



Annual

2010

Report



CHURCH WORLD SERVICE
Pakistan/Afghanistan



Reflecting upon 2010 brings thoughts of extreme hardship and challenges while in some ways it was a year of great achievement and success for communities in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Still facing food insecurity, insufficient healthcare, poor educational opportunities, and inequality for women and minorities, CWS-P/A's targeted areas exhibited signs of growth and opportunity.

Farmers, who lost everything due to disasters, freely chose the required agricultural inputs needed to rehabilitate their livelihoods. Mother and child healthcare improved the quality of life of thousands of women and children. Students returned— or in the case of many girls, started for the first time to attend school in reconstructed and repaired buildings to learn from teachers with enhanced teaching capacity. Rural communities welcomed peace education into their schools and homes and look forward to peaceful coexistence with their neighbors regardless of their race, gender, class, or religious affiliation.

Despite places with green fields and colorful, well-lit classrooms, Pakistan needed international assistance to cope with the devastation from the worst floods in history. CWS-P/A immediately mobilized staff and resources to provide emergency food, nonfood items, and health services. Even as the year ended, thousands of communities were homeless and facing severe food insecurity and lack of livelihood opportunities.

CWS-P/A, with support from its global and local partners, continued its endeavor to provide quality and sustainable humanitarian and development assistance. Training, technical assistance, and advocating for important issues at the national, regional, and global levels were a significant part of CWS-P/A's contribution during 2010.

It was also a year for internal reflection. CWS-P/A strengthened its commitment to quality and accountability, built the capacity of its staff, and enhanced its organizational structure and policies. It also shared its learning and knowledge with partners in order to strengthen its network in the region.

CWS-P/A is grateful for the support of its international and local partners and the communities with which it works. Without this support, none of the achievements would be possible. You are invited to discover the difference your contribution made in the lives of thousands of people in Pakistan and Afghanistan by reading the following pages.

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Particularly in recent years, Pakistan and Afghanistan know all too well the suffering which follows disasters. The year, 2010, was no different. While communities in Pakistan's northern areas were still feeling the effects from the 2009 conflict, the worst natural disaster in Pakistan's history started with widespread flooding in late July. No province was spared. Approximately twenty million people were affected; more than 1.7 million homes were destroyed; 2.2 million hectares of crops were lost; infrastructure including schools, health facilities, and transportation systems were obliterated by floodwaters.

CWS-P/A immediately initiated emergency response. The organization committed to respond to the worst-affected communities despite challenges of inaccessibility and security risks in some areas. Essential relief items including food packages and non-food items such as tents, plastic sheets, and kitchen sets reached the most vulnerable families in the targeted areas. CWS-P/A responded in ten districts of three provinces as follows: Sibi and Naseerabad in Balochistan; Swat, Kohistan, Dera Ismael Khan, Shangla, and Mansehra in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; Thatta, Khairpur, and Sukkur in Sindh.

Twenty-eight thousand four hundred food packages containing culturally preferred items such as pulses, oil, wheat flour, rice, sugar, and tea assisted approximately 198,800 individuals meet nutrition and calorie intake needs. Food packages were designed to meet the Sphere minimum standard of 2,100 kcal per person per day as well as emphasize the importance of protein and fat intake. By the end of 2010, CWS-P/A had purchased, packaged, transported, and distributed more than 4,000 metric tons of food.

In addition, CWS-P/A assisted 45,500 individuals acquire basic non-food items such as kitchen sets, mosquito nets, and hygiene kits. With millions of people left homeless immediately following the floods, the provision of tents to 10,500 individuals reduced suffering and threats caused by the combination of harsh weather conditions and lack of shelter.

Smaller Emergencies

In addition to the large-scale disasters, CWS-P/A responds to smaller emergencies where the affected population requires relief assistance. In early summer 2010, an imminent breach of a landslide-created lake in the Hunza Valley of Pakistan forced the displacement of the population from the surrounding areas. CWS-P/A distributed 1,025 food packages to IDPs in Kohistan. Still displaced when the floods started in July, IDPs in Kohistan required additional assistance to survive the second disaster to affect them in a span of a few months. CWS-P/A provided 500 food packages which helped IDPs during the month of Ramadan; additionally, 1,000 plastic sheets were distributed to protect families from the harsh weather conditions.

Disaster Risk Reduction

The importance of DRR, particularly during rehabilitation phases, is rising in Pakistan and Afghanistan as the number of people affected by disaster and conflict continues to increase. CWS-P/A emphasizes DRR in its disaster management initiatives; however, the most significant steps CWS-P/A has taken are at the national level in Afghanistan. During 2010, CWS-P/A collaborated with the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority as a leading agency in the Afghanistan National DRR Platform. CWS-P/A initiated consultative sessions as the first step toward developing a Strategic National Action Plan. The results were discussed at a multi-stakeholder workshop on the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015), and by the end of December, a draft of SNAP was prepared and was expected to be finalized in early 2011.

The final SNAP is not the only accomplishment. The process itself provided local organizations and provincial government agencies the opportunity to contribute to a national agenda. Stakeholders ranged from local organizations and government agencies to INGOs, foreign donors, and the Afghanistan national government. Collaboration and acceptance by all is the only way SNAP can be an effective way to build a safer and more resilient Afghanistan.



“How will we survive?”

Mohammad Afzal, a thirty-six year old man from Badi Serai Village located in Swat District, shares, “When the waters approached our house we gathered our children and left immediately. There was no time to take anything along with us. I have not only lost my house and everything in it but have also lost my wheat-grinding machine. That was my source of income because of which I have no work now and feel helpless. My earnings per day were Rs 300 (USD 3.5). Nowadays, I am unable to even provide a single meal to my family. By lifting stones or making roadways, I receive Rs 100 per day (USD 1.2). It disheartens me even more to see my wife and children cry.”

“We have received good food through Church World Service-Pakistan/Afghanistan. The food package lasted us for about the entire month of Ramadan. There is some rice left and we have been sharing the food package with my uncle’s family as well. I have also received non-food items which included among other items a bucket, hygiene kit, kitchen set, and mats.”

