SOCIETY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**Empowering People for Resilience and Promoting Healthier Communities**

# ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
# 2013-14

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## Acronyms

| | |
|---|---|
| **ACC:** | Administrative Committee on Coordination |
| **BCC** | Behaviour Change Communication |
| **CBO:** | Community based organization |
| **CtC** | Child to Child |
| **DKH:** | Diakonie |
| **DMC:** | Disaster Management Committee |
| **DRR** | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| **DWD:** | Drinking water Disinfection |
| **DWSS:** | Drinking water supply schemes |
| **ERT:** | Emergency Response Team |
| **EWS** | Early Warning system |
| **FATA:** | Federally Administered Tribal Area |
| **FDMA** | FATA Disaster Management Authority |
| **GHD:** | Global Hand washing Day |
| **GIS:** | Geographic Information System |
| **HH** | Household |
| **IDP** | Internally Displaced Person |
| **IEC** | Information Education and Communication |
| **KAP** | Knowledge Attitude and Practices |
| **M&R:** | Maintenance and Repair |
| **MoU** | Memorandum of Understanding |
| **NAS:** | Need Assessment survey |
| **NFI** | Non Food Items |
| **O & M** | Operation and Maintenance |
| **ODF** | Open Defecation Free |
| **PDMA:** | provincial Disaster Management Authority |
| **PHED:** | Public health and Engineering Department |
| **PRA:** | Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| **PTC** | Parent Teachers Council |
| **SSHE** | School Sanitation and Hygiene Education |
| **SWD:** | Solid waste Disposal |
| **SWM:** | Solid Waste Management |
| **TMA** | Tehsil Municipal Administration |
| **UC** | Union Council |
| **UNICEF:** | United Nation International Children's Education Fund |
| **WASH** | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| **WatSan:** | Water and Sanitation |
| **WQ:** | Water Quality |
| **WSS:** | Water supply schemes |
| **WWD:** | World water Day |

# Executive Summary

SSD is a Non-profit and Non-Governmental Organization, founded in 1999, registered under *Society's Registration Act, 1860* continuously struggling for empowerment and resilience of vulnerable and under developed communities. The years 2013 and 2014 were also very eventful in which SSD successfully accomplished its developmental and strategic goals.

The humanitarian crisis which badly effected and devastated the social and economic life of thousands of households due to militancy followed by flood 2010. The complex emergency continued during 2013 and 2014 across KP and FATA with a displacement of more than 7,38,994 DIPs originating from Khyber, Kurram and Waziristan Agencies. During the year, around 50,000 families returned to their areas of origin. SSD's interventions for IDPs addressed basic and immediate WASH related needs in camps, Jalozai and New Durrani camp Sadda, Kurram Agency. Along with these SSD along with its humanitarian partners continued to support the flood affected communities in rehabilitation and development of WASH facilities and skills development for longer term recovery. SSD provided non-food items, hygiene and DRR related awareness raising as well as short term livelihoods programmes that enabled dignified access to food, shelter and other basic needs.

SSD in partnership with UNICEF provided WASH facilities to 32,357 IDPs individuals residing in IDP camp Jalozai, New Durrani camp Sadda Kurran Agency- FATA which included Provision of clean and safe drinking water, installation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities with hygiene euducation through sessions and distrubution of Kit.

Apart from the above, DRR remained one of the focal intervention in which 33,357 Households were benefited through various DRR interventions in District Nowshera. The consortium partners i.e. Civil Alliance for Disaster Resilience (CADR) partners including CARE International in Pakistan, HelpAge International, and DiakonieKatastrophenhilfe carried out a DRR/DP needs assessment in collaboration with Society for Sustainable Development (SSD) which were followed by key DRR interventions with the financial support of DiakonieKatastrophenhilfe. SSD as an implementing partner of DKH successfully strengthened and promoted inclusive DRR systems at all levels for enhanced resilience through better preparedness by institutions and communities. DRMCs were formed at village level. Local communities were trained and equipped with DRR related equipment and infrastructure to ensure safety of the flood affected communities. Local and provincial authorities were engage in formulating strategies to better plan future flood mitigation strategies and improve early warning system and communication among the communities and concerned line departments.

SSD successfluly completed all its project where overall security situation in the country and particularly in FATA and KP remained volatile with various attacks on Humanitarian and development workers throughout the country and particularly in various settled areas of KP remained one of the major concern of UN, I/NGOs and other development actors.

## 2013-14 AT A GLANCE

| S.No | Project | Partner | Geographical Area | No. of Beneficiaries Reached |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | DIPECHO funded DRR project in consortium with Diakonie, CARE and Helpage in 4 Union Councils of District Nowshera. | Diakonie | Union Council Pir Pai, Zara Miana, Kabul river, Ghanderi Nowshera, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. | 3,726 HH<br><br>31,437 individuals |
| **2** | Building Resilience and Strengthening Communities (BRSC) in 4 flood affected UCs of District Nowshera, KPK. | Diakonie | Union Council Dagai, Amangarh, Kheshki Payan and Kheshki Bala. District Nowshera, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. | 2,724 HH<br><br>24,031 individuals |
| **3** | Provision of Water sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion in New Durrani IDP Camp, Sadda, Kurram Agency. | UNICEF | Sadda, Kurram Agency, FATA. | 16,000 individuals |
| **4** | Provision of Water sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion in IDP camp Jalozai. | UNICEF | District Nowshera, IDP camp Jalozai, Khyber Pakhtun khwa | 17,357 individuals |

# IDPs RESPOSE

IDP Camps, New Durrani Sadda, Kurram Agency, Jalozai Nowshera.

