

# Earthquake 2015

Rapid Need Assessment District  
Swat/Buner/Malakand/Shangla



28 October-8 November 2015

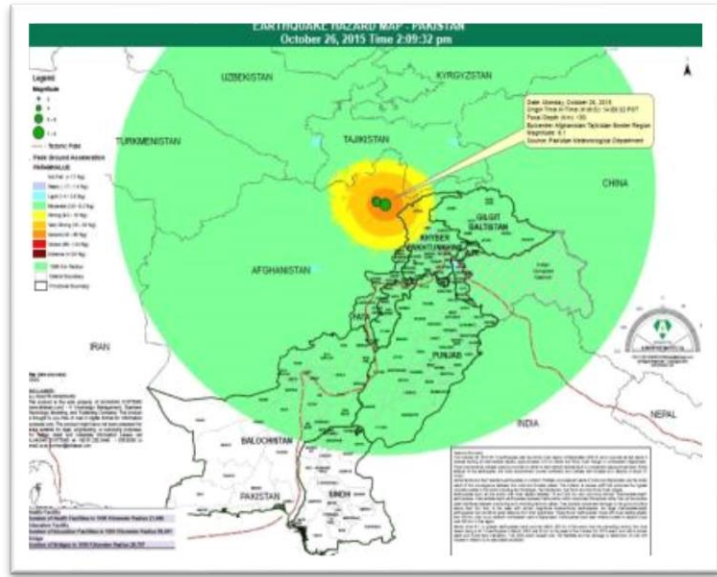
Community World Service-Asia

## Contents

1. Background and Rationale: .....	3
2. Design of The Assessment .....	4
2.1 Objective of the Rapid Assessment: .....	4
2.2 Methodology:.....	4
2.3 Team composition Malakand, Swat and Buner: .....	5
2.4 Team composition Shangla: .....	6
3. Challenges & Limitations: .....	6
4. Findings.....	7
4.1 Impact of Disaster on Shelter .....	7
4.2 Impact of Disaster on Food Security and Livelihood .....	8
4.3 Impact of Disaster on Physical Well Being of the Affected Population .....	8
4.4 Impact of Disaster on Water and Sanitation.....	9
4.5 Accountability related issues: .....	9
5. Recommendations .....	10
5.1 Recommendations Related Food Security .....	10
5.2 Recommendations Related to Emergency/Primary Health .....	10
5.3 Recommendation Related to Shelter/NFIs including Winterization .....	10
5.4 Recommendation Related Water and Sanitation Sector .....	10
Annexure 1 Web-Links of the Pictures EQ 2015 Assessment .....	11
District Swat and Malakand: .....	11
District Buner: .....	11
District Shangla: .....	11
Annex 2: Stories from the Survivors: .....	12
Rain, My Family's Saviour .....	12
Story of Desperateness .....	13
Shattered Dreams and Worries .....	14
Annex 3: Rapid Assessment Tool-Earthquake 2015.....	15
Annexure 4 Lists of Key Informant Interviews.....	17

## 1. Background and Rationale:

The October 26, 2015 M 8.1 earthquake near the Hindu Kush region of Afghanistan (SW of Jarm) occurred as the result of reverse faulting at intermediate depths, approximately 210 km below the Hindu Kush Range in northeastern Afghanistan, affecting mostly northern parts of KPK Pakistan including FATA region.



A total of 89102 houses were damaged in KP province leaving thousands of people homeless exposed to extreme winter and highly hazardous conditions. As per Provincial Disaster management Authority (PDMA)

KPK reports, district Malakand, Swat, Buner, Shangla, Chitral, Upper and Lower Dir including Tribal areas are among the most affected areas. While district administration and military survey teams are still assessing the damages and would be able to finalize the data by Monday 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2015. Due to hilly and difficult terrain of the affected area,

