



Annual Report 2008



CHURCH WORLD SERVICE
Pakistan / Afghanistan



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CONTENTS

Message from Church World Service Pakistan / Afghanistan	2
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Social Development Program (SDP)	3
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Capacity Building Program (CBP)	8
--	----------

Health	16
---------------	-----------

Disaster Response Program (DRP)	18
--	-----------

Financial Report	26
-------------------------	-----------

Partners of CWS	28
------------------------	-----------





CHURCH WORLD SERVICE
Pakistan / Afghanistan



MESSAGE FROM CHURCH WORLD SERVICE Pakistan / Afghanistan



During 2008, CWS-P/A worked in the backdrop of political uncertainty, security risks, and economic despair that worsened the lives and livelihoods of the people in Afghanistan and Pakistan. As the world watched a deepening war in Afghanistan and the increase of militancy in Pakistan, the staff and community volunteers of CWS-P/A continued to help and serve the people of both nations.

CWS-P/A's long-standing presence and partnerships in the region strengthened during this tumultuous year. Hard work and dedication brought many successes. From thriving kitchen gardens in the food insecure Mirpurkhas to immunization campaigns in Pakistan and Afghanistan to the provision of winterized tents in the below-freezing, earthquake-hit Balochistan, the CWS-P/A initiatives provided people with the necessities for survival.

Beyond survival, CWS-P/A strived for sustainability and accountability in 2008. Natural disasters including floods, drought, and earthquakes could not be stopped, but steps to repair and improve what was lost were not missed. Helping a family put food and safe drinking water on the table, a roof over its head, and generate a new source of income so it can lead a better life is what makes all the efforts worthwhile.

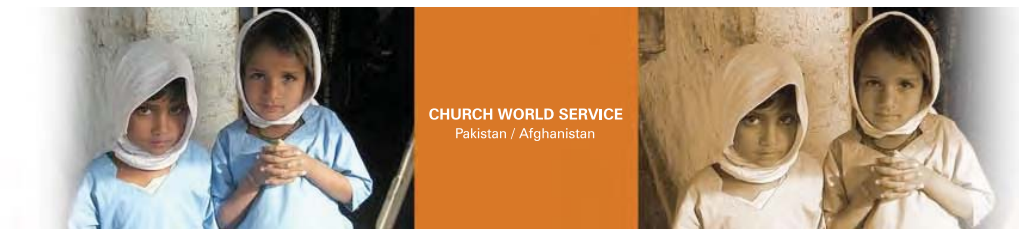
Against all odds, the communities with whom CWS-P/A works are the real heroes in the struggle for Pakistan and Afghanistan. CWS-P/A is grateful for their contributions and perseverance. Likewise, without the support of donors, CWS-P/A's work would not be possible so a genuine thank you to all for your generosity. Last but not least, thank you to the staff and volunteers who are the spirit and backbone of this organization.

Marvin Parvez
Regional
Representative

Mansoor Raza
Deputy
Director

Shama Mall
Deputy
Director

Zainab Raza
Deputy
Director



SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Social Development Program's (SDP) main emphasis is to promote long-term development and sustainability by encouraging communities to be self-reliant and to maximize their own resources. This ensures empowerment at the grass roots level and involves the community as an important stakeholder. Through the program, local NGOs, CBOs, and religious bodies and groups receive financial assistance, grants and aid in kind, in order for them to undertake community development plans. The program currently focuses on four main areas, livelihood, education, child protection, and democracy and human rights. Every SDP project incorporates gender and protection. Additionally, food security and small infrastructure rehabilitation and schemes including irrigation channels and ponds are core components of livelihood projects.



Mirpurkhas Food Security Project (MFSP)

In Mirpurkhas District, Pakistan, the main sources of livelihood are agriculture and related activities. Class strata exist in the area; landlords own most of the land while small landholding farmers and landless farmers make up the majority of the population. Unable to cultivate their land due to water scarcity, intimidation by local landlords, and the lack of essential, sustainable farming knowledge, significant numbers of farmers live in a vicious cycle of debt. A high prevalence of malnutrition exists in the region.



MFSP is a three-year project that aims to improve the availability, access, and utilization of food in Mirpurkhas District. Through an implementing partner, each year CWS-P/A targets 1,500 beneficiaries from agrarian communities. A variety of activities including quality seed provision through Seed Banks, bair tree distribution, kitchen gardening kit distribution, irrigation water pond construction, and farmers organization through Farming Resource Centers. Micro credit groups mobilize and empower women.

In 2008, a baseline survey comprised of a description of the economic condition, area condition, population, poverty,



culture, and tradition; the survey provided an understanding of the food security status of a given population, under specific circumstances, at a particular point in time. Based on the survey's results, Village Development Groups (VDG) were established in the selected communities. According to set criteria, 370 and 1,130 beneficiaries received mustard and wheat seed, respectively. A total of twelve Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for women were formed while twelve irrigation channels were constructed.

Training initiatives built the internal capacity of the communities in several ways. For males, knowledge regarding organic farming, drip irrigation, animal feed preservation, and bio-neem compost equipped the beneficiaries with the skills to increase and sustain agricultural productivity. Including women in the project process particularly through SHG aimed to improve their decision making power and also increased the overall income generation capacity of the community. Building the capacity of women with regard to food preservation provided additional protection from food insecurity. The communities adapted a similar approach to animal feed by storing it for times when shortages exist in the market.

Umerkot Food Security Project

Based on dire need for food security intervention, CWS-P/A initiated an expansion of the MFSP to Umerkot, which is adjacent to Mirpurkhas. Umerkot Food Security is also a three year project that started in December 2008. The initial activities for a baseline survey of 50 villages took place in December.

Strengthening Democracy

Covering four provinces of Pakistan, Strengthening Democracy, a project started in October 2008, targets minority groups including religious minorities, women, and physically disabled persons. The project's main goal is to promote conditions for more effective democratic governance in Pakistan. Accomplishment of this goal depends on the success of its components, Public Education, Observation and Monitoring of Census 2008, and Coalition Building.

In 2008, under Public Education, students and teachers from two universities committed to work for public awareness of the 2008 Census as well as other minorities' related issues. Work on a webpage to publicize the project was initiated; one of three implementing partners worked on the design.

In order to gain a comprehensive, working knowledge of the Census, CWS-P/A, along with an implementing partner, researched the Census and its implications for minorities and marginalized groups. Through magazine advertisements and volunteers, messages regarding the Census and other minority issues reached the targeted communities.



By the end of 2008, CWS-P/A's implementing partner identified districts for public forums and conferences on religious minorities. A situation analysis of Cholistan, Rahim Yar Khan District will provide insight into the social and political situation.

Small Farmers Advocacy Project



CWS-P/A hopes to mainstream knowledge and lay ground for advocacy campaigns for change in agricultural policy based upon findings through a focus group of farmers.

CWS-P/A's Small Farmers Advocacy Project reached many milestones in 2008. Two hundred small landholding farmers participated in three focus groups in Punjab Province, Pakistan. Discussion, identification, and prioritization of farming issues resulted in two farmer reports and two reports in press. CWS-P/A, through its implementing partner, attracted twenty journalists from various print and electronic media to a briefing; through this briefing, journalists received education about the farmers' issues. By targeting journalists, CWS-P/A reached a wider audience; journalists who take up particular interest are likely to cover the farmers' situation in the future. Additionally, lectures and seminars on the two reports were organized in Lahore, Sahiwal, and Multan. A wide array of civil society groups and intelligentsia participated in the discussion on how to address the farmers' issues.

South to South Learning

The South to South Learning Project initiates interest within rural communities in Pakistan with regard to socio-political and economic issues, quality education, and teachers' capacity. The targeted communities benefit from the project's approach of involving parents and teachers because both can positively influence the children. Alternative publications and magazines heighten the interest levels within the communities to provide better education to their children and to take up socio-political and economic initiatives.

During 2008, CWS-P/A's implementing partner conducted training on syllabus, lesson plans, time table/schedule, lateral

thinking, health and hygiene, gender, and human rights issues for 26 teachers. CWS-P/A observed that the quality of education in the classrooms of the participating teachers improved, and notable, positive changes in discipline occurred. Addressing educational and non-educational issues with parents emphasized the importance of quality education and initiated interest among the parents regarding their children's education. Particularly, 60 families benefit from bi-monthly meetings for mothers; significant members report that their interest level in their children's education now exceeds that of non-member, community women. Because of CWS-P/A's efforts in 2008, one thousand underprivileged children gained access to quality education.