“At least we have our own spoons, glasses, and towel and do not feel obligated to ask my uncle for these things. My wife is pleased with the kitchen set, and we can take these items with us, but it seems hard to imagine about a place of our own. I would prefer to move to the city for work, but to move there, I require money which I do not have. It would be difficult to also move there with my wife and children. By the grace of Allah, we have received this support from your organization. We cannot expect any others’ support because they give us false promises and we have to beg for their help.”

“Sometimes I feel I would like a tent so I can move from my uncle’s house and have something of my own. We also have concerns about the coming of winter and rising prices all over the country. How will we survive? This is the question my wife and I keep asking each other. We are in distress, and it is going to take a long time to recover all that we have lost.”



Long-term recovery and development initiatives significantly improve living conditions within communities, particularly those affected by disasters. During 2010, communities in the northern areas were still recovering from the effects from the 2005 earthquake and the 2009 internal conflict. Rehabilitation of water systems for agricultural and household use was not only necessary but also improved overall community health and hygiene. This is particularly valuable in Pakistan and Afghanistan where water scarcity and poor water systems contribute to food insecurity and poor health conditions.

Whenever working in this sector, CWS-P/A aims to restore infrastructure as well as improve community awareness. In conflict affected D. I. Khan, CWS-P/A improved sanitation for 217% of its intended beneficiaries through the construction of sixty water pumps, 328 latrines, and twenty washing and bathing places. Additionally, more than 2,000 families received hygiene kits and 1,036 sessions on hygiene were conducted with community members and in schools. Hygiene sessions encourage individuals to follow good practices such as hand washing. The hard and soft components of this initiative aimed to improve sanitation and health for the long-term with expected decreases in common ailments such as diarrhea and urinary tract infections.

Community Empowerment and Awareness

In a consortium project for communities affected by the 2005 earthquake, CWS-P/A's most significant contribution was the formation and strengthening of water management committees. WMCs gained skills on sustainability of water supply schemes, protection of water sources, and provision of water during difficult circumstances. Additionally, managerial, financial, and technical training to maintain the water supply schemes as local community property was provided to 1,541 members of WMCs. Targets were also overachieved for this project with the most difference being in the number of individuals who participated in sessions on hygiene promotion and household water treatment methods. More than 9,400 individuals directly benefited from activities during 2010.

In the fourth and final year of another consortium project in Allai Valley, an extremely remote area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, CWS-P/A achieved 100% of its objectives. During 2010, more than 9,700 individuals participated in puppet shows and interactive theater that raised awareness on the importance of education, water and sanitation, and environment related issues. Each year the project gained momentum and acceptance in the rigid community with an ever-increasing number of community participants, most notably the slow increase in girls' participation.

Theater is a common technique used by CWS-P/A to raise awareness on community issues in rural communities where development initiatives are ongoing. Mindsets seem to be changing as a result of raising awareness through theater.



6 "Stop cutting our trees"

Immediately after the theater performance on water scarcity ended, Allah Dino Shahani, a local landlord, stood up and emotionally announced, "During my youth, Kachho would transform into a lush green area after a particularly heavy downpour. Now we are facing long spells of droughts and hundreds of households that previously led prosperous lives have been thrown in abject poverty. We were previously unaware of the fact that chopping trees was one of the main causes of drought, as depicted in the theater performance. Regrettably I, myself, sold hundreds of my own trees to meet my family's day-to-day expenses. I feel guilty and have made up my mind not to sell my trees in the future."

CWS-P/A's partner's staff was pleasantly surprised when encountering Shahani a few months later they discovered he was steadfast to his pledge. Not only had he planted trees, wherever he went, he discussed environmental causes. He had taken his pledge further by organizing rallies for supporting a ban on chopping trees in Kachho. As a result of community support, the District Coordination Office Dadu imposed a ban on cutting trees which lasted for several months in this particular area of Sindh Province.

Although the ban is currently lifted, the community members take the issue seriously and continue to make efforts to stop tree cutting. Throughout the community, the level of awareness of environmental issues including deforestation continues to increase.

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Food Security

Undernourishment and malnutrition are common in Pakistan and Afghanistan. The number of people living below the poverty line in Pakistan has increased rapidly in the past three years due to inflation and rising prices of food and electricity and in early 2010 was estimated to be close to 50%. In Afghanistan, 36% of the population lives below but an additional 37% only slightly above the poverty line. During and following disasters, food insecurity rises which further exacerbates the chronic problem. Following floods in mid-2010, the widespread loss of property, crops, and income opportunities and resultant rising inflation and food prices further worsened the situation in Pakistan and is predicted to also affect prices in Afghanistan which imports significant amounts of food from Pakistan.

CWS-P/A works with communities from a development perspective as well as rehabilitation following disasters. During 2010, the organization worked with communities in Zabul Province, Afghanistan and the districts of Swat, Mirpurkhas, and Umerkot in Pakistan.

In addition to providing agricultural inputs, which included improved wheat seed, urea, and diammonium phosphate, CWS-P/A provided extension services and strengthened the capacity of farmers in two districts of Zabul Province. Through a survey of the initiative's impact, the positive results included on average 110% increase in wheat production due to visibly improved farming practices such as timely irrigation, weeding control, and proper use of fertilizers. Due to the increase in wheat production, market prices decreased which reduced the price burden on community members. CWS-P/A's initiative also included a food-for-work component; laborers rehabilitated water irrigation systems in exchange for food.

The majority of Zabul's population lacks access to proper irrigation systems, roads, and health and education facilities. For this reason, the most significant observation of the project is that the targeted communities benefited beyond the realm of food security in that they reduced their dependency on others, decreased conflicts, and created a peaceful environment.

CWS-P/A knows the value of a peaceful environment, and despite all odds, its food security initiative in Swat District of Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province began in anything but a peaceful environment. While militants still posed a threat in the district, CWS-P/A initiated an innovative food security project— one that gave farmers the freedom of choice. Through a voucher scheme, 1,000 farmers purchased agricultural inputs from local vendors on designated market days. Additionally, farm to market roads and irrigation systems were repaired by one thousand laborers under a cash-for-work initiative. Women were also included, an accomplishment for a project in this area, in the voucher scheme and cash-for-work. The cash-for-work initiative exceeded expectations as laborers completed more work than was identified for the project; this was due to their ownership of the project and established village committees. At the end of 2010, 1,235 flood affected farmers and laborers in Swat were identified for a replicated voucher scheme, cash-for-work, and small grants initiative to be completed in 2011.





