execution of the Program and sustainability of its interventions. The Mission would, however, recommends that the staff training courses should not be of generic nature and limited to the areas given in the Program Document. More

need based trainings like PRA, Gender Mainstreaming / Gender Responsive Budgeting, Report Writing; PC-1 Formulation etc can be included as identified during visit to the Program area; and

- As explained under community trainings, staff trainings should be of practical nature and must have proper curricula (with a good mix of instructions, group work & exercises) to be followed, resource persons to impart training, daily training schedule and proper mechanism for training evaluation and learning assessment.

#### Overall

- The Mission recommends for the provision of additional staff (one male and one female due to local cultural values) of appropriate level (ideally separate for RAA & RHA Components) to facilitate staff and community trainings and maintaining data thereof at provincial level. They should have proper orientation of non-formal education/training to handle this field on more professional grounds. The sectoral trainings like 'On Farm Water Management', relating to Agriculture sector and similar subject specific trainings of other sectors can continued to be organized/managed by respective UN Organizations/Implementing Agencies. They should, however, share their training data and other relevant information/tools with the provincial focal person for the data bank to be set up at that level.

#### 4.2.3 Program Validity

**4.2.3.1** The program is effectively contributing to translate its objectives into reality. The prominent result is the establishment of governance structure and ownership of the government for its effective delivery. The work on Local Support Organizations (LSOs) at community level has also been initiated. The communities are being empowered through capacity building interventions to take charge of their own responsibilities and decide about their destination.

**4.2.3.2** The program took additional responsibility to address the problems which emerged as a result of recent floods (2010) in KPK inflicting heavy losses to resource base, infrastructure and human life. RAHA was able to provide assistance to the affected population in Nowshera by distributing food packages through community organizations. It also established four free medical camps where over 21000 patients received treatments against various diseases. However, much more needs to be done. Similarly work in IDPs context needs to be started without any further delay when additional funding is available for the purpose as conceived under the Program.

**4.2.3.3** The progress made and results yielded so far by the UN Partner Organizations, line Departments, IDPs/NGOs and other concerned agencies are quite encouraging. However, the program life (at present less than two years) is not enough to show any substantial improvement / visible impact in refugee affected and hosting areas for which the program was designed and launched. The program areas are generally having highest incidence of poverty, severe environmental degradation, food deficits and lowest human development indices. Hence the objectives are still valid and the Program should continue for the stipulated period.

**4.2.3.4** The extension in the Program period and area coverage may not be advisable at this stage. The extension in area can dilute the efforts, focus and available resources. In addition, it may have many political repercussions.

#### 4.2.4 One UN

**4.2.4.1** Six UN agencies viz UNHCR, UNDP, UNESCO, WHO, FAO, UN Women are working for the RAHA as partners under One UN program. They all recognize that there are significant advantages of working together as a team. It has helped creating a good impact on targeted communities to meet their multi-dimensional needs from a single Program. Although UN Partner Organizations are working within their orbits and focusing on their specialized roles yet their efforts are more united. Their work plans are being



discussed and approved at common platform in their joint presence. It is facilitating to know each other and their work, avoid overlapping, treating the area as a whole, sharing experiences and to some extent saving resources also. Above all the beneficiary communities who are at receiving end do not have such compartmentalization and hence it is quite desirable that they at delivery end also extend their services as One.

**4.2.4.2** The Mission, however, observed that each implementing partner as well as individuals attributed various activities to individual partner organizations and their respective program components, while the name of RAHA was lost and not projected to a desired level. This was also evident from various presentations and briefings given by implementing partners where each partner was labeling successes and achievements of the Program interventions as their individual success or achievement of their respective organizations. The same was reflected in community meetings also.

**4.2.4.3** The Mission feels that following steps may be useful to change the mind set and to work as team more effectively under the current RAHA Program or any future follow-up programs.

- Guidelines may be developed for RAHA and shared with all partners at all level to ensure a harmonized approach to deliver under ONE UN umbrella;
- RAHA may have joint press releases, success stories, and joint heads of agencies visits to refugee affected and refugee hosting areas on periodic basis;
- Promotional material such as calendars, planners, notebooks showing RAHA objectives and approach may be developed and used among all concerned in the Program;
- RAHA may develop a well thought communication strategy to highlight its working and accomplishments under One UN including appreciation for donors support;

- Briefings on RAHA approach and spirit may be arranged for line departments and communities on appropriate occasions to develop a common understanding. Some work in this regard is already being done but demands more intensive efforts ;
- The M&E, logistics, finance and HR should be the cross-cutting components pervading through entire RAHA Program to help staff feel as one family and working under one Program;
- HR should have one personnel policy and employee selection criteria, one salary bands, fringe benefits, contract status, performance evaluation system etc and formulation of recommendations thereof;
- RAHA should have a close networking with all UN partners for information flow. The M&E team should develop a uniform RAHA reporting system (Monthly, Quarter, Semi-annual and Annual reports) and create a master document showing progress of respective implementing partners.

**4.2.4.4** Above all the Mission strongly feels that a space need to be provided to let UN partner organizations and Line Departments work together without being too critical to see it as 'One'. They have separate mandate, modalities, chain of command and approval procedures and would continue to keep their identity being specialized agencies. However, the experience of working together will help them identify their gaps in a team and making adjustments to deliver as 'One'.

#### **4.2.5 Area Development**

**4.2.5.1** Area-based approach favours actions to be tailored suiting to real needs and local competitive advantage. In order to achieve economic and social development of an area, it is pertinent to ensure that development is generated from within the area. Local actors participate in decision-making about the strategy and in the selection of the priorities to be pursued in their particular area. The initiatives taken by the communities are combined with the

national/regional authorities to achieve an overall goal of development. This bottom up approach facilitates participation of the inhabitants of the area right from the identification of needs to development of strategy, decision making and program implementation. They own and manage the interventions during and after completion.

**4.2.5.2** RAHA has been designed on participatory model based on community development. A good start has been made to organize the communities for a bottom up development approach. Somehow, in practice the main emphasis has been on meeting the physical targets. There may be very genuine reasons for that but this seldom helps achieving true community participation and their sustained interest in development work.

**4.2.5.3** Sometimes the program implementers have their own limitations. They have compulsions from the donors to utilize the funds within given time and pressure from the community to provide hardware/physical facilities at all costs and on priority basis. This is mainly due to low appreciation for software development and its poor visibility. RAHA is no exception. Nevertheless, within the given limitations, more sincere efforts need to be made in that direction by all concerned considering its long term returns

**4.2.5.4** The COs organized on incentive basis does not have a holistic approach and exist only as long as that particular interest is there. Efforts need to be made to empower the communities that they start appreciating their problems, identifying and prioritizing their needs and they whole heartedly work in harnessing their local/own resources and seek external support where inevitable.

**4.2.5.5** The Mission would recommend that a block allocation is made at UC level to identify, prioritize, plan and implement their small scale projects through the COs/VOs on equitable bases( population, poverty ranking, geographical area etc) instead of adjusting their needs to the menu of proposed interventions. This may prove a useful initiative to ignite the Area

Development Approach under RAHA as experienced in some other projects/programs in the country (e.g. Sustainable Livelihoods Development Project in Barani Areas (SLBAP) in Punjab, Pakistan funded by ADB)

## **4.2.6 Community Development**

**4.2.6.1** The social mobilization is instrumental in participatory development which triggers the community for its organization at grass root level. Under RAA Component, UNDP has been able to over achieve its community organizations (COs) targets in both the provinces. The work has been accomplished through the social mobilization staff engaged under the Program. The Mission appreciates this approach. Although, it is slightly costly and times taking but its pay off is usually very high. Dialogues with communities are being carried out, felt needs identified & prioritized and Terms of Partnership (TOP) signed to ensure the community participation starting from need identification to execution of the schemes. COs are being trained to operate and maintain schemes after completion also.

**4.2.6.2** Under RHA Component, UNHCR has also made a good start to organize the communities for sustainable development. Community mobilization is, however, done through the Implementing Partners (IPs) who are national / international / local NGOs. The call for proposals invited for different funding opportunities include this part as their primary responsibility. They organize the communities and involve them in the entire process of project planning and implementation. Where the community organizations already exist, an effort is made to reactivate these. The communities are being trained in rehabilitation and maintenance (R&M) for post completion care and operations.

## **4.2.7 Social Mobilization Process**

**4.2.7.1** Social Cohesion Between Afghans and Local Communities

There are a number of concrete examples of

interventions benefiting both the Afghan as well as the local populations which is promoting social cohesion in the program areas. Examples are the road in Haripur, rehabilitated health facilities in Peshawar and Nowshera districts of KPK and Khanozai/Pashine area of Balochistan. The Mission appreciates these and similar other initiatives which are bringing the hosting and refugee populations together or at least creating space/ tolerance for the later. However, social dynamic in the areas and interests of the two communities are so different which do not allow them to mix socially. Even when they live in the same village, they occupy geographically distinct localities having almost no social interaction with each other. This makes it awfully difficult to form Community Organizations that have members both from the refugee and the hosting communities.

#### **4.2.7.2 Observations and Recommendations about Social Cohesion and Harmony**

The Mission's observations, comments and recommendations on different aspects of social cohesion and harmony, based on field visits and interaction with the concerned staff, are summarized below:

- The capacities of COs in terms of collection of baseline information, poverty profiling, needs assessment, identification & prioritization of developmental activities, resource mobilization and collective management of available resources may be further built;
- The COs may be fully involved in household, CO and village level planning;
- The CO platform may be used by all the UN-Partners to initiate and implement their interventions responding to the needs emerging from their end;
- The coverage at scale may be achieved by bringing at least 80% of the house holds in to the organized fold for generating more visible impact;
- The initiatives of saving by the communities may

be tapped & linked with internal lending;

- The horizontal and vertical linkages of community organizations may be established so that COs are transformed into village organizations (VOs) and VOs into local support organizations (LSOs); and
- A cadre of subject specialists & community resource persons may be developed as an integral part of the phasing out strategy of the program.

