

24 Years of Excellence

Annual Progress Report (Jan – Dec 2022)

HUJRA Village Support Organization



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**HUJRA Village Support
Organization**

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HUJRA at a Glance

HUJRA village support organization is a PCP certified not-for-profit, non-political, non-ethnic development oriented organization working in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan. Established back in 1997 HUJRA is a professionally managed and committed Civil Society Organization (CSO) working with the marginalized, disadvantaged and vulnerable communities to alleviate poverty and human sufferings.

It works with a spirit to serve communities regardless of caste, gender and creed. The organization is committed to enable and build capacities of the local communities for collective decision-making regarding their sustainable socio-economic development. It works on the assumption that people have tremendous potential for their development therefore it uses social guidance approach to sensitize and motivate communities. It promotes advocacy to create space for intellectual debate for societal transformation towards common goodness and through applied research enhances the knowledge base for sustainable utilization of the natural resources, development of education, health, sanitation, food security and livelihoods.

Over the years, due to its committed work, HUJRA has earned a lot of respect and recognition within the government circle and communities. The role of HUJRA has been phenomenal in organizing communities and empowering them for decision-making and raising voice for their rights. In certain areas like environment, agriculture, livestock, and forestry HUJRA has played a vital role. HUJRA has also proven its worth when Pakistan was shocked by conflict and flood disasters. It has run huge humanitarian assistance project in partnership with UN agencies to support the victims of manmade and natural disasters. It has taken a step forward by including disaster preparedness, response and recovery in its strategic plan to reduce the risk of future calamities.

Program Sectors

HUJRA has strategized its operations under the four programmatic themes;

- Food security, Livelihoods and DRR
- Education, Health and Nutrition
- WASH - Water Sanitation and Hygiene
- Governance and
- Humanitarian Response

Sectorial Goals

The interventions of the organization contribute to the following five sectorial goals articulated in the strategic plan of the organization;

- Enhancing food security and livelihoods and promoting community resilience, disaster preparedness and climate change adaptation.
- Improving community based physical infrastructure for improved health, hygiene, sanitation, safe and clean drinking water among the marginalized and disadvantaged population.

- Improving the state of education, health and nutrition among the most vulnerable segments of the rural population.
- Improving democratic governance, legal and justice system through capacity development, awareness raising and networking.
- Assisting communities through humanitarian response and relief operations in disaster affected areas.

Geographic Coverage in 2022

During the fiscal year 2022 HUIRA reached 08 districts in KP, including Peshawar, Mardan, Charsadda, Swat, Khyber, Orakzai, Upper Kohistan and Upper Dir. The district wise detail of the projects implemented during 2021 is given in the table.

Program Implementation

In 2022 HUIRA build partnership with UN IOM under its Community Resonance Activity (CRA) North in Khyber and Orakzai newly merge districts of KP for the community restoration program of former TDPs community. Under CRA- N program HUIRA secure funding for 05 grants and work in agriculture sector in these districts. HUIRA will further envisage to continue these activities if the CRA-N partisanship could be extended. HUIRA also worked with UN World Food Program (WFP) in emergency response to devastating flood of October 2022 in Swat and Khohistan districts. Under the 02 projects food items and Cash payments distributed to flood 12000 affected households. HUIRA also secure partnership with JSI and worked in health sector for COVID19 awareness and mobilization for vaccination. This project was implemented in 04 districts and HUIRA successfully completed its all milestones in due course of time. HUIRA also entered in to partnership with Palladium Pakistan for working in education sector in Upper Dir. This project will continued in 2023 and all the millstones of the first quarter completed. These projects were managed by the implementation unit with support from MEAL and Operations Units under the direct supervision of the CEO- HUIRA. These projects were in line with HUIRA program thematic areas as mentioned below;

1. WFP support early recovery initiatives of 2022 Flood Response **Cash For Work** Project Swat
2. WFP support emergency response to 2022 Flood response. **General Food distribution** in Swat and Upper Kohistan Districts
3. Enhancing Economic Capacity of Former Temporarily Displaced Populations in District Khyber and Orakzai Phase 2 (Oo41,0042, KB048 and KB049)
4. Enhancing Economic Capacity of Former Temporarily Displaced Populations in District Khyber and Orakzai Phase 1 (RO-28)
5. Enrolment of out of school children through establishment of ALPs and strengthening Current Non-Formal Education System in District Upper Dir KPK
6. Integrated Health Systems Strengthening and Service Delivery (IHSS- SD) in Peshawar, Mardan, Charsadda and Swat Districts

Project Title: WFP support early recovery initiatives of 2022 Flood Response Cash For Work Project district Swat

DONOR/ PARTNER	<i>UN World Food Program</i>
DISTRICT (S)	Swat
REPORTING PERIOD	October to December, 2022
Project Budget in PKR	42.4 Million

Project Summary

HUJRA VSO implemented WFP funded “Flood Emergency Response Project” in district Swat from 15th October 2022 to 15th January, 2023. Post-flood 2022 the vulnerable families of all the 7-Tehsils i.e. Barikot, Babozai, Charbagh, Kabal, Khwazakhela, Behrain and Matta were badly affected by heavy destruction to lives, and property; swept away houses, and destroyed cultivable land, crops, and communication system adversely affecting lives and livelihood opportunities. The people of the area were left with no option to sustain their livelihood with limited resources impending harsh winter season. The livelihood of families relies on local labor, daily wagers, and mostly farming but due to flash flooding their orchards and agriculture lands vanished and they don’t have any other means to survive in this difficult time as they don’t have means of livelihoods and face a major food insecurity crisis. Keeping in view the evolving situation of the food insecurity crisis in the affected areas, HUJRA VSO responded to address the crisis.

To maintain the life safety and security of the affected population, HUJRA VSO with the support of WFP supported the flood-affected vulnerable communities through the provision of conditional food assistance. Initial vulnerability assessments were carried out in Tehsil Barkrikot, Babozai, Charbagh, Kabal, Khwazakhela and Matta to assess the magnitude of damages that occurred at union councils and village levels. During vulnerability assessments, 18-Villages in Tehsil Matta, 4-Villages in Tehsil Barikot, 3-Villages in Tehsil Babozai, 2-Villages in Tehsil Kabal, One Village in Tehsil Khwazakhela and 4-Villages in Tehsil Charbagh were identified as the most affected with maximum damages. After vulnerability assessments at Tehsil levels, assessments were carried out at village levels to assess damages claimed with life loss, property loss, and communication system damages limiting the access of people to livelihood opportunities. During the assessment prioritization of villages was done based on most damages placed on the top at priority 1, 2, and 3 respectively. After village ranking, beneficiary assessments were carried out to identify the most affected and vulnerable families followed by validation through a joint team of WFP monitors, and HUJRA VSO. During the assessments and validations, WFP standardized questionnaires were used. Marginalized groups including female-headed households, PWDs, the elderly, TGs and persons with disabilities were the priority for unconditional cash assistance. The proposed response was carried out in compliance with WFP’s strategy as it is addressing the basic food needs of flood-affected families of the above-mentioned tehsils of Swat, through cashed-based interventions.