**In Partnership with:**
**UNICEF**

## IDP Response

For the last couple of years, Pakistan has been facing widespread militancy with subsequent military operations against the militants in parts of KP and FATA. Such conflicts resulted in massive destruction and many people got displaced and they lost their homes. These conflicts and displacement crisis in KP and FATA still continues with its concurrent relief, return and reconstruction issues.

Kurram Agency is also one of those seven agencies of FATA which was initially targeted by counter insurgency military operations in 2009. The operation resulted in a significant displacement of approximately 20,000 people to host communities in Kohat and Hangu.

On June 24, 2011 FDMA made an announcement of another military operation within 80 kilometers area in central Kurram which resulted again in displacing families to move from their places and to reside in Sadda where a New Durrani IDPs camp has been established by FDMA. As per instructions of FDMA approximately 8,000 families are residing in the camp.

As UNICEF is the lead agency for WASH, Nutrition and Child protection and co-lead for Education and Health Early recovery Working Groups, the response effort for the most vulnerable population. SSD with the support of UNICEF implemented their activities "Provision of WASH services in FATA" SSD carried out their extensive activities at Sadda in New Durrani camp with a view to prevent and reduce the incidence of water and sanitation related diseases among males, females and children in their places of origin of Southern areas. SSD intervention provided safe drinking water, Installation of WASH facilities and operation and maintenance of the facilities, as well as distributed Wash NFIs in line with SPHERE guide lines and hygiene awareness to target population in these IDPs facilities camps. WASH interventions are carried out within the framework of the UNICEF core commitments for children in emergency.

As a result of continued conflict between the militants and the security agencies in FATA since 2005 hundreds and thousands of people were forced to migrate from FATA into the settle districts of KPK. Majority of the displaced people are residing with the host families in district Peshawar, Charssada, Nowshera, Kohat, Hangu, D.I.Khan and Tank. Government and UN agencies have established three IDP camps in Nowshera, Hangu and Sadda to facilitate in camps IDPs.

In January 2012 security forces launched a huge operation against the militants in Bara tehasil of Khyber agency resulting another flow of IDPs to IDP camp Jalozai and neighboring districts of KPK. Although most of the IDPs from Bajaur, Mohmand, Orakzai have returned to their area of origin but still a large number of IDPs are still residing in various IDP camps and host communities.

UN and other humanitarian organization are facilitating both in camp and off camp IDPs through provision of basic facilities of life.

SSD in partnership with UNICEF is providing WASH services to the displaced people in IDP camp Jalozai and New Durrani camp Sadda, Kurram Agency. The following projects were initiated to facilitate the IDPs in FATA and KPK.

1. Provision of water, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion in New Durrani IDP camp, Sadda, Kurram Agency, FATA.
2. Provision of WASH services to IDPs in Jalozai Camp, Nowshera

**WASH Emergency IDPs Response-FATA**

Kurram Agency takes its name from the river Kurram which passes through it. The headquarters of the agency is located at Parachinar. The agency lies between 330-20¢ to 340-03¢ north latitudes and 690-50¢ to 700-45¢ east longitudes. The Agency is bounded on the north and west by Afghanistan (the provinces of Ningarhar and Pukthia respectively), on the east by Orakzai and Khyber Agencies, on the southeast by Hangu and on the south by North Waziristan Agency. The agency is 115 kilometers long with a total area of 3,380 square kilometers. The population according to the 1998 census was 448,310

It lies between the Miranzai Valley and the Afghan border, and is inhabited by the Pashtun Turis, a tribe of Turki and Pathan origin on the western and central side who are supposed to have subjugated the Bangash Pashtun about six hundred years ago. The language of the tribe is Pashto, but unlike majority of the Pashtuns they are Shias. Eastern portion of the valley is now inhabited mostly by Sunni Pashtuns mostly Mangals, Paras and the remnants of the Bangash.

**Provision of WASH facilities in Camps**

New Durrani camp is situated in the east of Sadda near the main Administration area of Lower kurram agency. The people residing in the camp have been displaced from different parts of kurram agency because of the military operation in these areas against miscreants. More than 4040 families have been registered with FDMA. SSD have started services by supporting the IDPS in WASH sector in collaboration with UNICEF in July 2011. The main objective of the SSD-UNICEF WASH project was to; Reduce the incidents of water borne diseases through provision of WASH facilities and hygiene promotion through the following activities:

- Provision of safe drinking water to IDPs residing in New Durrani camp through installation and maintenance of water storage tanks with communal stand posts and drainage facilities
- Provision of adequate sanitation facilities to the extremely vulnerable displaced population

- Hygiene promotion including provision of hygiene kits, dissemination of hygiene messages on safe hygiene practices through interpersonal communication (IPC) and interactive group sessions.

## Over View of the Project

There was several issues for these IDPs but the main issue for these consequence IDP, s was to provide superior conveniences of water and sanitation (WES) on the sites, therefore SSD launched WASH Emergency IDPs Responses at New Durrani IDPs camp (Funded by UNICEF). SSD Was responsible for the time Period of July 2011 to 31th December 2013 of WASH facilities including Health and Hygiene session and distribution of Hygiene kits etc according to Project Coordination Agreement (PCA). The project entails hardware and software components including Repair & Maintenance (where needed), Water Quality Testing, water and sanitation (latrines, bathing /hand washing, Laundry, Solid Waste management, storage tanks) facilities and awareness sessions on safe hygiene practices.