#### **CO Records**

- The program is putting its efforts to build the capacity of the COs in up keeping their records & managing their affairs through CMSTs, LMSTs. The record of CPLs was being maintained on proper lines but the COs were lacking the vision to document the record of other interventions initiated by them. For instance the MCO at Pitho-Bayanzai-Pishin raised funds on self help basis for pavement of three more streets but there was no mention of this initiative in the CO proceedings register. Similarly 15 widows were linked with BISP but CO was not having any appreciation to record the proceedings;
- The record maintained by WCOs was lacking with regard to the proceedings of the meetings, attendance of the members and self help initiatives taken by them for want of proper training. Some of the COs (under RAA in Balochistan) were even not having the proceeding registers;
- The Mission recommends that separate budget may be allocated for smooth flow of stationery to COs and their hands on training in record and book keeping by the Social Organizers concerned;
- The Mission is not in a position to comment on the record keeping of COs under RHA Component as it could not get chance to visit any CO organized through IPs engaged by them; and
- The line departments may be properly oriented/ sensitized regarding social mobilization and its philosophy. In the absence of that they are likely

to by pass these grass root institutions which are vital for bottom up participatory development approach.

#### **Poverty Score Card**

- Both RAA & RHA may approach the concerned government authorities for relevant record or undertake the poverty security card( PSC) exercise at their own on priority basis, after getting necessary training on the subject, in both the provinces ;and
- The Mission recommends that the Program should start using PSC /BISP assessment for need identification and UC level planning. It will facilitate the inclusion of the poor into development process to foster social cohesion within the community. The exercise may be repeated after every eighteen months for a more positive change.

#### **4.2.7.3 Participatory Resource Constraint Analysis**

- Social Mobilization Team, under RAA, is employing 'the Ranking Exercise-a PRA tool', to prioritise the community needs for CPIs .The identified and prioritized needs are well documented with proof in the CO files. However, there is no such documentation of this extensive exercise at the community level indicating the existing community resources, constraints /gaps analysis and mapping of available opportunities as envisaged in the program document;
- The Mission recommends that the Program may adopt, across the program (RAA & RHA Components), the process of situation analysis and identification of portfolio of opportunities techniques through participatory planning to cater for the pressing needs of the community;
- Management trainings have been organized with a view to strengthening COs and promoting social cohesion. However, the training imparted was lacking in many respects (e.g. steps involved in community management to put in to practice); and

- The Mission recommends that a more focused and activity based quality trainings are organized to sharpen and manage the CO and bringing desired attitudinal change among the community members.

#### **4.2.7.4 Community Safety Nets Mechanism**

- The mandate of the Program is to reach maximum number of households to support poorer families, female-headed households, land-less, disabled and persons affected due to any disaster in the target area of both the provinces. It is a big challenge for the Program to ensue that the interventions are targeted to the most vulnerable and that mechanisms are in place to reach them in an effective manner. This has implications for different segments the Program, including social mobilization: how to make COs and VOs more inclusive and aware of their own responsibilities towards their communities.

#### **4.2.7.5 Community / Village Level Participatory Monitoring System**

##### **Village Development Plans**

- As g a. These VOs serve as apex bodies having representatives/activists from each CO.MVO Haikalzai( comprising 8 MCOs) and WVO Haikalzai (comprising 6 WCOs) in district Pishin, are worth mentioning. Both the VOs have received management and skill trainings, developed by-laws and are planning to register with Social Welfare Department of the provision in near future. This success is attributed to their exposure to different development programs /donors since 2007. However, the Mission feels that in the rest of the Program area (under RAA) including KPK such initiatives need be taken only when there is sufficient household coverage. This may depend on how fast the COs gets mature.

##### **Agglomerating VOs into LSOs**

- To meet broader community needs, COs are federated into Village Organizations (VOs), which then focus on improving village infrastructure,



Women Organizations (WOs) is a good indication of their participation in the Program. However, their role in decision making is still almost missing. Moreover, WOs continued to be dominated and controlled by men. The Mission recommends that:

- Women may be involved in the Program interventions right at the initial stage as late inclusion keep them excluded and less empowered;
- The equal number of WOs may be insured across the Program area as far as possible;
- The women may be the focus point for bringing benefits of development to a particular household;
- Social sector services may be created in the entire Program area to meet the relevant (3, 4 & 5) MDGs;
- The entrepreneurial skills of emerging women entrepreneurs may be upgraded and sharpened to improve their income and livelihoods. Business Development Groups may be established and linked with potential markets, acknowledging the value chain of each intervention, along with their capacity building at each step;

Sports grounds, women friendly places, children centres may be established for improved social cohesion;

- In highly conservative cultures/areas family businesses mechanism may be introduced in a way that women do the production work while men take up the responsibility of marketing;

There may be more strategic plans and efforts for women mainstreaming to achieve gender balance and improved quality of life;

- Women may be facilitated to open Bank Accounts for their COs, where they are facing any difficulty as noticed in Balochistan, to have real ownership of their grass root level institutions; and

Likewise gender disaggregated data may be

- maintained at all levels and gender sensitive language may be used in reports and documents

prepared under the Program. It is further recommended that the tool of time line is used in designing and assessing development interventions.

#### **4.2.8.1 UC based community development/social cohesion through women**

**4.2.8.1.1** Many women, in our rural areas, are willing to work but do not necessarily possess requisite education, skills and exposure. Accordingly, they remain confined to their homes with limited opportunity to find employment and earn income. A program can be specifically designed for this clientele (including their siblings). The program's approach in this particular context will be to organize women from the house-hold at mohallah level into COs. These COs can be later converged on to VOs at village level to become self-sustained institutions. This holistic approach of community development can be adopted through social mobilization process and empowering the communities both socially and economically through needed vocational/ technical skills. This initiative can help in improving income, livelihoods and provision of social sector services at local level.

The steps involved in the proposed model include:

- Needs assessment and PSC;
- Capacity building and strengthening of Community / Village Organizations;
- Provision of in-kind income generating grant and asset creation;
- Provision of seed capital as Community Investment Fund (CIF) managed by VO;
- Motivation of COs/ VOs to initiate saving culture leading to internal lending;
- Provision of vocational trainings and establishing linkages for credit/support mechanism;
- Construction of community physical infrastructure schemes for immediate and short term job creation;
- Low cost village improvement plans;
- Undertake low cost home improvement schemes;

- Improving village sanitation, including solid waste management;
- Technical assistance to the VOs in operation and maintenance (O&M);
- Agricultural improvement plans;
- Productivity enhancement interventions;
- Provision of micro health insurance; and
- Improvement in girl child enrolment.

**4.2.8.1.2** The Mission feels that this approach can be piloted in any of the UCs (where culture allows) of the program area for improving the house hold's socio-economic status and mainstreaming women folk in to the development.



5.

## Progress Towards Outputs and Objectives



Lighting up remote villages of Balochistan through alternate energy

The program document was signed in May 2009. The first year was devoted mainly to recruit program staff, establish offices, pursue for setting up of governance structure at provincial and federal level, preparation of work plans and other arrangements. The work was actually started from year 2010 with the approval of the work plans. The component wise physical progress made under RAHA towards its outputs and outcomes for the period from March 2010 to February 2011 is summarized below:

## 5.1 Outcome 1: Greater Social Cohesion & Harmony through Community Development

### Output 1.1 Communities Empowered to Promote Social Cohesion and Harmony

#### Implementing Agency: UNDP / UNHCR

627 COs (374 male and 253 female) formed (315 in Balochistan and 312 in KPK) under RAA.

#### Balochistan

Three hundred and fifteen (111%) COs (208 male and 107 female) and 16 VOs (10 male and 6 female) established as a result of 1121 dialogues held with the community. Twenty (100%) training events, 18 CMST held to train 353 CO members (257 male and 96 female) and six LMST organized to train 107 CO members (87 male and 20 female), and 7150 targeted poverty score card. The Participatory resource constraint analysis was for 279 COs. The process of establishment of 36 community safety net did not start because of absence of flood disaster.

#### Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Three hundred and twelve (156%) COs (166 male and 146 female) established as a result of 657 dialogues held with the community. Eighteen (120%) training events, 15 CMST and three LMST organized did not start score card assessment to avoid duplication, because it was being conducted at national level. The target of establishment of 394 (100%) community

safety net achieved. Participatory resource constraint analysis was completed for 312 Cos.

### Output 1.2: Community and Village Level Participatory Monitoring Systems Established

#### Implementing Agency: UNDP / UNHCR

#### Balochistan

Sixteen VDPs prepared (45%) against a target of 36 in Balochistan under RAA. The community and village level monitoring has initiated in 315 COs under RAA component. Participatory M&E and progress reporting system established and linked into RAHA M&E system.

#### Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The development of VDP not yet targeted. The monitoring committees formed in 312 COs. Participatory M&E and progress reporting system established and linked into RAHA M&E system

### Output 1.3: Provincial and local government institutional coordination mechanisms strengthened to support RAA communities

#### Implementing Agency: UNDP

#### Balochistan

Five (100%) capacity need assessments of district government institutions conducted, 481 government officials (429 male and 52 female) trained in conflict management, project management, and effective communication, another 5 trained on disaster risk management. Six (60%) disaster risk managements, awareness and preparedness trainings conducted for community members in disaster areas under RAA component.

#### Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Four (100%) capacity need assessments of district government institutions conducted. Nineteen (16 male and 3 female) government officials trained in participatory proposal writing, Disaster risk management, awareness and preparedness training for community members in disaster prone areas not yet conducted under RAA.

## 5.2 Outcome 2: Improved livelihoods and local economies in Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas

### Output 2.1 Improved Household Income Through Diversified Livelihood Opportunities

**Implementing Agency: UNDP / UNHCR**

#### Balochistan

Five (100%) joint identification of livelihood opportunities conducted and four organizations identified to impart training. A total of 16 training events organized to train 510(270 male and 240 female) community members in variety of disciplines e.g. mobile repairing, motorbike repairing, beautician etc. However, the work on development of linkages with micro-institutions to improve women access to credit facilities and development of data base of skilled Afghans not yet started.

#### Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Four (100%) joint identification of livelihood opportunities carried out and as a result organizations identified to impart training. A total of four training events held to train 468 (106 male and 360 female) community members in variety of disciplines e.g. auto mechanic, However, the work on development of linkages with micro-institutions to improve women excess to credit facilities and development of data base of skilled Afghans not yet started.

### Output 2.2 Crop production and food security improved

**Implementing Agency: FAO**

Four workshops conducted to increase farmers' knowledge of alternative sources of high quality seeds; improved awareness of market prices and availability, and strengthening their ability to make informed choices in the future. Moreover a study was conducted to identify annual production/ cropping

schemes. Developed & finalized work plan, after holding meetings with stakeholders and concerned line departments, to start the work.

### Output 2.3 Vegetable production and marketing improved and strengthened.

**Implementing Agency: FAO**

- 425 interest groups (3617 women) formed and trained on off season vegetables growing and inputs distributed among the trainees;
- Four target groups formed and workshops conducted to establish linkages for sustainable supply of inputs;
- Study conducted on annual crop production/cropping schemes and findings shared;
- Study conducted on understanding of market potentials for horticulture crops and finding shared;
- Eight interest (200 beneficiaries) groups formed to develop linkages with market potentials;
- Eight trainings (two in each UC) conducted;
- Eight exposure visits conducted to market places and best practices sites;
- Eighteen training events organized to overcome post harvest losses and correct packing techniques attended by 900 farmers;
- Nine hundred seed silos distributed; and
- Promotion of women's micro-enterprise/income generation activities undertaken;
  - Twenty training events conducted regarding vegetable production, participation in business plan and compost making; and
  - Three thousand six hundred and seventeen (3617) packages of inputs distributed among trained women.

### Output 2.4 Livestock production improved

**Implementing Agency: FAO**

- Study on "Evaluate potential for cross breeding

local and elite animals” conducted and findings shared;

- Eighteen hundred men and women trained in feeding and management techniques;
- Inputs distributed among the trained beneficiaries including sorghum seed and fertilizers;
- Anti biotic and de-wormers provided to the department concerned for 9000 households for the treatment of livestock; and
- Three hundred and seventy goat packages (1 Adult + 2 female kids + 1 male kid) distributed among poor and women headed households in district Nowshera, KPK.

#### **Output 2.5 Local irrigation system improved and networks revived**

##### **Implementing Agency: FAO**

- Annual work plan finalized with concerned line departments and got approved from the PTF;
- Preparatory work on irrigation schemes completed and earth work completed; and
- A total of 206 irrigation schemes in progress in three districts of Balochistan and 2 districts of KPK. The schemes include lining of water courses, installation of pipe schemes, PCPS schemes and irrigation water storage tanks. The schemes are expected to be completed by April 2011.

#### **Output 2.6 Farm to market and village roads repaired or constructed**

##### **Implementing Agency: UNDP**

##### **Balochistan**

Five (100%) engineering assessment of local roads, their quality and maintenance needs carried out. The work on 26 roads (72.64km) initiated. The physical work completed on 24 roads whereas work on 2 roads is in progress.

##### **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

Four (100%) engineering assessment of local roads,

their quality and maintenance needs carried out. The work on 10 roads (45.6km) completed.

#### **Output 2.7 Community physical infrastructure repaired or constructed**

##### **Implementing Agency: UNDP**

##### **Balochistan**

Two hundred and seventeen (161.94 %) community physical infrastructure schemes (for 162 male and 55 female) initiated and MOUs signed with the concerned COs. Five hundred and seventy six community representatives have been trained in operation, maintenance and record keeping of community schemes.

##### **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

Sixty seven (100%) community physical infrastructure schemes (42 for male and 25 for female) initiated and operation maintenance committees formed.

## **5.3 Outcome 3 Restoration of Social Services and Infrastructure**

#### **Output 3.1 Educational delivery system from primary to secondary level improved**

##### **Implementing Agency: UNESCO**

##### **Balochistan**

- Implementing Partner contracts have been issued to Provincial Institute of Teacher Education (PITE), Quetta. The institute has developed a cadre of 20 Master Trainers to further train 139 Head Teachers in education leadership and management. The trainings for Head Teachers are being conducted;
- With UNESCO technical assistance PITE Quetta has collaborated on development of a standard training module for training of Head Teachers in Leadership and Management for all future uses;
- 139 School Management Committees (SMCs) /

Parent Teachers Associations (PTAs) are being targeted for reactivation, reformation and strengthening in Pishin and Chagai districts; and

- Procurement of Teaching and Learning (T & L) Kits for 106 primary, secondary and high schools. Besides, science and math kits for 16 middle and secondary schools is under process to improve teaching and learning environment. These kits will be delivered to targeted schools by mid April 2011. The provision of T&L Kits is being carried out in conjunction with the reactivation, reformation and strengthening of SMCs in Pishin and Chagai districts;

#### **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa;**

- Implementing Partner contracts have been issued to Provincial Institute of Teacher Education (PITE), Peshawar. The institute has developed a cadre of 20 Master Trainers to train 139 Head Teachers in education leadership and management. The trainings for Head Teachers are being conducted;
- With UNESCO technical assistance, PITE Peshawar has collaborated on development of a standard training module for training of Head Teachers in Leadership and Management for all future uses;
- 116 SMCs / PTAs are being targeted for reactivation, reformation and strengthening in Nowshera and Haripur districts;
- Procurement of T & L Kits for 85 primary, secondary and high schools and science and Math kits for 19 middle and secondary schools is under process to improve teaching and learning environment. These kits will be delivered to targeted schools by mid April 2011. The provision of T&L Kits is being carried out in conjunction with the reactivation, reformation and strengthening of SMCs in Nowshera and Haripur districts;
- Procurement of office furniture and equipment, including computer and peripherals for Educational Management Information System (EMIS), for Executive District Officer (EDO), Nowshera Office is under process;

Work for development of Nowshera District

- Education Recovery Plan commenced and a two days stake holders workshop is being organized for development and implementation of Nowshera District Education Recovery Plan.

Following activities have been undertaken in both the provinces:-

- The work to conduct training workshop for managers to improve educational planning and management was put on hold. This was due to non availability of technical expert until February 2011 (last month of the project). The situation will be reviewed in the light of extension of the project;
- 2500 copies of School Improvement Booklet - A Manual for Communities, Teachers and Educationists is being printed for distribution to 255 schools in 4 districts. This manual assists communities and teachers by providing a practical and illustrated guide to improvement of the school environment through development of strong school community linkages. It has been designed to assist them to improve the physical and educational learning environment in schools, and to make them richer, healthier and more inclusive places for effective learning. It has been developed as a supplement to official school policies and guidelines through a joint effort by students, teachers and educational authorities; and
- Work to produce Pakistani version of Disaster Master Game, an educational board game produced by UNESCO Bangkok, initiated to promote understanding of key natural hazards and preparedness among children above age 7. The Game conveys important messages that helps player to understand what a natural disaster is and what actions can be taken to reduce the impact of disasters. Each school in all the four districts (Pishin, Chagai, Nowshera and Haripur) will receive fixed sets of game based on student population. Training and follow up on the use of game will be done.

### **Output 3.2 Educational infrastructure from primary to secondary level rehabilitated**

#### **Implementing Agency: UNESCO**

##### **Balochistan:**

- Base line survey completed for Pishin district and findings shared with authorities and the data are being used for planning of school furniture and infrastructure work. Survey in other districts is being conducted; and
- Implementation arrangement for construction of latrines and hand washing facilities at 46 schools of Pishin is being carried out. Missing classroom furniture for 17 middle and high schools is being procured for the same district.

##### **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

- Needs assessment surveys and priority results were cancelled as the NGO selected for the task could not be paid the advance amount of 30% required by them. Survey in other districts could not be initiated due to the time constraint / late project start; and
- Provision of damaged facilities like reconstruction of boundary walls, bathrooms, water tanks, etc. of 29 schools in Nowshera, a flood affected district, is about to be completed. Besides missing classroom furniture for 31 middle and high schools is being procured for the district.

### **Output 3.3 Health delivery systems improved**

#### **Implementing Agency: WHO**

- Organized four medical camps in Nowshera and Peshawar for a period of two months;
- Procurement of X-ray machines, Ultrasound machines, Dental X-ray machines, hematology and chemistry analyzers, centrifuge machines, microscopes, essential surgical instruments for health centers;
- Seventy four kits (Primary Health Care medicines) distributed in targeted health facilities of

Balochistan and KPK. Medicines worth \$19,760 provided to four medical relief camps organized in the flood affected areas;

- The procurement of 2 Secondary package kits is in process;
- Training of trainers (TOT) conducted for health care providers on the essential drugs management, inventory management tool and rational use of drugs;
- Process initiated to provide five fully equipped ambulances to RHC Pat Ganook, RHC Panjpai, RHC Chagai and DHQ Pishin in Balochistan and Kalabat (Haripur) in KPK;
- Facilitating district health teams in timely alert/outbreak investigation and to initiate immediate response to avert / control potential outbreaks;
- Helping in monitoring disease trends in the target districts to generate Weekly Morbidity and Mortality Reports (WMMR), and sharing with the relevant stakeholders for appropriate action, public health decision making and planning, implementation and monitoring of interventions;
- The DEWS implemented in all the RAHA target health facilities in the target districts of Balochistan (Quetta, Pishin and Chaghi) and KPK (Haripur). All the RAHA target health facilities are reporting to DEWS on weekly basis;
- The construction of labour room is in progress in Haripur; and
- The renovation of labour rooms and health facilities in the target health facilities in KPK (Haripur) and Balochistan (Quetta, Pishina and Chaghi) completed.

### **Output 3.4 Health infrastructure repaired and enhanced.**

#### **Implementing Agency: WHO**

The renovation of two pre-fabricated labor rooms initiated in district Haripur. The civil works in BHU, Danda, Sikandarpur and Urban Dispensary Khalabat in



District Haripur in progress. A total of five ambulances being procured for RAHA targeted areas. First level health care facility kits procured for targeted health care facilities. Medicines, diagnostic instruments and other equipment procured for targeted health facilities at the UC level.