Project for Economic Empowerment of Rural Women

Aiming to bring families out of poverty, the project assists rural women to recognize their own potential, identify ways to generate income, and to build their capacity as a group and as individuals.

The two-year project began in July 2007; in the first year ending in June 2008, CWS-P/A, through its implementing partner, established 25 Adult Literacy Centers (ALCs) in 25 communities. Between July 2007 and December 2008, the ALCs facilitated 592 women. The goal for the period of July 2008 to June 2009 is to select, through social organizers, 200 women to receive small loans and training. By December 2008, one hundred thirty women were selected and attended training. Three trainings including one on women entrepreneurship and leadership, one on livestock, and one on introduction to business were held.

Training is essential to the project's success. The selected women, their families, and the community at-large receive economic and non-economic benefits. The small loans allow the women to start their own businesses in order to generate income for food, their children's education, health expenses, and any other expense. The sustainability of the project comes from the knowledge and skills shared with the women through the various trainings. Additionally, the ALCs provide a permanent support group for women not originally selected. The communities are able to continue spreading knowledge and even start providing their own small loans to other members of their communities. The communities also benefit from the businesses; some women open small shops in their homes that provide food and non-food items that otherwise require long distance travel to find.

Advocacy for Women's Shelter Homes

The goal of this project is to advocate and lobby for better living conditions and economic independence of women living in the shelter homes in Lahore, Pakistan. The study results will be shared with stakeholders in order to further



CHURCH WORLD SERVICE
Pakistan / Afghanistan



promote the need for improvement in the living conditions of these women.

In Lahore, research covering 1000 women living in shelter homes was conducted in 2008. The research included collecting and compiling cases studies as well as analysis of laws, policies, and practices pertaining to shelter homes. CWS-P/A conducted interviews with other actors directly and indirectly related to the issue such as senior judges, lawyers, police officials, and community members who live near the shelter homes.

From the case studies collected, CWS-P/A published the book, *Marginalization, Deprivation, and Disempowerment: 16 women's journey to the Dar-ul-Amaan*. Civil society members who read the book indicated that their knowledge of the male power structure and the mechanism of marginalization of women in shelters improved. CWS-P/A's research brought real aspects of how these women live to members of society who previously thought differently or not at all about the lives of women living in shelter homes.

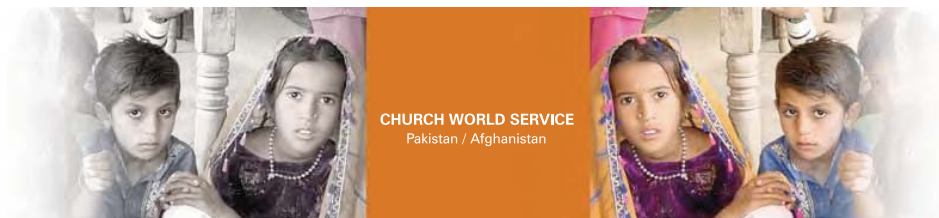
Child Rehabilitation Centers (CRC)

Child Rehabilitation Centers (CRC) aim to enhance the capacity of destitute children, develop their mental capacity and daily life management skills, and orient their behavior toward

social cooperation and peace building. Additionally, the program improves the quality of the participating children's lives by promoting good nutrition and hygiene, enhances awareness on social and environmental issues, and educates them on how to cope with stress and their cultural environment.

CWS-P/A operated two CRCs in Afghanistan during 2008. The Centers, one in Kabul and one in Bamyan, directly benefited 200 children. Observations by the team indicated that children showed a heightened interest in school, developed better learning capacities, and displayed positive changes in social behavior. The accomplishments were the result of a variety of activities. Classes on food and health awareness, child rights, sanitation, environment, education, and peace building provided learning opportunities to which the children otherwise had no access. Life saving skills including First Aid and landmine awareness were also taught.

Attitudinal changes resulted from role plays, sports, and other activities that instilled social skills into the children's minds. Many of the children suffered physically and psychologically due to their living conditions, from poverty in the home to the ongoing war. Many children overcame these issues through the psychosocial support offered at CRC.



Translation of a Child's Letter Regarding CRC (Kabul)

First, I send you my respects. I hope that you are well. I want to tell you about my life.

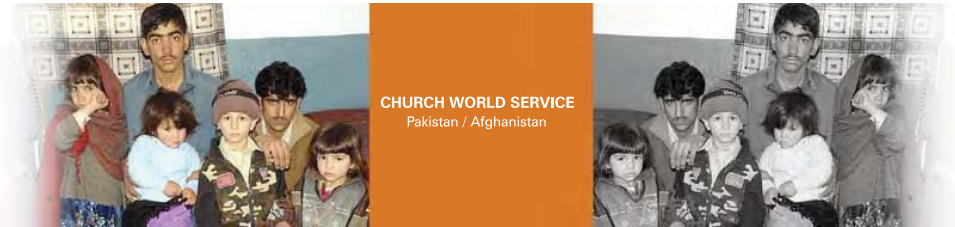
My name is Benafsha. My father's name is Hasn Aaqa, and I am 11 years old. I go to public school in the 6th grade, but I live with my parents, two sisters, and brothers in Afshari Selo.

Then, I met by chance a group of surveyors by the name of CRC trainers that came to my house, and they told me about CRC and their activities. Then, they took my name and they told me: come to CRC; I'll take you to a place called CRC where they will give and provide you different facilities. So by the name of Teacher Masoma, one of the CRC teachers, she took my name. When I came there, I saw a lot of poor, orphan children here, and I saw that they were getting a lot of help. This is when my life improved because we learn different subjects here like social cooperation, mine awareness, peace, child rights, food awareness, hygiene, and respect of parents, computer, and other useful subjects.

During one year, I took classes in basic reading and writing. Then, I joined the handicraft class, and I learned the beading very well. During the day I go to public school, and then I come to CRC and attend class. Then, we eat lunch.

Recently, I am learning computers, music, and theater, and now, I am learning beading. Now, I can make good and beautiful things from beads. When I see my handicraft made by me, I couldn't believe so I did it.

I have seen a lot of war and injustice. I am tired of war. I don't want any more war to happen in my country. I want peace and calm, and I hope from God that this doesn't make anyone an orphan, poor, and disabled.



CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM

Capacity Building Program (CBP) supports civil society organizations (CSOs), development professionals, community groups, and religious bodies in developing capacities at individual and organizational levels and also to create an enabling environment. The cross-cutting program objectives work toward creating awareness and interfaith harmony and promoting peace, tolerance, and gender balance. The diverse but inter-related thematic focus – political education, organizational development, gender, peace, development, teaching and learning in schools, HIV & AIDS, and quality and accountability in humanitarian assistance – brings professionals from civil society organizations and groups together at capacity development workshops, trainings, short-courses, and camps for children and the youth organized at the local, national, and regional levels.



Community Awareness on HIV&AIDS

With its objectives for 2008 met, the Community Awareness on HIV&AIDS project helped more than 1,000 beneficiaries build a fact-based understanding of HIV&AIDS. The project targets male and female adolescents and adults. CWS-P/A uses two different approaches; the first is to conduct workshops directly with community members while the second is to equip trainers with the knowledge and tools to meet the information needs of the communities with regard to HIV&AIDS.



Five hundred thirty-one community members (172 males and 359 females) participated in 8 workshops conducted in Punjab and Sindh. CWS-P/A trained 50 trainers on HIV&AIDS through two five-day workshops; at least three participants have organized awareness workshops in their respective communities. A total of 308 young adults aged 18 to 25 participated in 5 awareness sessions held in Punjab and Sindh. An additional 220 adolescents participated in two poster competitions in Karachi and Mirpurkhas (Sindh).

Through feedback, participants explained their improved knowledge of transmission and prevention. Many participants stated that they no longer fear HIV positive people and will not discriminate against them anymore. Three of CWS-P/A's female staff members who attended the Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop went on to conduct individual awareness sessions in targeted communities. The booklets that were published and disseminated are used to further spread awareness to community members who had not attended the training.

Sindh Political Education Program (SPEP)

Following a rights-based approach, SPEP aims to develop and enhance students' and teachers' knowledge of broad socio-political issues so that they may compete in the international arena and build a better Pakistani society.