## Purpose of the Project

Overall purpose of the project was to ensure the provision and safe storage of critical water services, adequate sanitation coverage and Health and Hygiene Education activities to 16000 IDP's temporarily living in New Durrani IDPs Camp Sadda Kurram Agency. The provision of WASH services will enable these vulnerable and marginalized internally displaced persons to realize their rights to basic water & Sanitation facilities and focus on reducing and arresting the incidence of water and sanitation related diseases. Provision of safe clean & affordable Drinking Water, Installation/ Operation & Maintenance of WASH facilities, NFI's distribution and also disseminating result oriented Health and Hygiene sessions through IEC material sessions with these innocent war effected IDP's who are living in New Durrani IDPs Camp Sadda was the core SSD mandate with the support of UNICEF.

## Project Activities

According to SSD PCA signed with UNICEF the aforementioned organization (SSD) was responsible for Operation & Maintenance (O & M) of WASH facilities installed at New Durrani IDPs Camp Sadda Kurram Agency. The List of WASH Facilities installed is under:

**Detail of the WASH Facilities**

| S.No | Nomenclature of Facility | Number of Facilities |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Latrines | 1400 |
| 2. | Bathing Places | 700 |
| 3. | Water Tanks Installed | 237 |
| 4. | Washing Pads | 350 |
| 5. | Solid Waste Points | 88 |
| 6. | Laundries | 86 |

Besides, O & M of WASH Facilities SSD was also ensured water quality testing as per WHO standards, health and hygiene sessions as per the sphere standards as well as distributed WASH NFIs in line with UNICEF guidelines and directions.

**Major Events of the Year- 2013**

1. World Water Day- 2013
2. Global Hand-washing Day- 2013

## 1. World Water Day History

The United Nations General Assembly is announced 'World Water Day' on March 22, 1993. World Water Day is celebrated every year on March 22. 'World Water day' proposed in 1992 in Agenda 21 of United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil. SSD Celebrated "The world water day 2013" with an intention to draw the attention on the relationships between water & food security. "Food


security exists when all the people, at all times have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life" and water is one of the fundamental input factor to the food production.

## 2. The Global Hand Washing Day

GHD is a campaign to motivate and mobilize millions around the world to wash their hands with soaps. It takes place on October of every year. The campaign is dedicated to raising awareness of hand washing with soap as a key approach to disease prevention.

SSD with the guiding vision of global Hand-washing day which is to nurture a local and global culture of Hand-washing with soap. Through different awareness campaign SSD promoted practicing Hand-washing with soap before eating and after using toilet to reduce the incidence of deaths due to diarrhea etc.




**SSD Promoting Hand washing and Proper use of WASH facilities**

**Provision of WASH services to IDPs in Jalozai Camp, Nowshera**

As a result of continued militancy and counter military operations from time to time in various agencies of FATA a huge population was forced to migrate from FATA into the settled areas of KP.

IDP camp Jalozai is one of the camps which hosts most of the IDPs. IDP camp Jalozai is being responded by UNICEF for provision of Water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. Presently more than 5335 families are residing in the camp. SSD with the support of UNICEF provided 2000 families with the provision of WASH services in 3 Phases of Jalozai camp (Phase I to 3).

SSD WASH interventions included provision of safe drinking water, latrine coverage in line with SPHERE guidelines and hygiene awareness to target populations in the IDP camp. WASH interventions provided are well aligned with the framework of the UNICEF core commitments for children (CCC) in emergency. The affected population of Bajaur, Mohmand and Khyber agencies of FATA is residing IDPs Jalozai camp, Nowshera.

Following were the main activities of the project;

- Provision of water storage to (30,000) IDP's (5500) families in Jalozai Camp through, installation of water storage tanks with communal stand posts and drainage facilities. .
- Provision of adequate sanitation facilities to IDPs (30,000) including repair/maintenance of (1368) latrines and (644) bathing places at Jalozai camp with due regard to gender and the needs of disabled. Solid wastes management facilities will be provided in the camp settlement with proper collection and dispose off mechanism.
- Hygiene promotion including dissemination of messages on safe hygiene practices (latrine use, use of safe water and personal and domestic hygiene) through interpersonal communication (IPC) and interactive group sessions.
- M&R of the HDPE pipe network (Phases I to 3) for continuous water supply to the user points.
- Water quality monitoring and chlorination of water provided to IDPs in the camp.

**Dewatering and De-sledging**

Society for Sustainable Development started its intervention on January, 2012, from Phase-1 to Phase-6 under the "Repair and Maintenance" Project.

After handover the WASH facilities from phase 1 to phase 6, SSD faced with two major problems in hard ware component i.e.

- Most of the latrine pits were filled and
- Soakage pits absorption capacity was over. As per design the life of WASH facilities were 6 month. And these facilities worked for over a year.
- Assessments were made in order to undertake the above mentioned problem timely and efficiently.

**De-Watering**

As the WASH facilities have passed the double as per their actual / expected life. The absorption capacity of soakage pits has almost over. It was very difficult to replace all soakage pits because of non- availability of space and the absorption of land near by the soakage pits over. On experimental basis in some areas new soakage pits were dug out but they were also lacking absorption. Therefore it is very easy and cost effective method to de-water the soakage pits on regular basis.25 -30 soakage pits de-watered on daily basis from phase-1 to 6.