### **Output 3.5 Increased community access to safe drinking water and improved Sanitation**

**Implementing Agency: UNDP**

#### **Balochistan**

A total of 286 (100%) sanitation services at household and community level introduced, 15 existing sanitation and 15 small water supply schemes rehabilitated/expanded. Five (100%) cadres of WATSON experts at community level developed (100%). Twenty Five (100%) Water Quality Testing kits distributed to build up technical capacity of Water Supply Department at TMA level (100%). Five (100%) safe drinking water quality tests conducted.

#### **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

Six (100%) sanitation services at household and community level introduced. Four existing sanitation schemes rehabilitated. Three (100%) small water supply schemes rehabilitated / expanded. Four (100%) cadres of WATSON experts at community level developed. Twenty five (100%) water quality testing kits distributed to build up technical capacity of Water Supply Department at TMA level. Two hundred (100%) safe drinking water quality tests conducted

## **5.4 Outcome 4: Improved Social Protection for Co-existing Pakistani and Afghan communities**

**Implementing Agency: UNHCR**

### **■ Projects with line departments:**

Six projects (35.29%) initiated with the concerned government departments in Balochistan.

### **■ Projects with NGOs**

Seven projects awarded to NGOs in Balochistan under the Japanese funds. The detail is given below:

### **■ Emergency obstetric unit**

The Fixing of tiles is in progress in delivery rooms and equipment procured for installation after fixing of tiles.

### **■ Waste disposal system, paved street, safe & clean environment**

Thirty five street pavement & sewerage lines completed and 71 street lights, 45 waste boxes installed and three waste boxes constructed. Health and hygiene sessions at schools completed.

Improvement sanitation, drinking water facility & infrastructure of institution and host community

Ten COs organized & waste bins installed and construction of compost plant completed. The Work on garbage collection and generating fertilizer not yet started

### **■ Increased community access to safe drinking water**

Eight latrines constructed in four schools, a water tank installed in boys high school and the Boundary wall for water supply scheme constructed.

### **■ Vocational training, construction latrines, rehabilitation of health structures**

Twelve COs established and 100 community members imparted training in mobile repairing and domestic wiring. A group of 50 persons given training in hand-pump repairing and livestock management. One hundred and twenty latrines constructed for communities. Generator and solar system has been provided with freezer. X-Ray machine installed. A total of 2000 children immunized under EPI campaign.

### **■ Improved sustainable livelihood, social cohesion, fostering community development**

The survey with poverty score card conducted, 16 latrines completed, repair of BHU completed. The laboratory equipment purchased and handed over to the concerned quarter, Installation of hand-pumps in



progress, training courses on livestock and agriculture extension, auto mechanic, health, CMST etc organized and more than 365 community members trained. Twenty Four (12 male, 12 female) COs organized and trained. Construction of water supply schemes through solar energy and installation of hand pumps in progress

■ **Assistance to improve access to safe drinking water**

Twenty four (12 male 12 female) COs organized, training on community action in process and community skill management with a participation of 50 (25 male, 25 female) for task force conducted, fourteen street pavement & sewerage line completed, 11 waste boxes constructed and 24 waste bins installed.

## 5.5 Outcome 5: Restoration and Improvement of the Local Environment

### Output 5.1 Rehabilitate natural forest cover and degraded rangelands

**Implementing Agency: FAO**

- Conducted one training at each UC on forest plantation and agro-forest activities.
- Plantation of farm channels, water storages tanks and shelter belts carried out by planting
- 81200 saplings in Pishin, 130000 saplings in

Chagai and 127000 saplings in Quetta districts distributed / planted

- Activities for rehabilitation / regeneration of State forest over 800 acres in Pishin and Quetta districts

### Output: 5.2 Improved natural habitats and breeding grounds for declining species

**Implementing Agency: UNDP**

#### Balochistan

A target for improvement of 10 threatened habitats of declining species through community participation achieved. Twelve awareness raising sessions on improvement of natural habitats and breeding grounds for declining species conducted and 300 males trained from target communities & monitoring mechanism established. Twelve conservation committees have formed in five target districts of Balochistan. The monitoring mechanism established and being managed by 300 males trained from the target communities.

#### Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The improvement of threatened habitats of declining species not yet started.

## Flood Response

The RAHA promptly responded not only in the target districts of the program but in other badly flood affected districts where extensive damage caused to infrastructure and social facilities like hospitals, schools, irrigation works, roads, bridges and water supply schemes. The RAHA team in Balochistan extended support to UNDP teams for rapid assessment of flood damages in Sibi, Jafarabad and Naseerabad districts; early recovery need assessment conducted for these four effected districts. The RAHA team also helped providing assistance to effected population in Nowshera District through community organizations and organized three medical camps where 21000 patients received treatments for different diseases.

## Coordination at various levels

### Coordination at the Federal Level

The Program held a number of meetings at federal level with Economic Affairs Division and other government functionaries for orientation of the Program activities and sharing of information material.

### Coordination with Provincial & District Government

A strong coordination established with district and provincial governments. The Meetings being held with the district management and executives of line departments on regular basis. Infrastructure schemes being monitored by RAHA and government official's teams collectively . During 2010 a total of seven PTF meetings (three in KPK and four in Balochistan) and 31 meetings (24 in Balochistan and seven in KPK) Chaired by ACS (Dev.) of the province and DCO, of the concerned district.

### Coordination with UN Participating Agencies

Consecutive meetings held with the representatives of UNESCO, WHO, UNHCR, FAO & IPs at the provincial level to discuss the program activities and implementation strategies to avoid overlapping issues in program implementation. One UN program platform helped developing linkages with provincial and district heads of the relevant departments and Commissionerates of Afghan Refugees Areas.

## International Award

***UNDP Pakistan Country Officer received the regional protection and enhancing social cohesion award for this program.***



6.

## Financial Progress



Ensuring clean drinking water availability in remote villages of KP

## 6.1 Budget

**6.1.1** The program is being funded by the Government of Japan, KFW, GTZ, US State Department and the UN. There is token contribution from the Government of Pakistan (GOP) as well. EUR

40 Million project is in the pipeline from the European Union and under negotiation with the Government of Pakistan.

**6.1.2** The funds provided by the donor agencies in the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given below:

2009	
Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM) US Department of State	2.00 Million US\$
Ministry of SAFRON	01 Million US\$
GTZ	256,000 Euros
UNHCR	0.5 Million
UNDP	0.5 Million
2010	
KFW	14 Million US\$
GTZ	2.75 Million Euros
Government of Japan	22 Million US\$
UNDP	1 Million US\$
2011	
European Commission (Funding pledge for 2011 to 2014)	40 Million Euros
Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM) US Department of State (Funding pledged)	01 Million US\$

## 6.2 Funds Utilization

**6.2.1** As of February, 2011 the program has been allocated a total of 22.00 million USD. Against that the Program was able to incur 21.99 million USD indicating almost 100% utilization. In some cases funds have been committed but physical work is still in progress.

**6.2.2** There have been delays in release of funds to participating UN organizations as well as to the PMUs-UNDP as appear from the table given below. The

delays were reported to be due to different procedural bottlenecks within UNDP and with the UN partner organizations. This affected on time start of many activities by different organizations. PMU-UNDP also faced difficulties or timely clearance of their liabilities for want of timely receipt of funds.

**6.2.3** The MoUs signed with different UN partner organizations and the dates on which the funds were actually transferred were noted as under:

Implementing Agency	Amount Allocated (in USD)	Date of Signing the MoU	Date of Transfer of Funds
FAO	3,795,472.000	Sep, 2010	October, 2010
UNESCO	1,090,019.70	May, 2010	Sep, 2010
UN Women	314,612.10	May, 2010	Dec, 2010
WHO	1,855,893.60	April, 2010	Feb 2011
UNHCR	1928985.30	April, 2010	July 2010
WFP	565,666.20	April, 2010	Aug, 2010

**6.2.4** The details regarding transfer of funds to the two PMUs, one each in Balochistan and KPK, from

March 1st, 2010 to February 28, 2011 are given as under.

Quarter	Transfer of Funds to Balochistan (PKR)	Quarter	Transfer of Funds to KPK (PKR)
1st	14,880,536	1st Quarter	14,107,785
2nd	134943207.24	2nd Quarter	111430794.00
Supplementary	15,516,167.10	-	-
3rd	3154466s48.49	3rd Quarter	220,427,860.40
4th	78919869.53	4TH Quarter	119873030.01





7.