Far away in Pakistan's southern province, Sindh, CWS-P/A's food security initiatives in Mirpurkhas and Umerkot districts helped farming families fight the battle against food insecurity. In addition to providing inputs such as improved seeds, bio neem compost, and bair trees to 7,800 farmers, the organization focused on building capacity and resistance against climate change and human factors. Irrigation ponds were constructed; seeds banks were established. Training such as vegetable preservation, community gardens, and organic farming helped more than 10,200 community members find better ways to manage their farms and water sources and most significantly, how women can do activities to save money, earn income, and support their families. Approximately 40% of beneficiaries from the soft component were women.

Economic Empowerment

CWS-P/A's award-winning model dairy farm continued to help earthquake affected families improve income earning opportunities through increased milk production and improved livestock veterinary and breeding practices. Milk production increased an average of 31% per family. After improved veterinary training, not a single cow died during this period whereas in the previous year 2% died. Animal vaccinations and artificial insemination achieved 263% and 114% of initial targets, respectively. Families' nutrition is improving while the beneficiaries, mainly orphans, disabled persons, and the elderly, have increased income earning opportunities.

CWS-P/A aims to bridge the financial gap for women through empowerment and capacity building. In Mirpurkhas, twenty previously established self-help groups, with 319 members, were selected to receive literacy classes while eighty-four women received baby goats. The SHG savings over a six-month period enabled three of the members to borrow money from which they opened a small grocery shop in their villages.

Skills Training

From July to December, seventy-two Afghan refugees and fifteen host community members in Mansehra District graduated in their respective trades which included masonry, electric, plumbing, carpentry, and welding. After three months of training, 100% of the trainees passed the Government Technical Training Board with an average score of 84%. A second group of ninety-three trainees were expecting exam results in early 2011. During follow-up visits, the monitoring team found that 65% of graduates already found employment; some had returned to Afghanistan and were using their trades to foster development.



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“With time, things did get better in my life”

Sufia, a mother of five, lost her husband ten years ago.

“I single-handedly had to start managing the house and five children. He was the sole bread-earner of our family and worked as a farmer,” said Sufia, who goes only by her first name. “I had assisted him occasionally with the field work but was primarily engaged in household chores.”

With a lack of education and an early marriage, Sufia felt helpless after her husband’s death. However, for some period of time she was able to make ends meet with some previous savings and financial assistance from her eldest son until his marriage.

“Meeting expenses was getting gradually more difficult. People say with time that things get better, but I did not share the same opinion,” said Sufia.

When CWS-P/A started planning a food security project in Mirpurkhas, the district where Sufia lives, her family was quickly chosen to participate through a needs-based, community-driven selection process.

“With the introduction of the self-help group in this village, I realized new opportunities. I received training in kitchen gardening and

vegetable preservation, and I was saving an average of Rs 100 (USD 1.18) by not spending money to go and buy vegetables from the market,” said Sufia.

After paying for household expenses at the end of each week, she contributes Rs 10 (USD 0.12) to the savings plan of the self-help group. Sixteen women in the village, including Sufia, all make it their priority to contribute to the group. This amount can lead to life-changing opportunities for these women in rural Pakistan.

“I always wanted to run a shop because it had been my fantasy since childhood, and the loan I initially took of Rs 2,000 (USD 23.57) made this dream come true,” said Sufia. “I sell various things ranging from biscuits, tea, and chips to items like soap.”

“With time, things did get better in my life,” shared Sufia. “Training and guidance has given us the foundation to move ahead. We have been motivated to save and begin activities that have increased our confidence. Besides, we have been made economically independent, and this is very essential in today’s world.”

As a tribute to her husband, his picture hangs at the top of her shop — a reminder to her of who she lost in a place where she has now gained so much.

HIV & AIDS

Increasing awareness of HIV & AIDS is achieved through sessions and activities with adolescents and communities as well as through training of trainers. CWS-P/A actively promotes HIV awareness in Punjab and Sindh provinces in Pakistan. More than 1,400 individuals participated in the related activities during 2010. CWS-P/A also promotes HIV & AIDS awareness through its interaction with communities during other health initiatives.

**Long-Term Health Programs**

CWS-P/A has long-term health programs in Mansehra District in Pakistan and the provinces of Nangarhar and Laghman in Afghanistan. During 2010, the two programs provided approximately 206,000 consultations, registered more than 10,400 pregnant women, and conducted over 39,000 lab tests. Also, 154 health workers received training while close to 51,400 community members gained awareness through basic health education sessions. In Mansehra, no deaths occurred in the target area due to diarrhea, malaria, or tuberculosis while vaccination outreach achieved 90% of target when the national average was 66%. In Afghanistan, despite the mountainous and remote area, 82% of the vaccination target was achieved for children below the age of five. The mother and child mortality rate in the targets areas of both countries is well below national averages.

During 2010, the Afghanistan program received four appreciation letters from the public health department for control of tuberculosis, promoting breastfeeding, treating diarrhea and other illnesses, and for overall provision of community-based healthcare. In Pakistan, awards were received from IRC/UNHCR for 100% laboratory test accuracy and from WHO and EDO (District Health Department) for immunization campaigns and first place at a health exhibition. The team also received appreciation letters from EDO and community elders for provision of curative and preventive health services.

Diarrhea Treatment Center

CWS-P/A established and operated a diarrhea treatment center in the flood affected Swabi District in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The twenty bed center operated twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week to reduce the risk of morbidity and mortality from diarrheal diseases and prevent outbreaks including cholera. CWS-P/A served a population of 140,000 individuals for a two-month period before turning the fully-equipped facility over to local health officials.





Static Health Units

Damage and destruction of health facilities is common following natural and conflict-induced disasters. During 2010, CWS-P/A repaired and restored services to nine static health units, thus, strengthening the district health system in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The most significant contribution came from improved reproductive health services including pre and postnatal care as well as from the vaccination of pregnant women and children. Approximately 106,000 consultations were made at the static health units.

