



2014
ANNUAL REPORT

community
WORLD service ASIA peace
resilience
dignity



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Annual Report 2014

Disclaimer: In 2014, the final phase of the transition from Church World Service-Pakistan/Afghanistan to Community World Service Asia began. As of January 2015, all new publications are being published with the new name and logo including the 2014 Annual Report. The 2014 Annual Report includes all projects that were implemented by Church World Service-Pakistan/Afghanistan and Community World Service Asia during the year.

MESSAGE FROM

COMMUNITY WORLD SERVICE ASIA

Over the past year, we experienced how individuals and communities can transform their lives in rural communities across Afghanistan and Pakistan. By establishing the building blocks—awareness, skills, and resources—our initiatives encouraged people to take ownership and steps towards improving their lives. The aim to empower, to improve access to basic rights, and to enhance resilience was the basis for our development and humanitarian initiatives. Our commitment to preserve and promote dignity and peace remained unabated.

Impact and change are what we strive for when we work with communities, and 2014 was a great year for achievement. From school girls to government officials, this report celebrates the people who embraced opportunities, removed barriers, and made efforts to improve their lives. It also highlights the events, milestones, and partnerships that supported the ongoing journey to increase awareness, build capacity, and advocate for effective development and humanitarian action.

The year also represented a new beginning for Community World Service Asia, formerly Church World Service-Pakistan/Afghanistan, as it became a new, regional, ecumenical organization. Like the communities with which we work, it was our team's commitment, ownership, and dedication that enabled us to build upon the existing foundation of values, capacity, programs, structure, commitments, policies, and practices.

Special thanks go to the communities, partners, governments, and other stakeholders for believing in and remaining committed to the programs that support change at the community level. Appreciation also goes to these groups for their role in enabling Community World Service Asia to continue to expand its programs and partnerships in Asia as we assist marginalized communities overcome inequality to lead dignified, peaceful, and resilient lives.

The Community World Service Asia Team



HIGHLIGHTS

- In the last quarter of **2014**, the organization formally became Community World Service Asia. In October, Promoting Peace-building among Religious and Community Leaders in Pakistan was the first project initiated in Community World Service Asia's name. The new organization also released its first research publication, Religious Minorities and Marriage Laws in Pakistan, on December 3, **2014**.
- Action at the Frontline (AFL) is a Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Risk Reduction (GNDR) initiative, which Community World Service Asia is implementing in the highly vulnerable, disaster-prone Masamoot Village in Laghman Province, Afghanistan and in Kohat, Pakistan. In Masamoot, three sub-village disaster risk reduction (DRR) committees were established, oriented on disasters, risks, and mitigation, and linked with local government departments to voice their concerns and needs for reducing vulnerability to disasters. In Kohat, the formation of ten DRR committees at the village level encouraged synergy between the host and displaced communities. After training and the development of village DRR plans, the committees presented their DRR plans to the District Disaster Management Unit (DDMU) as reference material and to enhance networking with the relevant line department.
- Pre and post knowledge, aptitude, and practice (KAP) surveys on disaster risk reduction as part of the mobile knowledge resource center (MKRC) in Umerkot, Sindh indicated a significant increase in knowledge and application. Efforts to improve housing safety measures were reported by **87%** as opposed to only **10%** during the pre-KAP survey. Actions to prevent disaster were taken by **85%** of respondents—a **77%** increase—and **59%** reported a village disaster preparedness plan in their community.
- The mobile knowledge resource center (MKRC) was chosen for a case study conducted by Oxford Policy Management (OPM) and the University of East Anglia, a project funded by International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to conduct Strategic Research into National and Local Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Management. The MKRC case study and studies from five other countries are included in the complete report, "Strategic Research into National and Local Capacity Building for DRM."
- During **2014**, four emergency/primary health care related projects were implemented in Kohat and D.I.Khan. More than **120,000** individuals directly received emergency/primary health care assistance. Three static health units of the government health department were also refurbished under these projects.
- The Maternal Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) project in Laghman, Afghanistan received three letters of appreciation for its quality services and contribution to the community from the Laghman Public Health Department, Laghman Provincial Governor, and Ministry of Public Health.
- Between January **2012** and December **2014**, more than **1,200** aid workers from **546** organizations across Pakistan received training through the Capacity Institutionalization Project.
- In Afghanistan, the Laghman and Nangarhar provincial governments are very interested in the girls' education project and requested Community World Service Asia to build their capacity on monitoring and evaluation, budget management, etc. This is very encouraging as it will provide a platform for advocating with the government on improving education standards and quality.
- The launching ceremony of Quality and Accountability for Project Cycle Management was held in Islamabad. This publication was conceived and produced as an outcome of a the first global Joint Standards training conducted in Bangkok in February **2014** focusing on the application of quality and accountability standards on the project cycle management. The publication is also available in French, Urdu, and Dari.
- Community World Service Asia formed a religious minority caucus which is helping to strengthen the role of religious minority parliamentarians. In February **2014**, the first national caucus conference on marriage legalization issues of non-Muslim communities in Pakistan was organized in Hyderabad. Attended by **150** individuals including thirteen non-Muslim parliamentarians, the event helped bring the issue to the forefront after a Hindu Marriage Bill was dormant for many years.
- Ten focal points attended the second Sphere Focal Point Forum in Bangkok, representing the following countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia (new focal point), China (new focal point), Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, South Korea, and Sri Lanka. As the Sphere regional partner for Asia, Community World Service Asia supports the promotion and implementation of the Sphere standards through a variety of activities including the Sphere Focal Point Forum which was organized in collaboration with The Sphere Project. It was held on Oct **14-15** and was jointly financed by The Sphere Project, Diakonia-Sweden, Act for Peace, and Community World Service Asia.
- Community World Service Asia successfully completed the re-certification audit and achieved the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) re-certification until **2018**.



THEMATIC AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF OPERATION





DISASTER MANAGEMENT

AFGHANISTAN

Emergency Response to Landslide and Flood-Affected Families in Badakhshan and Jawzjan

These small-scale initiatives filled a gap in humanitarian aid and addressed health-related concerns. The non-food item packages distributed in Badakhshan, contained two mattresses and two pillows, and in Jawzjan, two plastic floor mats were also included. We also supported the communities in activities such as safe removal of debris and stagnant water to improve the living conditions and prevent diseases.

Administrator	Non-Food Item Packages	Health and Hygiene Sessions	Hygiene Kits
Badakhshan	1,363 families	2,274 individuals	800 families
Jawzjan	500 families	1,226 individuals	500 families

“My children are very thankful for the mattresses. They are very useful for us because the ground of the camp is damp and wet. We suffer from body aches and the children have fevers and are coughing. I am thankful that my children will be able to sleep at night and be protected from illness.” a mother whose family was displaced after their house was destroyed

Moving towards Recovery...

Recovery and Rehabilitation Support to Flood and Landslide-Affected Families in Badakhshan

This early recovery initiative aims to restore livelihood and to increase resilience through DRR activities such as the rehabilitation of the irrigation system. As a result of a cash-for-work initiative 24 kilometers of canal were rehabilitated and 219 meters of protection wall and intake were constructed. Three hundred twenty individuals and their families benefited from wages for working an average of 15 days.

6,979 families' crop production will return to pre-disaster levels.

As of December 2014, DRR awareness sessions also benefited 150 individuals. The sessions catered to the local context and addressed issues such as the effects of deforestation, the importance of stone masonry, the benefit of protection walls, rescue techniques, how to avoid a post-disaster epidemic, and the use of mobile phones as an early warning tool.



PAKISTAN

Assistance to Rain and Flood-Affected Families in Azad Kashmir

Following the devastation caused by rain and floods during the 2014 monsoon season, more than 11,000 affected individuals benefited from at least one of the emergency assistance packages based on their needs. The support aimed to meet the immediate food security, winter, and cash needs. Women and girls comprised 49% of the population that received assistance.