**Hygiene Promotion:**

Sensitization of a camp population on hygiene aspects and the proper use of WASH facilities achieved through various activities. Parallel with the installation of WASH facilities, Water supply, and Repair & Maintenance, Hygiene Promotional activities are also going on daily basis with 20 skilled Hygiene Promoters. Hygiene promoters conducted sessions on hygiene indicators (Personal hygiene, Food hygiene, water hygiene, and community hygiene, proper use of latrines and safe handling of water hand washing with soap). Following were the Hygiene promotional activities:

1. Hygiene Education Session at community, mosques and Schools CFS.
2. School Hygiene Clubs (Child to Child Approach)
3. Community Hygiene Clubs.
4. Capacity building of Water Management Committees.
5. Practical Demonstrations.
6. Celebration of Specials Days/week e.g. Hygiene day, global hand washing day, MCH Week Water day etc.
7. Water Tanks Cleaning and Washing with the help of community
8. Community Mobilization for ditches filling for avoiding unhygienic condition
9. Cleaning of WASH infrastructure.
10. Weekly meeting with WatSan committees.
11. Identification of target audience/vulnerable group.
12. Special sessions regarding diarrhea
13. Camp cleanness from waste materials
14. Arrange different awareness walks
15. Formation of hygiene clubs in community

16. Identification of activist
17. Capacity building of activist
18. Participation in different exhibition and folk festivals
19. Participation in combine sessions with different IP
20. Broad based sessions with community
21. Conducting special sessions in Hospital
22. Daily visit of sanitation line.
23. Capacity building sessions of promoters on daily basis.

**Garbage Collection and safe dispose off**

Garbage collection was also one of our major activities. To support hygiene promotional activities, it was necessary to collect this garbage from the solid waste points and to safely dispose off from outside the camp premises, SSD has also successfully completed this activity and tried its best to minimize the hygiene related diseases which is the best indicator. SSD has hired two garbage collector vehicles for this activity with the required labors.

**NFIs distribution from phase 1 to 3**

Along with wash infrastructure and hygiene education to the community through Hygiene Promoters it is very necessary to facilitate the community in the shape of Utensils for water collection and storage, hand washing/bathing soap , laundry soap, and personal hygiene kit' as per standard according to UNICEF standard. As SSD is working on hard ware facilities and software from 1-3 the NFIs distribution became the responsibility of SSD. SSD staff distributed the NFIs from phase 1-3 from Jan to Dec, 2013 which details are given in table.

## NFIs distribution to repatriated families

SSD was also given the task to distribute the NFIs among the repatriated families to overall repatriated families of Jalozai camp. The details are given in the following table;

**Detail NFI's Distribution to New family of Bara Khyber Agency**

| S. # | Description | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Family hygiene kits | 36359 |
| 2 | Bucket with lid | 35024 |
| 3 | Jerry cans | 32822 |

## Water Quality Monitoring

SSD have technical and expert team for Water Quality testing and analyze drinking water on daily basis to ensure access to safe and clean drinking water in the camp. The water quality

analysts monitor the drinking water supply from source to users point. Below is month wise detail of water quality test during the reporting period;

**Details of water quality test from Jan up to Dec 2012**

| S.# | Month | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Water Quality Test** | **60** | **62** | **56** | **60** | **61** | **57** | **64** | **62** | **57** | **61** | **62** | **61** | **723** |

# Promoting Resilient Communities

**DIPECHO funded DRR project in consortium with Diakonie, CARE and Help age in 4 Union Councils of District Nowshera.**

**Building Resilience and Strengthening Communities (BRSC) in 4 flood affected UCs of District Nowshera, KPK**

**In Partnership with:**
**ECHO Consortium/ Diakonie**

## SSD-DKH DRR Project

To strengthen and promote inclusive DRR systems at all levels for enhanced resilience through better preparedness by institutions and communities, SSD in collaboration with DKH implemented the Project " Integration of DRR in Emergency Planning for vulnerable communities in Nowshera district, KPK province, Pakistan. The proposed project was implemented in four worst effected Union Councils; Ghanderi, Kabul River, Zara Miana & Pirpiai of District Nowshera, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK).

**Detail of Direct Beneficiaries**

| S. No | Direct Beneficiaries | Total |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Male DMC members of 8 villages in 4 UCs | 352 |
| 2 | Female DMC members of 8 villages in 4 UCs | 352 |
| 3 | Children – Mock drills | 360 |
| 4 | Village ERT in 8 villages of 4 UCs – Male | 411 |
| 5 | Village ERT in 8 villages of 4 UCs – Female | 106 |
| 6 | Celebration of World Environment Day | 100 |
| 7 | CBDRM master trainers at provincial and district levels | 37 |
| 8 | Civil Society on CBDRM | 4 |
| 9 | Government line departments | 51 |
| 10 | Civil Society | 171 |
| Total | | 1944 |

## Major Activities of the Project

**Risk Assessments Survey**

A series of consultations among CADR, DIPECHO partners and communities took place on the finalization of tools and methodology for the Risk Assessment and KAP study. As a result of these consultations risk assessment methodology was finalized encompassing hazard, vulnerability and capacity analysis done with the help of PRA tools. Similarly 5 KAP survey forms were finalized within CADR and DIPECHO partners and jointly reviewed with regional DIPECHO initiative INCRISD so that all KAP tools contribute to inclusiveness. KAP survey was conducted with the target respondents (DMC, ERT, wider community, household survey and line departments) as per the agreed methodology at the pre, mid and post stages of the project to set a benchmark and record level of changes during the life time of project. Total of 381 households were interviewed in a door to door survey and 48 FGDs with (children, wider community, DMCs and ERTs) similarly 18 KIIs were conducted with district government representative. Surveyors for the process were identified by social welfare, civil defense and education department. Representatives of these line departments were trained on the process and tools who led the survey by data gathering, monitoring and facilitation of field implementation with review of data collection process. As during the action inclusive approach was followed which engaged the key groups including teachers, parents, health staff and other key actors at communities level. There are the member of DMCs, ERTs and other committees. All members got the opportunities to take part in different trainings.