During 2008, CWS-P/A targeted 70 college and university students during a one-day workshop in Karachi on human rights. A mini-session held at a Youth Empowerment Camp introduced the concept of human rights to 35 students. SPEP

participants acquired the knowledge and confidence to spread the message and importance of human rights and gender equality to their peers and within their communities.

The SPEP team also conducted follow-up visits with seven schools to gauge the impact of the program. The visits showed that SPEP developed in the participating students a sense of ownership and responsibility to the community. One student who had attended a 2007 camp commented, "All things were new, and I liked them all. I had not heard such things before. They told us about war and peace. I like peace. Peace brings happiness, people don't fight with each other and one can live comfortably. When we have quarrels in schools, it is easy to resolve them by mediation; similarly, countries can also resolve their conflicts through dialogue."

By arranging exposure visits to Karachi for students from Mirpurkhas, CWS-P/A conveyed practical knowledge about educational institutes and organizations. The 25 students selected for the exposure visits had never visited Karachi; therefore, the complete submersion into the culture, mindsets, and experiences of people living an urban life truly brought understanding to the concepts introduced through sessions in their rural communities.

Peace Education for Primary Schools (PEPS)

The CWS-P/A team visited six schools in Mirpurkhas, Sindh (Pakistan) as a follow-up to orientation workshops on Peace Education for Primary Schools originally held in October 2007. The follow-up visit indicated that the curriculum is incorporated and is regularly being followed within the schools.

Seven teachers from Mirpurkhas participated in a two-day exposure visit to Karachi. With the objective of gaining practical knowledge of peace education, the teachers explored various techniques and learned how to apply enhanced tools in order to effectively teach peace education to students. Follow-up with the teachers shows that they have found





building activities. Several teachers and students indicated that they have applied new approaches to conflict resolution in their daily lives.

Local Capacities for Peace (LCP)

CWS-P/A shared its knowledge of LCP tools with partners through two workshops. One workshop conducted at CWS-P/A's training center targeted 20 participants from partner organizations. As part of its goal to encourage peace in the region, CWS-P/A voluntarily facilitated a similar training in Sri Lanka.

During 2008, LCP underwent an internal and external assessment. The external assessment of LCP by a leading advisor for organization development assisted the program in identifying strengths and weaknesses. As a result of both assessments, LCP developed a clearer objective and approach to training. Members from CWS-P/A's LCP Program conducted an assessment of two partner organizations in Bangladesh. Networking with the other organizations contributed to improvement and effectiveness the program's objectives.

CWS-P/A also participated in a two-day backstopping meeting of the LCP South Asia network in Chennai. The meeting helped partner organizations including CWS-P/A identify the need to redesign the training module as well as work with improved case studies. CWS-P/A also participated in the

LCP Coordination Committee meeting in Chennai in order to improve coordination with partners and network with new member organizations. The meetings produced action points for follow-up in 2009 including revision of terminology and manuals and improved selection criteria for trainers and participants.

Capacity Building Program for Christian Institutions and Church Leaders (CBPCICL)

Young church leaders interact and receive focused training through CWS-P/A's CBPCICL project. Events during 2008 emphasized key social issues including child marriage, drug addiction, education, poverty, health, and HIV & AIDS.





CHURCH WORLD SERVICE
Pakistan / Afghanistan



Seventy-four youth aged 15 to 27 gained awareness on the aforementioned social issues as well as life skills through two Youth Empowerment Camps. Life skills including presentation and communication skills, conflict resolution, and team building will remain with the participants throughout their lives no matter what they decide to pursue.

Two Youth Festivals were held during 2008 during which 110 youth demonstrated their understanding of sensitive issues such as HIV & AIDS, drug addiction, and child marriage. Many of the participating youth group members previously attended a CWS-P/A Youth Empowerment Camp, thus, the festivals acted as a way for the youth to disseminate their knowledge to the broader community. Participants practice a variety of methods in order to spread their messages; some create theater performances while others organize awareness raising sessions or seminars for community members.

Follow-up with the seven youth groups indicate that participants implement their tools and knowledge within their communities. Overall, the youth gained the tools and confidence to spread the messages to their peers and the broader community. Thus, the indirect beneficiaries of this project will continue to grow over time as the youth spread their knowledge.

Rural Teacher Training Program (RTTP)

Aiming to create a healthy learning environment and to improve the quality of education, where minimum requirements are not met in Pakistan, RTTP focuses on training teachers to think critically and analytically while emphasizing the importance for creating innovative learning methods. RTTP reflects the commitment of CWS-P/A to bridge the gap between teaching standards and skills existing between the more privileged private schools largely located in the urban centers and the less well resourced schools in the rural areas. The initiatives under RTTP consider the specific context in which the teachers work and the barriers they face in delivering their services. RTTP commits to developing life skills of children which in the long-term will contribute toward their personality development.



In 2008, twenty-four teachers enhanced their understanding of education theories, core concepts of subjects, teaching methodologies, and updated their knowledge of the government's educational policy through "Classroom Observation Skills." An additional thirteen teachers participated in a Teacher-Student Camp during which issues including the teacher and student relationship, gender, child rights, human rights, HIV/AIDS, and leadership qualities were addressed. With the help of 26 students (grades 1 to 5), the teachers learned about inclusive education and its practical use for quality education. The camp also included exposure visits to various educational places in order to assist participants in linking theory and practice. After the camp, the students showed a heightened level of participation in their respective schools.

CWS-P/A also organized a Children's Festival. Approximately, two hundred children (5 to 12 year olds) participated in the role plays, projects, speeches, cultural folk dances, and puppet shows, and over 1200 people attended the event. For these children from remote, rural parts of Sindh, the event allowed them to develop confidence and a sense of ownership.

In order to reinforce the concepts taught in the training and to spread knowledge to non-participating teachers, CWS-P/A created *My Favorite Coloring Book*. The book assists teachers to attract the attention of primary school children while teaching the English curriculum. The distribution of 500 books benefited at least 1,000 individuals including teachers, supervisors, children, and project heads of CWS-P/A's partner organizations.

The Sphere Project



CWS-P/A is the Sphere focal point in Pakistan for the Sphere Project which was launched in 1997 by a group of humanitarian NGOs and the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement. Sphere is based on two core beliefs: first, that all possible steps should be taken to alleviate human suffering arising out of calamity and conflict, and second, that those affected by disaster have a right to life with dignity and therefore a right to assistance. In order to promote Sphere



CHURCH WORLD SERVICE
Pakistan / Afghanistan



standards, CWS-P/A conducts workshops including Training of Trainers (ToTs) and has translated the Sphere handbook, *Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response*, into Urdu, Dari, and Pashto.

One hundred sixty-four humanitarian workers from Pakistan and Afghanistan participated in Sphere training during 2008. The humanitarian workers learned about the Sphere Humanitarian Charter and key indicators in disaster response, prevention, mitigation, and preparedness as a tool for improving the quality and accountability in disaster response. All workshops emphasized the local context through case studies and sharing experiences of field visits.

CWS-P/A conducted two lessons learned workshops for 31 Sphere graduates. The opportunity allowed for best practices and experience sharing. The two events also enabled CWS-P/A to gain feedback from which improved future planning and strategies were made.

The vast humanitarian community benefited from the distribution of Dari, Urdu, and Pashto Sphere handbooks. CWS-P/A also disseminated Sphere posters in Urdu, English, and Dari. During 2008, CWS-P/A distributed a total of 1,840 Sphere handbooks, leaflets, and posters.

As the Sphere focal point in Pakistan, CWS-P/A provided technical support to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Particularly, the support assisted UNDP while they developed a contingency plan for floods response in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) of Pakistan.

A two-week external evaluation of the Sphere Focal Point Project covering the period of November 2005 to April 2008 took place in June. The evaluation provided objective reporting on the efficiency of human and financial resource use. The relevance, accomplishments, and constraints of the Sphere Focal Point Project team were also evaluated.

Capacity Building Program for People's Organizations (CBPPO)

CBPPO completed nine years of service in 2008. Covering all programmatic areas, CBPPO's activities build the capacity of partner organizations. Its concept is to strengthen people's organizations that can access marginalized and oppressed communities in order to act as a catalyst for change. CBPPO uses various techniques to achieve its goals.

During 2008, CBPPO conducted two national trainings and one rural training. A total of 77 participants from 55 organizations attended. CBPPO maintains a resource library for participants; during 2008, 20 issue-based movies and 15 books were added. Three exposure visits benefited 19 participants from 6 organizations; the themes were theater skills, training and material development, and Rights Based Approach (RBA) to programming. Exposure visits enhance partner organizations' capacity regarding training topics.