Assistance	Number of Packages Distributed
Food Packages	1,309
NFI Packages	424
Cash Grants (\$10 each)	325
Winterization Packages (mattress, blankets, plastic sheets, and pillows)	376

"I received the food aid along with the non-food items package. I received the items in the same quantity which was shared with us during the selection time. The quality and quantity of the items was amazing. I feel very happy that my worries regarding feeding my family for some time have been relaxed." a head of household from Dhari Village, Bagh, who received food and non-food items

Utilizing Mobile Knowledge Resource Center (MKRC) in Flood-Affected Region

Communities in Umerkot, Sindh benefited from the MKRC over a six-month period in 2014. During this time, five village disaster management committees (DMCs) were formed and briefed on the roles and responsibilities before, during, and after an emergency.

125 community members participated in hazard, vulnerability, and capacity assessment (HVCA) and village disaster preparedness program which included developing a family safety plan. After the training, some participants raised the plinth level of their houses or constructed stoves in open areas to avoid fires.

↑ 75% increase in households having an emergency kit

253 students and teachers participated in school-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) training. The practical application of DRR techniques including evacuation plans, sand bag use, and rescue techniques helped the students to understand the importance and relate to how these techniques can benefit them during an emergency.

A few months after the students participated in the training, a follow-up visit was conducted. All schools that had

participated in the evacuation drill had implemented it as a regular activity within the school. One of the schools placed responsibilities on senior students for providing awareness on disaster and safety to new students. The headmaster of the school was supportive and assisted the students in writing a letter to the education department regarding a hazardous building.

Building Resilience and Capacity in Flood-Impacted Communities through DRR Education

An initiative in Thatta, Sindh that aimed to increase community knowledge, capacity, and networking with external stakeholders for disaster risk reduction (DRR) achieved significant results over a five-month period.

261 community members (42% women) participated in ten community-focused DRR trainings.

304 students (44% girls) and teachers participated in six school-based DRR trainings.

In addition to the use of the mobile knowledge resource center (MKRC) with its simulation models, information, education, and communication (IEC) material, and other practical exercises, the project participants benefited from an eight-page booklet in Sindhi and a DRR game that were designed to make the subject more interesting and informative.

The follow-up visit revealed a significant change in mindset at the community level and value placed on disaster risk reduction. Disaster management committees (DMC) were active in the villages and had taken several initiatives. Most villages had evacuation plans in place and could demonstrate an evacuation drill during which they helped children, the elderly, and disabled to evacuate safely. They also used emergency bags to take important documents with them.

Several DMCs from the the villages Phul Jakhro, GM Soorjo, Jaffar Mallah, Noor Hassan Jakhro in UC Bijora along with some villages of Jati, shared that they had established an emergency fund because they felt they needed to resolve financial challenges in order to take steps toward reducing risks at the community level. The funds would be used to purchase emergency equipment, construct walkways, plant trees, and other activities.

The DMC of Buhar Village, Sujawal District had established an office where IEC material and emergency numbers were visible. It conducted monthly meetings and expanded its network and volunteer base by inviting other villages to join. The DMC's sustainability is supported by the involvement of youth, its plans to register with the social welfare department, and its interest to network with other NGOs working in the district.

A lessons learned event was organized for the DMCs. Local NGOs working in the district and representatives from the social welfare department also attended the event, which enabled the DMCs to create linkages with each other and with other relevant stakeholders.

"We were aware of hazards that threaten us each year such as floods, earthquakes, and other coastal hazards, but we were not organized on how to address these threats. Now, we are confident that we are able to deal with the threats. By having a DMC which is trained on how to overcome a disaster situation we are taking necessary preparedness measures." a member of one of the disaster management committees(DMCs) in Sujawal

Alleviating Poverty through Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Development with a Disaster Resilient Approach in Thatta

Complementing the livelihood and economic empowerment aspects of the project, the disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities improved disaster resilience and built upon the structures and skills already in place because of earlier project activities. The first step was to increase knowledge and skills associated with DRR.

Activity	Participants
Community-based DRR training	400
School-based DRR training	350
Safer Housing Construction Training	100

Improving the structural components of the project resulted in the most significant steps toward sustainable DRR initiatives. On December 17-18, a training was held in Phul Jakhro of UC Bijora in which male and female members of 8VOs participated. These trainings included the preparation of a comprehensive disaster risk management plan at the union council level, the establishment of a well-equipped emergency operating center (EOC), and linking the village disaster management committees (VDMC) with the Pakistan Meteorological Department.

The disaster risk management plan was produced during a two-day DRR training organized by Community World Service Asia and micro level planning exercises held with village organizations (VOs) in November 2014. The community developed

a comprehensive plan that has been shared with the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) and was displayed at the Union Council Level Disaster Management Committee (UDMC) office which is accessible by community members.

The EOC was established in November 2014 and handed over to the community on November 20, 2014 in order to act as the central command and control facility which is responsible for preparedness, emergency response, and recovery activities. It operates based on a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with CommunityWorld ServiceAsia which ensures participation of VOs from the women's economic empowerment project, gives ownership to the DMCs and emergency response teams for their responsibilities during emergency and non-emergency times, and outlines the role of the EOC as a forum for CO and VO coordination on development activities that uplift the community and build resilience.

On November 19, 2014, an exposure visit for 30 VO members including ten women to the Pakistan Meteorological Department in Karachi was organized. The participants gained firsthand knowledge of forecasting, which enhanced their understanding of the early warning system and how lives and assets can be saved.

During the flood alert in Sindh in September 2014, the district government of Thatta approached Community World Service Asia to help mobilize communities and ensure their preparedness level. An encouraging outcome was that our previous DRR work was strong and people were already well-prepared to face the expected floods. Working with all stakeholders including the government departments, schools, communities, and other NGOs working in the area proved to be a good model to build community capacity on DRR.





EDUCATION

AFGHANISTAN

Girls' Education

Fourteen schools in Laghman and Nangarhar provinces benefit from the ongoing girls' education project, a project which aims to improve access to and the quality of education in Afghanistan. During 2013-2014, new activities included four master teacher trainings which trained 81 trainers on child psychology, child rights, gender equality, peace education, and teaching methodologies. The master trainers conducted teachers' training, identified gaps, and coached and mentored teachers to address the gaps.

During 2014, the project team also conducted four summer camps and covered 239 students and teachers. For teachers' training during 2014, the project team conducted six teachers training workshops on pedagogical skills from which 151 teachers benefited.

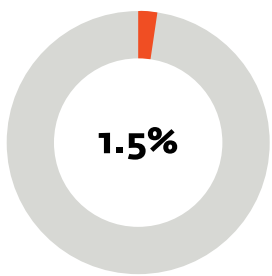
142 skill based classes were also conducted for 3,279 students in fourteen schools in Laghman and Nangarhar provinces.

279 teachers participated in fourteen mentoring sessions, and 49 teachers participated in twelve follow-up sessions conducted by master trainers.

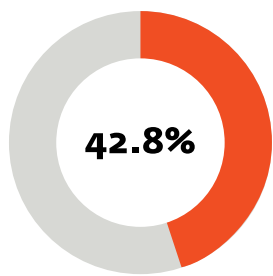
5 play areas were constructed in five schools, providing recreational, outdoor activities for the students. Teachers also attributed the play areas for a reduction in absenteeism.

To address the challenges teachers faced in accessing materials, five teacher resource centers (TRC) were established and supplied with stationery items and other materials that can be used to create an interesting, child-centered classroom. The TRCs directly benefited 158 teachers and their students.

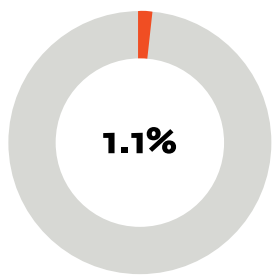
The success of the girls' education project in Afghanistan has depended upon the strong support from the community. During 2014, community-focused activities included: 30 awareness sessions for 397 girls were held on the importance of education; eight training sessions on child rights for 123 community elders, religious leaders, and Shura (local council) members; and 245 monthly parent-teacher committee meetings at the schools through which 927 parents and teachers participated from the communities.