Mobile Health Units

When people are left without local health facilities or resources to reach distant hospitals, mobile health services save lives by providing much needed medical care and free medicines in remote areas. In 2010, CWS-P/A operated fifteen mobile health units in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through which more than 147,000 consultations were provided. In total, the mobile health units made access to preventive and curative health services, health awareness, and mother and child care possible for a population of 260,000 individuals.

Through the mobile health units, approximately 7,000 ante and postnatal cases were registered. Although not part of the initiative, the nature of services resulted in twenty deliveries being attended by the female health staff. The staff also provided much needed vaccinations to thousands of children. More than 1,300 women registered for family planning.

For the first time, CWS-P/A acquired two hydraulic mobile health units which operated in Kohistan following the floods. The transportable, two-room with washroom units were placed at strategic locations so that the most vulnerable of the population could gain access to much needed medical assistance.

Reproductive Health

Aside from addressing reproductive health issues and services through its other health initiatives, CWS-P/A is part of a three-year project initiated by the German Foundation for World Population in seven African and three Asian countries. CWS-P/A implements the project in Pakistan, and during 2010, hosted meetings with parliamentarians for improvement in national policies and budget allocations. Workshops were organized and technical support was provided to organizations interested in increasing access to European funding for reproductive health and family planning. During 2010, consortia proposals worth more than USD 3 million were initiated, developed, and submitted to various European and other donors.



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“Improving quality of life for women through family planning”



Kamila Barakzat spends her days engaged in one of the most challenging and sometimes taboo aspects of medical work in rural Afghanistan: women’s health and family planning.

Working within the deeply conservative and patriarchal social structures that characterize Afghan society, Kamila, a mother and child health coordinator with CWS-P/A, sees her work as central to the rebuilding of Afghanistan, particularly since many of the families served are former refugees who fled to Pakistan and Iran.

“The overall health of a community directly depends on the health and knowledge of women,” she says with a deep sense of conviction. “This is where we have to continually focus our efforts if we are going to address the health needs of entire communities.”

Kamila describes what can be regarded as an almost miraculous decline in the infant mortality rates in the seven CWS-P/A target districts in the eastern border provinces of Nangarhar and Laghman. From October to December 2009, only one natal death was registered — a truly remarkable accomplishment in a country with the third highest infant mortality rate in the world.

However, Kamila’s work has not been entirely smooth sailing. She says that her most formidable challenge has been trying to create social acceptability for the idea of family planning. Ironically, the greatest

opposition to the idea comes from women. “Women often cite the words of a mother-in-law who can see family planning as being un-Islamic,” she notes.

Kamila has dealt with cases that if not handled with great sensitivity could have created immense friction within local communities. In particular, she draws attention to situations in which women have sought family planning support, but without the knowledge of their husband or mother-in-law. Given the cultural sensitivities and protection issues, Kamila always encourages a woman to work toward convincing her husband and mother-in-law of the need for practicing family planning.

Kamila recalls one particularly challenging case, “I met a 35-year-old patient named Taira Bibi, who came to our Amarkhel health facility with two frail looking children—one aged two years and the other six months.” Although Taira initially resisted family planning, Kamila shares, “In time, not only did Taira adopt family planning and experience an improvement in her children’s health but during her subsequent visits she was often seen sharing the benefits of the program with other women at the health facility.”

“This approach of building ownership within the whole family creates a much more lasting and sustainable change within communities than if we worked in silence,” she adds. “And in most cases, women succeed, despite the initial resistance to the idea.”

Capacity Building

With more than a decade of capacity building experience, CWS-P/A continued its aim to strengthen organizational management, and governance structures based on a deeper engagement with its partner organizations. One of its approaches is to offer series of extended courses, workshop, and thematic sessions under two main packages: institutional development and advocacy.

In 2010, two workshops under its institutional development package were conducted on strategic planning and human resource development in which a total of twenty-seven organizations participated. Similarly, CWS-P/A conducted two courses on the importance of research for strengthening advocacy in which thirty-five organizations participated; this initiative was part of CWS-P/A's advocacy package. Planning for courses for financial management, communication strategies, and organizational development to be conducted in 2011 was done.

In order to enhance the effectiveness of capacity building initiatives, CWS-P/A offered for the first time— distance and online support to participants. CWS-P/A also initiated the development of software for office management that once completed will be made available to partner organizations.

As CWS-P/A's scope for capacity building continues to grow, so does its network of experts in various fields. Training is designed and facilitated by experts in the relevant fields. This approach brings in versatility and greater learning opportunities for participants.

Peace and Political Education

CWS-P/A's peace education initiative grew in 2010 and now benefits students and teachers from Karachi in addition to Mirpurkhas, Tando Allah Yar, and Hyderabad in Sindh Province. A total of eighty-two students and teachers participated in workshops, training of trainers, and exposure visits related to the organization's overall approach to cultivating knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed to achieve and sustain a global culture of peace. To meet increasing demand, 1,000 new copies of the peace workbook were printed.

CWS-P/A conducted monitoring visits to eleven schools that previously received peace education. Based on the assessed needs, forty-four teachers and students participated in a refresher course.

Similarly, the political education initiative nearly doubled its activities and expanded to include Punjab Province in addition to Sindh Province. Working to raise awareness about state and politics, human rights, good governance, and communal harmony, CWS-P/A engaged 564 teachers and students in one-day workshops, three-day summer camps, and exposure visits. The activities sensitized future leaders on issues including gender equality, child rights, women's rights, interfaith harmony, tolerance, and peace.

Through an election simulation, the students learned that voting is one of the most important ways a citizen can influence the government. Other interactive activities enhanced students' organization, communication, collective decision making, and critical thinking skills.



Local Capacities for Peace

In its endeavor to improve implementation of the concept, 'Do no Harm,' at its project, program, and institutional levels, CWS-P/A conducted an internal assessment. LCP was added as a cross-cutting theme in its monitoring and evaluation manual in order to improve the effectiveness of its development and humanitarian assistance.