Summary of Damages & Losses PDMPA KP Situation Update November 8, 2015							
	Name of District	Total Dead	Total Injured	Compensated	Schools Damaged	Houses Damaged	Compensated
1	Shangla	49	184	65		18824	789
2	Chitral	32	200	30		17543	1800
3	Swat	36	253	78		10931	2151
4	Dir Lower	26	248	43		14559	410
5	Dir Upper	16	162	14	234	10756	735
6	Tor Ghar	18	27			700	
7	Kohistan Upper	13	25	7		2337	
8	Buner	9	117	16	151	3600	355
9	Peshawar	9	165	17		187	113
10	Charsadda	5	8	7		110	104
11	Mardan	5	8	8		26	25
12	Nowshera	2	17	1		1296	232
13	Malakand	2	78	7		4280	107
14	Swabi	3	6	6	8	597	597
15	Kohistan Lower	3	27	3		1486	
16	Mansehra	2	15			31	
17	Hangu	1				94	94
18	Tank	1	1	1	53	15	15
19	Abbottabad		2			512	22
20	Battagram		8	8		650	28
21	Lakki Marwat				34	16	
22	Haripur					502	
23	Kohat		21			8	
24	Bannu		4		15	2	
25	Karak					18	
26	DI Khan		1			22	
Grand Total		232	1577	311	495	89102	7577

getting accurate figures of damages is challenging and consuming a lot of time. Harsh cold weather of the

affected area is further making things difficult for the survivors. Many rural communities have not been reached and there are concerns, as access to remote villages is difficult. Many affectees are currently residing with their relatives or pitched up tents nearby debris of damaged houses which are non-winterized and making lives for survivors difficult, due to biting cold nights so they desperately need winterization and warm clothes.

Burying of household food stuff along with other household items including warm clothing and bedding material has further aggravated the lives of the survivors. They need food items in sufficient quality according to household needs. The overall purpose of this assessment was to identify immediate and short term needs of the flood affected communities in the aforementioned districts with special focus on winterization, food security, livelihood, health, wash and shelter.

## 2. Design of The Assessment

### 2.1 Objective of the Rapid Assessment:

- To assess the extent of damages and losses and to identify the immediate humanitarian needs of Earthquake affected population in district Malakand, Swat, Buner and Shangla.

### 2.2 Methodology:

The assessment methodology included both collections of secondary and primary data with a special focus on qualitative and participatory data collection tools, especially focus group discussions, semi-structured interviews and the transect walk.

#### **Secondary Data Collection:**

The secondary data was collected through a review of available assessment reports<sup>1</sup> of target districts prepared by NGOs, updates of PDMA KP and Disaster Response Units of the respective districts. Secondary data was also collected through semi-structured interviews with the staff of local NGOs, District Health Officer, Deputy Commissioner/Assistant Commissioner offices of the four target districts.

#### **Primary Data Collection:**

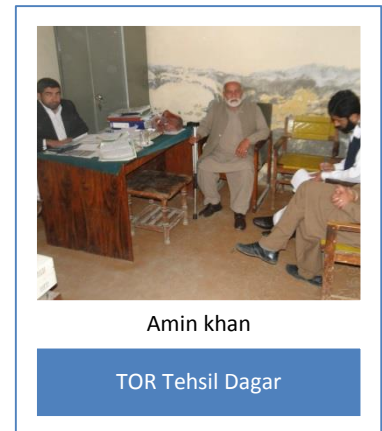
Primary data was collected through semi-structured interviews with the key informants and focus group discussions in 4 earthquake affected districts. Whereas, 64 key informant interviews were held including local NGOs representatives, affected men and women community

Details of Primary Data Collection				
	District	# FGDs	# Participants	# Key Informant
1	Swat	4	28	9
2	Shangla	4	32	35
3	Buner	2	21	5
4	Malakand	4	25	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>64</b>

<sup>1</sup> List of Secondary Literature Reviewed is Attached as Annexure I

members and district government officials. In addition, transect walk was also held

***Meetings with district, Military officials and NGOs:***



***Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):***



**2.3 Team composition Malakand, Swat and Buner:**

- Mr. Waheed Murad (Livelihood Expert/Program Manager Livelihoods)
- Mr. Sultan Haider Quality & Accountability specialist



- Mr. Shah Hussain livestock expert

## 2.4 Team composition Shangla:

- Mr. Shahab ud Din (WASH/Shelter & CTTC Expert-Project Manager)
- Mr. Rashid Minhas (Local from affected village of Shahpur & Social Organizer of Community World Service Asia)