## Annexures



Street pavement and sanitation project in district Haripur through community

## Annexure-A

### Details of Target Areas of RAHA

	Refugee/IDP Affected Areas		Refugee/IDP Hosting Areas	Comments
	Districts	Union Councils	Districts	
	KPK			
1.	Peshawar	Hariyana Payan, Khazana, Regi Lalma		Rural
2.	Nowshera	Mera Akora Khattak, Daag Besud	Nowshera	Rural
3.	Swabi	Bachi, Swabi, Panj Pir	Swabi	Rural
4.	Haripur	Dheenda, Sikandarpur, Darwesh, Panian, Dhenda (Khalabat)	Haripur	Rural
5.			Mardan	Rural
6.			Bannu	Rural
7.			Lower Dir	Rural
8.			Upper Dir	Rural
9.			Kohat	Rural
10.			Tank	Rural
11.			D.I. Khan	Rural
12.			Hangu	Rural
13.			Chitral	Rural
14.			Lakki Marwat	Rural
15.			Bunner	Rural
16.			Mohmand Agency	Rural
17.			Charsadda	Rural
	<b>Balochistan</b>			
18.	Quetta	Panj Pai		Rural
19.	Pishin	Khanuzai, Bazar Kona, Batezai Saranan	Pishin	Rural
20.	Killa Abdullah	Dara, Roghani	Killa Abdullah	Rural
21.	Loralai	Kach Amakzai	Loralai	Rural
22.	Chagai	Chagai Ziarat, Balanosh	Chagai	Rural
23.			Qilla Saifullah	Rural

## List of District, UCs, Villages and Urban Settlements/Towns Under RAHA During Report Period:

### Under Refugee Affected Areas

Balochistan	KPK
<b>QUETTA</b>	<b>PESHAWAR</b>
(UC Panj Pai)	(UC Hariyana Payan, Khazana and Regi Lalma)
<b>PISHIN</b>	<b>NOWSHERA</b>
(UC Khanuzai, Bazar Kona, Batezai and Saranan)	(UC Mera Akora Khattak and Daag Besud)
<b>KILLA ABDULLAH</b>	<b>SWABI</b>
(UC Dara and Roghani)	(UC Bachai, Swabi and Panj Pir)
<b>LORALAI</b>	<b>HARIPUR</b>
(UC Kach Amakzai)	(UC Dheenda, Sikandarpur, Darwesh, Panian and Dhenda (Khalabat))
<b>CHAGAI</b>	
(UC Chagai and Ziarat Balanosh)	

### Under Refugee Hosting Areas

BALOCHISTAN (6 Districts)		KPK (7 Districts)	
<b>Quetta</b>		<b>Peshawer</b>	
Urban Settlements, Satellite Town (2)	Satellite Town, Brohervi (2)	Khazana, Aghicah (2)	Khazana, Nahaqi, Wahid Garhi, Tanda (4)
<b>Loralia</b>		<b>Mardan</b>	
Katavai, Zar Karez or Katwai (2)	Killa Machan, Killa Tarata, Zar Karez, Kanobi, Lashtai, Pathan Kot (6)	Baghicha, Icherian (2)	Baghicha, Dehri, Faizabad Union Council, Garhi Dulatzai, Shah Mansoor (5)
<b>Killa Saifullah</b>		<b>Sawabi</b>	
Malgagai (1)	Shankora, Muslim Bagh, Nisavi (3)	Barakai (1)	Bachai Sirkhel, Seen Khail (2)
<b>Chagai</b>		<b>Kohat</b>	
Chagai, Posti (2)	Chagai, Sargasha (2)	Ghamkol, Gamkil 1, Gamkol 2, Gamkol 3 (4)	Jungle Khel, KDA, Naway Kalay, Gisha Abad (4)

BALOCHISTAN (6 Districts)		KPK (7 Districts)	
Pishin		Mansehra	
Saranan Surkhab (1)	Aagiazai, Sulaimanzai, Batayzai, Shadzai, Killa Machan, Killa Tarata, Khaozai, Pishin, Pishin city, Saranan town, Hajizai, Killi Abdullah Jan, Killi Syedan, Killi Tharwa, Muchan, Shadizai, Thrata, Yaro (18)	Ichriaan, Baghicha (2)	Ichriaan, Baghicha, Dari (3)
Mohammad Khel (1)	Latifabad, Mohammad Khel, Panjpai (3)	Panian 6, Panian 17 (2)	Panian, Dhinder, Barray (3)
-	-	Lakhi Banda (1)	Khanzana, Nahaqi, Ganjiano Killi, Khan Bari, Togh Serai (5)

## Annexure-B

### Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas Program Review Mission (Itinerary)

S.No	Date	Activity	Location	Time
1	10-March-11	Documentation Review	Islamabad	Full Day
2	11-March-11	Documentation Review	Islamabad	Full Day
3	12-March-11	Documentation Review	Islamabad	Full Day
4	13-March-11	Documentation Review	Islamabad	Full Day
5	14-March-11	Briefing at CPRU, RAHA team	Islamabad	0900 hrs
6		Meeting with EU Representative	Islamabad	1100 hrs
7		Briefing with ACD	Islamabad	1120 hrs
8		Briefing with One UN Partners RAHA	Islamabad	1500 hrs
9		Briefing with European Union	Islamabad	1630 hrs
10	15-March-11	Briefing with SAFRON	Islamabad	1100 hrs
11		Briefing with Resident Coordinator	Islamabad	1400 hrs
12		Departure for Quetta	Islamabad	1810 hrs
13		Arrival at Quetta	Quetta	1940 hrs
14		Meeting with Stakeholders	Quetta	2030 hrs
15	16-March-11	Departure for Loralai (Armored car and police escort)	Quetta	0900 hrs
16		Meeting with regional staff at Circuit House	Loralai	1400 hrs
17		Field visit/Co Assemblies/CPIs Kutch Amakzai, Darzanda WCOs	Loralai	1500 hrs
18		Field visit/Co Assemblies/CPIs KMC Kach Amaqzai and CO Killy Raz Mohammad Darazanda , <b>Flood protection Kach Amaqzai, Construction of Shingle Road,-Kach Amakzai 3, Construction of Pipe Conduit- Kach Amakzai and CO Killy Raz Mohammad Darazanda, Construction of Overhead service reservoir (OHSR) Lashtai-CO Lashti,</b>	Region Loralai	1630 to 1930 hrs
19		Meeting with District Coordinating Committee	Loralai	2000 hrs
20	17-March-11	Visit of CPIs <b>Construction of Flood protection- CO Zar Karez-3, Supply and installation</b> Kanoorabad, village road <b>solar pump</b> , Community organization Zindawara, Departure for Pishin	Loralai	0830 hrs
		Visit at Khanozai		1030 hrs
		Departure for Quetta		1200 hrs
		Arrival at Quetta		1600 hrs
		Meeting with Govt Officials		1645 hrs 1930 hrs
21	18-March-2011	Briefing at PMU-RA Team	Quetta	0900 hrs
		Briefing by FAO		
		Briefing by WHO		
		Briefing by UNHCR		
		Meeting with Afghan Commissionerate		1530 hrs
		Meeting with NPD		1800 hrs
		Meeting with EX-NPD SMBR		onwards
22	19-March-11	Departure for Pishin		0830 hrs



S No	Date	Activity	Location	Time
		Meeting with Women COs/Assemblies Visit schemes at SARA Naan, Departure for Quetta Departure for Islamabad		0930 to 1300 hrs  1500 hrs
23	20-March-11	REPORT WRITING		
24	21-March-11	Female CPI-Cause way Street pavement	Moh. Syedan , Moh. Noori & Upper UC Dhainda	1000 hrs 1030 hrs  1100 hrs 1100 hrs
25		Visited BHU Dhainda (WHO)	Haripur	1230 hrs
26		Visited female CPI hand-pump	Dharbanda Upper, UC Darvesh	1300 hrs
27		Visited Skill Training Centre (AAHAN, UNHCR)	Haripur	1345 hrs
28		Visited GT road to Dhainda	Haripur	1500 hrs
29		Departure for Peshawar		1600 hrs
30		Meeting with PMU Team, Peshawar	Peshawar	1900 hrs
31	22-March-11	Presentation and partners' meeting	PMU Peshawar	0915 hrs
32		Meeting with ACS	Peshawar	1030 hrs
		Meeting Afghan Asstt. Commissionate and presentation by UNHCR	Peshawar	1200 hrs
33		Visited VTC, Peshawar, (UNHCR)	Peshawar	1330 hrs
34		Meeting with DCO	Nowshera	1500 hrs
35		Female CPI Street pavement Meeting with village assembly, Female CO, Guldasta, UC Maria,	Akora Khatak	1600 hrs
36		Visited Female entrepreneurs (UNHCR)	Choha Gujar, UC Chamkani	1715 hrs
37		Visited BHU Chamkani (UNHCR)	Chamkani	1830 hrs
38	24-March-11	Meeting with NPC, RA, CPRU	Islamabad	0900 hrs
		Data analysis CPRU,	Islamabad	1030 hrs
39		Meeting at UNHCR	Islamabad	1800 to 2000 hrs
40	25-March-11	Meeting with Program Officer, UNDP	Islamabad	0830 hrs
41		Meeting with Takashi Matsumo----	Islamabad	0915 to 1030 hrs
42		Data/ Information Analysis	Islamabad	1100 hrs onwards
43	26-29 March-11	Data/ Information Analysis		
44	30-March-11	Meeting with ACD/ PO UNDP	Islamabad	1200 hrs
45	31-March-11	Meeting with NPC, UNDP	Islamabad	0900 hrs
46		Meeting with UNHCR	Islamabad	1100 hrs
47		Meeting with CD, UNDP	Islamabad	1500 hrs
48	1-07 April-11	Collection of missing/additional information, data analysis and report writing.	-	-
49	08 April-11	Presentation of Mission's Report to Stakeholders	Islamabad	0900 hrs

## Annexure-C

### Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas Programme Review Mission

CPRU (UNDP)				
S. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Postal & email Address
1.	S.M. Saleem Chishti	Program Coordinator (RAHA – RAA)	051 2652840 0302 8540085	House No. 124, St. No. 11, E-7, Islamabad <a href="mailto:Saleem.chishti@undp.org">Saleem.chishti@undp.org</a>
2.	Khadija Zeeshan	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer (RAHA – RAA)	051 2652840	House No. 124, St. No. 11, E-7, Islamabad <a href="mailto:Khadija.zeeshan@undp.org">Khadija.zeeshan@undp.org</a>
3.	Sara Ali Noori	Admin & Finance Associate (RAHA-RAA)	051 2652840 0300-8389633	House No. 124, St. No. 11, E-7, Islamabad <a href="mailto:Sara.noori@undp.org">Sara.noori@undp.org</a>

UNDP Country Office				
S.No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Postal & email Address
1.	Rabia Khattak	Assistant Country Director, Chief, Crises Prevention & Recovery Unit Early Recovery Focal Point	051 8355621 0305 5550889	4 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Serena Business Complex, Khayaban-e-Suhrawardy, sector G-5/1, PO Box 1051, Islamabad
2	Shiraz Ali Shah	Program Officer	051 8355621	Crises Prevention and Recovery Unit, United Nations Development program, 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Serena Business Complex, PO, Islamabad <a href="mailto:shiraz.ali@undp.org">shiraz.ali@undp.org</a>