Which enhanced their capacity to carry forward the DRR approaches and strengthened the preparedness level at communities to withstand the future disasters.

A community based risk assessment process completed in all villages with the use of PRA tools. In this process carpet coverage was given to the whole union council i.e. 22 villages. The process also included vulnerability assessment which was done with the help of assessment form in order to identify major communal vulnerabilities. Community resources and capacities were also identified with help of resource mapping and matrixes. Hazards, Vulnerabilities, capacities and risks assessment done thoroughly at villages' level and consolidated at project level. Risk assessment report produced covering multiple aspects of HVCA with supporting maps. On the basis of risk assessment report CBDP plans developed following cascading approach.

**Strengthening and institutionalizing village DMC structures through development of CBDP Plans by communities, schools and health facilities, incorporating all stakeholders and vulnerable groups.**

The VDMC formation process was initiated with identification of existing community structure based on their area coverage, community acceptability, functionality and potential to act as a disaster management committee. This was completed with detailed Group Maturity Index (GMI) survey which identified loop holes in the existing structure and also the level of maturity required to be registered as a formal DMC. A total of 13 existing community structures were surveyed resulting in the selecting of 8 community structures out of which 3 were the older people association (OPA). Special consideration was given up to what extent the identified structures are inclusive and consider the need of vulnerable groups. The 13 existing community structures also had 3 female wings. As per the findings of the Pre GMI survey a process was adopted to restructure and organize them in formal DMCs. These 8 VDMCs structures were strengthened through a series of organization development trainings.

As per the approach developed in CBDRM model, cascade training approach for the capacity building of Master trainers was espoused transferring skills sets to produce trained human resource at the provincial, district, union councils and tehsils. Likewise, existing community structures had weak linkages with the line departments and had limited understanding to advocate for DRR need of their communities. To cater for this, the devised DMC structures have an advocacy group with the clear responsibility of highlighting the communal DRR needs. For better community understanding the TORs are also developed in local language. While selecting the existing community structures social welfare department was engaged and three out thirteen structures assessed were already registered under the Social Welfare Act. Whereas the group maturity index survey was conducted at the mid and post stages of the project to determine level of improvement in terms of their institutionalization and self-sustenance as a Village disaster management committees (VDMCs). Based on satisfactory performance and attaining sufficient maturity registration process for these organizations was initiated with social welfare department in the life time of the project. Relevant data gathering for CBDP planning was initiated with the Risk Assessment. The process adopted for data collection was based on community consultations with the use of PRA tools. Risk assessment process was initiated with hazard analysis done with the help of 32 focused

group discussions attended by 184 community members including women, children. PWD and other vulnerable segments.

As per the approach developed in CBDRM model, cascade training approach for the capacity building of Master trainers was espoused transferring skills sets to produce trained human resource at the provincial, district, union councils and tehsils. The DDMA/U, UCDMCs and VDMCs, having understanding on risk assessment process; VDMCs were made responsible by the respective UCDMCs to collect risk information of the selected villages. As per the agreed methodology the commonly agreed CBDP planning template between the ECHO partners was shared with the DMCs, communities and district stakeholders. Project delivered a session on inclusive IEC material including CBDP plan format for DIPECHO partners. The inclusive IEC material was developed and disseminated to the community.

After the in-country workshop of INCRISD project and finalization of indicators for INCRISD project another session of basic terminologies on inclusion and checklists for determining indicators and meaningful participation of vulnerable groups in different DRR project activities was included.

At later stages of the action, NIDM was involved in the reviews of existing manuals. Sessions were picked from generic module on inclusion of vulnerable groups in DRR and were included in Trainers manual and community workbook for participants.

VDMCs themselves monitored the process of inclusion by using certain tools i.e. process participants list, inclusion checklist, process monitoring checklists and databases for mainstreaming vulnerable groups in different activities. A monitoring and report back mechanism was developed; inclusion was monthly reported through inclusion bulletin. These bulletins were regularly shared with DIPECHO partners, PDMA-KP and INCRISD. The information from tool also supplement in INCRISD newsletters.

CBDRM training manual was revised with inputs from National Institute on Disaster Risk Management (NIDM) where specific session was included on inclusion of vulnerable groups in different DRR activities. The contents of the session included basic terminologies of inclusion, barriers to inclusion, facilitators to inclusion and inclusion considerations for different vulnerable groups in DRR activities.

Overall action was captured through multimedia documentary. A 10 minutes English and Urdu version of multimedia documentary produced at the end with title “A Step towards resilience” highlighting the needs and capabilities of vulnerable groups.

**Develop community Early Warning Systems (EWS) and ensure active community engagement and institutionalization of systems through awareness-raising media campaigns, workshops, awareness raising sessions and mock drills.**

A pre-KAP survey was conducted in which existing level of knowledge and attitudes of communities and government line agencies over the dynamics of EWS . This helped in setting a baseline on the designing of an early warning system and also identifying the gaps on the

existing early warning system both at the communal and district levels, which highlighted significant gaps in information sharing and dissemination.