Through various mediums, CBPPO shares information on key issues. Between June and September, CBPPO published four articles in newspapers, a booklet on security measures, and two CBPPO training reference books. One research is underway, which is on peace and will be published in 2009. Through Clearing House, a project for disseminating articles on social and development related articles, CBPPO also disseminated 7 informative issue-based articles. Many of the receiving partner organizations go on to further disseminate the articles within their communities, and others purchase additional publications from the CBPPO catalogue. Lastly, the CWS-P/A newsletter contains valuable information for partners on topics ranging from developments within CWS-P/A to broader development sector issues. These endeavors reach at least 340 partner organizations.

CBPPO supports partner organizations as well as CWS-P/A internally through a variety of methods. In 2008, follow-up to CBPPO training benefited 12 participants from 8 organizations; this practice helps CBPPO gauge its effectiveness as well as to establish, maintain, and strengthen partnerships. CBPPO co-supported a theater festival, which highlighted Pakistan culture. Two organizations received small grants that were used to conduct two events, one on



the environment and the other on Pakistan-India relations including peace building and people to people contacts. Under an internal internship program, 4 interns learned basic office management skills as well as developed understanding of issues including gender, human rights, and HIV/AIDS.

The Long-Term Partnership Program (LTTP) impact assessment showed the effects of working with three long-term partners. The assessment showed that one organization developed reporting formats and organizational organograms, a success indicator for CBPPO. The assessment indicated that another organization succeeded in improving their effectiveness and management of their work. The third organization not only made remarkable changes in security systems, procedures, and integration within programs but also became the first ISO certified Sindh-based organization.



“Initiating Change”

Collected by Nadia Dada



The Lazar family lives in a small house in the St. Xavier’s compound, Sukkur. Bringing home at total of 7,000 Pakistani rupees per month, both parents work long hours in order to pay school fees for their four children. On February 19, 2006, a day that started like every other Sunday, the Lazars were at home when suddenly a mob violently attacked their church. This was not the first instance of its kind and the family expected it to end quickly. However, when thousands of angry rioters broke the church gate and marched in, the family knew it was a serious situation. The rioters stole valuables and set the church and vehicles on fire. The fire damaged a school hall and completely destroyed the pastor’s house.

Life continues and the Lazar family, too, moved on. The houses were rebuilt and the children returned to school, but some scars took their time to fill. Sabita continued her daily life.

The Camp

Sabita was selected for Church World Service-Pakistan/Afghanistan’s Youth Camp held from April 1-10, 2008 because she showed potential. Like most girls her age, Sabita went to school during the day and helped with household chores in her free time. When asked to give a presentation in front of so many people at the camp, she had goose bumps. Not sure where to start, she sought advice from her mentor, Anil. After their discussion, she finally decided on a topic, but giving a presentation was still something she had never done. Accepting the challenge,

Sabita decided to take a chance and was the first girl to take to the stage. With her hands shaking, she started nervously. However, the supportive smiles from the camp facilitators convinced her that she could do it.

The camp, where she learned many things, was just the beginning. Living on her own for ten days with group members from different backgrounds helped her to understand people better as well as to handle difficult situations. At the same time, it made her realize her own potential and developed her confidence in her abilities. Most importantly, she found direction for her life. She had always wanted to do something for her community, and it was during the camp that it occurred to her that establishing a church group would be a good starting point.

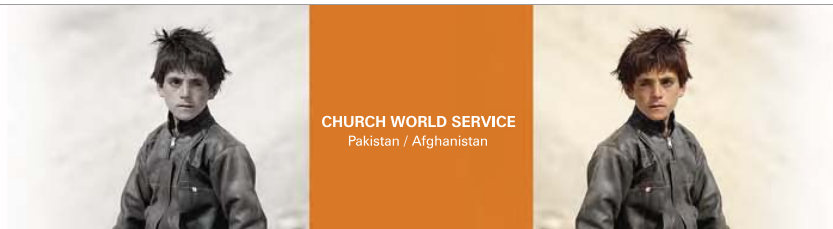
Upon returning home, she discussed it with her church pastor and after getting his endorsement, started her efforts to recruit community members for her youth group, the Christian Youth Fellowship. Being a female, she faced a lot of resistance, especially from her male counterparts who thought this was no job for a girl. Seeing the limited response and the hesitance of many parents to allow their children to join, Sabita once again decided to face her fear of speaking in public. One day, she took to the church stage, faced a much larger and mature audience, and spoke her heart out to all present including the parents, especially those who were not comfortable with their daughters getting involved in the group.

A far cry from the girl who had never spoken in front of a crowd, Sabita managed to convince many parents as well as teenagers in the church. Now, her group has thirteen youth members. She plans to get the group formally registered. The group, currently in infant stages, will work toward bringing awareness to the community and promoting education. She, along with her group, intends to open a facility where poor children can study.

Like most girls her age, Sabita has dreams. But unlike most girls her age, she has made herself stand out from the crowd by telling the world that she has what it takes to make them real. She is aware of her responsibilities as a daughter and a sister as well as a responsible citizen. She lost her childhood to household chores but wants her younger siblings to live life to the fullest. She knows her parents have worked hard to give her this life and wants to be able to support them in their old age. She knows the community has problems of its own and wants to extend a helping hand.

Sabita may not fulfil one of her dreams to join the Pakistan Navy because of her small stature, but she has other heights to reach. She proved herself during the camp with her hard work, she proved herself after the camp by forming a youth group, and now she is set to prove herself in the real world by leading the group to success. The Christian Youth Fellowship is only the beginning for Sabita who sees no end for what she will achieve in life.





HEALTH



Mansehra Health Program (MHP)

Continuing its 29-year tradition, CWS-P/A's Mansehra Health Program (MHP) provides preventative and curative, primary health services to a population of 54,000 Afghan refugees in Mansehra District, Pakistan. An additional 6,000 refugees not residing in camps also benefit from the health services.

In 2008, the basic health units (BHUs) received 25,989 patient visits. Women and children under five years old accounted for 86.5% of the visits indicating the positive effects of MHP's mother and child, reproductive health, immunization, and ultrasound services. Traditionally, Afghan women practice unattended child births; however, in the camps, 85.63% of total births in 2008 were attended by skilled health personnel. An additional 878 antenatal and postnatal home visits by community health workers provided quality information and services to mothers and children. Through six national immunization campaigns for polio which remains prevalent in this part of the world,

CWS-P/A covered 98% of children under five years old. For children less than one year of age, 85.56% were fully immunized against communicable diseases that fall under the government's national program. Other efforts to immunize child bearing aged women led to 22.6% coverage in the BHUs. In the past, this coverage increases during National TT campaigns, but in 2008, the government did not arrange this campaign.

The overall high percentages related to provided health services showed that CWS-P/A is well-known and trusted within the community. Trust from the community also enabled MHP to address more sensitive issues such as contraception and sexually transmitted infections (STI). In 2008, CWS-P/A recorded a 3.94% prevalence of contraception use. Approximately 45% of partners were treated for STIs.

Tuberculosis (TB) poses a threat to the refugee population. Over the past year, 67.44% of patients with TB received complete treatment and were cured.



Nangahar Health Project (NHP)

CWS-P/A assists returning refugees in Nangahar by providing health services through NHP. Regular activities focus on primary healthcare including vaccinations, control of contagious diseases, mother and child health, mental health, and provision of essential medications. Other outreach activities aim to develop an overall, community awareness and practice of good health; these include health education, nutrition, and water and sanitation.

During 2008, CWS-P/A vaccinated 5,148 children under 12 months of age who otherwise would not be protected from BCG, DPTH, and measles. Although eradicated in many parts of the world, polio remains a potential danger in Afghanistan; 40,049 children under 5 years old received the required vaccination through the NHP campaign. More than half of the targeted women registered for antenatal care which is an uncommon practice in Afghanistan.

Efforts of the NHP staff and community health workers (CHWs) directly saved lives particularly in the cases of 58 patients with tuberculosis. Diagnosis and completion of treatment were necessary; awareness shared with the infected patients led to successful treatment. Malaria is also very common in the region. One hundred percent of reported malaria cases were controlled.

Additionally, 50% of the targeted population received health education during the Community Health Days. CWS-P/A's CHWs and female health workers (FHWs) achieved this by imparting health education during their daily home visits.