Objective of Project:

To provide protection and fulfill the humanitarian needs of people affected by providing livelihood opportunities and asset building initiatives in District Swat.

Purpose of CFW schemes:

The main purpose of this CFW schemes is to provide opportunities of paid work (excluding disables and EVI's) to all those households which are food-insecure and vulnerable, which will benefit themselves and whole community as well. CFW activities will benefit the community people specifically the neediest and vulnerable people who are badly affected and lost large proportion of their food and other income resources because of recent flood in August 2022.

Expected Output

- 4000 vulnerable man, women and transgender are receiving conditional cash assistance.
- Disables/EVI's are receiving unconditional cash assistance which are mostly vulnerable.
- 144 million PKR Cash distributed to flood affect households through direct transfers on easy paisa

Other considerations

- Technical supervision by HJJRA team to ensure quality and durability of physical schemes and provision of fund as per WFP approval for some NFIs schemes.
- CFT activities designed in a manner that facilitate the participation of women and ensures that they will not be overburdened.
- CFW participants will receive a cash distribution pin code, issued in name of participants and will receive their cash entitlement. i.e PKR 12000/cycle.
- CFW activities are running by the communities under the guidance of the WFP/HJJRA and consider the assets created through CFW as their own assets. Hence, the maintenance of assets will be their responsibility.
- Rehabilitating productive community assets, creating opportunities and increasing purchasing power and access to food.

Project Implementation Model

The proposed response was carried out in compliance with WFP's strategy as it is addressing the basic food needs of flood-affected families through cash-based interventions. Proper planning was done to execute the planned activities designed under the project to ensure transparency, accountability, and compliance to set protocols of WFP. Moreover, all the activities of the projects were implemented in close coordination with District administration, concern line departments, and other key stakeholders through effective communication ensuring their participation in the planning and execution of interventions at the field level.

Village Committees Formation

Facilitation was provided to the beneficiaries of communities in the formation of informal Village Committees (VC) in all the planned villages of the targeted Union Councils. A total of 32 VCs were formed and oriented in 32 villages. Social mobilization activities were carried out following the core principles of social mobilization participatory approaches; Proper time and privacy were given to the beneficiaries for the decision-making process while selecting VC office bearers. The selection process of the VC office bearers was done solely by the beneficiaries through consensus; **show of hand voting**. After the formation of VC, key tasks and responsibilities were assigned to office bearers regarding direct supervision, record keeping pectoral record, and timely sharing of pre, intra, and post-pictures of schemes to the concerned focal staff member of HJURA VSO. The VCs formed at village levels along with the concerned beneficiaries agreed to the terms and conditions for all 3 cycles activities. **“Cash For Work”** ensuring their full participation in rehabilitation of the communal schemes at the village level. The social mobilization process was directly monitored and observed by the MEAL officer, in his visits with social mobilization teams.

Cash Disbursement Process:

CP (HJURA VSO) selected 4000 vulnerable beneficiaries for CFW/CFT as per approval from WFP side including male, female and transgender. In order to ensure cash disbursement to the target beneficiaries in an organized and efficient way with dignity and honor, HJURA Team identified some points in close collaboration and coordination with District authorities. HJURA project team keeps close coordination with all relevant stakeholders including Financial Service Provider (Telenor Franchiser) to make arrangements for the availability of adequate cash and also with Telenor Retailers for smooth flow of cash disbursement in proposed cash disbursement points. The cash disbursement was planned to mentioned beneficiaries for 3 months/cycles. Each cycle is 12 days in month and each beneficiary will receive PKR.12000/Month.



Cash Disbursement Summary of November 2022 round (1st cycle):

WFP-CFW BENEFICIARIES' DETAILS	Planned HHs			Total	Assisted with Cash HHs			Total	Remaining HHs			Total
	Male	Female	Trans		Male	Female	Trans		Male	Female	Trans	
	2916	991	93		2729	978	89		187	13	4	

Grand Total		4,000		3796		204
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The cash entitlement for the 2nd and 3rd cycle was disbursed at once when they completed structural activities/trainings. So each beneficiary received PKR.24000 for two cycles (i.e, 2nd & 3rd cycle) conditionally.

WFP cash Disbursement Protocols compliance key observations

The use of cash instead of food requires a set of pre-conditions based on the following determinants: accessibility to market, availability of food in well-functioning markets, cost efficiency, availability of cash delivery mechanisms, safe environment and preference of beneficiaries. Cash for work activities will hence be implemented based on the findings of the following assessments: 1) needs assessment, 2) market assessment; and 3) capacity assessment.

Site Selection for cash disbursement

The cash disbursed to selected beneficiaries directly through easy paisa account or created pin codes for them who have no easy paisa account. Cash disbursement task assigned to Telenor retailers or Franchise in their respective areas. The target beneficiaries have easy access to the cash distribution point.

CFW interventions in Emergency Flood Response Project:

Involving the local communities' people in the project activities and to be implemented under cash modalities. Feasible structural and non-structural schemes were identified, prioritized, and selected in a participatory manner. The need was identified and separated in Broad Based Community Meeting (BBCM) where male and female groups were arranged. After the consultation, Village Committee has been formed. The VC has further prioritized the following activities for implementation. VCs passed resolution to selected top 3 prioritized structural and non-structural activities in their villages. The completion of rehabilitation of communal schemes was ensured through concerned Village Committee with proper team with CP. The beneficiaries of communities under direct supervision of VC members and the technical support of HJJRA team rehabilitated their communal schemes in their respective villages. All the schemes will be completed in last 3rd cycle i.e up to January 8,2023 and validation of all these schemes are also in progress by the HJJRA team; Pre, intra, and post-completion pictures of communal schemes have been submitted to MEAL Section of HJJRA VSO.

Phases of CFW activities in project implementation:

The structural activities of CFW were planned in three cycles. Beneficiaries taken on each scheme in their respective villages based on the scope of work or men hours and ensured to work on their assigned scheme for 12 days in each cycle activity.

CFW intervention in Cycle-1:

In cycle-1, The light conditionality work had been done by male beneficiaries which was about 3 days and above in some villages. For this purpose, social mobilization sessions carried out in targeted 32 villages of Union Councils Babuzai, Barikot, Charbagh, Kabal, Khwazakhela and Matta Kharirai. Informal committees were formed in all targeted villages with key responsibilities of supervision, record keeping, rehabilitation work implemented at village levels. In planned areas, Village level mobilization was carried out and target beneficiaries were properly oriented on the CFW project implementation model along with proper



guidance throughout the process; facilitation was provided to the beneficiary communities in formation of informal Village Committees in all the revenue villages of the targeted Union Councils. The target communal schemes in light conditionality in first cycle were Irrigation channels, Repair of Link Roads, Drainage lines etc. while for female beneficiaries Kitchen Gardening trainings were arranged in their respective villages. Similarly trainings were also arranged for Transgender on DRR and First Aid.