UN Partner Organizations( Joint Meeting )					
S. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Contact No	Postal & email Address
1.	Tabasum Noorjamal	Field Officer-RAHA	UNHCR	051 22829502-06 0301-8561199	PO Box 1263, Diplomatic Enclave-2, Quaid-e-Azam university Road, G-4, Islamabad <a href="mailto:jamalt@unhcr.org">jamalt@unhcr.org</a>
2.	Vickram Chhetri	Program Specialist	UNESCO	051 2611170-2 0300 8551380	H. No 17, St. No. 8, F-7/3, PO Box 2043, Islamabad <a href="mailto:v.chhetri@unesco.org">v.chhetri@unesco.org</a>
3.	Ali Gohar Khan	Project Manager	FAO-RAHA	0346 8544176	<a href="mailto:ali.gohar@fao.org">ali.gohar@fao.org</a>
4.	Dr. Zulfiqar Ahmed Siddiqui	Project manager	RAHA (EHA) WHO	051 9255075 051 9255077	Park Road, Chak Shahzad, Islamabad <a href="mailto:siddiquiz@pak.emro.who.int">siddiquiz@pak.emro.who.int</a> <a href="mailto:z_siddiqui29@yahoo.com">z_siddiqui29@yahoo.com</a>
5.	Filiberto Gabresi	Chief Advisor	RAHA Program Giz	051 2829502-06	PO Box 1263, Diplomatic Enclave-2, Quaid-e-Azam university Road, G-4, Islamabad <a href="mailto:Filiberto.gabresi@giz.de">Filiberto.gabresi@giz.de</a>
6.	Maira Zahur	----	UN Women	0300 5003403	-----

European Union					
S. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Contact No.	Postal & email Address
1.	Dirk Swillens	Deputy Head of Operations	EU	051 2271828	H. No. 9, St. No. 88, Sector G-6/3, PO Box 1608, Islamabad
2.	Arshad Rashid	Development Advisor	EU	051 2271828	H. No. 9, St. No. 88, Sector G-6/3, PO Box 1608, Islamabad

Ministry of SAFRAN, Govt. of Pakistan				
S. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No	Postal & email Address.
1.	Dr. Imran Zeb Khan	Joint Secretary	0321 8502185 051-9203707	R- block Pak Secretariat Islamabad imranzebkhan@hotmail.com
2.	Tabasum Noorjamal	Field Officer-RAHA – UNHCR	051 22829502-06	PO Box 1263, Diplomatic Enclave-2, Quaid-e-Azam university Road, G-4, Islamabad jamalt@unhcr.org

UN – Resident Coordinator Office Pakistan				
S. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No	Postal & email Address.
1.	Timo Pakkala	UN – Resident Co-coordinator	051- 8355600	7 <sup>th</sup> floor, Serena Business complex, Khayaban-e—e Suhrawarady ,P.O No. 1051, Islamabad timo.pakkala@one.un.org

Joint Meeting with Stakeholders at Quetta, Balochistan					
S. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Contact No	Postal & email Address.
1.	S.M. Saleem Chishti	Program Coordinator	UNDP (RAHA – RAA)	051 2652840 0302 8540085	House No. 124, St. No. 11, E-7, Islamabad Saleem.chishti@undp.org
2.	Kalim Ullah Hotak	Regional Manager	UNDP (RAHA-RAA) Loralai Region	0824 660321 0333 7893351	RAHA-RAA Office, Jail Road, near Girls College, Loralai kalim.ullah@undppartners.org.pk
3.	Sheikh Zaman Khan	Infrastructure Coordinator	UNDP (RAHA-RAA), PMU Balochistan	081 2836440 0344 3769128	H. No. 71-AB, Chaman housing Scheme, Airport Road, Quetta Sheikh.zaman@undppartners.org.pk
4.	Nadeem Ferozani	Communication Coordinator	-----	0344 3769128	-----
5.	Haji Wahid	Project officer	FAO-RAHA	-----	-----
6.	Ali Gohar Khan	Project Manager	FAO-RAHA	0346 8544176	ali.gohar@fao.org
7.	Dr. Kamalan Gichki	-----	UNESCO	-----	-----
8.	Qaisar Jamali	PPM	UNESCO	-----	-----

March 16, 2011

## Field Meetings – Balochistan

Regional Staff					
S. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Contact No	Postal & email Address
1.	Javed Anwar Shahwani	Provincial Program Manager Balochistan	UNDP (RAHA-RAA)	81 2836445 0346 8339086	House # 71-AB, Chaman Housing Scheme Airport Road, Quetta. Javed.anwar@undp partners.org.pk <a href="mailto:Javed_shahwani@yahoo.co.uk">Javed_shahwani@yahoo.co.uk</a>
2.	Kaleem ullah	Regional Manager Loralai,	UNDP (RAHA-RAA)	0333-7893351	RAHA-RAA Office, Jail Road, near Girls College, Loralai <a href="mailto:kalim.ullah@undppa rtners.org.pk">kalim.ullah@undppa rtners.org.pk</a>
3.	Mohib Ullah	Social Cohesion Coordinator	UNDP (RAHA-RAA)	824 660321	RAHA-RAA office Jail Road Near Girls College Loralai <a href="mailto:mohi.ullah@undppa rtners.org.pk">mohi.ullah@undppa rtners.org.pk</a> <a href="mailto:mohibkakar@gmail.com">mohibkakar@gmail.com</a>
4.	Faqir Mohammad	Program Associate coordination	UNDP (RAHA-RAA)	0333-7868443	-----
5.	Hafeez Ullah	Male Social Organizer	UNDP (RAHA-RAA)	0333-7845520	<a href="mailto:life_trustme@yahoo.com">life_trustme@yahoo.com</a>
6.	Bakht Zamina	FSO	UNDP (RAHA-RAA)	0331 4682172	<a href="mailto:spozmai71@yahoo.com">spozmai71@yahoo.com</a>
7.	Ijaz ud Din	Field Engineer Loralai	UNDP (RAHA-RAA)	0331-8003688	----
8.	Jahanzaib Khan	Admin & Finance Associate	UNDP (RAHA-RAA)	0333 3378222 824 660321	RAHA-RAA office Jail Road Near Girls College Loralai <a href="mailto:Jhanzaib.khan@undppartners.org.pk">Jhanzaib.khan@undppartners.org.pk</a> <a href="mailto:simzaib@yahoo.com">simzaib@yahoo.com</a>
9.	Sheikh Zaman Ali	Infrastructure coordinator	UNDP (RAHA-RAA) PMU Balochistan	81 2836443 0344 3769128	House #71-AB, Chaman Housing Scheme Airport Road, Quetta <a href="mailto:Sh_zaman_ali@yahoo.com">Sh_zaman_ali@yahoo.com</a>

### District Coordination Committee Meeting Loralai

S.No.	Name	Designation	Position
1.	Suhail Rehman	DC Loralai	Chairman DCC
2.	Saleem Chisti	National Project Coordinator UNDP (RAHA-RAA)	Participant of the Meeting
3.	Javaid Anwar Shahwani	Provincial Program Manager UNDP (RAHA-RAA), Balochistan	Participant of the Meeting
4.	Salam Khan	XEN B&R	Participant of the Meeting
5.	Adil Nasir	SDO B&R	Participant of the Meeting
6.	Anwarjan	Sub Engineer B&R	Participant of the Meeting
7.	Abdul Aziz	SDO PHE	Participant of the Meeting
8.	Javahar Shah	Steno PHE	Participant of the Meeting
9.	Ghulam Mohammad	Superintendent Local government	Participant of the Meeting
10.	Mohammad Iqbal	Chief officer Local government	Participant of the Meeting
11.	Kaleem ullah	Regional Manager RAHA Loralai	Participant of the Meeting
12.	Mohib Ullah	Social Cohesion Coordinator RAHA Loralai	Participant of the Meeting
13.	Faqir Mohammad	Program Associate coordination RAHA Loralai	Participant of the Meeting
14.	Hafeez Ullah	Male Social Organizer RAHA Loralai	Participant of the Meeting
15.	Bakht Zamina	FSO RAHA Loralai	Participant of the Meeting
16.	Ijaz Ud Din	Field engineer RAHA Loralai	Participant of the Meeting
17.	Jahanzaib Khan	Admin & Finance	Participant of the Meeting
18.	Shaikh Zaman	Infrastructure development coordinator RAHA	Participant of the Meeting
19.	Nadeem Ferozani	Communication Coordinator RAHA	Participant of the Meeting



March 17, 2011

Meeting with Senior Govt. Officers					
S.No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Contact No.	Postal & email Address
1.	M.Naseem Baza	National Project Director (NPD) RAHA-RAA	Department of Planning and Development Govt. of Balochistan	-----	Civil Secretariat , Govt. of Balochistan, Quetta
2.	Sarwar Javed	EX-NPD, Senior Member Board of Revenue Govt. of Balochistan	Govt. of Balochistan	-----	Civil Secretariat , Govt. of Balochistan, Quetta
3.	Javaid Anwar Shahwani	Provincial program Manager	RAHA – UNDP	03458881 014	House #71-AB, Chaman Housing Scheme Airport Road, Quetta <a href="mailto:Javed_shahwani@yahoo.co.uk">Javed_shahwani@yahoo.co.uk</a>
4.	S.M. Saleem Chishti	Program Coordinator (RAHA – RAA)	UNDP	051 2652840 0302 8540085	House No. 124, St. No. 11, E-7, Islamabad <a href="mailto:Saleem.chishti@undp.org">Saleem.chishti@undp.org</a>

March 18, 2011

Meeting with Commissioner for Afghan Refugee (CAR) in Quetta				
S.No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Postal & email Address
1.	Qambar Ali Dashti	Commissioner for Afghan Refugees (CAR)	-----	-----
2.	Javaid Anwar Shahwani	Provincial program Manager	0345 8881014	House #71-AB, Chaman Housing Scheme Airport Road, Quetta <a href="mailto:Javed_shahwani@yahoo.co.uk">Javed_shahwani@yahoo.co.uk</a>