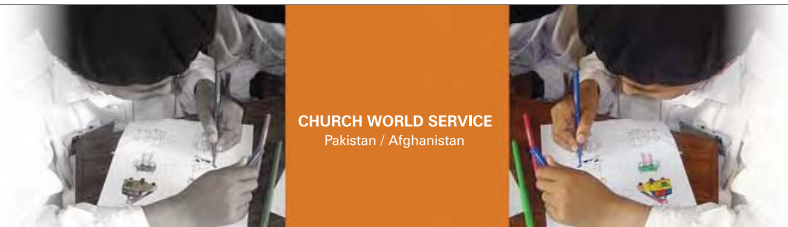


CWS-P/A measured the change in mortality rate of the targeted population of 200,249. In the two districts covered under NHP, the mortality rate decreased by 5% in 2008 according to calculations from CWS-P/A's monthly and yearly reports on mortality.



DISASTER RESPONSE PROGRAM

Disaster Response Program (DRP) responds to the myriad needs that emerge throughout the pre and post phases of disasters, such as floods, droughts, and earthquakes. Following emergency situations, a need arises for rehabilitation and redevelopment of lives and livelihoods. DRP often initiates livelihood programs which target the most vulnerable families in the communities and provides livestock, training, and services to help them rebuild their lives. DRP also initiates housing, health, and awareness projects. DRP strengthens communities' coping mechanisms and prepares them for effective disaster management. Staff members and partners are trained in Sphere minimum standards for humanitarian response, and Sphere standards are followed in the selection of relief items.



Afghanistan

Integrated Development Project

The Integrated Development Project (IDP) aims to help assist the most vulnerable families in three districts of Hazarajat (Afghanistan): Behsood-I, Behsood-II, and Diamirdad. Due to decades of war and prevailing drought, the residents in Hazarajat suffer chronic, economic hardship. CWS-P/A supports female-headed households by encouraging sustainable means of income.



In its second year, the IDP provided training to one hundred beneficiaries. The comprehensive training lasted eleven months and included wool processing (1 month), carpet weaving (5 months), hygiene (1 month), and marketing (4 months). Additionally, two cooperatives were created for the communities; through these cooperatives, the women sell and market their products.

Sustainability is the key to economic growth within the communities. In order to accomplish this goal, CWS-P/A ensured that all one hundred women received individual, carpet weaving tool kits. Additionally, the members learned how to manage, market, and benefit from the cooperative so that they can continue to profit from their newly acquired skills. Eighty-four beneficiaries continued carpet weaving; initially, the women's incomes averaged 2,000 afghanis per month which gradually increased to 5,000 afghanis per month. The increase in income comes from improved quality and speed with which the women produce the carpets.

Food Security

Zabul Province, Afghanistan is affected more than other provinces by drought and decades of war. Agriculture is the main source of income; however, drought and diminished irrigation sources, displacement of farmers, lack of resources and expertise, and rising world food prices pushed a once abundant agricultural region into acute food insecurity. CWS-P/A's food security initiatives in two districts aim to bring food security to the area through food-for-work (FFW), rehabilitation of irrigation sources, construction of nurseries and orchards, and establishment of seed storage. Capacity

building is also used to ensure sustainability of the project. The project began in November 2008, and in the first two months, CWS-P/A successfully completed the initial stages. An assessment of the two identified districts resulted in the selection of 1,000 farmers who received improved wheat seed, Di-Ammonium Phosphate, UREA, a kind of fertilizer for increasing agricultural growth. Two hundred fifty farmers received training on wheat seed cultivation, irrigation, pest control, and land preparation. The training equipped the farmers with the knowledge required to maintain and increase agricultural productivity in the future.

CWS-P/A established two demonstration plots, rented a warehouse for wheat storage, and began an identification survey of canals and karees. Through FFW activities, the canals and karees will be rehabilitated in 2009.

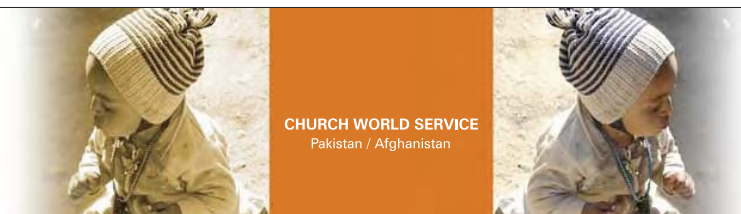
By providing the communities with a means for increased productivity of their land, CWS-P/A instigated change in the tendency to cultivate poppy.

Afghanistan Drought Assistance (ASAF61)

Political sanctions, war, and civil conflict also worsened the plight of landless and subsistence farmers in Hazarajat. CWS-P/A identified 1,155 farming families for food assistance under its project, Afghanistan Drought Assistance. CWS-P/A used two approaches for providing food assistance.



One hundred fifty-one food packages were distributed for free to the most vulnerable families while 793 additional packages were distributed through food-for-work (FFW) activities. The FFW activities brought important restoration to the poor water systems by rehabilitating karees, wells, streams and ponds, dams, canals, and water regulators. Restoration of the infrastructure provided the required irrigation systems for future agricultural productivity. Prior to the project, only 20-40% of the land was used, but now 40-70% land usage is possible due to improved irrigation. Through fifty-two small irrigation projects, more than 1,200 families gained access to improved irrigation systems.



CHURCH WORLD SERVICE
Pakistan / Afghanistan

Also, in 2008, two hundred eleven families received livestock in order to improve their livelihood. In total, 660 sheep were distributed. CWS-P/A provided fodder and vaccinations as well as other veterinary services to ensure the health of the distributed livestock.

Returnees Reintegration Project in Kandahar Province

Despite the lack of infrastructure or means of income, many families started to return to Kandahar Province because the conditions are now equally bad in other areas of Afghanistan and neighboring countries. CWS-P/A's project will reintegrate the returning refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) through provision of livelihood, rehabilitation of irrigation and transportation systems, and development of vocational and technical skills. The project benefits 2,720 individuals.



Over a four month period in 2008, CWS-P/A completed the preliminary steps including a baseline survey in two districts of Kandahar and the establishment of two vocational training centers. At one of the centers, thirty women started participating in tailoring and embroidery classes. After completion of the training during 2009, the women will be empowered with the ability to obtain jobs within their communities. Also, 20 water points were identified for rehabilitation through food-for-work (FFW) initiatives.

Pakistan

Flood Response

CWS-P/A responded to floods in North West Frontier Province and Rajanpur District, Punjab Province.

In September 2008, CWS-P/A responded to floods in Peshawar and Khyber Agency, NWFP. Following Sphere minimum standards, CWS-P/A provided relief assistance to 2,520 individuals including 280 food packages, 350 hygiene kits, 450 plastic sheets, and 250 shelter kits.



In Rajanpur, CWS-P/A implemented a Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) project. Flood waters washed away hundreds of mud houses. The WASH project commenced in mid-November 2008. Site selection for the installation of hand pumps also materialized in the project's first phase. Hygiene promotion activities contributed to minimizing the risk of acquiring diseases related to poor hygiene practices.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Project in Kech District, Balochistan

In Kech District, Balochistan, approximately 50,000 people benefited from the installation of 223 hand pumps in 2008 and distribution of 2,890 jerry cans. The preexisting water systems were contaminated during the 2007 cyclone; however, efforts to repair them led to fresh, improved water quality. CWS-P/A rehabilitated 33 karees through community participation.

Additionally, the project staff emphasized the importance of hygiene through forty awareness sessions. Each of the 2,000 participating households received hygiene kits as encouragement to follow better personal and family practices. To expend hygiene promotion on a mass level, theater performances were arranged in the targeted union council. Additionally, hygiene competitions were conducted among the targeted villages, and three model villages were developed as an end result of hygiene promotion.



Emergency Assistance for Storm Affectees in Thatta

During 2008, CWS-P/A's project, Emergency Assistance for Storm Affectees in Thatta (Sindh), repaired water sources (hand pumps were installed), promoted good hygiene, and improved sanitary conditions. During 2008, more than 50,000 people gained access to water after installation of 241 hand pumps. In order to collect the water, 4,400 jerry cans were distributed to the selected community members. Through 37 health and hygiene awareness sessions, 2,200 household received training and hygiene kits.