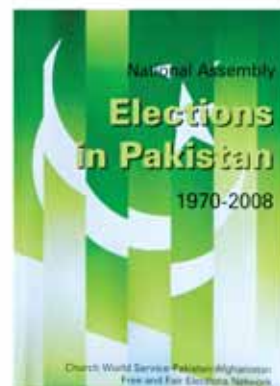
With an ever-increasing number of natural and conflict-induced disasters, the need for LCP continues to grow. CWS-P/A trained twenty-three participants from fourteen partner organizations as well as enhanced understanding among its own staff in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Strengthening Democracy

In its effort to strengthen the role and importance of minority groups in Pakistan's political processes, CWS-P/A produced an election almanac, 'National Assembly Elections in Pakistan 1970-2008: A compendium of elections related facts and statistics,' and a DVD that shows detailed results from the 2008 election's polling stations. This is the first time this type of data has been compiled and made publicly available in Pakistan.

To encourage social mobilization and public forums for discussion, CWS-P/A organized one theater training, five workshops on participatory video making, four theater performances, six video screenings, four city forums, one theater festival, one documentary festival, and one national forum. More than 4,200 individuals participated in the events with a larger audience reached through media coverage and public events. Four documentaries on minority rights, women's rights, rights of the disabled, and untouchables were produced.

The award-winning documentary, 'Burning Paradise,' which was developed by CWS-P/A and its partner, IRC, was viewed at international screenings including one in Geneva and one in Washington, D.C.





“Students embrace peace education”

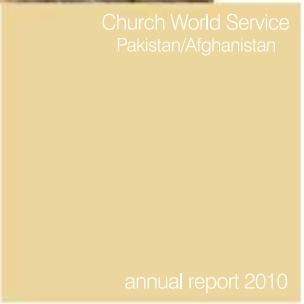
Ramesh, a fifth grade student from Tando Allah Yar Village in Sindh, enjoys going to school and shares a large part of his learning with his parents who were not as privileged. His parents appreciate the fact that he is acquiring knowledge on peace and more significantly at an early stage. Ramesh shares, “One day I returned from school and as usual began a discussion with my parents on ‘Peace and Harmony’ while stressing on learning to live in peace with each other. My brother was rather agitated about my constant talks on the importance of peace. He said, “There can never be peace in Pakistan so there really is no point in talking about it.” Though a bit disappointed with his brother’s opinion, Ramesh replied, “We can make Pakistan a peaceful country because we are the future generation.”

Ramesh discusses, “I have learned to solve conflicts from the workbook which has many examples. Just recently, during a game of cricket, I was able to prevent a fight between two batsmen. I told them we need to continue the game rather than waste time fighting, let us give the player another chance and select an empire.”



When CWS-P/A staff visited Somardal Elementary School located in Kot Ghulam Mohammad Village, they were pleased to discover that three students formed a peace committee. “We noticed students were continuously arguing over classroom seats so we decided to set up a peace committee,” shares Partab, Madan, and Asma. CWS-P/A’s produced workbooks have important lessons relating to conflict resolution for students to comprehend and examples that emphasize tolerance and interfaith harmony.

“I shared the idea of organizing a peace committee with my friends, Madan and Asma. They readily agreed on being a part of the committee,” says Partab. “Our committee has a vision as well which is not just to solve conflicts between students but to help them in their problems and the problems which arise within our communities,” expresses Partab with agreement from Madan and Asma.



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Creating Child-Centered Classrooms

A classroom that welcomes student participation and creativity leads to better learning opportunities. CWS-P/A continued to develop teachers' capacity by training them on how to create child-centered classrooms. Other activities helped integrate schools with the communities so that students receive more support in their academic endeavors. Approximately 240 teachers, students, and community members participated in these activities.

Follow-up visits to thirty classrooms revealed that teachers were able to implement components such as morning meeting and reading corner. Students displayed higher interest in learning and greater confidence. Techniques such as paper mache or collection of stones, buttons, and leaves for teaching math and science offered teachers low or no cost resource materials for effectively engaging students in learning. Several fundamental issues were identified during the visits and were subsequently addressed in a meeting with teachers and supervisors.

Child Rehabilitation

After success of operating child rehabilitation centers in Kabul, CWS-P/A addressed the similar needs of children in Bamyan. The center provided fifty girls and fifty boys with quality education while equipping them with life skills. At the center, children also received nutritious meals and participated in health and hygiene sessions and other interactive activities. The staff, teachers, community members, and students acknowledged the difference the center made for the children, who are now open to discuss their personal issues and important topics such as mine awareness and child rights. Based on the community's request, another sixty children were benefiting from the center's services by the end of the year.

School Reconstruction

During 2010, CWS-P/A completed reconstruction of eight schools in Mansehra District that were destroyed during the 2005 earthquake while reconstruction of two additional schools was underway at the end of the year. The reconstructed schools offer a more conducive learning environment with improved electricity and water and sanitation fixtures. The earthquake resistant schools are also equipped with fire buckets and extinguishers. The project benefits 700 students while the enrollment, particularly of girls, increased after reconstruction was completed.

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School Safety and Disaster Preparedness

Aside from creating an environment conducive to learning, CWS-P/A aims to make schools a safer place for students and teachers. Without preparation, students and teachers are at great risk in the event of a disaster. CWS-P/A worked with fifty teachers and fifty students to educate them about school safety, evacuation drills and plans, and how to handle emergency situations. During sessions with teachers, exercises that were specific to the context in Swat helped them to understand what the most common dangers were in their area. Scientific explanations for earthquakes and floods were also explained, which was new for many of the teachers. Most importantly, they were educated on how to follow early warning systems and the seasonal effects such as the rainy season. Increased knowledge helps the teachers prepare for disasters. This combined with practical exercises on how to react during an emergency situation reduces safety risks and helps prevent the unnecessary loss of life in case of future disasters.



Girls' Education

In Swat, CWS-P/A began a project to rehabilitate three schools in Swat District that were damaged during the 2009 conflict. The initiative aims to improve education opportunities in Swat, particularly for girls whose education opportunities were previously restricted and threatened. In addition to necessary repairs, construction of boundary walls, and installation of furniture and fixtures, CWS-P/A is building the capacity of teachers, raising awareness in the community, and providing resource material to students.