Meeting with Stakeholder in PMU RAHA Office Quetta			
S.No.	Name	Designation	Organization
1.	Muhammad Naseem Bazai	National Project Director (NPD) RAHA-RAA	Department of Planning and Development Govt. of Balochistan
2.	SM Saleem Chishti	Program Coordinator	UNDP (RAHA-RAA), Islamabad, Pakistan
3.	Javed Anwar Shahwani	Provincial Program Manager	UNDP (RAHA-RAA), Quetta, Balochistan
4.	Abdul Wahid	Engineer	FAO
5.	Dr. Kamala	PPM	
6.	Mohtib Shah	SCC	UNDP
7.	Kaleem Ullah	RM	UNDP
8.	Riaz Ali	RM	UNDP
9.	Ali Gohar Khan	PM RAHA FA	FAO
10.	Kaleem Ullah	Rm Loralai	RAHA
11.	Barbara Lawrence	Training Cord	UNDP
12.	Dr. Kamala	PPM-WHO	WHO
13.	Sh: Zaman Ali	IDC	PMU
14.	Dr. Khalid Masud	Team Leader	UNDP
15.	Nadeem Shahid	CC	PMU/UNDP
16.	Monib Ullah	SCC	UNDP
17.	Faqir Mohammad	PCA	UNDP
18.	ABDUL Ghaffar Durani	F/ Engineer	(SSA) RAHA
19.	Arif Khan	ARM/SCC	RAHA/ UNDP
20.	Riaz Ali	Regional Manager	RAHA
21.	Dr. Khalid Gichkai	PPM	WHO

## List of Persons Met Beneficiary Communities in Balochistan

March 19, 2011

Field visit/Co Assemblies/CPIs Kutch Amakzai, Darzanda WCOs			
S.No.	Name	Designation	Address
1.	Shams Ud Din	Manager	Kach Amakzai
2.	Mohammad Shah	Member	Kach Amakzai
3.	Khair Ud Din	Member	Kach Amakzai
4.	Abdul hakim	Member	Kach Amakzai
5.	Abdul Wahid	Manager	Kach Amaqzai-2
6.	Nazar Mohammad	President	Kach Amaqzai-2
7.	Abdul Karim	Member	Kach Amaqzai-2
8.	Abdul Jabar	Member	Kach Amaqzai-2
9.	Bakhtiar	Member	Kach Amaqzai-2
10.	Nazar Mohammad	Member	Kach Amaqzai-2
11.	Mohammad Naseem	President	Kach Amaqzai-3
12.	Shams Ullah	Manager	Kach Amaqzai-3
13.	Musa Jan	Member	Kach Amaqzai-3
14.	Abdul Jabar	President	Kach Amaqzai-4
15.	Saleem	Manager	Kach Amaqzai-4
16.	Samand Khan	Manager	Kach Amaqzai Al-Zakhpail
17.	Ubaid Ullah	President	Kach Amaqzai Al-Zakhpail
18.	Haji Pehelwan	Member	Kach Amaqzai Al-Zakhpail
19.	Haji Mohammad Salim	Member	Kach Amaqzai Al-Zakhpail
20.	Abdul Ghafoor	President	Kach Amaqzai Mirzai
21.	Lal Mohammad	Manager	Kach Amaqzai Mirzai
22.	Akhtar Mohammad	Member	Kach Amaqzai Mirzai
23.	Haji Merol	Member	Kach Amaqzai Mirzai
24.	Haji Raz Mohammad	Member	Kach Amaqzai Mirzai
25.	Shah Mohammad	President	Killy Raz Mohammad Darazanda
26.	Mohammad Salim	Manager	Killy Raz Mohammad Darazanda
27.	Raz Mohammad	Member	Killy Raz Mohammad Darazanda
28.	Pehlwan	Member	Killy Raz Mohammad Darazanda
29.	Shair Mohammad	Member	Killy Raz Mohammad Darazanda
30.	Sherin	President	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
31.	Fatima	Manager	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
32.	Khan Bibi	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
33.	Nasib Bakhta	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
34.	Tamama	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
35.	Gul Shiba	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
36.	Bakht nama Tania	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
37.	Dur Khana Balanasta	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
38.	Rabia	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
39.	Gul Bashra	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
40.	Ayesha	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
41.	Farida	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai
42.	Mah Jabeen	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai
43.	Rangina	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai
44.	Marium Bibi	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai

Field visit/Co Assemblies/CPIs Kutch Amakzai, Darzanda WCOs			
S .No.	Name	Designation	Address
45.	Shams Ud Din	Manager	Kach Amakzai
46.	Mohammad Shah	Member	Kach Amakzai
47.	Khair Ud Din	Member	Kach Amakzai
48.	Abdul hakim	Member	Kach Amakzai
49.	Abdul Wahid	Manager	Kach Amaqzai-2
50.	Nazar Mohammad	President	Kach Amaqzai-2
51.	Abdul Karim	Member	Kach Amaqzai-2
52.	Abdul Jabar	Member	Kach Amaqzai-2
53.	Bakhtiar	Member	Kach Amaqzai-2
54.	Nazar Mohammad	Member	Kach Amaqzai-2
55.	Mohammad Naseem	President	Kach Amaqzai-3
56.	Shams Ullah	Manager	Kach Amaqzai-3
57.	Musa Jan	Member	Kach Amaqzai-3
58.	Abdul Jabar	President	Kach Amaqzai-4
59.	Saleem	Manager	Kach Amaqzai-4
60.	Samand Khan	Manager	Kach Amaqzai Al-Zakhpail
61.	Ubaid Ullah	President	Kach Amaqzai Al-Zakhpail
62.	Haji Pehlwan	Member	Kach Amaqzai Al-Zakhpail
63.	Haji Mohammad Salim	Member	Kach Amaqzai Al-Zakhpail
64.	Abdul Ghafoor	President	Kach Amaqzai Mirzai
65.	Lal Mohammad	Manager	Kach Amaqzai Mirzai
66.	Akhtar Mohammad	Member	Kach Amaqzai Mirzai
67.	Haji Merol	Member	Kach Amaqzai Mirzai
68.	Haji Raz Mohammad	Member	Kach Amaqzai Mirzai
69.	Shah Mohammad	President	Killy Raz Mohammad Darazanda
70.	Mohammad Salim	Manager	Killy Raz Mohammad Darazanda
71.	Raz Mohammad	Member	Killy Raz Mohammad Darazanda
72.	Pehlwan	Member	Killy Raz Mohammad Darazanda
73.	Shair Mohammad	Member	Killy Raz Mohammad Darazanda
74.	Sherin	President	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
75.	Fatima	Manager	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
76.	Khan Bibi	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
77.	Nasib Bakhta	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
78.	Tamama	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
79.	Gul Shiba	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
80.	Bakht nama Tania	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
81.	Dur Khana Balanasta	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
82.	Rabia	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
83.	Gul Bashra	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
84.	Ayesha	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai Alzakhpail
85.	Farida	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai
86.	Mah Jabeen	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai
87.	Rangina	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai
88.	Marium Bibi	Member	FCO Kach Amaqzai

Community Organization Khanozai					
S.No.	Name	Organization	S.No.	Name	Organization
1.	Bibi Nasima	CO Roze Khanabad	2.	Wajida	CO Roze Khanabad
3.	Bibi Salma	CO Roze Khanabad	4.	Balanasta	CO Roze Khanabad
5.	Gul Bibi	CO Roze Khanabad	6.	Gul Zamina	CO Roze Khanabad
7.	Chaman Gul	CO Roze Khanabad	8.	Bibi Zakira	CO Roze Khanabad
9.	Rukhsana	CO Roze Khanabad	10.	Bibi Halima	CO Roze Khanabad
11.	Saqiba	CO Roze Khanabad	12.	Taj Bibi	CO Roze Khanabad
13.	Zohra bibi	CO Roze Khanabad	14.	Bibi Saliha	CO Roze Khanabad
15.	Shah Bano	CO Roze Khanabad	16.	Shafia	CO Roze Khanabad

March 19, 2011

Community Organization Kill- Salehzai					
S.No.	Name	Organization	S.No.	Name	Organization
1.	Noorunnisa	CO Mehk (President)	2.	Nazneen	CO Mehk
3.	Sawaira	CO Mehk (Manager)	4.	Faiza	CO Mehk
5.	Palwasha	CO Mehk	6.	Bakht Zamina	CO Mehk
7.	Maria Panezai	CO Mehk	8.	Mahjabina	CO Mehk
9.	Najma	CO Mehk	10.	Gulghutai	CO Mehk
11.	Fathma	CO Mehk			

March 19, 2011

Women COs/Assemblies – Bazar kona (Pishin)					
S.No.	Name	Organization	S.No.	Name	Organization
1.	Shaheen Iajwar	Iqra	2.	Rahana	Runa
3.	Nafia	Iqra	4.	Mahmooda	Runa
5.	Sakeena	Brashna	6.	Safia	Runa
7.	Nasreen	Brashna	8.	Fareeda	Iqra
9.	Shista	Brashna	10.	Palwasha	Iqra
11.	Salaha	Brashna	12.	Sahira	Iqra
13.	Niaz Bibi	Brashna	14.	Sharifa	Iqra
15.	Bakhtawar	Brashna	16.	Zarlashta	Iqra
17.	Tahira	Brashna	18.	Fatima	Spozhmai
19.	Gul Ghuti	Runa	20.	Gulsama	Spozhmai
21.	Qadarmana	Runa	22.	Watan Bibi	Brashna
23.	Sabeena	Runa	24.	Nake Murghan	Brashna