Shapur District Shangla



Pir Abad istrict Shangla

## 3. Challenges & Limitations:

- The target Earthquake affected districts are located in far off mountainous areas. Having local female enumerators from culturally conservative districts like Shangla, Buner and Malakand was challenging because of non-availability of qualified local women. Bringing of Pushtu speaking women from other areas was also challenging because of limitation of time and non-availability of appropriate accommodation facilities in districts like Buner. Thus owing to collect data in a very short duration, Pushtu speaking male team members from other field offices of Community World Service Asia were engaged that certainly barred them to directly interview women survivors in the affected communities. However, the data collection team did ensure that while interviewing men they should probe about the issues and needs related to women including their protection, health and food security issues. Nonetheless, men's response may not be fully pure from their own biases about women's issues.
- Purposive sampling method was used while determining the sample for FGDs and key informant interviews. Hence the findings of this rapid assessment may be relevant to the communities interviewed and areas visited and may not be generalized to other areas.

## 4. Findings

The analysis and findings of the data collected through primary and secondary sources including key informants interview, FGDs and field observations demonstrated that Malakand Division that included districts like Shangla, Swat, Buner and Malakand is among the most affected regions of the province wherein 96 people died, 632 injured and 37635<sup>2</sup> houses damaged because of the massive Earthquake that directly displaced around 0.3 million people exposing them to harsh winter and highly hazardous living conditions. Earthquake has increased the vulnerability of the inhabitants of the affected districts to manifolds due to existing poor socio-economic conditions. The people of aforementioned districts have been living in highly precarious and vulnerable living conditions because of recurrence of complex disasters year after year from 2005 earthquake to armed conflict (between military and the religious militants) and internal displacement from 2007 to 2009, flash floods in 2010 and now again 2015 earthquake which have increased their sufferings and depleted their coping capacities.

Sector specific findings and analysis of the data is enunciated as follows:

### 4.1 Impact of Disaster on Shelter

As per rapid assessment 796 houses have been completely destroyed in district Shangla along with 18824 houses damaged. Earthquake has not only damaged and destroyed animal shelters but also killing 1330 animal in district Shangla. While 10931 houses were reported to be damaged in Swat as per PDMA's update dated November 8, 2015. The findings of the rapid assessment indicated that houses totally damaged during the earthquake in district Swat were mostly belonging to vulnerable and marginalized communities like tenant, daily wagers, and cobblers living in mud houses. Furthermore in Buner 3600 houses were damaged and in Malakand 4280 houses were damaged.

The houses which are damaged partially are not livable. The rapid assessment has indicated that although these partially damaged houses are extremely vulnerable and at risk of collapsing at any time, still these houses are not being reckoned among the damaged houses so far. This reflects that the number of potential shelter-less families is going to increase many times in the affected districts. People who have lost their houses are currently living with their relatives or neighbors.

The damages to the houses have put the affected families, especially women and children in a difficult situation. As men usually spend most of their time outside like local markets and with their friends and relatives while women had to stay at home. So, women felt more the pain of losing their houses as they have to stay most of the time in one-room allocated by their neighbors/relatives or under the temporary tents where they feel less protected as compared to their own houses. Some of the affected have received tents from Army and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA) but those too are non-winterized and cannot provide the affected families with protection from the harsh winter conditions in the coming months. FGDs revealed that affectees are now exposed to harsh winter weathers which shall further make them vulnerable to number of health hazards.

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<sup>2</sup> PDMA Situation Update November 8, 2015

## **4.2 Impact of Disaster on Food Security and Livelihood**

Since, majority of Earthquake affectees are extremely poor and marginalized so disaster has severely fractured their already very inadequate livelihoods opportunities. As due to cultural and harsh weather conditions they can't resume their livelihoods until they can arrange an alternate roof for their families which would result in high food insecurity conditions for affected population in particular and other population in general. Affectees won't be able to earn for their families for at least two months because of their engagement in re-settling their families, arrangement of suitable shelter and recovering the household items from the debris of their destructed houses.

1330 livestock animals have reported to have died only in district Shangla while considerable number of animal deaths are also reported in other affected districts. Besides this significant number of animals were also injured during the disaster and affectees have started destocking of animals owing to fulfill their immediate needs like food, warm clothes and medical treatment of injured. The communities during FGDs reported that the families whose houses were damaged during earthquake have also lost their food stock and other valuables which has made them food insecure.

Significant number of small shops are also reported to be destroyed in all the four worst affected districts.