By carrying out the aforementioned activities in Kech and Thatta, results included a decrease in water bone disease due to the improved water quality. Because of the promotion and provision of hygiene kits, beneficiaries started practicing better hygiene; lower incidents of diarrhea and decreased expenditure on health existed in the targeted areas.

Balochistan Earthquake Response

On October 29, 2008, two earthquakes struck parts of Balochistan Province, Pakistan in the early morning hours. The affected areas comprised of communities scattered over large areas of mountainous land. Occurring at the onset of winter, the affected population remained outdoors in below-freezing temperatures for days without food or shelter. With more than one thousand aftershocks in the following days, damage to infrastructure including roads, buildings, and water systems continued.



More than 15,000 people received winterized tents, hygiene kits, food items, and warm clothes from CWS-P/A. CWS-P/A's efficiency in providing 1,200 winterized tents and 4,800 blankets in the worst-hit, five union councils of Pishin District and Ziarat District enabled families to cope with trauma by protecting them from the cold and by providing shelter and privacy for women, who culturally follow purdah (segregation).

Following Sphere standards, CWS-P/A distributed food items to the most vulnerable families. Among the food items were 335 cans of cooking oil and 335 bags of rice. In order to help protect the affected population from the lack of safe drinking water, 85 cartons of water purification tablets were distributed. Two hundred food packages were distributed in Ziarat District.

Many of the affected population lacked adequate clothing for the winter season. Throughout the relief phase, CWS-P/A provided 4,000 shawls displaying the CWS logo as well as 1,922 jumpers. CWS-P/A also provided 1,000 blankets and 4,000 hygiene kits to Pakistan Medical Association (PMA) for use in Ziarat medical camps.

Earthquake Recovery and Rehabilitation Program

In 2008, CWS-P/A completed its three-year Earthquake Recovery and Rehabilitation Program, a response to the 2005 earthquake in Pakistan. CWS-P/A approached recovery in a comprehensive way in the communities where it worked. By incorporating training, awareness, and community involvement, CWS-P/A created the environment for sustainability and continued improvement in the lives of the recovering communities.

This component in collaboration with the Sphere Focal Point also included training of staff, partners, and other organizations through the following workshops:

Winter Emergency Response, Floods, and other Natural Disasters

CWS-P/A provided emergency relief from harsh, winter conditions, floods, and other natural disasters during 2008 to the earthquake-affected areas of NWFP. Winterized shelter kits were given to 55 families while 1,209 families received



food packages. The provision of these basic necessities saved lives by creating shelter from the freezing weather as well as to supply families with the basic food items required for survival.

Psychosocial Care and Protection (PSST)

PSST activities aimed to encourage community members to gather and support each other so that they can return to their normal way of life. Effectiveness of this initiative came



from the training of volunteers, 20 during 2008, in psychosocial support; the trained volunteers planned to continue supportive talks after the project ended. Another sustainable aspect of the project was the construction of three community support centers which will act as a meeting place for the communities.



Some of CWS-P/A's activities through PSST provided livelihood means to the most vulnerable community members. One hundred fifty-eight women completed a ten-week vocational training that included stitching, crochet, and beadwork. An additional 110 women learned candle making. The women gained practical skills that can be used for income generation. Fifty individuals received driving training; drivers often find jobs with families or organizations.

Capacity Building

During the past year, the capacity building component emphasized training on disaster preparedness. Six hundred thirty-three community members attended such training, which enhanced their capacity to cope with their current situation and any future disaster. CWS-P/A organized puppet shows on disaster preparedness for 1,500 children. Also, support from the local government is essential to disaster preparedness; eighty-nine elected representatives participated in CWS-P/A training.



CWS-P/A also offered training to staff, partners, and other organizations through the following workshops: "ToT Workshop on Sphere," "Introduction to Quality and Accountability," and "Using Sphere Minimum Standards in Disaster Response." All trainings conveyed the importance of accountability to beneficiaries as well as the importance of providing assistance that meets certain standards.

School Safety

Through School Safety, CWS-P/A equipped communities including teachers and students with the knowledge and tools to be prepared for future disasters. In 2008, six schools were reconstructed; furniture and first aid kits were also added in every school.

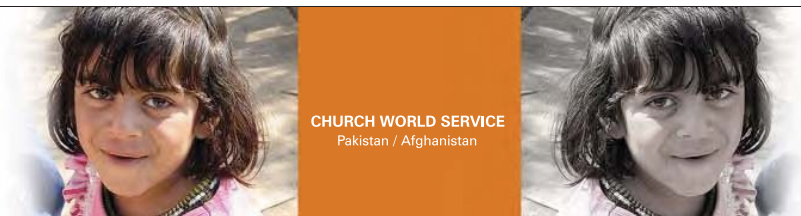
Training was considered a valuable part of the project because it instigated thought and preparedness as well as analysis of the communities' vulnerabilities to disasters. The participants actively engaged in evacuation drills and community planning. In total, nine disaster preparedness trainings for 435 students and nineteen teachers occurred. Also, 318 community members attended six workshops on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

Sustainable Livelihood



Five hundred thirty-seven students of construction trade training centers became skilled artisans in masonry, electrical work, welding, carpentry, or plumbing. Certified graduates found jobs in their local areas. The newly skilled labor force started rebuilding their communities.

Distribution of livestock to the most vulnerable families, mostly female-headed households, restored self-reliance to 857 families. A family received three goats which provided them with enough assets to begin to support themselves by using the byproducts for personal use and for income generation. Additionally, 300 families benefited from a goat bank which was established as an additional component aiming to integrate the reutilization of assets by producing offspring and distributing to the new beneficiaries. Through the goat bank, every beneficiary family received two goats.



Water and Sanitation (WatSan)

WatSan related issues severely threatened the health of the earthquake-affected communities. Without proper systems and sanitation, people were vulnerable to illness and subjected to extremely poor living conditions.

In 2008, CWS-P/A completed forty-eight water supply schemes, which will be able to supply clean and safe drinking water to 61,910 individuals in Mansehra and Battagram. In order for the water supply scheme to remain clean and in proper working order, forty-one water committees were formed.

CWS-P/A installed eleven latrines at Widows Colony in Kashtara and one washroom at the Barari BHU (Mansehra). In total, 1,838 individuals benefited from the installed latrines; previously, these individuals had no access to clean facilities and were susceptible to related illnesses.

Hygiene Promotion

Distribution of 2,269 hygiene kits reached 23,117 individuals. However to ensure effective and continued practice, CWS-P/A formed 155 volunteers into Village Hygiene Committees. The committees received training on basic hygiene practices, and they continued to promote good practices within their communities.

Training for 1,330 students on hygiene instilled knowledge about good practices at a critical age. The students, with this knowledge, not only began to practice on their own but started promoting the concepts within their families.

Environmental Protection

CWS-P/A's efforts enhanced the knowledge of communities on environmental conservation and protection through training, awareness sessions, and the provision of tool kits. When survival is the basic worry of families, environmental destruction and depletion is often unconsidered when making decisions. CWS-P/A's initiative used a variety of approaches to alter thinking to a more environmental-friendly attitude. Twenty-six villages benefited from environmental awareness

sessions. Attracting the interest of 2,516 children through puppet shows also strengthened the environmental awareness approach and laid the groundwork for future environmental protection.

CWS-P/A distributed fruit plants, fertilizers, and garden tool kits to 5,488 families in 36 villages. With the knowledge from training sessions and the materials necessary, these families were able to grow fruit plants which can be used for food or income generation.

Primary and Secondary Health Services

In 2008, CWS-P/A handled 164,563 health consultations. The health services provided by CWS-P/A were of a higher quality than would be available otherwise. CWS-P/A operated through eight basic health units (BHUs), two mobile units, and a civil hospital.

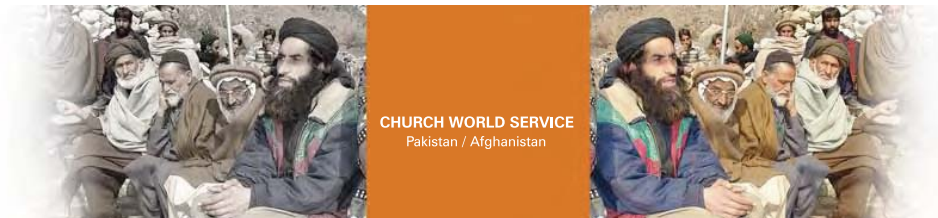


Mother and child care services included 8,637 routine immunizations, 5,000 cases of ante and postnatal care, and 596 attended deliveries. For a lasting effect after the project ended, CWS-P/A in partnership with the local health officials constructed fifty Health Houses. The Health Houses provided continued access to mother and child care in the targeted areas of Mansehra.