CFW intervention in Cycle-2:

In cycle-2, Social mobilization sessions carried out by CP staff in targeted 32 villages for implementation of communal structural activities including irrigation channels, Drainage Lines, Protection wall, Retaining wall, Repair of Link Roads, Bridle paths, Check Dams, Head Works, Water Ponds, Nursery raising, Soft activities (Trainings) for transgender and Kitchen Gardening training for female beneficiaries. 12 days' work has been performed by male beneficiaries in 2nd cycle and worked 4 hours daily. In FER beneficiaries were mobilized to ensure their participation in the rehabilitation activities without input support/NFI's (Except Dagay scheme) to avail Cash assistance for asset creation.

In 2nd cycle, those male beneficiaries which are dropped and didn't meet the criteria of WFP were replaced with new beneficiaries from the same villages. At training was arranged for these newly replaced

beneficiaries with the name of CBDRM (Community Based Disaster Risk Management) and those female beneficiaries who are newly replaced with dropped beneficiaries had arranged the training of Kitchen Gardening.

CFW intervention in Cycle-3:

In cycle-3, The same structural activities were carried out i.e, irrigation channels, Drainage Lines, Protection wall, Retaining wall, Repair of Link Roads, Bridle paths, Check Dams, Head Works, Water Ponds. All these communal schemes were badly affected by recent flood in August,2022. Similarly, Kitchen Gardening trainings were arranged for female beneficiaries. Besides this, CBDRM training was arranged for transgender. 12 day work has been performed by male beneficiaries in 2nd cycle and worked 4 hours daily. Besides this, 3 days kitchen Gardening training arranged for female trainees.

Monitoring of project activities

Based on monitoring requirements, the MEAL section planned and carried out field monitoring visits to identified villages and to proposed scheme sites of the project throughout the project life cycle. All the key proposed schemes were covered by the MEAL as per indication through beneficiary monitoring, context monitoring, process monitoring, compliance monitoring and results monitoring. All monitoring data and information collected at the field level were properly documented and reported and shared with the line manager and concerned staff in debriefing sessions for course correction, bringing activities on track as per specified instructions, work norms and future compliance. The issues reported through M&E staff were closely monitored and resolved timely. The MEAL officer was present from start initial assessments and validation. The assessments carried out from initial stage were closely monitored and validated in compliance with the set criteria and guidelines of the FER project.

To ensure effective and smooth implementation of the project intervention at the field level, MEAL team using M&E tools for the collection of required data, data management and use of the required data during Process monitoring, compliance monitoring, context monitoring, beneficiary monitoring/ assessments, and beneficiary validations.

Complaint Response Mechanism:

Complaint Response Mechanism was properly in placed in the project. The WFP CRM was also introduced to communities. CRM Banners were installed and announcements were carried out in the communities for any complaint against the project staff or inclusion and exclusion process of beneficiaries selection. All the complaints were properly recorded and responded.



Project kickup meeting with the District Administration



Coordination meeting attended by Project Manager (Hujra) with AC Tehsil Kabal, Swat



Meeting of Hujra staff with ADC Swat discussion regarding support to Hujra Organization on project intervention



Meeting of Hujra staff with ADC Swat discussion regarding initiation and distribution points selection



Meeting with AC Bahrain, Swat by Hujra concerned staff



Discussion of Project Manager (Hujra) about ongoing activities with AC Matta, Swat

Project Title: WFP support emergency response to 2022 Flood response. General Food distribution in Swat and Upper Kohistan Districts

DONOR/ PARTNER	<i>UN World Food Program</i>
DISTRICT (S)	Swat and Upper Kohistan
REPORTING PERIOD	September to December, 2022
Project Budget in PKR	28.7 Million

Project implemented in Swat district:

Project Summary:

This project commenced with the aim to address the food and basic nutrition needs of the flood affected households through food assistance in the flood affected villages of district Swat.

HUJRA initiated to collect data of target beneficiaries through rapid assessment, and village development committees (VDCs), established at village level. Mapping and profiling for the FFW interventions completed with consensus of the VDCs. Orientation session on FFW conducted for the project staff in reporting month to clarify the target, strategy and expected outcome. Mapping of the areas, team formation and priority interventions marked in the session to ensure the targets timely.

Before switching to FFW from the GFD, data validation of the existence beneficiaries carried out in the target villages to replace the migrated and non-cooperative Beneficiaries for the FFW interventions. After team formation, task assigned to every team for their respective villages to validate the data, formation of VDC, corner meetings with stakeholders. After data validation analysis, 1802 beneficiaries have been reported as migrated and not willing to work on FFW work norms from the target villages. The beneficiary registration exercise based on the participants required against the activity profile for the selected activities were carried out by the project team. Hence, a total of 1802 new beneficiaries were registered in replacement of the migrated beneficiaries.

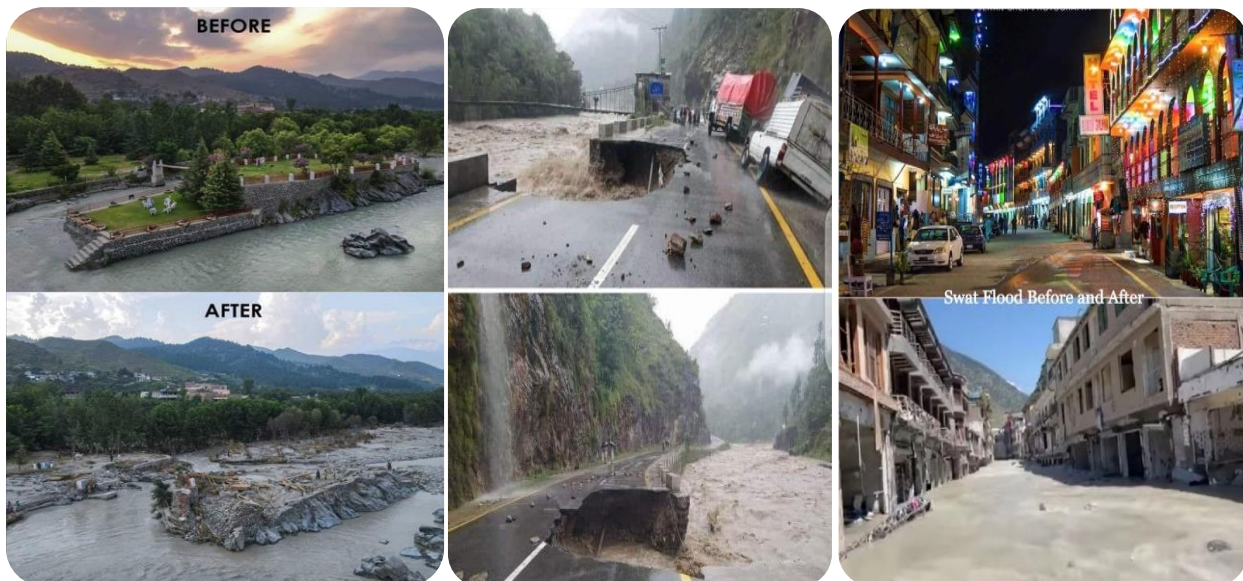
Structure activities were prioritized, selected and activity profile developed by the Field Engineer and the Livelihoods Officer. The non-structural activities were selected and finalized by the livelihoods officer and the training officer. The registered participants were oriented and deployed to the selected FFA activities and proper muster roll were maintained at the village level.