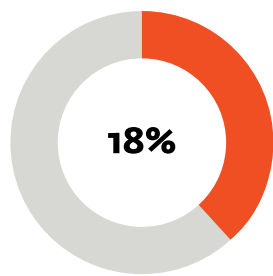
Received School and Stationery Kits



Benefited from Newly Constructed Play Areas



Participated in a Summer Camp for Girls and Teachers



Benefited from Skill Based Classes



Benefited from Sports Goods to 14 Schools Distributed

- **18,132 Girls Attend**
- **14 Participating Schools**



PAKISTAN

Transformational Learning and Development (TL&D)

Through training, follow-up support, and the provision of resource materials, teachers in Sindh and Punjab were able to create child-centered classrooms. Twenty-one teachers participated in a five-day training which enhanced their knowledge of early childhood education (ECE).

800 students participated in interactive learning experiences in their classrooms after Community World Service Asia provided stationery and other supplies.

Follow-up visits were conducted with eight organizations including twenty teachers and 250 students. The aim was to observe and provide technical assistance within the classroom setting. A variety of ECE activities were being implemented including the use of low-cost teaching aids, group formations at the class level, and family involvement in the classroom. Verbal and written technical assistance was provided in addition to practical demonstrations such as demonstrating morning meetings and encouraging students.

Community World Service Asia accepted a request from Simorgh Women Resource and Publication Center Lahore to provide training to 80 teachers on classroom environment, thematic teaching, individualized teaching, and morning meeting.

"I did not know that I was being observed by school management. I was managing my class based on what I learned from the training, particularly controlling 30 boys using the hand raising technique. The observer gave very good marks about me to the principal." Arfa Arabi, participant from the Teachers Training organized by Simorgh in Lahore.







HEALTH

AFGHANISTAN

Maternal Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH)

The successful completion of the three-year project included highlights that indicate improved access to health services for women, increased knowledge of health issues, and strengthened capacity of health workers to provide quality care.

Activity	Target	Achievement
Antenatal Care	70% of 786 women aged 15-49 years received antenatal care in 3rd or last year of project	90.2% (709 women)
Postnatal Care	100% or 1,098 women aged 15-49 years received postnatal care in 3rd or last year of project	113% (1,241 women)
Family Planning	100% or 5,580 women received family planning services	37% (2,064 women)
Vaccination (Children)	100% or 1,100 children	91.3% (1,004 children)
Sexual Reproductive Health	75% of 1,276 women trained on reproductive health	93.3% (1,191 women)
Delivery	90% of 989 births attended by a skilled birth attendant	53% (522 women)
Health Education	100% or 3,600 individuals	102% (3,675 individuals)
Nutrition Screening of PLWS (pregnant and lactating women)	70% or 1,500 women	137% (2,049 women)

PAKISTAN

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Center (MNCH) in Bijora, Thatta

The MNCH provides women and children access to health services with an aim of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity and other preventable diseases in Thatta, Sindh.

6,099 individuals (30% of the population in Bijora) benefited from the out-patient department (OPD) services.

Prior to the health initiative, the community lacked basic knowledge of health related topics such as the importance of ante and postnatal care and family planning practices. Community World Service Asia organized health management committees within the community; these HMCs played a significant role in mobilizing the community to participate in awareness sessions.



907 individuals participated in health awareness sessions, and an additional 100 people attended a rally on awareness of the MNCH.

Healthy practices regarding ante and postnatal care are now widely recognized at the community level, which has resulted in healthier pregnancies and newborns. Furthermore, the number of women requesting contraceptives has increased. Community World Service Asia also secured a six-month supply of essential medicines from the World Health Organization and coordinated with other organizations to bring alternative family planning options and nutrition supplements to the community.

13 traditional birth attendants (TBA) received training on safe delivery practices enabling them to provide improved services to the community.

"We have planned our family to have no more than three children and are trying our best to care about food, education, and health. I am very thankful to Community World Service Asia for facilitating this MNCH for us and providing awareness sessions. I think if the MNCH opened full time and provided transport, it would be more effective for us." a mother of three who visits the MNCH in Thatta





Humanitarian Assistance to Conflict-Affected Families in Kohat

Through mobile health units (MHUs) conflict-affected families in Shahpure and Lachi Urban union councils in Kohat received consultations, vaccinations, ante and postnatal care, and hygiene awareness. These services were previously difficult to access because the nearest health facilities were far from the communities and many families could not afford the travel costs.

8,532 individuals benefited from consultations.

577 children received age-appropriate vaccinations.

346 and 268 women benefited from ante and postnatal care and tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccinations, respectively.

Hygiene awareness sessions educated 299 individuals on good hygiene practices in order to prevent disease; approximately 1,500 of the participants' family members benefited from increased hygiene awareness at the household level.

1,500 hygiene kits were distributed to promote good hygiene practices among conflict-affected families in Kohat.

Emergency Preventive and Curative Health Assistance to Disaster-Affected Families in Kohat

Improved access to health services and increased knowledge on the causes and prevention of communicable diseases were successfully achieved among the displaced and host communities in four union councils (Billitang, Tappi, Muhammad Zai, and Kharmatu) in Kohat.

111,500 consultations were provided to 60,162 individuals.

3,986 ante and postnatal services were provided to conflict affected women.

8,715 children benefited from age-appropriate vaccinations.

Twenty-four health committees represented by the displaced and host communities were established. These groups helped inform the communities on the availability and importance of accessing health services. As a result, more consultations were provided during the project than originally expected. To support the communities implement best health and hygiene practices, 1,900 delivery kits, 1,900 baby kits, and 7,500 hygiene kits were distributed.

In Kohat, CommunityWorld Service Asia provided training to its health team and the government's health staff on topics that are essential to providing quality health care such as standardized case management protocols, rational use of medicines, and effective monitoring and management of primary health facilities.

Humanitarian Health Assistance to Off-Camp IDPs and Host Communities

Continuing its commitment to support the government health system, Community World Service Asia refurbished a basic health unit in Kohat. During this time the displaced and host communities in Dhoda and Lachi Rural union councils benefited

from quality mobile health unit (MHU) services.

31,000 individuals consulted the health team.

1,257 women received ante or postnatal care.

1,861 children under the age of five received age-appropriate vaccinations.

Four hundred individuals were referred to secondary or tertiary health facilities for treatment. The twelve health committees that were formed during the project helped promote the health services and build awareness within the community on the importance of good health practices.

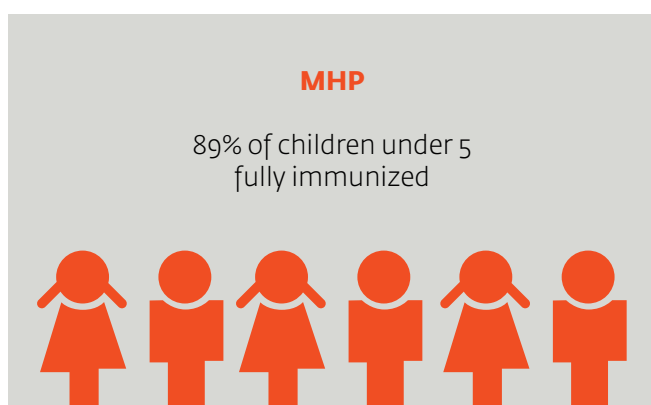
Emergency Preventive and Curative Health Assistance to Conflict-Affected IDPs and Host Families in Dera Ismail Khan

For displaced families residing outside of the government camps, access to health care was extremely limited. A lack of knowledge on good health practices also put the displaced and host communities, particularly women, at high risk for disease and death. By bringing the health services to the community, more than 450 women received ante or postnatal care and 17,407 individuals received consultation and free medicines.