Consultative meeting with district and provincial line departments for finalization of EWS applicable at the community and linking it with the district.

Sharing of the designed EWS with VDMCs and chalking out the mechanism with its dynamics.

**Organization of an emergency response team and its training on Fire-fighting First Aid, search and rescue to effectively respond in times of emergencies.**

The project actions resulted in the development of coordinated EWS on multiple hazards with emphasis on improving linkages and coordination between communities with district focal points. In this regard, contacts of communities and that of government focal points were exchanged with responsibility for information sharing. It was further strengthened by linking the civil defense volunteers network and their wards for the timely generation and dissemination of authentic warnings at the community level. Similarly, school teachers were included to act as government focal points for reception of warnings at the community level as children are the most vulnerable and in case a scenario of flooding develops during school hours then the timely reception of the warnings by the identified faculty members can play a vital role in safeguarding the lives of children. To ensure inclusion of vulnerable and especially gender, women wing of the VDMC shall be a part of the decision making and interpretation of warning messages and their dissemination. Apart from revenue and police radio message, radio can be used as a potential medium for sending alerts and other information related to evacuation.

Series of consultations held for development of EWS and later tested through mock drills. To disseminate the system various sessions has been conducted at community level. All key stakeholders i.e. DDMU, civil defense, education, irrigation etc. also consulted extensively during the designing of EWS. Efforts has been made that EWS is considering the scientific and indigenous aspects of early warning. Communities and technical department i.e. met department thoroughly consulted during designing phase. With the help of communication protocols of warning system and provided warning dissemination tools will contribute positively during future disasters.

The inclusive IEC material was developed and disseminated to the targeted communities. Material has been developed in consultation with other DIPECHO partners. CADR organized and facilitated the workshop for harmonization and standardization of IEC material. CADR presented the material so far developed and incorporated the feedback received. Other DIPECHO partners also presented the material developed under other projects. Finally CADR took lead in consolidation and development of material on agreed standards. Material contents, text and pictures agreed upon during consultations. This material was documented as a best practice during the indicators evaluation of regional INCRISD project. Similar material was also distributed to NIDM, PDMA-KP and other partners for further replication. 700 copies trainer manual and participants workbook on CBDRM was printed and disseminated to DIPECHO partners.

IEC material has been widely disseminated at communities and other levels. Different sessions conducted at communities' level during and after development of material. The IEC material development process, quality and dissemination process was picked as good practice by INCRISD consultant during study. This later on replicated by INCRISD in Pakistan through its regional partner Action Aid Pakistan.

**Building Resilience and Strengthening Communities (BRSC) in 4 flood affected UCs of District Nowshera, KPK.**

Earth is undergoing a climate change. The consequences of further, even relatively minor, average temperature rise include changes in rainfall and patterns which will lead to both increased drought and flooding in localized areas. Extreme weather events, such as tropical cyclones, are likely to increase in severity and frequency, and sea levels are predicted to rise as polar ice-caps and glaciers melt. These changes have not only impacted disproportionately on the poor countries but also more developed countries, further reducing their ability to withstand and recover from disasters, as their assets and livelihood options are eroded by weather events that are increasing in frequency and severity.

This drastic change in climate and the negative effects of weather have also disrupted the situation in Pakistan, as it has faced one of the worst floods in history in 2010. Out of a total of 121 districts, these floods have affected 84 districts in Pakistan, and more than 20 million people which is one-tenth of Pakistan's population. It has devastated villages from the Himalayas to the Arabian Sea. 2,000 men, women and children have lost their lives, and at least 1.8 million homes have been damaged or destroyed with billions of dollars worth damage to public infrastructure. The Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - KP which was recovering from the consequences of militancy and resulting IDP's crisis, was the most affected. The deadly water surge started from the mountainous North while the peculiar terrain of province gave this surge an enormous force which ultimately resulted in total destruction of whatever stood in its path.

**Brief of the Project Area; District Nowshera**

On the basis of destruction to both community and household infrastructure caused by 2010 Monsoon floods in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, district Nowshera was declared as the worst flood affected district within Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Besides 167 human casulaties, thousands of acres of agriculture land, which is a major source of livelihood for the people and community basic facilities and infrastructure was badly damaged/destroyed. Within the district Nowshera 27 Union councils were the worst affectd out of which 4 union councils i.e. Dagai, Amangarh, Kheshki Payan and Kheshki Bala were selected for a detailed risk assessment which is the first step for implementation of Community based disaster risk reduction and management. Total population of the area is 137,604 individuals out of which 66,050 are male and 71,554 female with 15,299 house holds. The most affected/vulnerable populaton in the above mentioned project area is 24,301 with 2807 hh and 4200 families.

## Criteria for selection of Project Area

The project area as mentioned above is one of the most affected and hazard prone in the district as declared by PDMA. Moreover, apart from PDMA and SSD own assessment the below mentioned criteria was considered for the selection of the project area for DRR intervention;

- Geographical Location (adjacent to river Kabul)
- Level of damages ( livelihood, household, physical infrastructure)
- Exposure and frequency of Hazard
- Lack of resilience and coping capacities resulting in increased coping capacities.
- Absence of external support for DRR
- Community support and willingness