Early diagnosis and accurate medical advice saved the lives of 550 individuals who may not have sought additional medical help until their condition was too severe.

CWS-P/A also provided training and awareness of health related issues. In 2008, more than 58,000 individuals attended health education sessions. One thousand eighteen clients registered for child spacing assistance.

In addition to the Earthquake Recovery and Rehabilitation Program, CWS-P/A organized several other projects that benefited the earthquake affected population.



School Safety Project (SSP)

The October 2005 earthquake in Pakistan destroyed nearly 53% of the education sector's buildings in five districts of North West Frontier Province, Pakistan. Overlapping with the school safety component of the Earthquake Recovery and Rehabilitation Program (ASPK61), SSP began in September 2008. After receiving the required NOC from the government and by the end of December 2008, construction of one school was ongoing.



Mansehra Consumer Helpline (MCH)

MCH is a mechanism created to provide the 2005 earthquake affected population with a channel for expressing complaints and grievances to high level management of aid agencies. Designed to improve service delivery of aid agencies and the government, MCH brings accountability to the communities to which we serve. Likewise, aid agencies receive feedback which can help identify gaps or flaws in their programs.

To create awareness among beneficiaries, MCH relied on media, field visits, telephone helpline, press conferences, and workshops. During 2008, twenty live radio programs reached the community, and frequent advertisement on the radio of the telephone helpline occurred.

Perhaps, the most significant accomplishment of MCH was the ability to obtain agreement from 15 non-governmental organizations to form a coalition. Support for the coalition showed that the concept of MCH is sustainable and can help in improving humanitarian accountability and transparency.

EED Sustainable Livelihood Program for Earthquake Affected Female-Headed Households

By providing the selected beneficiaries, particularly female-headed households, with a means of income and security through the provision of livestock, the project assisted 1,363 women achieve self-reliance.

Significant changes occurred in the targeted communities. CWS-P/A noticed that the once reserved community opened itself to NGOs which provided an opportunity for success of the comprehensive project. CWS-P/A also built the internal

capacity of the community by training thirty Veterinary Extension Workers (VEWs) on livestock management, treatment, vaccination, and health and hygiene. In addition to a means of income for VEWs, this initiative established a sustainable access to veterinary services within the community.

CWS-P/A introduced the practice of artificial insemination, a first in NWFP. The intervention improved breeding, increased milk production, and created a multiplier effect. Continuation of this practice will add quality to the sustainability of livelihood in the targeted areas.

Partnership for Recovery and Development of Allai Valley—WatSan (PRDA)

The water and sanitation (WatSan) component of PRDA contributed life-saving efforts to restore water supply schemes in Allai Valley. The affected population lost access to safe drinking water due to damage caused by the October 2005 earthquake.



The benefits of rehabilitated water supply schemes reached homes, schools, and basic health units (BHUs). In total, 1,245 beneficiaries in eight union councils of Allai Valley gained access to safe drinking water.

Partnership for Recovery and Development of Allai Valley—Awareness Raising Program (PRDA)

Complementing the WatSan component of PRDA, the Awareness Raising Program aimed to educate the community on education, environment, and WatSan. The program adopted a participatory approach; children made twenty-four videos for which fifteen screening events were held.

Over the past year, thirty puppet shows and thirty theater performances on environment, WatSan, and education issues were performed for the communities. Additionally, 15 radio messages that a local radio station broadcasted thirty-three times and a comprehensive documentary of the best practices of environment, education, and WatSan were produced.

Balakot Housing Project

CWS-P/A commenced a project to assist the most vulnerable families who were still living in tents by resettling them into prefabricated houses until permanent relocation could be made. Prefabricated houses allowed families to leave tents which they had lived in for nearly three years and move into better shelter. Housing construction adhered to ERRAs



CHURCH WORLD SERVICE
Pakistan / Afghanistan



building requirements and took place over several stages. In total, CWS-P/A constructed 62 prefabricated houses. Although a temporary solution, the beneficiaries now have a place to call home which offers running water, indoor latrines, and protection from severe weather conditions.

Construction Trade Training Centers

After the success of CTTCs under the Earthquake Recovery and Rehabilitation Program, CWS-P/A established one new training center in Muzzafarabad. By the end of 2008, the Muzzafarabad and previously existing Mansehra training centers were prepared for the next trainees. Applicant screening was also accomplished by the end of the year.

Emergency Resource Center (ERC)

Emergency Resource Center (ERC) is a CWS-P/A project that supports DRP. It collects valuable information for internal and external use.

During 2008, ERC disseminated up-to-date information to nearly 12,000 contacts through its monthly ERC Bulletin. The Bulletin contains information related to disasters and disaster response in both Pakistan and Afghanistan. Whenever a disaster occurs, ERC supports DRP in terms of assessment, distribution, mapping, data collection, and monitoring. These efforts assisted the projects in obtaining firsthand information regarding the on-ground situation. The collected information was used internally and also shared with donors and other stakeholders. A total of 25 maps were developed and shared with members of the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF) and other humanitarian workers in Pakistan.

Over the past year, ERC worked on two surveys, "Food and Water Insecurity in Afghanistan" and "Iran Deportees in Farah Province of Afghanistan." Additional research was done on the topic of world food insecurity; collection of news articles was compiled in order to begin the research.

ERC hosted two forums, "Food Insecurity Crisis in Pakistan" and "Early Warning Systems in Pakistan," in order to share information regarding key issues in Pakistan.

"A Cry for Help"

By Saadia Haq

On the sixth day after the initial earthquakes in Balochistan, Haji Gull, a seventy-three year old resident of Killi Push approached the CWS-P/A disaster response team to share his story. Weeping, Haji Gull pleaded for help, "Oh Muslims, in the name of Allah Almighty, please listen to our pleas and help us. The earthquake has badly damaged our houses and our families are forced to spend days and chilling nights under the open skies in this harsh winter." The team discovered that in addition to relief items, the village residents required psychosocial support due to trauma and stressed instigated by continuous aftershocks. The residents were not approaching their homes to collect supplies from inside out of fear of collapse.

Haji Gull expressed his desperation, "As of yet, no one helped us; you are the first and only people who have reached us so I am asking for help for all of us." The team spent time with Haji Gull to listen to him and console him considering his emotional condition. He further added, "I ask you to please provide us with tents and blankets otherwise the cold

and freezing temperatures will kill us all." Haji Gull, along with his three sons and four daughters, lost everything including their home in the earthquake.

When Haji Gull received the relief items from the team, he was so relieved that he started crying and could not believe that his pleas were answered. Haji Gull was seen with tears in eyes, kissing the foreheads of disaster response team members. He proclaimed, "May Allah bless you all; you are truly good humans who have listened to us in this difficult time by providing us with tents so we can have some shelter and given us hope that there is good in humanity."

The people of Balochistan are very self reliant and to even openly ask for help from outsiders is uncommon in their culture. The field team's response and daily interaction with the local community was able to create trust and understanding with the community that led both sides to work together as partners for provision of assistance in the earthquake affected village.