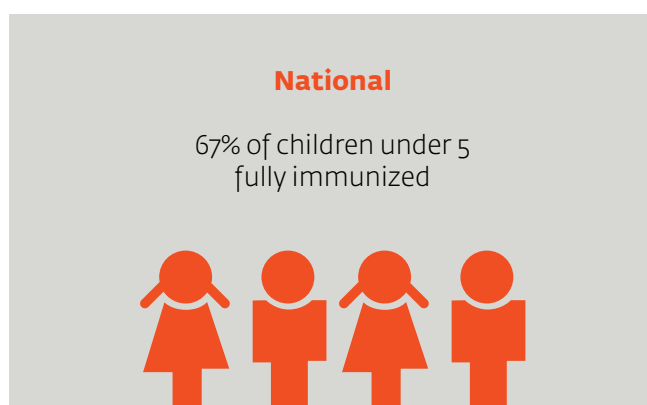
Mansehra Health Program (MHP)

The long-term health program that benefits **60,000** Afghan refugees and host community members in Mansehra experienced another successful year. The low maternal and child mortality rates were maintained, which have remained lower than the national average for years. No disease outbreaks occurred in the refugee camps, and there were no deaths due to malaria, tuberculosis, or diarrhea.

Activity	Figures
Consultations	20,873
Registered Pregnant Women	3,335
Minor Reproductive Health Procedures	774
Post Delivery Services	1,457
Lab Tests	7,818
Ultrasound Examinations	390 (99% were women screened during antenatal check-ups)



VS



Ensuring the sustainability of quality health services, Community World Service Asia organized seven sessions for 75 female health workers on how to perform safe deliveries. Additionally, 176 female health workers and 135 male health workers received resupply kits enabling them to carry out their health activities within the community.

Shangla Health Project

In its third year, the Shangla Health Project continued to support improved access to mother and child health care, safe deliveries, and good health practices. Increased awareness within the community is a major factor; during 2014, more than 5,800 health and hygiene sessions were conducted in which 39,193 individuals participated.



Focus on Women's Health in Shangla (2014)

40,523 Consultations	11,793 Antenatal Visits	2,623 Postnatal Visits	3,587 Awareness of Family Planning Services	22 Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA) Trained
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"I want to thank the health team for saving my life because of timely referral and intervention." a woman who was referred by the CommunityWorld Service Asia doctor to a hospital for emergency surgery

HIV & AIDS

In April 2014, CommunityWorld Service Asia brought twenty individuals from diverse areas of Pakistan together for a training of trainers (ToT) on HIV and AIDS. The event not only provided basic information on HIV and AIDS but also improved the participants' comfort levels on the topic and enhanced their facilitation skills.

451 adolescents and other community members in Punjab and Sindh participated in various activities which aimed to increase their awareness and understanding of HIV and AIDS. These capacity building camps and awareness sessions included discussions, group activities, and other engaging activities such as poster competitions.

The Hands on Hands Festival conducted in Thatta, Sindh was the first of its kind. Approximately, 160 individuals including government health department representatives, NGO workers, and youth came together to participate in awareness-raising activities such as role plays, quizzes, and panel discussions.







LIVELIHOODS

PAKISTAN

Alleviating Poverty through Women's Economic Empowerment and Livelihoods Development with a Disaster Resilient Approach in Thatta

Since 2012, the economic empowerment project has enhanced women's technical skills in product development using embroidery as a way to develop a livelihood which is more resilient to the frequent floods that destroy agricultural livelihoods. During 2014, emphasis was placed on enhancing the women's understanding of the market and how their products are used and can be more profitable for them.

123 women through six exposure visits to Karachi learned how the market works, the quality of product required, and the prices at which products are sold in urban markets.

"The material used in the embroidery is not costly but with skilled finishing, it becomes expensive. I am determined that I will generate a minimum income of PKR 5,000 (\$50) per month from these skills that I have learned." a woman who participated in the exposure visit to Karachi

After exposure visits to markets in Karachi, women from rural Thatta secured buyers for their embroidered products and ultimately earned the equivalent of \$1,059. They continue to receive orders, earning a sustainable income for their families. The social impact at the household level is also significant. Men support the women's engagement in the training, group initiatives, and markets, which is uncommon in these areas where women's mobility is limited.

At the onset of the project, the aim was set to mobilize the community into tiered-structured organizations that become involved in development initiatives at various levels. During 2014, significant initiatives were taken by the community organizations (COs) and village organizations (VOs). Some made efforts to secure portable water for the community while another re-opened a nonfunctioning school which is now focusing on girls' education.

The COs and VOs were also engaged in selecting participants for other project activities including sexual reproductive health (SRH) sessions. A lack of knowledge on SRH often reflects in the frequency of pregnancies, miscarriages, and overall poor health status of women and children. These factors also contribute to disempowerment because many women do not know their rights or have little say in making decisions. By educating men and women on SRH, they are able to make informed decisions regarding parenthood and reproductive health issues.

3,992 people benefited from SRH sessions in 2014, and 620 community members participated in the SRH week



activities which included a mobile health camp, an awareness campaign, and a training for traditional birth attendants (TBA).

Humanitarian Assistance to IDPs and Conflict-Affected Families in Kohat

CommunityWorld Service Asia provided livelihood opportunities to host and displaced families with an aim to improve food security in Kohat. The support included cash-for-work to improve the irrigation system and a voucher scheme for poultry and kitchen gardening input distribution. Village committees were formed to ensure participation. These groups, for both men and women, also received training on disaster risk reduction (DRR).

900 project participants who directly received poultry or kitchen gardening inputs benefited from relevant training to ensure sustainability and effective use of the resource.

918 individuals earned \$4 a day for unskilled and \$8 a day for skilled labor during the cash-for-work initiative.

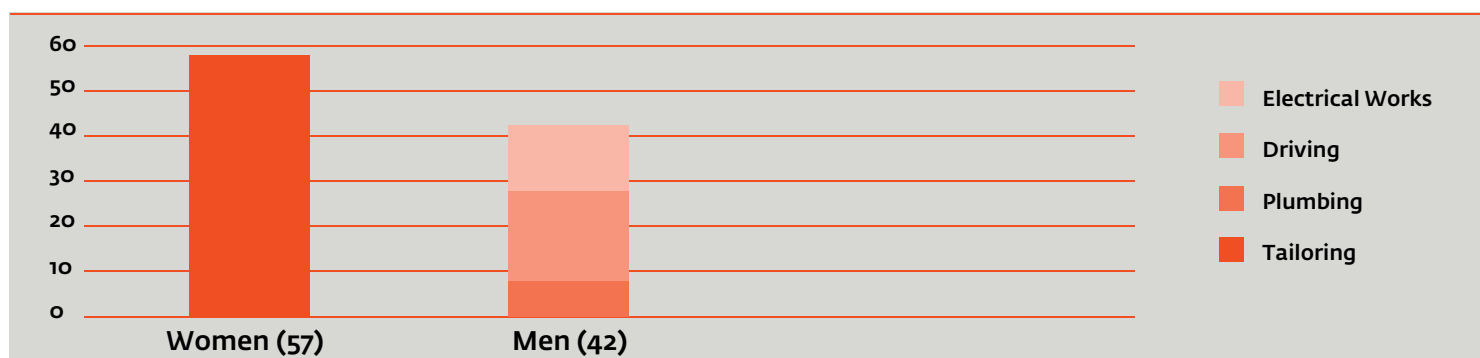
3,309 community members indirectly benefited from the cash-for-work initiative through which 31 irrigation channels, seven drains, and seven street pavements were rehabilitated.

The major achievements from this initiative were the active participation of women and the reduction in conflict that was previously caused due to insufficient use of the limited water resource for agriculture.