The affected population are completed to opt for alternate approaches to cope with the food insecurity conditions. The participants of the FGDs reported that affected families in the target affected areas have started reducing their meals, converting to less preferred food, borrowing from their neighbors and relatives while some are also being temporarily fed by their neighbors and relatives. The affected food insecure families are lacking coping capacities because of recurrent disasters, loss of livelihoods and poverty. The affected families are at risk of malnutrition and hunger conditions if not supported timely by any external agency.

The situation suggests that the flood affected families need at least 3 months food ration support. In addition, they also need to be supported in earning cash through Cash-for-work opportunities for clearing of debris of their homes, rehabilitation and reconstruction of their homes, land terracing, building retaining walls etc. At a later stage, when the affected families may also need support for agricultural inputs of next seasons' crops.

## **4.3 Impact of Disaster on Physical Well Being of the Affected Population**

The findings of the data analysis highlighted that majority of the earthquake affected people in the surveyed communities whose houses have been fully destroyed have also lost the essential non-food items such quilts, mattress and other bedding material and warm clothes to cope with the extreme harsh winter conditions owing to which the vulnerable population especially children are at risk of pneumonia, respiratory tract infections and other harsh weather related illness. Their health conditions further aggravate because of lack access to emergency/primary health care services.

Although communities near to district headquarters in district Shangla, Malakand, Swat and Buner have access to Government health facilities but affected population in remote inaccessible hilly areas



generally lack access to quality primary health care. Women and children are suffering more as they can't go to other areas to access emergency/primary health care services at their own. So, they often get delayed treatment when their sickness get aggravated. Because of being homeless and surrounded by debris, open defecation practices, lack of health education and exposure to extreme winter conditions (in the absence essential winterization items such as bedding material, warm clothing, heating fuel etc.), there is risk of outbreak of communicable diseases such as acute respiratory tract infections, scabies, eye infections, diarrhea, common fever etc. The lack of emergency primary health care combined with the high risk of prevalence of communicable diseases is likely to result in increased morbidity and mortality among the earthquake affected communities of affected districts.

#### 4.4 Impact of Disaster on Water and Sanitation

It was also observed during the assessment that some of the boreholes within the destroyed house were also collapsed due to the earthquake besides damaging number of communal drinking water supply schemes in the affected districts. People are now fetching water from the nearby unsafe open springs and streams. Due to hilly terrain of the affected area, population is compelled to fetch water from faraway places from open springs and streams. The quality of the water in the open springs and streams is also questionable in the affected areas due to their exposure to bacteria.

The majority of the households whose houses were damaged have also lost their latrines, thus compelling the affected families to practice open defecation. Which is a serious threat to the health and lives of the affected families. Women are mainly suffering because of losing the latrines as they had to wait till sunset to go for defecation. Needless to say that open defecation exposes women and children to hazards of harsh weather and dog-bite. The damage to their houses have pushed them to open defecation but having cultural barriers, they had to wait for appropriate time and place even if they have urgent need which negatively impacting upon women's health conditions.

#### 4.5 Accountability related issues:

While interviewing key informants and conducting FGDs, the assessment team noticed following key humanitarian accountability related issues.

- Lack of knowledge on standards for using relief packages development
- Effective coordination and collaboration among relevant stakeholders in early stage
- Lack of respect and understanding on humanitarian principles
- Joint referral and complaint management system



## 5. Recommendations

### 5.1 Recommendations Related Food Security

1. Although the affected communities in all the four districts highlighted the need for emergency food assistance. However, World Food Programme has planned food distribution in these districts so the agencies planning for food assistance must coordinate with food security cluster and Govt. authorities to find out gaps and avoid overlap before finalizing the project.
2. Provision of **cash grants** to the affected entrepreneurs to re-establish their micro-enterprises.
3. Initiation of **Cash-for-work** activities for clearing damaged houses debris, reconstruction of houses, rehabilitation of basic infrastructure including roads and agriculture infrastructures.
4. Provision of **vaccination and medication** for the livestock in order to protect further losses of the livestock due to outbreak of different diseases.

### 5.2 Recommendations Related to Emergency/Primary Health

1. The affected communities in the far off mountainous areas have difficult access to primary health care services which is increasing morbidity among the affected communities during the on-going extreme winter conditions. Initiation of emergency/primary health care services through mobile/static health units is essential to minimize the morbidity and mortality among the affected communities.
2. Provision of antenatal and postnatal services to all women of the area.
3. Renovation/rehabilitation of the affected health centers.
4. Provision of free medical consultation and medication.
5. Awareness raising of the communities on health and hygiene issues through sessions and provision of hygiene kits to the communities.