Risk assessment survey was conducted in the following two phases;

| **1st Phase Hazard analysis** |
|---|
| 1. Secondary data and meetings with relevant department ( DDMA, DCO, TMA, Agriculture, Livestock, Forest a and Meteorological department ) |
| 2. Identification of Potential Hazards ( Flood, RSE and WBEs) |
| 3. Preparation of Hazard maps and analysis |
| 4. Based on the level of the hazard community was divided in to Red(highly hazardous), Ora Medium hazardous) and Green (Low or Not Hazardous zones) H= ( frequency+ magnitud |
| 5. Identification of Safe places within and outside the community |
| 6. Social map |
| 7. Transect walk |
| 8. Focus Group Discussions |
| 9. Stake holder analysis |
| 10. Seasonal calendar |
| 11. Pretesting of vulnerability assessment questionnaire |
| At the end of first phase a compressive midterm review was conducted which included projec visits , focus group discussion and a review meeting in the office. |
| **2nd Phase vulnerability Assessment** |
| 1. Identification of most vulnerable HH |
| 2. Finalization of vulnerability form |
| 3. Conduction of vulnerability assessment along with GPS coordinates of each HH surveyed |
| 4. Data entry of Hazard and vulnerability score of each HH |
| 5. Risk Assessment of each HH |
| 6. Risk analysis of the community |

## Problems identified:

1. No early warning system.
2. Breakdown in the communication system.
3. Evacuation problems.
4. Lack of medical assistance during the floods.
5. Lack of drinking water and food.

6. Un-availability of common community shelter.
7. Lack of storage capacity for agriculture and live stock.
8. Scarcity of food item during flood.
9. Direct exposure to extreme weather conditions due to destroyed houses of the locals after the flood.
10. Contaminated drinking water.
11. Loss of arable/agricultural lands to soil erosion after the floods.
12. Lack of awareness in terms of flood protection.
13. Lack of female participation in family support.
14. Deficiency of household energy resource.
15. Insufficient WATSAN facilities at safe place.

Keeping in view the above mentioned findings a detailed project was designed outlining different interventions based on preparedness, mitigation, prevention and development of linkages of the communities with line departments. To each section a specific objective was assigned entailing detailed interventions which are given below.

**Specific Objectives of SSD-DKH, DRR Project District Nowshera**

SO1: People and communities are prepared for disasters and capable of coping with them by using their own, locally available resources (Preparedness)

**Awareness raising in the target areas through public media campaign sessions walks and wall chalking**

Awareness raising campaign were held to promote the concept or increase understanding of the communities regarding specific issues. The main purpose of this activity in the project was to challenge the concept that nothing can be done about disasters and promote the culture of safety by giving people basic awareness, about the major hazards prevailing in the area and how to reduce their risk. To achieve this detailed campaign was run in the project by utilising different mediums like radio broadcasts, sessions in communities' schools health facilities, wall chalking campaign and awareness walks.

IEC materials were developed jointly by SSD staff members and communities for use in the media campaign, workshops and awareness raising. Information was framed in such a manner, that it was understandable to different target groups. A total of 48 minutes were assigned for radio broad cast been on aired. Key DRR messages have been disseminated in the communities which included messages about preparedness, mitigation, prevention against flood, river bank soil erosion and WBEs focus on the mapped at risk communities. The project also arranged targeted focus group awareness-raising sessions at community and school level focused on:

- Basic concepts of DRR
- Basic information on project activities
- Emergency plans +Early warning system
- CBDRM plans

## DRR Committees and their Capacity Building

Individuals don't have the capacity and knowledge to respond to disaster and are unaware of their rights and duties. They act in an unorganized manner and it results in a panic situation endangering their lives and assets. To avoid this communities were organized in formal structures through the formation of village based disaster risk management committees. A total of 7 committees were formed through the common understanding of communities. Members of the committees were selected through common consensus and it was ensured that every class, gender, profession and age is represented.

Workshops and trainings were organized for the members and activists of the disaster management committees on the following topics:

- Committee Formation and Management
- DRR basics
- Emergency '& Evacuation' Plans for Village Level & Establishment of ERTs.
- DRR Plans and Land Use Plans for Village Level.

One workshop and training for selected committee members on the following topics:

- Early Warning System.
- Advocacy with local authorities.

### Establishment of ERTs

To generate an organized response to natural disasters and mitigate their risks emergency and evacuation plans have been designed with the communities. These plans chalk out the details on how to respond to natural disaster in pre, during and after stages. Similarly these plans outline also details about the safe places, exit routes and transport facilities which are to be used in times of disasters. First step was the development of updated GIS hazard, resource, risk and land use maps. These maps identified the

1. Existing resources prevailing in the area
2. Hazards and the areas which have been affected by them
3. Topography of the land and its use.

After the production of these maps, detailed emergency response plans were produced which entailed the response procedures to different natural hazards like flood and earth quake. Similarly to generate response and implement these mechanism Emergency response teams (ERTs) were developed and trained on

1. First aid.

2. Fire fighting.
3. Search and rescue.

**Provision of Hardware Support**

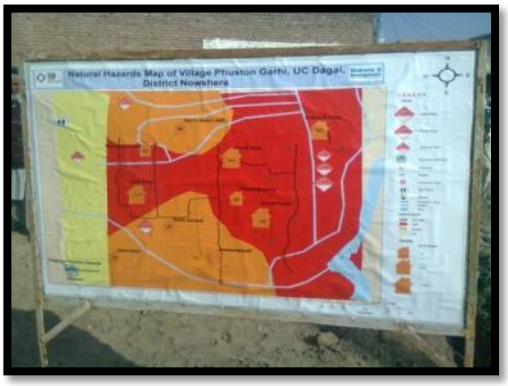
To facilitate the ERTs hardware support was provided in the form of :