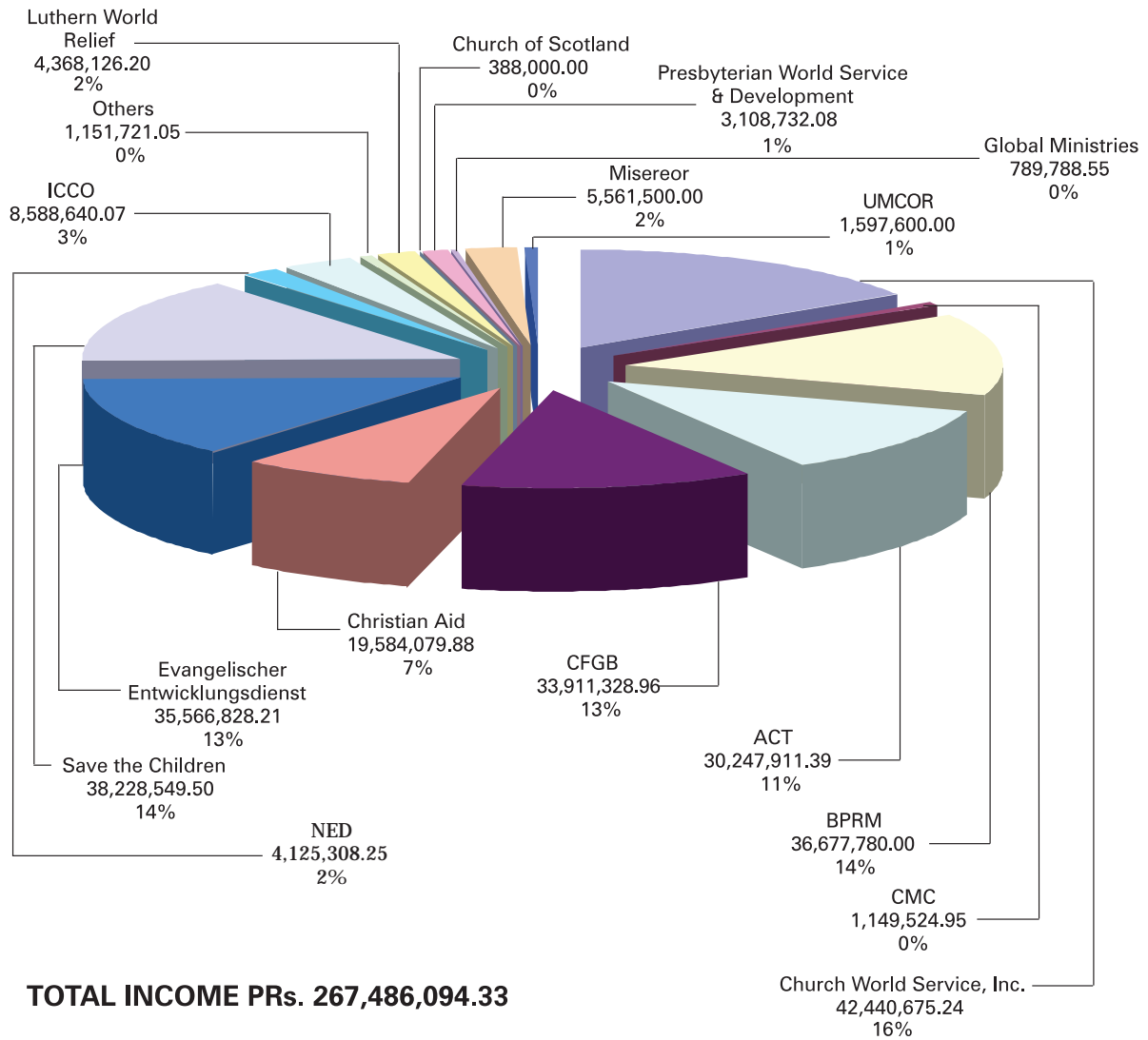


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Pakistan / Afghanistan

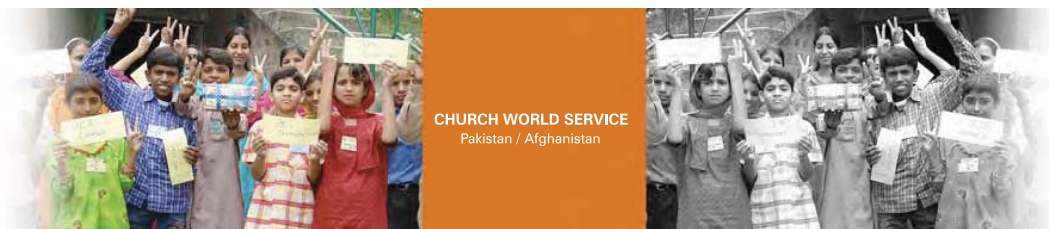
JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 2008

INCOME - DONOR WISE (amount in Pak rupees)



TOTAL INCOME PRs. 267,486,094.33

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| ■ Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst | ■ Presbyterian World Service & Development | ■ Christian Aid |
| ■ Save The Children | ■ Misereor | ■ Church World Service, Inc. |
| ■ NED | ■ Luthern World Relief | ■ CMC |
| ■ CFGB | ■ UMCOR | ■ BPRM |
| ■ ICCO | ■ Global Ministries | ■ ACT |
| ■ Church of Scotland | | ■ Others |

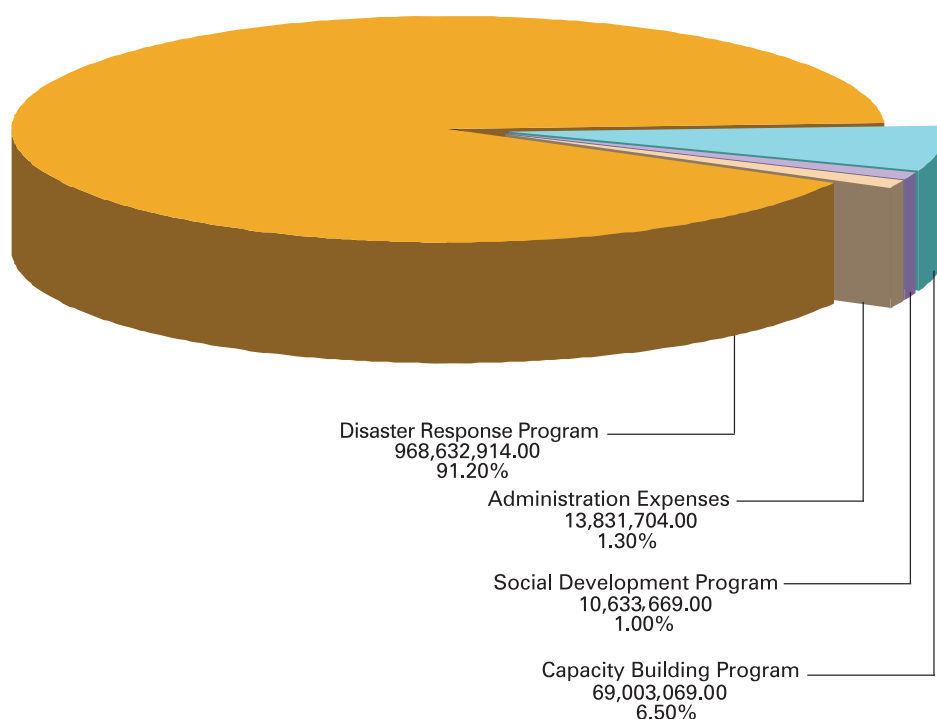


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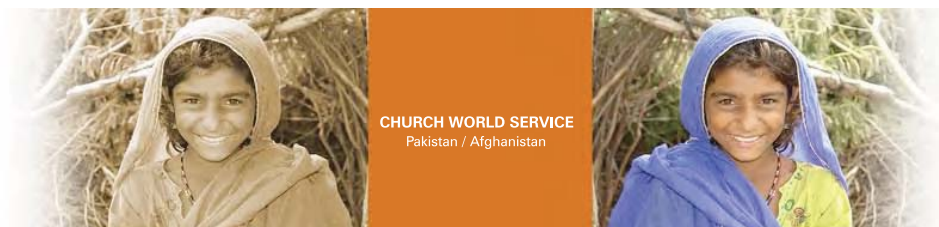
JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 2008

EXPENSE - PROGRAM WISE (amount in Pak rupees)



TOTAL EXPENSE PRs: 1,062,101,356.00

- Disaster Response Program
- Capacity Building Program
- Social Development Program
- Administration Expenses



CHURCH WORLD SERVICE Pakistan / Afghanistan

Church World Service-Pakistan/Afghanistan (CWS-P/A) is an international non-governmental organization (INGO) which implements humanitarian and development activities across Pakistan and Afghanistan through the following three programs: Disaster Response Program (DRP), Capacity Building Program (CBP), and Social Development Program (SDP). Globally, CWS-P/A is part of CWS, Inc. while locally it is established through its advisory board and national/regional networks. CWS-P/A is registered with both the governments of 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, political stands have the right to choose how to live. CWS-P/A assists marginalized communities to achieve economic prosperity and improve human and social capital through participatory endeavor, which liberates people and enhances their capacities to take control over their lives.

Currently, CWS-P/A operates from its head office in Karachi and additional offices in Islamabad, Lahore, and Abbottabad in Pakistan and Jalalabad and Kabul in Afghanistan. It also runs a training center in Murree, Pakistan.

In 2005, CWS-P/A received ISO 9001:2000 accreditation and the following year was awarded USAID management standards certification. During February 2008, CWS-P/A became a full member of Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP).

CWS-P/A is a member of:



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