By the end of 2010, 117 teachers enhanced their pedagogical skills so that they can bring better quality education to their classrooms. Approximately 9,000 students benefited from the distribution of school kits that help lessen the burden of education expenses on their parents.

In Afghanistan, CWS-P/A's initiative to improve education and raise awareness on the importance of girls' education in Laghman Province continued to show positive change during 2010. A new phase of the girls' education initiative began in September with plans of targeting fifteen schools and 150 teachers. The increase in schools and teachers is a direct result of positive achievements including the training of 117 teachers and new enrollment of 1,352 girls in an earlier phase that ended in May. Also, 5,400 education materials were distributed which included school bags, magnetic boards, and analog calculators.

A significant aspect of promoting girls' education is raising awareness within the communities on its importance. CWS-P/A not only focuses on the teachers and schools but also on the community members through parent teacher meetings and door-to-door campaigns. In Laghman, thirty widows participated in a literacy course that taught them writing and basic math.

“Headmaster discusses girls’ education”

Abdul Raif, Headmaster of Qarghai Girls’ School in Laghman Province, shares his views on girls’ education. Recalling the situation when he joined the school, he recalls, “Initially the numbers of girl students were few, and it was difficult to get girls into schools; however, three years down the line it is heartening to see a substantial increase in enrollment figures. This is largely due to the awareness generated by the project intervention and complemented by the improved security situation.” Today, his school boasts of eight hundred fifty-four girls and twenty-five teachers, of whom thirteen are female, an impressive figure by Afghan standards.

“My experience has been good thus far, and my old age has ensured community support for girls’ education.” However, it has not been easy. Under the project, some basic repairs such as fixing broken window panes and the installation of mesh screens have taken place, but Abdul says much more is required. He hopes the project will extend support for upgrading the school’s infrastructure in the future.

According to Abdul, two components that set this particular initiative apart from others are the provision of teacher training, which has transformed the quality of education being imparted in the classroom, and the provision of basic stationery and textbooks coupled with regular follow up visits to the school.

Abdul acknowledges that continued support and a stable security environment are essential for further development. “Education constitutes a key building block for building any successful society and providing security to its people. However, such initiatives can only be successful if they also include women and draw them into the socio-economic life of the country.” Fifty percent of the country’s population is youth; convincing people of the significance of education as an investment in Afghanistan’s future, which will be shaped by the young population, is pivotal.



CWS-P/A is a leading agency in the Asia region for promoting and advocating for quality and accountability standards in humanitarian and development work. During 2010, the organization pursued its internal agenda to enhance quality and accountability, particularly related to implementing Sphere and Humanitarian Accountability Partnership standards. A process of mainstreaming quality and accountability in CWS-P/A programs was initiated which involves reviewing processes, systems and M&E tools, besides re-orientation and training staff. All departments contributed to an internal review of compliance with HAP requirements for pursuit of certification.

CWS-P/A — as the Sphere regional partner in Asia and as a lead agency for HAP in Pakistan— continued to provide training, resource material, and technical support within Pakistan and Afghanistan as well as in the Asia Pacific region. With the worst natural disaster in Pakistan’s history hitting in mid-year, the value of understanding, implementing, and reviewing quality and accountability tools and practices was even more significant. Therefore, in order to meet specific needs, CWS-P/A developed an interim one-year strategy, besides its three-year longer term strategy, to strengthen humanitarian quality and accountability in relation to the Pakistan flood response. CWS-P/A organized training at the field level as well as advocacy initiatives such as a round table meeting in Islamabad in which nineteen organizations participated. Over the course of the year, 314 individuals received Sphere and HAP training in Pakistan and Afghanistan. A research was also initiated to review quality and accountability standards and compliance amongst organizations responding to the floods. The findings of this research will prove very valuable since this is the first research of its kind in Pakistan. CWS-P/A distributed an increased amount of Sphere handbooks, the HAP standard, and posters.

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Quality and Accountability

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“We have plans to integrate Sphere standards into our proposals and project guidelines.”

Participant Sphere ToT, Philippines

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“Through Sphere and HAP trainings, I have found new tools to effectively address quality and accountability challenges at field level.”

Training participant, Sri Lanka



HIV and AIDS

Regionally in Sri Lanka, CWS-P/A promotes HIV&AIDS awareness among youth while creating a pool of trainers as part of the project's new initiative. As many as 343 individuals participated in HIV&AIDS awareness programs in schools while staff noted increased rates of participation during the year.

Risk Management

Recognizing the increasing importance of risk management, CWS-P/A started a regional initiative to contribute toward promoting a strong security culture for the aid community which works in volatile and threatening situations. Five hundred individuals from 400 organizations in Afghanistan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam benefit from monthly security e-alerts. Additionally, in the first six months of the initiative, CWS-P/A built a network of twenty security experts in the region and provided risk management training to seventy-five senior managers and security focal points at workshops held in Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Pakistan. More than 600 aid workers benefited from CWS-P/A's assistance in developing a Long-Term Security Plan for a Pakistan-based organization and Short-Term Security Plans for organizations in Sri Lanka, India, Nepal, and Bangladesh. CWS-P/A will also be developing a policy paper in 2011 based on the expertise and knowledge of aid workers throughout the region, with the overall objective of proposing policy recommendations to help improve the humanitarian system.

Expanding Regional Outreach

Based on the positive experience of working with Lutheran World Relief in Sri Lanka during 2009, CWS-P/A was requested to provide LWR's partner organizations in the Philippines orientation and a training of trainers workshop on Sphere and HAP. To continue the capacity building process, a Sphere ToT graduate from LWR India who attended the training in Sri Lanka was nominated as co-trainer for the ToT in the Philippines. One hundred thirty-one individuals benefited from the activities in the Philippines; this was also the first time HAP was introduced in the country. CWS-P/A also provided training to organizations in Nepal on HAP and how it proposes to decrease the imbalance of power between aid agencies and beneficiaries through a quality management system. The 2010 activities also exhibited a more integrated approach to the two standards, Sphere and HAP.