Humanitarian Livelihood Assistance to Conflict-Affected Families (FATA) Temporarily Settled in Kohat

This livelihood initiative benefited host and displaced families; the activities which included poultry kit distribution and

Number of Participants by Skilled Trade





skills development training catered to women. The proportion of participating women was higher than originally planned, indicating the effectiveness of such activities in supporting women's economic empowerment. By the end of December 2014, backyard poultry farming training and poultry kits were distributed to 170 families. Skills development training was ongoing.

"The hens lay four to five eggs a day. We eat them and sell the extra, earning about \$0.40 - \$0.50 per day. I am using this income to support my son's education." a displaced widow and mother of three, from Orkzai Agency

Vocational Training and Market Development Program (VT & MDP)

During 2014, Community World Service Asia provided skills training to 470 individuals (271 men and 199 women) represented by 74.7% Afghan refugees and 25.3% host community members in Haripur and Mansehra districts. Skilled trades included dress designing and handicrafts for women and welding, electrical works, carpentry, auto mechanics, auto electronics, and motorcycle mechanics for men. To promote sustainable income, guidance on market behavior, career counseling, and résumé writing were also provided.

328 potential employers for job placement for male graduates and marketing of women's products were identified.

214 male graduates secured employment and are working as skilled labor in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and other countries including the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.

100 women accessed the local market including boutiques, businesses, and entrepreneurs to sell their products at the local, provincial, and national levels.



10 women registered with the Women Business Development Council (WBDC) after participating in a district level exhibition organized to promote Afghan refugees' work.

To help Afghan women overcome challenges in accessing markets due to cultural restrictions, linkages were made between the Afghan women and Pakistani women living in the host community. The Pakistani women helped the Afghan women access the local markets, thus, resulting in an increase in income.

During a post-training survey, men reported an increased household income contribution by **65%** while women increased their household income by **50%**.

"I am earning money and was able to register my siblings in school. I took the training to change my life and to be an example for other women." a skills training graduate from Sheikhabad

Income Generation and Improved Nutrition through Livestock Management

Community members in Bijora, Thatta reported improved animal health, improved milk production, and in some cases increased income after they participated in training and began implementing good livestock management practices. The activities which led to this achievement are outlined in the following table.

Activity	Participants
Training on Livestock Management	506 (52% women)
Training on Livestock Management for Community Organizations	100 (60% women)
Community Awareness Session on Vaccination and De-worming	506 (52% women)
Vaccination and De-worming Campaign	2,237 animals
Upgraded Animal Shelters	100
Artificial Insemination of Large Animals	18 animals

Aside from information on livestock management, the community benefited from knowledge of the local livestock department's schedule of when required medicines are available free of cost. Previously, economic barriers and frequent disasters inhibited the ability to maintain their animals' health.

"Through proper care my cow and its calf are healthier; they eat more fodder and have increased weight and milk production. Now, my cow produces around 4 kg per milking (twice a day); before she would produce only 1.5 – 2.0 kg per milking. This additional milk is used for my family's nutrition. I can also sell a kg per day and earn Rs 80 (\$0.80)." a woman from Phul Jakhro Village who participated in livestock management training.





PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN

Capacity Institutionalization Project (CIP)

In December 2014, a memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed with Mashal University in Kabul which outlined the commitment for a long-term relationship between the university and Community World Service Asia. As a result, the first thematic session was organized for more than 150 students, lecturers, and NGO workers on the topic of governance in Afghanistan.

684 individuals participated in 23 trainings that covered a variety of topics including action research, report writing, vision and strategic planning, citizen's engagement in local government system, and theater for development.

Follow-up activities that aimed to gauge the level of post-impact training revealed that participants are actively applying their knowledge and skills in their organizations. Several participants from the theater for development training raised funds so they could conduct performances within their communities. Community World Service Asia team members also traveled to Azad Kashmir and witnessed the quality of the performances on child labor issues and the impediments to primary education in impoverished, remote areas.

PAKISTAN

Promoting Peaceful Coexistence in Pakistan

After the successful completion of the project in December 2013, the project was granted with six months extension till June 2014. The extension period focused on further building the capacities of religious leaders who have been working with us for the past three years. They participated in advanced level training on the resolution and prevention of inter-religious conflicts. The leaders then went on to sensitize their community members on interfaith harmony through various grass roots activities, which were planned and led by the religious leaders themselves. Positive impact occurred in communities where religious leaders have participated in advanced level training on the resolution and prevention of inter-religious conflicts. They engaged youth, community leaders, religious leaders, and media representatives in their sensitization activities and also contributed to interfaith dialogue, promoted messages of tolerance, and collaborated to address social needs.

23 mobile movies were developed and uploaded to social media by youth who had participated in advanced level training on peaceful coexistence.



Community World Service Asia implements this project with its partners Christian Study Center, Interactive Resource Center, Punjab Lok Sujag, and Participatory Village Development Program.

EXPANDING OUTREACH ON PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE





A needs and capacity assessment was carried out in Badin, Multan, and Rawalpindi to gauge the abilities and needs of religious leaders, civil society actors, and educators for the possibility of future activities in these cities.

Local Capacities for Peace to Combat Religious Extremism

Activities focused on promoting tolerance and inter-faith harmony among youth. Twenty-seven teachers received training on peace building, conflict resolution, human rights, and religious pluralism. A youth camp was organized for 25 young people from different ethnic backgrounds and religious groups so they could interact at a platform that encouraged tolerance and equipped them with the peace building tools associated with Local Capacities for Peace and “Do No Harm.”

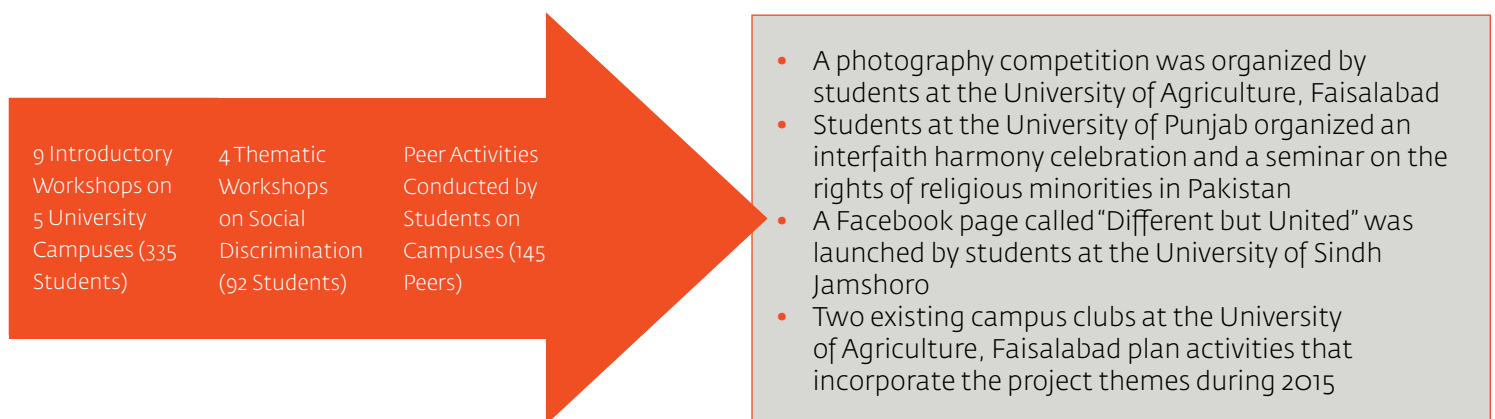
“Wherever I will go, whatever I will do from now onward, my actions and reactions, my thoughts and my attitude and behavior will promote peace.” a youth camp participant.

Strengthening Democracy through Youth Leadership

This three-year project aims to build the capacity of 256 young adults so they can actively educate and support groups of marginalized minorities to claim their democratic and political rights. Approximately, 1/3 of the way through the project, **58** youth from religious minority communities had participated in workshops on theatrical skills, script development, and thematic content and two youth leadership councils were formed in Faisalabad and Lahore. Twenty-four community theater performances were held in Faisalabad, Lahore, Mirpurkhas, and Hyderabad.