### 5.3 Recommendation Related to Shelter/NFIs including Winterization

1. With the snow fall and rains, the affected communities are exposed to harsh winter conditions and need immediate winterization support such as winterization NFIs (quilts, mattress, plastic sheets, clothing, etc.) as well as temporary winterized tents.
2. Provision of shelter material to support the affected families in reconstructing their houses.
3. Provision of non-food items such as kitchen utensils and water storage buckets etc. to the affected families so they can restart their normal household chores.

### 5.4 Recommendation Related Water and Sanitation Sector

1. Water buckets with covering lid to be provided to all the affected families for safe storage of drinking water.
2. Protect the drinking water sources such as open springs and stream through covering and through construction of small storage tanks alongside.
3. Rehabilitation of water supply schemes.
4. Reconstruction of latrines for the affected communities.
5. Promoting health and hygiene education.

## **Annexure 1 Web-Links of the Pictures EQ 2015 Assessment**

**District Swat and Malakand:**

<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B4UwtRO1AkKlHBaOEg5bGtneVU&usp=sharing>

**District Buner:**

<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B4UwtRO1AkKlBEJ1V3ktM2JNeE0&usp=sharing>

**District Shangla:**

<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B4UwtRO1AkKlEkExN2s0YjF4ZTA&usp=sharing>

## Annex 2: Stories from the Survivors:

### Rain, My Family's Saviour

*(Story of Sartaj Bacha, an affected of October 26 earthquake Tehsil Barikot Swat)*

**Recorded by: Waheed Murad      October 28, 201**

"I have nothing left to lose any more", said Sartaj Bacha in a dejected tone. Sartaj Bacha is resident of Vilalge Syedano Kalay Union council Kota Tehsil Bari kot district Swat. Sartaj Bacha told that he was living a contented life despite hardships with his 5 daughters and wife in 3 rooms mud house. He worked as daily wager and used to leave his house early morning every day to earn his family a livelihood. "Rains on the day of the disastrous earthquake proved to be a blessing in disguise for my family as I could not go to work due to continues rain and as the quake struck I took my 4



daughters and my wife out to a safer place but hastily forgot to pick my youngest 2 and half year old Sania sleeping in her bed in the room. Whole debris of the roof buried Sania underneath the debris and I could hear her cries underneath so together with my neighbors we started digging her out and miraculously recovered her unharmed form the rubble. Had I been not at home, I would have lost any one of my family member, said Sartaj holding Sania in his hands. "I thanks God for sending rains as my family's savior". He further added that though I lost everything, I have my family with me. Sartaj and his affected neighbors are living with their relatives in a nearby houses. They have not received any support from any humanitarian or Govt. agency yet and their relatives are feeding the affected families from their available food stock which is too going to deplete soon. When asked about his future plans for recovering from this crisis. Sartaj told that he have not yet thought of any plan. All of his belongings have been lost in this massive disaster after being crippled due to lack of earning opportunities due to continues emergencies such as militancy, military operation followed by 2010 devastating floods and now this momentous earthquake.



## Annex 2.

### Story of Desperateness

(Bakht Nawab, an earthquake affecttee from village Chishti Baba UC Allah Dand district Malakand)

Recorded by: Waheed Murad, October 28, 2015

“Losing my home is like losing my life”, told Bakhat Nawab a cobbler by profession living in village Chishti Baba union council Allah Dand district Malakand. Bakhat Nawab lived in one room mud house with his 6 children and spouse. Due to limited income from all day’s hard labor he could hardly meet both hands meet, this disaster further aggravated his conditions. Though they used to face shortage of food sometime when he did not get job during few days a month yet they still felt safe living in their own house. Bakhat Nawab’s house was also one of those unfortunate families who lost their house in the devastating earthquake. He said me and my children spend yesterday night in open sky among my home wreckage despite cold and not sure how they will spend today night as weather is getting colder every day. We desperately need shelter/tent, winterization i.e. blankets, bedding material, cooking utensils along with food items.