## Meetings/Visits in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)

March 22, 2011

PMU RAHA-RAA, Peshawar (Joint Meetings)					
S. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Contact No.	Postal & Email Address
1.	Dr. Sadia Sarwat	DG-SDU / NPD RAHA-RAA	P&D	091 9277053	SDU Building, P&D Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) Peshawar Cantt.
2.	S.M. Saleem Chishti	Program Coordinator RAHA – RAA	UNDP	051 2652840 0302 8540085	House No. 124, St. No. 11, E-7, Islamabad <a href="mailto:Saleem.chishti@undp.org">Saleem.chishti@undp.org</a>
3.	Liaquat Ali Khan	Provincial Program Manager,,RAHA – RAA	UNDP	091 9211557 0300 5955161 !	Project Management Unit (PMU) SDU Building, P&D Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) Peshawar Cantt. <a href="mailto:liaquat.khan@undppartners.org.pk">liaquat.khan@undppartners.org.pk</a>
4.	Azam Afridi	Irrigation Engineer	FAO	91 5852291 0346 8544193	55-c/2, Gul Mohar Lane, University Town Peshawar, KPK <a href="mailto:azam.afridi@fao.org">azam.afridi@fao.org</a>
5.	Ali Gohar Khan	Project Manager	FAO	0346 8544176	<a href="mailto:ali.gohar@fao.org">ali.gohar@fao.org</a>
6.	Dr. Abrar Saleem Mahsud	Public Health Officer, Peshawar,	WHO	0321 9002453	<a href="mailto:mahsaud@pak.emro.who.int">mahsaud@pak.emro.who.int</a>
7.	Dr. Muhammad Zeeshan	Public Health Officer, Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)	WHO	03129910239	<a href="mailto:zeeshanharoon@yahoo.com">zeeshanharoon@yahoo.com</a>

March 22, 2011

Meeting in Department of P & D, Govt. of KPK ,Peshawar					
S. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Contact No.	Postal Address & Email
1.	Mr. Attaullah Khan	Additional Chief Secretary(Dev.)	P&D	091 9210344	Department of Planning and Development ,Civil Secretariat, Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK),Peshawar
2.	Dr. Sadia Sarwat	DG-SDU / NPD RAHA-RAA	P&D	091 9277053	SDU Building, P&D Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) Peshawar Cantt.
3.	S.M. Saleem Chishti	Program Coordinator (RAHA – RAA)	UNDP	051 2652840 0302 8540085	House No. 124, St. No. 11, E-7, Islamabad <a href="mailto:Saleem.chishti@undp.org">Saleem.chishti@undp.org</a>
4.	Liaquat Ali Khan	Provincial Program Manager	UNDP	091 9211557 0300 5955161	Project Management Unit (PMU) SDU Building, P&D Department Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) Peshawar Cantt. <a href="mailto:liaquat.khan@undppartners.org.pk">liaquat.khan@undppartners.org.pk</a>



March 22, 2011

Meeting with Commissioner Afghan Refugees( KPK)					
S. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Contact No.	Postal & email Address
1.	Ghulam Nasir Khan	ACR (L)	CAR	0346 9196263	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), Peshawar
2.	S.M. Saleem Chishti	Program Coordinator RAHA – RAA	UNDP	051 2652840 0302 8540085	House No. 124, St. No. 11, E-7, Islamabad <a href="mailto:Saleem.chishti@undp.org">Saleem.chishti@undp.org</a>
3.	Liaquat Ali Khan	Provincial Program Manager RAHA – RAA	P & D	091 9211557 0300 5955161	Project Management Unit (PMU) SDU Building, P&D Department Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) Peshawar Cantt <a href="mailto:liaquat.khan@undppartners.org.pk">liaquat.khan@undppartners.org.pk</a>
4.	R.D. Williams	Manager R/ Unit RAHA-RHA	CAR- KPK	0300-5821770	<a href="mailto:rahacarkpk@gmail.com">rahacarkpk@gmail.com</a>
5.	Mohammad Iqbal	Engineer R/Unit RAHA-RHAR	CAR- KPK	0346-91122440	<a href="mailto:rahacarkpk@gmail.com">rahacarkpk@gmail.com</a>
6.	Shahab Afridi	Assistant M&E RAHA-RHA	CAR- KPK	---	<a href="mailto:rahacarkpk@gmail.com">rahacarkpk@gmail.com</a>
7.	M. Usman	Admin Officer RAHA-RHA	CAR- KPK	0300-5862620	<a href="mailto:rahacarkpk@gmail.com">rahacarkpk@gmail.com</a>
8.	Zahid Khan	Sub Engineer RAHA-RHA	CAR- KPK	----	CAR Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) <a href="mailto:rahacarkpk@gmail.com">rahacarkpk@gmail.com</a>
9.	Nasir Azam	Program Assistant RAHA-RHA	UNHCR	03349081801	<a href="mailto:sahibzan@unhcr.org">sahibzan@unhcr.org</a>
10.	Ayesha Taj	Office Secretary	CAR, KPK	091 5892803	<a href="mailto:rahacarkpk@gmail.com">rahacarkpk@gmail.com</a>

March 21, 2011

Meeting with Staff Members, Bhu Dheenda					
Sr. No	Name of the Staff Member	Designation	Sr.No	Name of the Staff Member	Designation
1	Dr. Sher Bahadur	Medical Officer	5	Attiquir Rehman	W/O
2	Asim Shahzad	M.T	6	Adnan	W/O
3	Samina Saleem	F.M.T	7	Naseer Hameed	W/O
4	Shazia Nigar	L.H.V	8	Haq Nawaz	R/S

March 21, 2011

Community Meeting in Mohallah Nodi Dhenirra, Mohallah Syedam					
Sr. No	Name	Sr. No	Name	Sr. No	Name
1	Safdar Khan	16	Tanveer Akhtar	31	Sher Dil Khan
2	Imran Khan	17	Sheir Bahadur Khan	32	Dilawar Khan
3	Malik Aurangzeb Khan	18	Nila Hassan Khan	33	Sufi Afsar Khan
4	Sadiq Khan	19	Matloob Shah	34	Waleed Khan
5	Tanveer Amad	20	Akhtar Nawaz	35	Faisal Khan
6	Tahir Khan	21	Weer Qayoom Ahmad	36	Zahid Khan
7	Waqas Ahmed	22	Abdul Wahid	40	Rashid Khan
8	Abdul Wahid Khan	23	Dasher	41	Fawad Khan
9	Abdul Hafeez	24	Flamer Mehmood	42	Naveed Anjum
10	Ghulam Mustafa	25	Wajid Khan	43	Yaseen Ali
11	Abdul Hameed	26	Zahid Khan	44	Shamsheed ur Rehman
12	Sadiq Mistri	27	Khuram Shehzad	45	Muhammad Hanif
13	Khuram Shah	28	Raham nawaz	46	Syed Amjad Shah
14	Bakhshish Khan	29	Zaighar Khan	-	-
15	Kala Khan	30	Syed Abdul Ghalib Shah	-	-

March 22, 2011

Students at Govt. Vocational Institute Peshawar					
S. No.	Names	S. No.	Names	Sr. no	Name
1.	Anam	8.	Sabeen Gul	9.	Amna
2.	Rimsha	10.	Tahira	11.	Maryam
3.	Saba Hussain	12.	Mishal	13.	Moon
4.	Nadia	14.	Mehwish		
5.	Mehar Bibi	15.	Mehwish Bini		-

## Concluding Meetings at Islamabad March 24, 2011

UNHCR				
1.	Filiberto Gabresi	Chief Advisor	051 2829502-06	PO Box 1263, Diplomatic Enclave-2, Quaid-e-Azam university Road, G-4, Islamabad <a href="mailto:Filiberto.gabresi@giz.de">Filiberto.gabresi@giz.de</a>
2.	Tabasum Noorjamal	Field Officer-RAHA	051 22829502-06 0301-8561199	PO Box 1263, Diplomatic Enclave-2, Quaid-e-Azam university Road, G-4, Islamabad <a href="mailto:jamalt@unhcr.org">jamalt@unhcr.org</a>

## March 30, 2011

UNDP				
1	Rabia Khattak	Assistant Country Director, Chief, Crises Prevention & Recovery Unit Early Recovery Focal Point	051 8355621 0305 5550889	4 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Serena Business Complex, Khayaban-e-Suhrawardy, sector G-5/1, PO Box 1051, Islamabad
2	Shiraz Ali Shah	Program Officer	051 8355621	Crises Prevention and Recovery Unit, United Nations Development program, 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Serena Business Complex, PO, Islamabad <a href="mailto:shiraz.ali@undp.org">shiraz.ali@undp.org</a>

## March 31, 2011

UNDP				
S.No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Postal & email Address
1.	Toshihiro Tanaka	Country Director	051-8355610 0300-8563059	4 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Serena Business Complex, Khayaban-e-Suhrawardy, sector G-5/1, PO Box 1051, Islamabad <a href="mailto:toshihirotanaka@undp.org">toshihirotanaka@undp.org</a>
2.	Shiraz Ali Shah	Program Officer	051 8355621	Crises Prevention and Recovery Unit, United Nations Development program, 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Serena Business Complex, PO, Islamabad <a href="mailto:shiraz.ali@undp.org">shiraz.ali@undp.org</a>

UNHCR				
S. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Postal & email Address
1.	Felicitas Nebril	Senior Programme Officer	051-22829502 0300-8564875	P.O Box. 1263 ,Diplomatic Enclave -2 ,Quaid-e-Azam University Road, G-4, Islamabad
2.	Filiberto Gabresi	Chief Advisor	051 2829502-06	PO Box 1263, Diplomatic Enclave-2, Quaid-e-Azam university Road, G-4, Islamabad <a href="mailto:Filiberto.gabresi@giz.de">Filiberto.gabresi@giz.de</a>
3.	Tabasum Noorjamal	Field Officer-RAHA	051 22829502-06 0301-8561199	PO Box 1263, Diplomatic Enclave-2, Quaid-e-Azam university Road, G-4, Islamabad <a href="mailto:jamalt@unhcr.org">jamalt@unhcr.org</a>





4th Floor, Serena Business Complex, Khayaban-e Suhrawardy  
Islamabad, Pakistan, Fax: (92-51) 2600254 & 2600255

Programme Address

**Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas Programme**

Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit, UNDP

House No. 124, Street 11, Sector E-7, Islamabad

Tel: 051-2652840

Web: [www.undp.org.pk](http://www.undp.org.pk)