The formation of VDCs (Village development committee) is focused to ensure community participation in their development in future. The role of VDC is very important in the FFW setup as VDC along with the project team supervised the structure and non-structure interventions in their respective villages. Orientation sessions of the VDCs are conducted in the reporting period to groom them accordingly.

Backgrounds

Flood in Swat is mostly caused by natural weather events such as heavy rainfall and thunderstorms over a short period. Flash flooding in Swat happens when rain falls so fast that the underlying ground cannot cope, or drain it away fast enough. Roads in Swat Valley can become like rivers and if there is a lot of water, it can flood buildings and carry cars away. So, if the rain is falling too fast for the ground or drains to cope with, there is a risk of flash flooding in Swat Valley. This flood not only affected the Swat but the rest part of KP also suffered as flood water washed everything traveling from Swat towards Nowshera and Charsadda districts. Flood water also contains hidden hazards that damage your assets and human beings. The road between Bahrain and Kalam which was built in 2018 for Rs10 billion cost, no longer exists for several kilometers as it was washed away in the flash floods. The damage caused by the devastating floods to road infrastructures and bridges between Kalam and Bahrain as well as in the adjoining hilly areas of Swat is beyond imagination. Most of the hotels were swept away by the floodwaters. The beautiful narrow bazaar seems like a river as the river water is now flowing on the main road as if there was no road before at all. Swat is famous for tourism, so many hotels and people's livelihood reversed to 2010. Remaining hotels infrastructures are too risky and it's also a major challenge to demolish them and bask to business, it seems a dream to resume all the life at normal.

There is no more hustle and bustle in Bahrain bazaar and the once a busy tourist destination is now wearing a deserted look.



APPROACH AND OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENT

Keeping in view the area sensitivity and to ensure smooth and safe delivery of services, HJJRA develops an effective and applicable implementation strategy and strategy on mutual understanding with key stakeholders. The core aim is to facilitate all beneficiaries timely and in better way at distribution point through provision of all basic and possible facilities as per distribution protocols. The required services and facilities were ensured at every distribution point. Three distribution points established for the target beneficiaries in their respective areas to have easy access to their food basket. Damlai, Kalam and Utroor areas were selected for establishing distribution points to provide services at the accessible locations to the selected beneficiaries. The required food items properly dispatched 1 day before to the distribution points from the Damlai Hub and the team also arrived 1 day before the distribution to reorganize the tokens and scope cards for the distribution day. Their technical role and facilitation of WFP throughout the project cycle is also acknowledged.

General Objective

Hunger defeated, food security improved, nutrition achieved, and communities are resilient to shocks.

Specific Objective

Relieve the short-term hunger of vulnerable people in flood-affected areas through food distribution, in line with WFP protocols and Special Conditions on Food Distribution.

Expected Outputs

- 32,500 persons including women, men, girls, boys, and transgender receiving food assistance.
- 5000 affected families including 4117 male and 883 female provided with WFP food basket.
- 508.7186 MT of food distributed

Project Approach

The chosen approach to address the food needs was the provision of WFP food baskets directly to the beneficiaries from accessible food distribution point. The food distribution point was established having basic facilities like sitting arrangements, drinking water, electricity, internet, toilet and wheelbarrows to facilitate the beneficiaries for taking food to their vehicles. The main purpose of the project was to provide the WFP food basket to vulnerable households in a dignified manner.

Achievements of targets and objectives

- The project delivered food baskets to 5,000 households in December 2022 cycle in response to contribution in structure or non-structure interventions in district Swat in the reporting month.
- A total of 508.7186 MT food commodities were distributed to 5,000 registered beneficiaries in a systematic manner in the reporting month.

Project Review & Staff orientation

Project review session was conducted in the reporting month as switching of the GFD project was proposed to FFW project for the December Cycle. Project achievements and challenges discussed in detail in order to prepare the ground for the FFW cycle. Furthermore, orientation on the Food for Work project also conducted for the staff to discuss project modalities and develop implementation strategy.

Area Profiling and Mapping

Area profile/mapping of target areas developed to implement project interventions smoothly. Various stakeholders contacted/meetings conducted for the said task at village/Mohalla/Mozas level. Corner meetings planned at community level to make this cycle more participative. Team formation of the staff finalized, and areas assigned to every team along with team members for the December cycle.

Formation of Village Development Committee (VDC)

Potential persons/activists (male and female) identified through paneled members in Mohallah/Mozas level for village development committee. Several meetings were conducted with these identified activists VDCs for further activities at concern area. Both male and female persons with potential capability/social services selected through community meetings for village/mohallah/Mozas based VDCs.

In-house sessions were also conducted for every VDC member highlighting their role & responsibility, working nature in project and commonly in community, working relationship with other stakeholders for area development and community mobilization.

Village development committee (VDC) formation was a challenging task for the project due to shortage of time for the mobilization. However team efforts made this possible and established village wise VDCs both male and female. VDC formation was the key intervention for the FFW project and project protocols shared with them. The role and responsibilities of VDC shared with them and their record properly documented at standard formats. Identification of schemes formation, follow-up of the schemes and regular attendance of the beneficiaries are the key responsibilities of the VDC.

Data validation of the registered beneficiaries

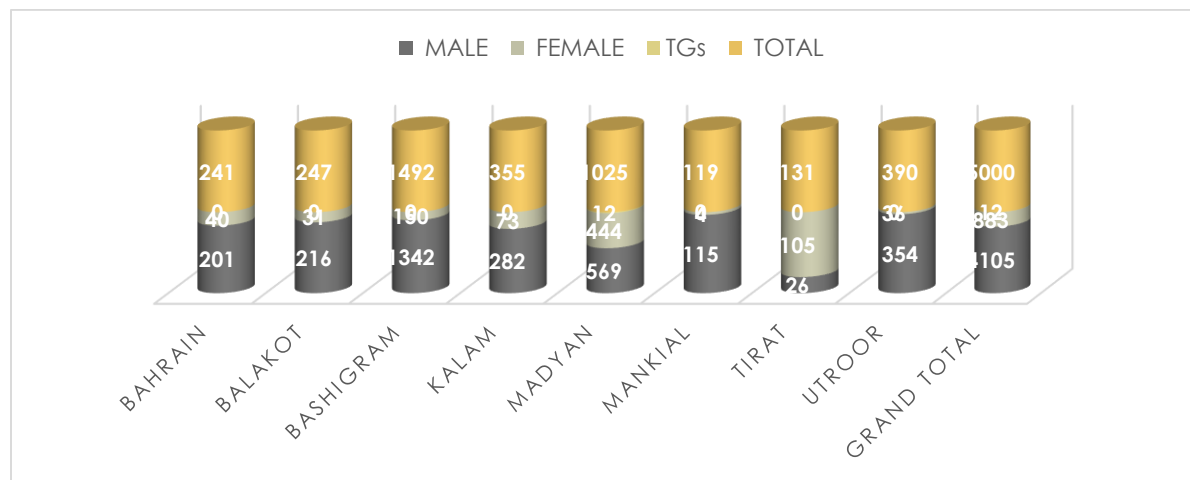
Along with switching to FFW project, data validation exercise planned for the 5000 Beneficiaries to know and eliminate the migrated people of Snow Bound areas, government employee, people from well off families and other non-interested personals.