1. Seven first aid kits
2. Four search & rescue kits i.e. one per community ERT
3. Six boats
4. Seven early warning system kits

## Designing of Early warning system

To ensure that the communities generate timely response to natural disasters and avoid loss of life and assets a detailed early warning system focusing on floods and WBEs was designed. Designed EWS consists of

1. Risk Knowledge
2. Prediction
3. Communication




This early warning system includes both the roles of communities and line departments and is designed in line with the existing coping mechanism strategies with an active participation of both. The designing of EWS was result of series of workshops and sessions with community and line department actors involved. Initially workshops were conducted with the communities in which they were sensitized on the basic elements of early warnings and their utility. In the next series of sessions an early warning system was designed with the communities based on their existing coping mechanism strategies. This was shared with relevant line departments in which they provided technical input and highlighted their role in the successful implementation of the community proposed early warning system. After their finalization the designed system has been shared with the communities and is enforced and disseminated through community mock drills and awareness sessions. A total of 14 mock drills are to be conducted in the project out of which 7 on EWS have been achieved.

**SO2: Safe water, latrines and knowledge for proper handling are available (Prevention).**
**Provision of clean drinking water sources and construction of latrines.**

One of the major problems faced by the target communities during and after the flood was unavailability of clean drinking water resources, as available sources in local community were not protected and got contaminated due to flood water and debris. This contamination of water caused acute watery diarrhea. In order to prevent such problems, 8 new protected water sources (100ft deep) and 8 double latrines are constructed at safe places that were used as refuge during disaster.

SSD engineering team identified these locations with the help of village DMCs. These were 8 government schools I.e. 4 in kheshki payan and 4 in kheshki bala. This activity facilitated 480

high risk households. The maintenance of these facilities is also the responsibility of village DMCs and an MOU has been signed with them in this regard.

**Hygiene Promotion:**

Due to unawareness of the target communities, acute watery diarrhea, epidemic quickly spread in the area following the 2010 flood. To curb this problem and awareness among the people regarding protective measures to prevent future outbreaks, a detailed awareness campaign was run in the communities on prevention of water borne epidemics and safe water handling. These sessions included:

1. Safe handling of water
2. Water storage
3. Promoting positive health practices
4. Hand washing
5. Safe practices on re-hydration

**SO3: The negative effects of disasters on livelihoods and environment are reduced (Mitigation).**

**Livelihood diversification:**

The target communities are mainly dependant on farming and a large percentage of the target communities lost their land and their agricultural livelihood resources due to ongoing riverbank soil erosion and flooding. A skills training survey was conducted in the community with the high risk households who only had one income source to identify DRR relevant, and sustainable, skills training livelihoods. Confirmed skills training included; welding for production of energy efficient stoves, construction skills with retrofitting and resilient building practices components (latrine and hand pump construction), carpentry and electrician, similarly to facilitate women headed households 20 participants were trained on stitching and embroidery. The total no of beneficiary were 192.

**A forestation and soil stabilization along the rivers**.

The agricultural land and houses are severely prone to river bank soil erosion. Therefore it was needed to increase vegetation cover for stabilization of river banks. Plantation of trees ensured significant decreases in soil erosion and will contribute in protection of agricultural lands of the target communities. The species finalized for plantation was willow (deep rooted tree) and mott grass that were recommended by both the Forest Department and target communities.

**Construction of Protection Bundh:**

Union council Khweshgi Payan is located on the left bank of Kabul River (from Peshawar to Nowshera) and is subjected to seasonal as well as major flooding due to the low lying topography of the area. The major flooding of July 2010 completely destroyed the infrastructure, livestock, property and social setup of these communities leaving the population exposed to adverse conditions. Similarly seasonal monsoon flooding also disrupts the economic and social structure of these areas. Like flood preparedness measures, flood mitigation was also an integral part of the project therefore a flood protection bundh was constructed at potential hazardous point at Mohalla khera kheil, in Kheshgi Payan to minimize the adverse effects of the flood and river bank soil erosion on the population and their livelihood sources. A detailed survey was conducted and most cost effective and efficient structure was selected to be constructed at the place of highest importance by the Engineering Dept of SSD.

**Steps of construction:**

- Land Demarcation & Site Layout
- 1.5 meters excavation at natural surface level (NSL) with width of 2.58 meters
- Loose stone filling
- G.I wire crates 6"x9" Mesh (8 SWG wire) 4 meters wide
- Stone filling with G.I wire on apron having 1 meter height
- Compact fill material for the preparation of slope with Excavator
- Stone pitching on slope 0.40 meter thick
- Grouting of Stone pitching on slope with (1:3)
- PCC ( lean 1: 3 : 6) coping (0.70 meter)
- Handing over to the communities and reception of completion certificate.

Following the above mentioned steps a protection Bundh of 175 meter (574 Rft) length was constructed at Mohallah Khera Khail which is providing protection to

- 21 HHs (Out of which 9 are pakka and 12 partial pakka)
- 2 poultry farms
- 2 mosques
- 2 hujras

**SSD Cost Sharing**

To facilitate the communities, SSD with its own resources repaired as well as performed some extra work to provide further stability to the structure. Originally in the design the PCC coping at the top was about 2 feet width but SSD provided a coping of 8 feet width which also act as an easy access to the communities. Similarly as proposed in the design the box excavation was to be filled with loose stone filling but on the demand of community and to add more stability to the structure stone filling was done in GI wire mesh. Besides one small bridge crossing and the route which was used for the transportation were also repaired for the communities.

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# Society for Sustainable Development-SSD