1,300 individuals attended the events which emphasized on issues such as girls’ education in religious minority communities and difficulties in finding graveyard space. Our partner Interactive Resource Centre (IRC) is collaborating with us to implement the theatrical skills training component of this project.

The activity which had the most impact on the university students was thematic workshops on social discrimination against religious minority groups. The following diagram shows the process with some key outcomes.



Improving Parliamentary Representation of Minority Communities

Community World Service Asia is supporting efforts to improve representation of minority communities in parliament through the establishment of a religious minority caucus. In order to strengthen the role of non-Muslim parliamentarians, various activities with Punjab Lok Sujag were undertaken:

158 peer group meetings led by members of the national lobby delegation (NLD)

12 editions of a monthly newsletter circulated to 2,000 people including media, civil society, the judiciary, federal and provincial cabinet ministers, MNAs, etc.

93 media meetings that enabled a platform for non-Muslim parliamentarians and NLD members to highlight issues of non-Muslim communities such as those discussed during peer group meetings. Coverage of minorities' issues appeared 46 times in media as a result of media meetings organized by Community World Service Asia.

The research conducted as part of this project, Religious Minorities and Marriage Laws in Pakistan, is being used by media, civil society, political parties, and caucus members as a reference to advocate on issues pertaining to marriage legalization of minority communities.

Dr. Ramesh Kumar Vankwani, a Minister of the National Assembly and a caucus member, was requested by the Supreme Court of Pakistan to meet all four provincial governments to expedite Hindu marriage legislation in 2015. This decision came after the Supreme Court had given a deadline to the federal government to present a draft of a Hindu Marriage Law following a judgment on minority rights on June 19, 2014.

Civic Education Program

To raise the awareness and enhance the capacity of youth in understanding and handling key social, political, economic, and cultural issues, Community World Service Asia organized four training camps on political education and human rights. Each three-day camp covered a range of topics through role plays, presentations, and group work. The topics included human rights, child rights, gender, state and politics, quality education, and elections and balloting.

296 youth attended three-day training camps.

Three-day orientation workshops on the peace curriculum were organized in Thatta and Mirpurkhas, Sindh for 56 teachers and education department staff.

Community World Service Asia conducted an orientation workshop on human rights and peace curriculum in Thatta with teachers of higher secondary schools. Fifty-two human rights and peace curriculum for the teachers and 650 workbooks for the students were distributed in thirteen schools.

"After participating in this training, we realized that politics is not bad. It can be used in a positive or negative way. If we use politics in a good way, we can do better for our country." a student from the youth camp





Peace Education for Primary and Middle Schools (PEPS)

Peace manuals and workbooks are now used in at least 15 schools in Mirpurkhas, Sindh. To support implementation of the peace curriculum in schools, Community World Service Asia published and distributed 450 workbooks on peace in Sindhi and Urdu. A three-day orientation session was also organized for 21 teachers, which helped them increase their knowledge of topics related to peace and enhanced their facilitation skills. The peace education program covers topics such as team building, human rights, child rights, gender, conflict resolution, group work, disaster risk reduction, and promotion of peace and harmony.

"I learned a lot from this training. It was interesting to learn about child rights, human rights, and conflict resolution and also how we can incorporate this learning into developing a more interactive classroom environment." a teacher who participated in an orientation on peace education

400 students and five teachers from participating partner schools contributed to the first puppet show organized as part of the peace education program. The show was performed by experienced puppeteers.

200 students and teachers representing Hindus, Muslims, and Christians attended the puppet show that showcased what the school children had learned through the peace education program. Arts including theater, festivals, and puppet shows are a powerful and celebrated feature of indigenous Sindhi culture, which is why the event was effective in engaging the community and disseminating new knowledge.







WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

During 2014, there were no standalone WASH projects implemented by Community World Service Asia. However, WASH played an important role in some livelihood, health, and disaster management initiatives. Ensuring that communities had access to adequate water sources for irrigation was integral to ensuring food security in agrarian communities. Promoting good health and hygiene practices also played an important part in reducing vulnerabilities to disease, particularly in disaster-affected or marginalized communities where access to health services is limited.







QUALITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

ASIA

Strengthening Humanitarian Assistance

The program promotes, builds capacity, and supports the effective integration of quality and accountability (Q&A). It promotes Q&A as an important aspect of humanitarian and development initiatives. The various activities included in this program are trainings, technical support, material development, Q&A deployments, Q&A audits, mainstreaming, and advocacy and awareness. Activities are implemented at the regional, national, local, and organizational levels.

139 individuals participated in training opportunities. Six trainings were offered in **Pakistan** on topics such as the standardization of policies, procedures, and accreditations, Sphere Minimum Standards, and the Core Humanitarian Standard. A training was also conducted in **Afghanistan** on the Sphere minimum standards.

36 individuals who had previously participated in Q&A related training were identified for follow-up support during 2014. Through follow-up, Community World Service Asia was able to provide further guidance on implementing Q&A in their respective areas of work.

201 individuals benefited from technical support on a range of topics including Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP), Sphere Minimum Standards, quality and accountability, WASH, humanitarian assistance and governance, guided self-assessment, and developing an accountability framework (AF). Technical services were provided to organizations from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka.

3,845 Q&A related publications were distributed to I/NGOs and UN agencies.

452 humanitarian aid workers increased their capacity on quality and accountability during the six-month Q&A deployment to the Philippines. Community World Service Asia collaborated with Lutheran World Relief to promote and build capacity on Q&A among various stakeholders responding to Typhoon Haiyan through the Q&A deployment.

Q&A activities during the deployment focused on various stakeholders including communities, government officials, NGO and INGO staff, and UN staff. The impact from the activities included the establishment of complaints response mechanisms (CRM), improved community participation and expression of rights, and attention to Sphere minimum standards particularly related to shelter projects.

The deployment also provided an opportunity for promoting regional collaboration on Q&A during emergencies. Three



resource persons from South Korea, India, and Pakistan participated in the joint mini audit and contributed to the development of the audit tool.

3 Q&A audits were performed. The first was done during the Q&A deployment to the Philippines. The audit tool was used and adapted to conduct two additional audits in **Pakistan** for Community World Service Asia's programs and for CHEF International's Sialkot-based project.



Members of the Accountability Learning Working Group (ALWG) met on a monthly basis, with the role of chair rotated amongst members for each meeting. They undertook the following initiatives:

- Initiation of Sub-ALWGs in Hyderabad and Swat
- Development of linkages with different networks
- Development of Assessment Tool for Q & A Capacity Building
- Benefitted from use of Joint Audit Tool on Q & A

Mainstreaming Q&A within Community World Service Asia continued during 2014 and directly involved 160 staff members. Orientation and reorientation sessions were conducted for staff throughout the organization's offices in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Specific needs were also addressed. In Mansehra, training on Sphere minimum standards in health action was organized for ten members of the health team. Q&A tools were developed and revised in the organization, and complaints response mechanism (CRM) guidelines were developed for the capacity building program.

HAP orientation sessions were also organized for implementing partners of two projects. Building the capacity of implementing partners helped to ensure Q&A compliance at the project level. Furthermore, the information sharing guidelines for staff and CRM flow chart were developed by the implementing partners.

"We need to tell the story beyond the standards, how they improve people's life and make concrete impact on communities, as a way to attract more funding." Jeanne Jantzi, Area Director for SE Asia, Mennonite Central Committee.







SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS

Human Resource Department and Organizational Development

Ensuring comprehensive knowledge of commitments and working toward maintaining certifications, the HR & OD team successfully facilitated reviews, visits, and audits. The team conducted ISO internal reviews in six office locations, facilitated the ISO9001:2008 surveillance visit, and achieved re-certification for 2014.

156 new staff were recruited and hired.