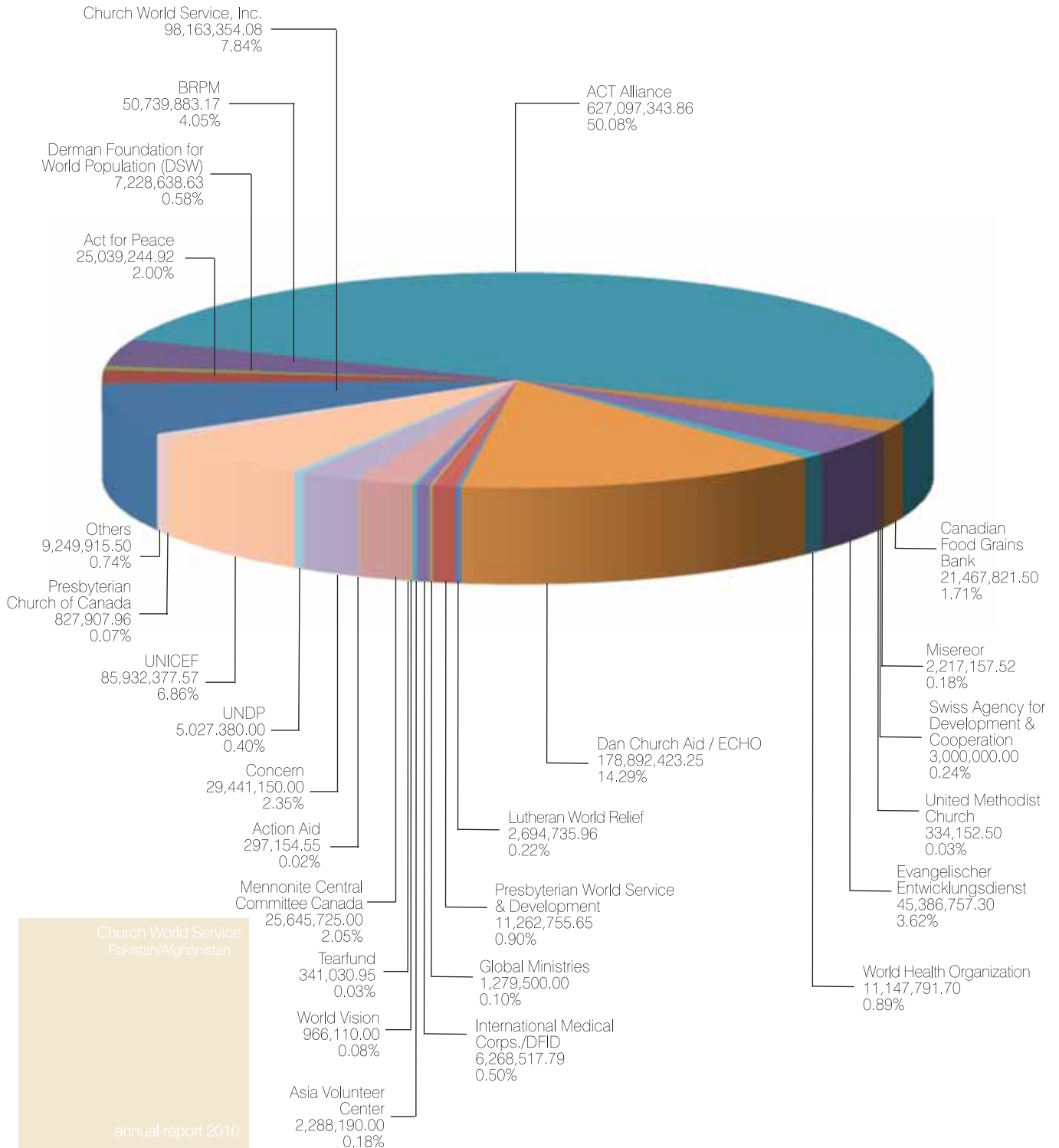
Income

Donor wise

(amount in Pak Rupees)

Jan1 - Dec 31, 2010

- Auditors
- Ernst & Young Ford Rhodes Sidat Hyder
 - BDO Ebrahim & Co.
 - Parkar Randell (Thailand) Limited