Out of 5000 Beneficiaries, 1802 Beneficiaries identified not fulfilling the selection criteria either migrated, govt employee or people belong to economically stable families. These Beneficiaries were eliminated from the targeted Beneficiaries and the existence 3198 Beneficiaries remained for the FFA interventions and entitled for the food in phase 1, while 1802 Beneficiaries selected fresh for phase 2 December cycle.

Details of village wise Beneficiaries

UC WISE	MALE	FEMALE	TGs	TOTAL
BAHRAIN	201	40	0	241
BALAKOT	216	31	0	247
BASHIGRAM	1342	150	0	1492
KALAM	282	73	0	355
MADYAN	569	444	12	1025
MANKIAL	115	4	0	119
TIRAT	26	105	0	131
UTROOR	1354	36	0	1390
Grand Total	4105	883	12	5000

Table indicates that out of 5000 Beneficiaries, 4105, 883 and 12 Beneficiaries are male, female and TGs respectively in December Cycle.



Schemes have been identified and selected on priority bases through VDC at village level and after the Engineer analysis and approval, Beneficiaries have been selected for the schemes as per project work norms.

In 72 villages, 4105 male Beneficiaries selected for the structure's interventions, 883 Female Beneficiaries participated in FFT sessions while 2917 male Beneficiaries

participated in structure schemes in their respective villages. Works on the schemes are supervised by the VDC members and concern Social Organizers to complete the assigned task in time.

Schemes identifications and formation of VDCs in new villages

The same process has been replicated in fresh villages after new assessment. VDC formed in the concerned villages for the structure and non-structure schemes. The above target has been achieved in the premises of all three distribution points.

Food for Training (FFT) sessions for male and female Beneficiaries

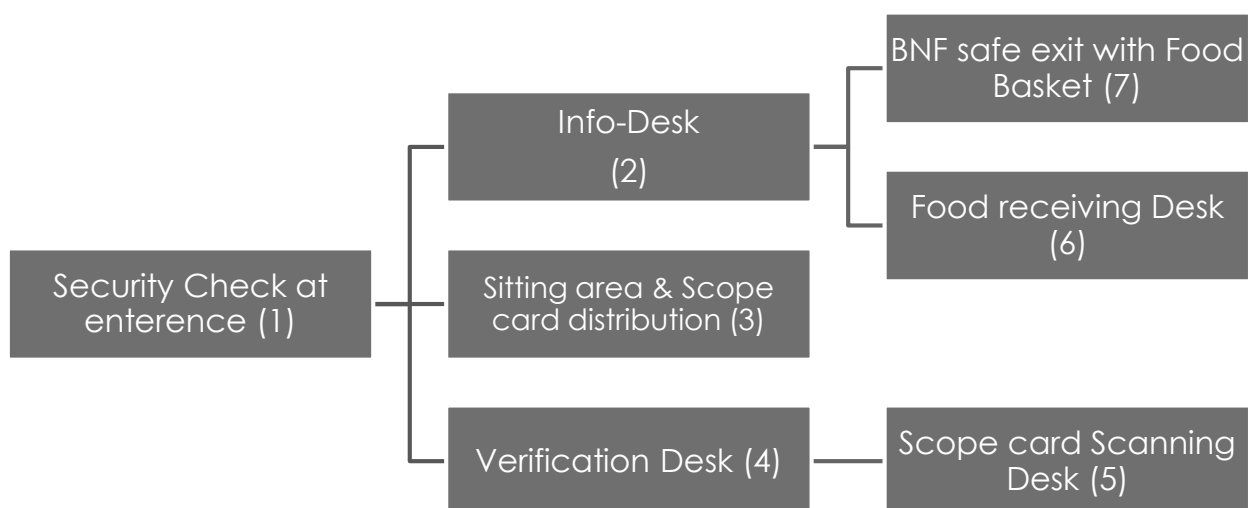
Food for training sessions have been conducted and successfully completed before December 31, 2022. In the fresh data it was ensured to register maximum number of females as beneficiaries.

611 female Beneficiaries have been finalized in the fresh data and FFT sessions conducted with the help of three trainers in their respective villages. Various thematic areas proposed for the sessions; however kitchen gardening was the major one with consensus of the participants for the female Beneficiaries.

Food distribution

Two distribution cycles planned in the reporting month (3198 and 1802) for the FFW Beneficiaries. 1 distribution commenced from December 13 and ended on December 20, 2022 while the other from December 24, to December 30, 2022. This time the Beneficiaries entitled and received their food conditionally either work in the physical schemes or participated in the FFT sessions.

Major steps at the distribution points



Construction Shinkoo Bashigram Water channel

Rehabilitation of irrigation channel in Dheray Shinko village was selected in the NFI schemes. This irrigation channel was mostly damaged in the current flood and about 400 Houses and their agriculture lands were affected. Before commencing the scheme, technical teams visited and prepared BOQ for the approval from the WFP. After approval beneficiaries as proposed selected for the scheme from the concerned village. This scheme will contribute maximum to the residence of the concerned villages as the water will be used in agriculture and for domestic purposes. In some parts of the irrigation channel, its height is even up to 10 feet and to support and level the irrigation channel, strong foundation was the major challenges for the Beneficiaries, but their endless efforts made this possible and this irrigation channel will be operational in just 12 days through FFW cycle. The FFW impact on the community was very positive and brought awareness among the communities not to wait for the government or other organizations, as commitment always wins and some time we should take initiative for the collective cause.

Monitoring and Evaluation

To keep the project interventions result oriented, a well-defined monitoring unit established in HJJRA for regular monitoring and follow up. Monitoring is surveillance of the implementation of activities to ensure that the Input deliveries, work schedules, targets, outputs, and other required actions are progressing according to the Plan. In this context, HJJRA has an inbuilt and comprehensive system of monitoring, evaluation and reporting as per laid down SOPs. M&E team Swat works under Monitoring and Evaluation Section which is an independent section of HJJRA at head office. Monitoring visits were conducted as per the set indicators and check list developed by the M&E Manager in line with project document. Monitoring team pay visits to the target areas to monitor the ongoing activities including social mobilization, awareness session, token distribution and cash disbursement and report to M&E section on daily as well as monthly basis.

Sustainability and resilience

- Use of standard tools and formats makes it simple and easy to understand and implement the proposed activities and record sustained.
- The role of Village Development Committees (VDCs) is significant in timely and quality execution of the project activities and to ensure community participation, ownership and sustainability
- A participatory approach creates a sense of ownership and better coordination which lead to smooth implementation and will ensure sustainability of the program.
- Community participation is critical to keep the project sustainable and successful.
- Joint efforts of HJJRA-VSO team, local community and District authorities in planning, monitoring and facilitation contributed to the successful implementation of the exercise.