Other important activities included a review of procurement practices to assure integrity and compliance of the organization's policies and procedures and thirteen internal reviews of projects to strengthen internal controls and systems' transparency.

Operations Department

The Operations Department took steps to improve the efficiency, use, and procurement of regular items such as car and fuel efficiency, office and general supply items, insurance, and IT equipment.

\$0.82 million in major procurements were completed.

The department continued to improve its systems, such as the procurement system. The internal ISO audits revealed that the improvements were contributing toward minimal or no non-compliance issues. In order to satisfy particular donor requirements, the department also initiated a search to identify a humanitarian procurement center (HPC).

Finance

26 audits and evaluations were completed.

See page no. 39 for financials

Communications Office

The Communications Office played a pivotal role in supporting the organization's transition to Community World Service Asia by leading and advising key activities including communication with stakeholders and staff about the change process, the re-branding process, logo development, and the creation of a new website and other materials that are used internally, externally, and for visibility. Close collaboration with senior management, programs, support departments, and external consultants enabled the Communications Office to deliver required materials that captured the organization's overall needs, values, and expectations.



6,071 photographs were collected; 55 research, posters, banners, and publications were developed; 57 situation alerts and updates were released; and fourteen videos were released.

The Communications Office was the first support department to go through an internal review. The aim was to identify best practices, gaps, and opportunities related to the systems, procedures, and practices implemented by the department. It was a success and based on the findings, an action plan was developed to further enhance the systems and procedures.

Resource Mobilization Unit (RMU)

RMU opened in May 2014 with the goal of improving the reach and diversity of funding opportunities by providing a comprehensive range of technical, advisory and support services. RMU supported programs for improved procedures and efficiency in reporting to donors, participated in key networking opportunities, and supported the transition to an independent organization by advising on resource mobilization trends and needs.

26 proposals were submitted to donors

Two in-house workshops were also organized for staff members. The first workshop was on logical frameworks and theory of change. The second was on enhancing proposals to make them winning ones.

Coordination, Humanitarian Advocacy, and Resource Mobilization (CHRM) Unit

CHRM coordinated with various stakeholders on important current issues facing the humanitarian community including access and shrinking humanitarian space. It also highlighted issues related to Afghan refugees and assisted the Strengthening Humanitarian Assistance (SHA) program in promoting quality and accountability trainings.

94 meetings with in-country donors, coordination forums, and on advocacy were attended by the CHRM team between June and December 2014.

The associate director of CHRM was elected for the second year as an executive member of Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF). Part of this role includes being on the advisory board of the Emergency Response Fund. In Afghanistan, a CHRM team member was elected to the advisory board of Common Humanitarian Fund.

Advocacy and Research Unit

A research on the structural causes of the 2010 floods was completed during 2014.

Security Department

The Security Department ensured staff members were well-informed of safety measures, security protocols, and current security-related affairs. Throughout the year, daily security updates were shared, sixteen security advisories for Pakistan and

five for Afghanistan were disseminated, and 46 weekly incidents reports were released.

74 visas were processed. Twenty travel NoCs and three project NoCs were obtained.

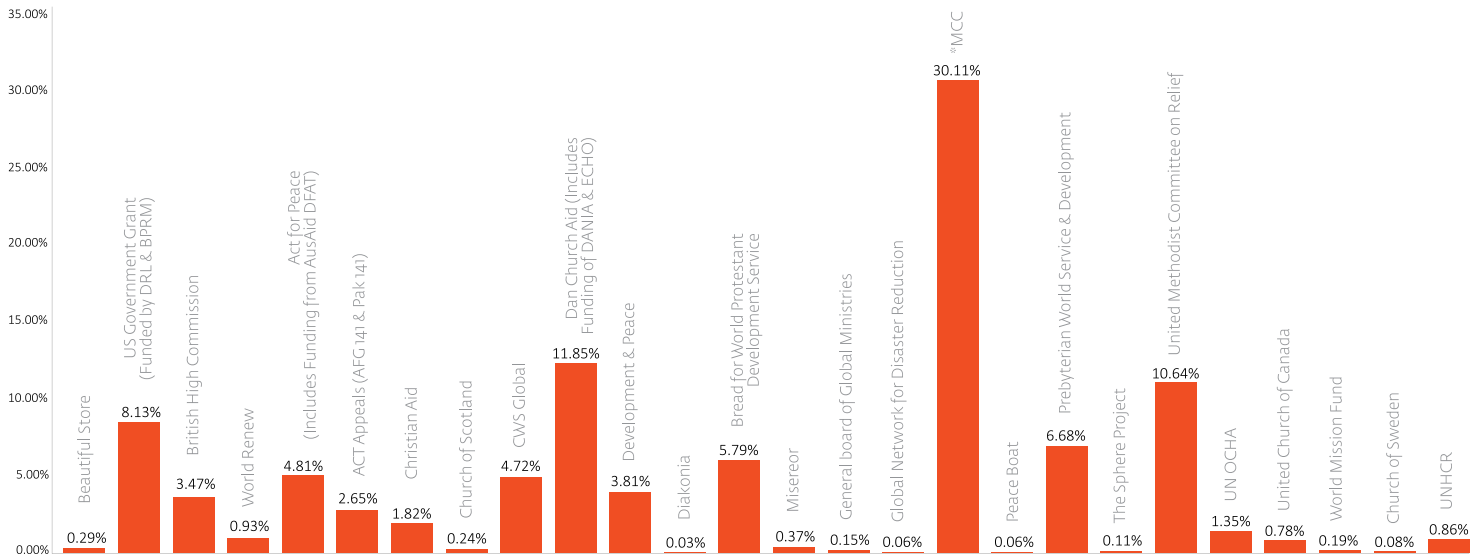
Assistance on legal matters has been the most significant contribution during 2014 because the department provided valuable support as the organization transitioned from Church World Service-Pakistan/Afghanistan to the new organization, Community World Service Asia.



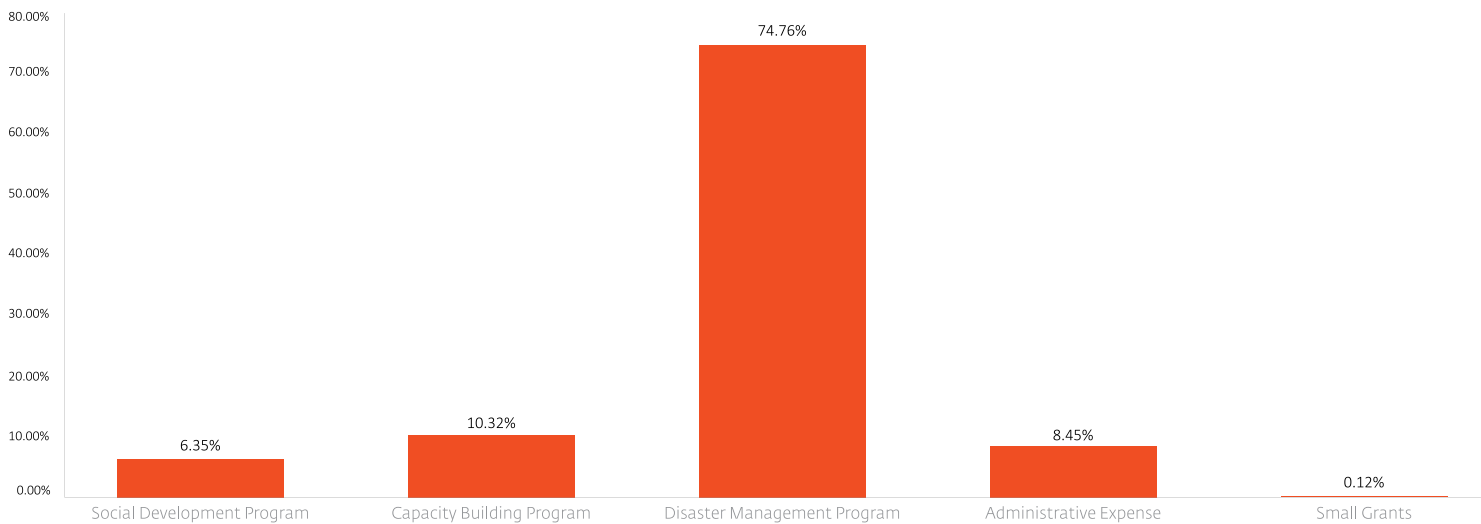


FINANCIALS

Income



Expense



^aMennonite Central Committee



BEST PRACTICES

The effectiveness of programs, the value of partnerships, and accountability to stakeholders are important to Community World Service Asia. Every year, the organization reflects upon lessons learned and best practices in order to ensure it maximizes the potential in the aforementioned areas. The following is a selection of some lessons learned and best practices from 2014:

- Cash-for-work has been a core intervention in livelihood projects that are designed to help communities recover from disaster. During 2014, mobile money transfer methodology was adopted to ensure transparency in funds transfer and timeliness in transfer of payments to project participants. This has significantly reduced the number of complaints from project participants regarding delay in payments.
- Community World Service Asia has integrated disaster risk reduction (DRR) as core and cross-cutting components of many projects. Structural components are essential to ensuring sustainability of DRR initiatives at the community level. The formation of disaster management committees (DMC) is the first step; however, it is imperative that these groups are linked with the local disaster management authority and NGOs working in their districts or regions. If disaster strikes, the DMCs are better connected and know who to reach out to for information and assistance.
- Community World Service Asia developed a Sphere Joint Mini Audit Tool and Guide during its Q&A deployment in the Philippines. Regular assessments of delivery of services vis-à-vis the minimum standards are critical to ensure continuous improvement and learning. One such activity is joint mini audits demonstrating the practical use of the Sphere Handbook. This Joint Mini Audit Guide and Tool defines the audit tool, its purpose, its use, and the process involved in using the tool. This tool helps to gauge the compliance level against Sphere and HAP Standards within the identified projects of an organization.
- In recent years, Community World Service Asia has initiated strategic relationships with universities in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Canada. While the relationships are based upon different objectives, the underlying reason for establishing the linkages is to motivate and empower youth to be active agents of change.
 - In Pakistan, the organization has a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, the University of Sindh, Jamshoro, and the University of Punjab and is working to engage youth on issues related to minority rights. Trained students are taking initiatives in their own communities to sensitize their peers, which further indicate that this young group has the potential to influence social and political change.



- In Afghanistan, an MoU with Mashal University aims to involve students, teachers, and the NGO community in awareness initiatives on governance in Afghanistan. Partnerships between NGOs and universities offer great potential as a strategic approach toward conditioning young people to play a positive role in nation building by promoting democratic values.
- Community World Service Asia collaborates with the Canadian Mennonite University, enabling students whose chosen fields of study relate to humanitarian and development work to complete internships at our organization. They gain knowledge and experience working in a developing country, enhance theoretical knowledge through practical application, and develop an understanding of how NGOs operate.



PARTNERS AND ASSOCIATIONS LIST, 2015

Act for Peace-Australia
 Action Aid
 Afghan Development Association (ADA)
 Afghan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA)
 Association for Protection of Refugee Women and Children (HAMI)
 Bread for the World
 British High Commission, Islamabad
 Canadian Foodgrains Bank (CFGB)
 Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
 Caritas Australia
 Centre for Public Policy and Governance - Forman Christian College, Lahore
 Christian Aid
 Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
 Christian Study Centre (CSC)
 Christian World Service-New Zealand
 Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA)
 Church of Scotland
 Church of Sweden
 Concern Worldwide
 Cooperation Centre for Afghanistan (CCA)
 DanChurchAid (DCA)
 Ecumenical Institute for Study and Dialogue (EISD), Sri Lanka
 Embassy of Cuba, Pakistan
 Embassy of Sweden, Pakistan
 Embassy of Denmark, Pakistan
 European Commission's Department of Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (EC)
 Finn Church Aid (FCA)
 German Foundation for World Population (DSW)
 Global Ministries (Disciples of Christ and United Church of Christ)
 Global Network of Civil Society
 Humanitarian Accountability Partnership
 Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP)
 Justice and Peace-Netherlands
 Interactive Resource Center (IRC)
 International Medical Corps (IMC)
 Helvetas Afghanistan
 Korea NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation (KOCOC)
 Lutheran World Relief (LWR)
 Mashal University, Kabul
 Mennonite Central Committee-Canada
 Methodist Church of Great Britain
 Ministry of Education, Afghanistan
 Misereor-Germany
 National Council of Churches in Australia (NCCA)
 Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
 Norwegian Project Office/Rural Rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan
 Oxfam Novib
 Pakistan National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
 Pakistan Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA)
 Participatory Village Development Program (PVDP)
 Partnership for the Recovery and Development of Allai (PRDA)
 People's Disaster Risk Reduction Network, Inc
 People on a Mission-Netherlands
 Presbyterian Church in Canada
 Presbyterian World Service & Development (PWS&D)
 Protestantse Kerk in Nederland (PCN)
 Punjab Lok Sujaag
 Punjab University, Lahore
 Royal Netherlands Embassy in Pakistan
 Save the Children
 SEEDS Asia
 The Sphere Project
 Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
 Tearfund
 U.K. Department for International Development (DFID)
 U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 U.N. Development Programme (UNDP)
 U.N. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
 United Church of Christ
 United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)
 United Mission of Nepal (UMN)
 UNOCHA
 University of Agriculture, Faisalabad
 University of Central Punjab
 University of Sindh, Jamshoro
 University of Veterinary Sciences
 U.N. Refugee Agency (UNHCR)
 U.S. Institute of Peace (USIP)
 U.S. Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA/USAID)
 U.S. Department of State Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration
 U.S. Department of State Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor
 World Health Organization (WHO)
 World Renew
 World Vision International
 Y Care International

Memberships

actalliance



PEOPLE AID



PHF

Core Humanitarian STANDARD



Certifications



Community World Service Asia, formerly Church World Service-Pakistan/Afghanistan, is an ecumenical regional organization implementing humanitarian and development initiatives in Asia. We aim to address factors that set people apart by promoting inclusiveness, shared values, diversity, and interdependence. Marginalized communities are assisted irrespective of race, faith, color, age, sex, economic status, or political opinion. Respecting the right to choose how to live, we work with marginalized communities in order for them to overcome inequality and lead dignified, peaceful, and resilient lives.

Our focus areas include: disaster management; education; health; livelihoods; peace and democracy; WASH; DRR and quality and accountability. We are actively engaged in self-implementation, implementation through partners, and the provision of capacity building at the local and global levels.

Community World Service Asia has been present in the region since 1954 and is a registered organization with Governments and Networks. The organization comprises of a committed governing board (interim), a robust complaints response mechanism, a diverse team, and strong relationships with communities and partners.

In line with our commitments to quality and accountability, we are members of the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) and People In Aid. We are HAP certified and achieved the first Quality Mark from People In Aid. Our organization is the Country Focal Point in Pakistan and the Regional Partner in Asia for the Sphere Project and the lead agency for HAP in Pakistan. Our commitment and role enables us to collaborate with key partners on advocating, building capacity, and enhancing quality and accountability of humanitarian action throughout the region.

Community World Service Asia is ISO 9001:2008 certified and has also received the USAID management standards certification. We are members of the Asian Disaster Risk Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN), Agency Coordination Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR), International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF), Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance (ALNAP) and the Rights of Expression, Assembly, Association and Thought (REAT) Network. We are signatories to the Red Cross/Red Crescent Code of Conduct for NGOs in Disaster Relief and also adhere to other policies including a Code of Conduct for Child Protection.



www.communityworldservice.asia

COMMUNITY WORLD SERVICE ASIA IS A MEMBER OF THE

actalliance