The affected community members also express the risk of exposure to extreme winter conditions in the absence of warm bedding and clothing material which they have lost in the house rubbles two days ago. For reconstruction of house, Bakhat Nawab does not have any hope as being vulnerable and lack of meager earnings, looking up towards philanthropist and government for support in this time of crisis.





## Shattered Dreams and Worries

*(Story of Muhammad Raaj, an affecctee of October 26 earthquake Tehsil Gadezi, District Bunair)*

**Documented by: Shah Hussain      October 29, 2015**

I lost my son while I was busy in serving as table man at hotel in District Mardan on daily wages, Muhammad Raaj speaks with distress. He is living as tenant in Mera hamlet, village Batai of union council Pacha, Tehsil Gadezi. My six years old son Yaseen died of earth quake while he was playing with his mud made toys inside the room. I have a younger brother who works as a wood cutter in saw mill, was also on work when tremor struck the area so unfortunately there was no male member of the house during this unforeseen calamity. I was called by one of my neighbors to come home as quickly as possible, who informed me that your son is injured and we have brought him to Saidu hospital Swat. Then they called again that we are back as your son expired on the way. I hardly gathered strength and started my journey to home. Earthquake not only damaged my house but also took away my playful son and I feel haunted in the debris of my house.



Earthquake completely destroyed my house along with animal shelter burying underneath my buffalo which I purchased for RS. 142,000 two months back and got seriously injured which I had to destock to butcher just for meager Rs.6000/. I only got food assistance from army team which was sufficient for one week. since I lost my food reserves underneath my house rubble I desperately need food for me and my family as I can't go back on work till I arrange my family a roof for ever increasing cold weather.



Since I lived in rented house so I have an apprehension that I may not get any compensation what so ever from government or other humanitarian agencies.

I look worriedly towards the service provider for justified and dignified response and support.

### Annex 3: Rapid Assessment Tool-Earthquake 2015

Date:			
Name of the Enumerator:			
<b>Site Information:</b>			
Village:		Union council:	
District:		Total Population:	
No. of households:		Distance from district headquarter(KM)	
No of death		No. of Injured	
Name of the Key Informant		Contact No. of the key informant	
<b>Shelter:</b>			
No. of Houses damaged	Fully	Partially	
Type of assistance received till date?			
From whom?			
What are current shelter needs?	NFIs Kitchen set etc		
<b>Food Security/Livelihood:</b>			
What are the main sources of livelihood in the community?	1. Agriculture based		
	2. Livestock based		
	3. Regular job		
	4. Daily laborer		
	5. shopkeeper/ trader/Business		
	6. Any other		
What is the no. of livestock lost in the disaster?	1. Small animal		
	2. Large animals		
Does household have sufficient food available?	Yes	No	If yes what?

What food assistance you received and from whom?			
What are immediate HH food needs			
<b>Health:</b>			
Is there any health facility nearby?		Is health facility still functional?	Yes/No
What is the distance of nearby health facility?		What are emergency health needs?	
<b>Accountability :</b>			
Do you face any problem in getting assistance?	Yes	No	If yes what?
Is there any mechanism for addressing complaints/queries?			
Is there any rumors spreading in the public?	Yes	No	if yes what are the consequences?

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Annexure 4      Lists of Key Informants Interviewed

Name of district	Location	Key Informant Name	Designation	Contact No.
<b>Malakand</b>	Malakand	Qadir Khan	Tehsil Municipality Officer	03025566936
<b>Malakand</b>	Malakand	Ashfaq	Assistant Commissioner	
<b>Swat</b>	Swat	Ashfaq Khan Aramzia	Assistant Commissioner	03009040564
<b>Swat</b>	Swat	Colonel Farooq	Civil Military Liaison and Coordination(CMLC)	03334149992
<b>Shangla</b>	Alpuri		Deputy Commissioner	
<b>Buner</b>	Buner	Bashir Khan	Assistant Commissioner Revenue	
<b>Swat</b>	Swat	Barkat	Pakistan Red Cross and Red Crescent Society(PRCS)	
<b>Swat</b>	Swat	Maria Daud	Maltisier International	
<b>Buner</b>	Buner	Mohammad Zahid	SRSP	