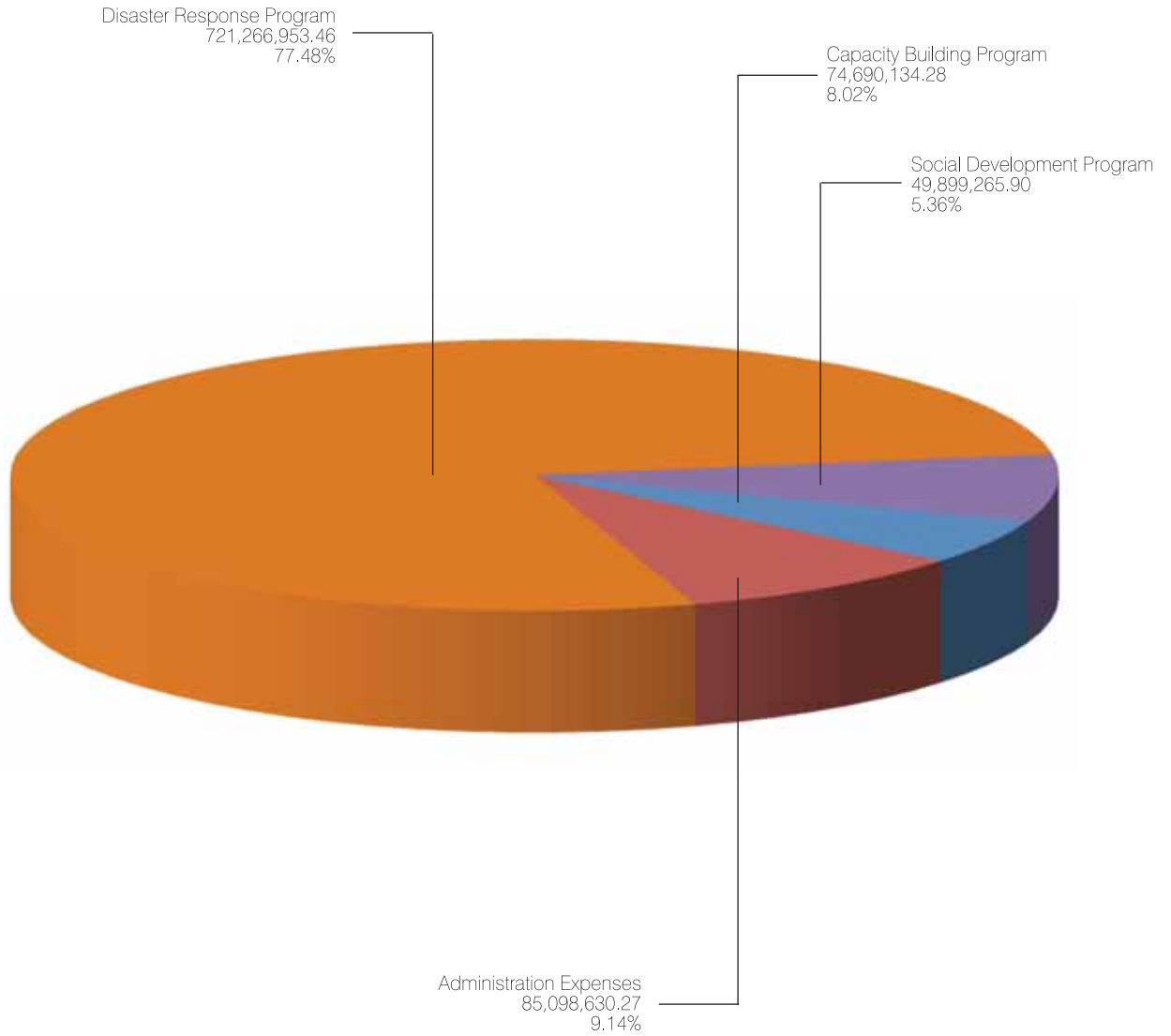


- Auditors
- Ernst & Young Ford Rhodes
- Sidat Hyder
- BDO Ebrahim & Co.
- Parker Randell (Thailand) Limited

Expense

Program wise
(amount in Pak Rupees)

Jan1 - Dec 31, 2010



Partners and Associations

Act for Peace-Australia
 ActionAid
 Afghans for Afghans
 Afghan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA)
 Aim for Human Rights-Netherlands
 Airline Ambassadors International
 Asia Volunteer Center
 Canadian Foodgrains Bank (CFGB)
 Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
 Caritas Australia
 Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
 Christian Aid
 Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
 Christian World Service-New Zealand
 Church of Scotland
 Church of Sweden
 Church World Service, Inc.
 Concern Worldwide
 DanChurchAid (DCA)
 European Commission's Humanitarian Department of Aid (ECHO)
 Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst (EED)
 FELM-Finland
 German Foundation for World Population (DSW)
 Global Ministries (Disciples of Christ and United Church of Christ)
 Justice and Peace-Netherlands
 Interactive Resource Centre (IRC)
 International Medical Corps (IMC)
 Helvetas Afghanistan
 Lutheran World Relief (LWR)
 Mennonite Central Committee-Canada
 Methodist Church of Great Britain
 Misereor-Germany
 Pakistan National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
 Presbyterian Church of Canada
 Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
 Oxfam Novib
 Pakistan Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA)
 People on a Mission-Netherlands
 Presbyterian World Service & Development (PWSA)
 Royal Netherlands Embassy in Pakistan
 Save the Children
 SEEDS Asia
 The Sphere Project
 Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
 Tearfund
 U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 U.N. Development Programme (UNDP)
 U.N. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
 U.N. Refugee Agency (UNHCR)
 United Church of Christ (UCC)
 United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)
 U.S. Institute of Peace (USIP)
 World Health Organization (WHO)
 World Vision International
 U.K. Department for International Development (DFID)
 U.S. Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA/USAID)
 U.S. State Department Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM)

Memberships





Certifications





About Church World Service-Pakistan/Afghanistan

Church World Service-Pakistan/Afghanistan is an international nongovernmental organization which implements humanitarian and development activities across Pakistan and Afghanistan. Since 1954, CWS-P/A has worked for the development and relief of marginalized communities on the basis that all individuals irrespective of race, faith, color, sex, economic status, or political opinion have the right to choose how to live. The organization assists communities to achieve economic prosperity and improve human and social capital through participatory endeavors, which liberate families and enhance their capacities to take control over their lives. Committed to quality performance, human rights, right to access information, and right to complain, CWS-P/A ensures that its humanitarian and development initiatives provide communities with their pertinent right and authority over resources.

Currently, CWS-P/A operates from its central office in Karachi and additional offices in Islamabad, Lahore, Mansehra, and Swat in Pakistan and Jalalabad and Kabul in Afghanistan. It also runs a training center in Murree, Pakistan. Projects are organized out of its three programs: Capacity Building Program, Disaster Management Program, and Social Development Program. CWS-P/A's thematic priorities include: emergency response; water, sanitation, and the environment; health; education; livelihoods; peace and governance; and quality and accountability.

With a network of close to four hundred partners, CWS-P/A adopts various approaches for project implementation. The organization can either be fully or semi-operational or work directly with an implementing partner depending on the type of initiative. This versatility enables CWS-P/A to cater to a wide range of initiatives within the scope of its thematic areas according to the needs of the communities, thus, preserving their dignity, self-reliance, participation, and ownership.

Globally, CWS-P/A is part of CWS, Inc. and is registered with both the governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan. Locally, it has a distinct identity through its advisory board, diverse national staff, and strong linkages with local/regional networks and partnerships. In 2005, CWS-P/A received ISO 9001:2000 (revised to ISO 9001:2008) accreditation and the following year was awarded USAID management standards certification. CWS-P/A is a member of the ACT Alliance. In 2008, CWS-P/A became a full member of the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership and received HAP certification in 2011. CWS-P/A is also a signatory to the Red Cross/Red Crescent Code of Conduct for NGOs in Disaster Relief.



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CWS-P/A is a member of
actalliance