Pictorial Glimpses of the project





Food Assistance project Implemented in District Upper Kohistan:

Project summary:

This project is relief general food distribution of United Nation World Food Program to provide food assistance to the families of most vulnerable flood affected households in Upper Kohistan district. The proposed project aims to assist the flood affected community on humanitarian ground and provided WFP food assistance to at least 3,000 registered flood affected families in the target district. A distribution point at feasible location established in Dassu, Upper Kohistan. During the Project period, HUIRA distributed food package to 3,000 households on monthly basis for 3 cycles. The total food distributed during the project tenure is 768.237253 MT. Each beneficiary received 88 Kg wheat flour, 9 Kg pulses, 4.55 oil and 0.200 gm salt.

The food distribution was properly coordinated with the District Administration of Upper Kohistan and the distribution plans was consulted with the beneficiaries' representatives. The standard distribution mechanism was adopted, and standard arrangements were in place shades, seating arrangements, & drinking water facilities etc. The distribution was conducted through WFP SCOPE system.

Number of Beneficiaries	Food distributed
3000	768.237 MT

Beneficiaries Registration

The identification, registration and selection of beneficiaries was started since 19th September 2022 and continued till 28th September 2022. The identification of the affected beneficiaries was carried out in each village of the target affected Union Councils. The Village Chairman, and Elders were fully engaged in that process for the transparent assessment. Those were then registered, and all the required information was collected on the prescribed forms. The forms were signed by the supervisor of the HUIRA field team.

The list of final beneficiaries was shared with the WFP to upload their details into system and approve for receiving of tokens. During the identification process, more than 3,000 residents among the total population were enlisted. The scrutiny was carried out and the most vulnerable and deserving 3,000 beneficiaries were contained after removing those not falling on merit and non-deserving.

Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs)

52 extremely vulnerable individuals are selected as per criteria in consultation of VDMC members and provided food assistance to each individual. Among these 52 EVIs 18 were Female while 10 were Male.

Project Implementation strategy

Formation of Village Committees

HUIRA team formed village committees at village level which included elders of the village, volunteers and other influential of the area. These Committees were responsible for sharing information with the community regarding food distribution plan, including day & date of the distribution and food basket for the month. Members of village

committees also helped the HJJRA team in crowd controlling at the distribution points. They also facilitated vulnerable families to get food on priority basis as well as verification of & referring those families to grievance desk who face any food related issue. Community mobilizers remained present at the humanitarian hubs, who conducted sessions with the community regarding the proper utilization of food items.

Food Distribution through SCOPE cards

The distributions to the entitled beneficiaries were made through SCOPE cards. The step wise mechanism of food distribution was in place in the distribution point. The target caseload was 3,000 HH (including men, women & children). A total 3000 HH (including men, women & children) were received their food package through Scope Card.

Food Basket

According to the UN-WFP food distribution strategy, HJJRA team ensured distribution of the following food items to the flood-affected families of Upper Kohistan District. The food was distributed on the following ration scale in the second cycle.

S. No	Item Name	Scale
1	Wheat Flour	88.00 Kg
2	Yellow Split Pulses (YSP)	9.00 Kg
3	Palmolein Oil	4.50/4.55 Kg
4	Salt	200 gm
Total		101.75 Kg

Distribution Arrangements

The WFP standard distribution arrangements were in place for monthly basis. Different facilities were available in the distribution point included drinking water, sheds in the waiting areas, sitting arrangements, grievance redressed mechanism, and information disks as well as display of sample package, food item scales, distribution schedule and IEC materials.

Storage Arrangements

Standard warehouse management systems were in place for food storage and handling. The necessary tools and equipment were available in the warehouse. The standard reporting mechanism are in place for the receiving, storage, and dispatch.

Achieved Target (Data)

The project was implemented in full coordination with key stakeholders including District administration, political influence, and the Police department. All the key stakeholders highly acknowledged the effort of HJJRA in ensuring food security through food relief to the flood-affected communities of Upper Kohistan District. ADC of District Administration of Upper Kohistan visited Warehouse and food distribution point at Dassu during the food distribution. The District Administration appreciated the effort of HJJRA team for ensuring transparency in the selection of beneficiaries and quality service delivery carrying out distributing process. During the reporting period, HJJRA team managed and distribute the total of 307.285 MT of food among 3000 Flood Affected families of Upper Kohistan. The following table depicts the distribution details

Cycle Wise Food Distribution:

Month	Target Families	Families covered	Target Achieved (%)	Food Distributed MT
October	3000	2970	99%	158.004
November	3000	2978	99.27%	303.0115
December	3020	3020	100%	307.285

Monitoring of the project

There was a strong coordination mechanism between Programme and M&E throughout the Project duration. The HJJRA built in system for monitoring was in place for inputs, process and output / result monitoring. After the assessment the M&E team visited to the targeted sights and verified the beneficiary personally or by community elder. Daily report was also maintained during the distribution process and beneficiaries were also interviewed for feedback.

Monitoring tools used by MEAL

Implementation plan of Meal and M&E tools to guide the collection, management, and use of the required data during Process monitoring, compliance monitoring, context monitoring, beneficiary monitoring/ assessments, and beneficiary validations to ensure smooth and effective implementation of the project intervention at field level.

Complaint and feedback Mechanism

HJJRA believes on transparency and accountability, ensuring fair play the organization in placed a comprehensive feedback and complaint mechanism. The objective of the system is to ensure transparency, accountability and quality of the project activities. The

system also enhanced the community sense of ownership and encouraged them express their concern and to speak up for their rights. Being a community development organization HJRA holds itself accountable to donor agency as well as to the beneficiaries. During community gatherings and meetings, orientation on complaint and feedback mechanism is given to the community. Banners and poster bearing complaint cell numbers and procedure displayed during the distribution. Considering WFP's experience in the area of intervention and the communication constraints in Upper Kohistan District, HJRA uses WFP helping line for registering complaints.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

- In target Kandia Tehsil, we have 85% registered beneficiaries. The target entry point to it is approx. 1 hour's distance from Dasu while the target nearest villages is 2 hours distance and the furthest one is about 24 hours distance from the entry point. On average, it takes 8 to 10 hours to reach to the beneficiaries' village. Therefore the staff faces a lot of hurdles in reaching the beneficiaries
- The political leaders and representatives want to cash the opportunity and the influential want to grab the opportunity to increase their influence over the community as well as take personal benefit out of it. Every political and influential person has got a long list of local persons to register in WFP assistance. They are not ready to accept or agree with the WFP criteria. It creates hurdles and challenges our staff to smoothly implement the project.
- The influential could convince the local poor community that as the registration is possible due to their influence, they shall be provided with a share in the package. Stoppage of distribution due to their influence and approaching the government officials.
- Due to the construction on the Dasu Hydro Power, the only road leading to the target areas get blocked temporarily by the authorities for the movement Chinese and other machinery. It's a temporary from 15 minutes to 2 hours. Therefore the arrival of beneficiaries and transportation of food packages and seasonal risks (rain) could pose a risk to food damage.
- Due to lack of awareness and education these people always quarrel with each other with no reason. Nationalism is also observed predominant over here. If one family is selected, the other get annoyed even if not qualifying the criteria. Resultantly their relationship with each other always remains crucial.
- Seasonal migration of Household after assessment from the concern village.
- Rough Road Conditions. The road was completely washed by the recent flood. Later on the local community rehabilitated. But it is always blocking from land sliding and rock falling during in rainy days.
- Issues in communication with HH because of unavailability of networks. There are some area that still out from network therefore can't communicate properly the message to the targeted beneficiaries