Name of district	Location	Key Informant Name	Designation
<b>Malakand</b>	Malakand	Safdar Shah	Tehsil Nazim
	Malakand Perano village	Subahni Gul	Nazim
	Malakand	Ajmal Shah	Village counselor
	Malakand	Jan Mohammad	Village counselor
	Village Chishti Baba UC Allah Dand	Atiq Khan	UC Nazim
	Village Chishti Baba UC Allah Dand	Maaz Khan	Naib Nazim
	Village Chishti Baba UC Allah Dand	Waseem	Youth Consular
	Village Chishti Baba UC Allah Dand	Luqman	Village counselor
	Village Chishti Baba UC Allah Dand	Bakhat Nawab	Affecttee
	Village Chishti Baba UC Allah Dand	Asghar Khan	Affecttee
	Village Chishti Baba UC Allah Dand	Bakhti Rawan	Affecttee
	Village Chishti Baba UC Allah Dand		

	Village Chishti Baba UC Allah Dand	Sultan Mehmood	Affecttee
	Village Chishti Baba UC Allah Dand	Ismail	Affecttee
	Village Chishti Baba UC Allah Dand	Fazal Mehmood	Affecttee
	Village Chishti Baba UC Allah Dand	Tahir Jan	Affecttee
<b>Swat</b>	Bari kot village Zaman Khail	Shahjehan Khan	Affecttee
	Bari kot village Zaman Khail	Saeed Rashid Shah	Affecttee
	Bari kot village Zaman Khail	Rasool Gul	Affecttee
	Bari kot village Zaman Khail	Shaukat Ali	Affecttee
	Bari kot village Zaman Khail	Muhammad wahid	Affecttee
	Bari kot village Zaman Khail	Sumander Ali	Affecttee
	Syedano Kalay	Sartaj Bacha	Affecttee
	Syedano Kalay	Fayaz	Affecttee
	Syedano Kalay	Saleem Khan	Affecttee
<b>Buner</b>	Village Shenai UC Tor warsak	Ferouz Khan	Affecttee
	Village Shenai UC Tor warsak	Arshad	Affecttee
	Village Shenai UC Tor warsak	Faqir Zada	Affecttee

Name of district	Location	Key Informant Name	Designation
<b>Shangla</b>			
	<b>Shahpur/Khawar</b>	Ubaid Ullah	Affectee
	Shahpur/Khawar	Umer Nazir	Affectee
	Shahpur/Khawar	Imdad Madni	Imam Masjid
	Shahpur/Khawar	Muhammad Nawaz	LSO member
	Shahpur/Khawar	Fida Muhammad	LSO member
	Shahpur/Khawar	Muhammad Tayyas	Affectee
	Shahpur/Khawar	Muhammad Rozi	LSO member
	Shahpur/Khawar	Fazil Ahmed	LSO Member
	Shahpur/Khawar	Nawaz Akbar	LSO Member
	<b>Mian Klallay</b>	Fursat Bejum	Affecttee
	Mian Klallay	Khawaj Muhammad	Affecttee
	Mian Klallay	Fazil Rehman	CBO Member
	Mian Klallay	Khawaj Muhammad	Village Representative



Mian Klallay	Rahim Gul	Affecttee
Mian Klallay	Gull Muhammad Khan	Village representative
Mian Klallay	Shakeel Ahmed	Villager
Mian Klallay	Sardar Ullah	Affecttee
Mian Klallay	Shamsul Qamar	Affecttee
Mian Klallay	Hassan Zada	Village Representative
Mian Klallay	Dr. Anwar	Villager
Mian Klallay	Khalil Ullah	Affecttee
<b>Malik Khel/Ktkey</b>	Kainat	Affecttee
Malik Khel/Ktkey	Rahim Gul	Affecttee
Malik Khel/Ktkey	Bakhat Afsar	Malik
Malik Khel/Ktkey	Salman	Villager
Malik Khel/Ktkey	Wahid Zaman	Affecttee
Malik Khel/Ktkey	Muhammad Bashir	Village Representative
Malik Khel/Ktkey	Qaisal Khan	Village Representative
Malik Khel/Ktkey	Muhammad Sher	Villager
Malik Khel/Ktkey	Moeen	Villager
<b>Alpuri</b>	Khalid Khan	NGO representative
Alpuri	Aftab Ali	NGO Representative
Alpuri	Akbar	Superintendent DC Office
Alpuri	Dr. Sultan Ahmed	DHQ Alpuri