Pictorial Glimpses



Project Title: Enhancing Economic Capacity of Former Temporarily Displaced Populations in District Khyber and Orakzai Phase 2 (Oo41, O042, KB048 and KB049)

Donor/ Partner	IOM- CRA
DISTRICT (S)	District Orakzai, Tehsil Upper Orakzai
REPORTING PERIOD	From 01 st August 2022 – 31 st March 2023
Budget in PKR	
GRANT NO	O041

Beneficiaries selection:

Under the project HUIRA selected 75 total Walnut Value Chain beneficiaries and 150 Potato Value Chain beneficiaries. In the Walnut Value Chain 50 male while 25 females are the project beneficiaries. The youth covers 50% of the total walnut beneficiaries which is further segregated into 47% Female youth while 60% male youth participants. Similarly, in Potato Value Chain, 66.6% were male beneficiaries while 33.4% beneficiaries were female. Within male beneficiaries, 42% are youth and in female, the youth ratio is roughly a quarter of the total.

Potato Value Chain Activities

Activity 1. Land Preparation:

The proposed planned activity under this grant was to facilitate the farmers to prepare their land as they don't have enough resources to prepare it after TDP return, therefore, this activity will help the farmers to revitalize their agricultural activities and will contribute to the potato value chain for economic stability. In the month of December and January there is high snowfall and during the month of February the snow starts melting; therefore, it was planned during the month of October and November because after preparation of land in these months the land will be covered with the snow and after melting of snow the soil will be moist and fit for the cultivation in the month of March/April.

The overall target for the land preparation is 100 acres of land (*01 acre per beneficiary*), the below table explains that overall 100.25 acres of land prepared against the set target of 100 acres. The maximum 51.25 acres of land are prepared in village Zankha Khel which encompasses 51% of the total achieved target followed by the village Ghotak with 19%. The overall achievement is recorded 100%.

Activity 2: Training Workshop on integrated Disease and Pest Management

Under this activity 06 training (04 male and 02 females) were planned during this reporting period and HUIRA has successfully achieved the desired target. In total 150 participants were planned i.e. 100 male and 50 females in which 142 participants (94 male and 48 female) had attended the training events.

Integrated pest management (IPM) is defined as an “ecosystem approach to crop production and protection that combines different management strategies and practices to grow healthy crops and minimize the use of pesticides.” It means “a careful consideration of all available pest control techniques

and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human health and the environment.

Under this activity 06 training (04 male and 02 females) were planned during this reporting period and HJRA has successfully achieved the desired target. The Male trainings were conducted at Farm Service Center Ghaljo and Press Club on 18th -19th October 2022 (two Sessions) and 20th -21st October 2022 (two Session) while the two female trainings were carried out at the Communal level each session at Ghotak and Zankha Khel Villages. In total 150 participants were planned i.e. 100 male and 50 females in which 142 participants (94 male and 48 female) had attended the training events. The six missing male members were reported missing because of their engagements, while the female participants couldn't attend the training events because of their health issues.

Activity 03: Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)

Under this grant activity overall 06 trainings on INM (04 Male and 02 Female) were carried out. The 04 male training events were conducted at Press Club ghaljo during the second interim report while the 02 female training events of two days each were conducted at the community level i.e. Village Zankha Khel & Ghotak on 08th November 2022 and 10th November 2022. As per the agreed deliverable document 02 female trainings were planned during the reporting period and all the training events was concluded, total 50 participants were planned in which 49 participants were trained. The overall youth covers during the training events were 11% which is recorded 22%. The male training events were conducted under the previous reporting period while the female training event were conducted under the third reporting period. All the four male trainings were conducted at Farm Service center and Press Club Ghaljo on 25th October -26th October and 27th October – 28th October 2022 with two session. The number of participants planned during for these events were 100 and 100% target was achieved as all the 100 participants attended the training event.

Activity 04: Training Workshop on Pre-Harvesting Techniques for Potato

Under this grant activity overall 06 trainings on Potato Pre-Harvesting techniques (04 Male and 02 Female) were carried out. The 04 male training events were conducted at Press Club ghaljo on 01st November and 03rd November 2022. while the 02 female training events of two days each were conducted at the community level i.e. Village Zankha Khel & Ghotak on 01st November 2022 and 03rd November 2022. As per the agreed deliverable document 06 (04 male & 02female) trainings were planned during the reporting period and all the training events was concluded, total 150 (100 male & 50 female) participants were planned in which 149 participants (99 male & 50 female) were trained. The overall youth covers during the training events were 53 which is recorded 36%.

Activity 5: Provision of the Potato Tool Kit to Selected Beneficiaries

In the reporting period according to deliverable under mentioned grant 100 tool kits of The Potato Value Chain were provided to 100 farmers. The activity held on March 18, 2023 at Farm Service Center Ghaljo, District Orakzai. The purpose of provision of these tool kits will support farmers to perform smooth and regular agriculture practices and to some extent will fill the gaps. The proposed activity will help farmers to get maximum support from kits for regular agriculture practices. The community already faced many challenges which badly affected their lives socio-economic aspect is one of them a little support can help them. On the basis of their requirements and geographical agricultural needs these tool kits will facilitate them for regular agricultural practices and will overcome the minor issues which are hurdle in their daily life agriculture practices. The activity started with recitation from the Holy Quran one of the participants

were invited for the noble task. After the recitation District Coordinator formally welcome all the participants and brief about the activity following by this Mr. Irfan explained in details about the overview and objectives of the project. Different communities' elders were also invited in the event to exchange their view and ideas with the farmers and guests. The provision of these kits will support farmers to perform smooth and regular agriculture practices and to some extent will fill the gaps. The proposed activity will help farmers to get maximum support from kits for regular agriculture practices. They appreciated the good work implemented by HUIRA VSO in the area, they thanked HUIRA VSO and ensured their full support for future intervention. This was closing ceremony as well as an open forum for all that's why they also presented some suggestions to LEAs for the best interests of public in the area.

Activity 6: Training on Reducing Post-Harvest Losses and Enhancing Market Value of Fresh potato through Improved Post-Harvesting Handling

During the reporting period 06 sessions were planned (04 male and 02 female) with 100 male and 50 female beneficiaries covering overall 150 beneficiaries in 06 sessions. HUIRA has successfully conducted 06 activities covering 145 beneficiaries overall with 99 male participants and 46 female participants. The overall achievement is recorded 97%. The four female beneficiaries were absent due to health complications while one male beneficiary were having some domestic issue. The male trainings were conducted at Press club Ghaljo on 11th – 12th October 2022 and 13th – 14th October 2022 (two sessions) while the female trainings were carried out at Village Ghotak on 11th – 12th October 2022 and Zanka khel on 13th – 14th October 2022.

Activity 7: Training on Modification in Indigenous Pit Storage Technology

Four training workshops were planned to train 100 male beneficiaries during the reporting period and was successfully achieved 100% the set target in term of number of trainings delivered and participants trained. One training session was conducted on 27th – 28th September 2022, two sessions were conducted on 04th – 05th October 2022 while the last session was conducted on 06th – 07th October 2022. All the session were conducted at Press Club Ghaljo.

Activity 8: Development of Market Linkages

In the reporting period according to deliverable two sessions were planned under mentioned grant for 60 male farmers. Both the session held on March 16th 2023 – March 17th 2023. This was 02 days event with two group of 22 farmers with related objectives at Peshawar District, Main Vegetable Market. The purpose of the Linkages workshop is to develop link between farmers and experts / business communities for farming / agriculture development. In this activity the organization's role is like a bridge between farmers and experts / business communities. The activity is about to aware the farmers about the ways related to market / linkages, how they can develop different approaches to access the local markets for the improvement of agricultural products. The purpose of Consultative Linkages session is basically for the trust development and enhance mutual interest in the area which is already faced many difficulties in different aspect of life. The workshop will provide a key to approach to those pathways which were ignored in the past. The session is based on different themes traditional exercise, traditional way of marketing, input and supplies mechanism improved production techniques and mechanisms in order to increase the volume of the potato crops, while ensuring that these crops maintain market driven quality standards. The activity started with recitation from the Holy Quran on of the participant were invited for the noble task. following by introduction of the HUIRA-VSO team, Business community and all the participants while conducting workshop on development of new market for potato crops.

Activity 1: Training on Walnut Harvesting and Pre-Harvest Management

For the purpose to overcome the gaps identified in value chain assessment conducted by CRA-N, HUIRA VSO intervened in these areas with financial support from UNIOM under Community Resilience Activity-North. Three training (02 male and one female) events each of two days were planned during the project tenure to cover 75 beneficiaries (50 male & 25 female). HUIRA achieved the no of training events 100% and deliver three training events while the coverage percentage is recorded 99% i.e. 74 (25 female & 49 male) participated during the training events against the set target. In total 37 youth (08 female & 29 male) participated in both the events with percentage recorded 50%.

Activity # 2: Training on Walnut Post-Harvest Management

In the mentioned grant (O041) total 03 trainings on “Walnut Post-Harvest Management” held on both male and female side. The targeted all three trainings were delivered and completed. Each activity was of four days and 74 participants were trained against the set target of 75 participants. On male side this was 50 while on female side 24 participants were trained. Total 3 training sessions were held in which two sessions on male side were completed from 08 November, 2022 to 11 November 2022, while the female training was conducted from 12th December 2022 till 15th December 2022.

Activity 3: Provision of Walnut Toolkits

The purpose of provision of these tool kits will support farmers to perform smooth and regular agriculture practices and to some extent will fill the gaps. The proposed activity will help farmers to get maximum support from kits for regular agriculture practices. The community already faced many challenges which badly affected their lives socio-economic aspect is one of them a little support can help them. On the basis of their requirements and geographical agricultural needs these tool kits will facilitate them for regular agricultural practices and will overcome the minor issues which are hurdle in their daily life agriculture practices.

Activity 4: Training on Walnut Propagation Techniques (Conversation of Hard to Thin Shell Varieties)

Two training events each of two days are planned during the project tenure to cover 50 beneficiaries. HUIRA achieved the no of training events 100% and deliver two training events while the coverage percentage is recorded 99% i.e. 49 participated during the training events. In total 29 youth participated in both the events with percentage recorded 58%.

Activity 5: Training on Value Addition Techniques (Part I)

In the mentioned grant (O041) total two trainings on Value Addition Techniques (Part I) were planned on male and side. In the reporting period all two trainings were delivered and completed. Each activity was of three days and the target beneficiaries were 50 in which all the participants were trained on mentioned training. Both training were carried on simultaneously from 06th December till 08th December 2022. The three days agenda consist of contents related to value additions on Walnut. In the three days agenda sessions following topic were covered and discuss in the training.

Activity 6: Training on Value Addition Techniques (Part II)

In the mentioned grant (O041) single training on Value Addition Techniques (Part II) were planned on female side. In the reporting period planned training was delivered and completed. Duration of the activity was 05 days. The target beneficiaries were 25 in which 25 participants were trained on mentioned

training. The training sessions were conducted on December 07, 2022 to December 12, 2022 at Village Badan. The five days agenda consist of contents related to value additions on Walnut. In the three days agenda sessions following topic were covered and discuss in the training. Last two days of the training's participants were practically involved in making different market driven / market demanded recipes of Walnuts.

Activity 7: Farmer Market Linkages

To overcome these gaps, the strategy of developing market linkages is adopted. The proposed intervention is established to linkage the walnut grower both with forward walnut market (buyer) and backward with inputs market (supplier). After the workshop, potential entrepreneurs' will be provided market linkages and marketing support. The market linkages will provide them with the opportunity to shun reliance on selling the produce in local markets on nominal price instead a links will be developed for earning good market share. The buyers from the main market will collect the walnut from the collection point.

As planned activity 40 participants were planned in the two exposure visits in which 37 participants were present during the two exposure visits. The overall achievement recorded for these events are 96% covering 22 youth participants covering 40% youth of the overall present participants. The exposure visit was arranged on 01st December 2022.



FIGURE 6: TRAINING ON PIT STORAGE AT FARM SERVICE CENTER GHALJO ON 14 OCT 2022



FIGURE-7: PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION ON PIT STORAGE AT FARM SERVICE CENTER GHALJO ON 14



FIGURE 8: GROUP PHOTO AFTER COMPLETION OF TRAINING ON PIT STORAGE AT FARM SERVICES CENTRE GHILJO ON 14 OCT 2022



FIGURE 9: TRAINING ON POTATO POST - HARVEST TECHNIQUES AT FARM SERVICES CENTRE GHILJO ON 20 OCT TO 21 OCT 2022



FIGURE 10: GROUP PHOTO AFTER TRAINING COMPLETION ON POTATO POST-HARVEST TECHNIQUES AT FARM SERVICES CENTRE GHILJO ON 21 OCT 2022



FIGURE 11: TRAINING ON POTATO IPDM FEMALE AT VILLAGE GANDI TAL ON 4 OCT TO 5 OCT 2022.



FIGURE 12: TRAINING ON POTATO IPDM FEMALE AT VILLAGE GANDI TAL ON 4 OCT TO 5 OCT 2022.

Village Farid Khan Mella Daboori.



Before

During



After

Project Title: Enhancing Economic Capacity of Former Temporarily Displaced Populations in District Khyber and Orakzai Phase 1 (RO-28)

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	HUJRA Village support organization
DISTRICT (S)	Khyber and Orakzai
REPORTING PERIOD	April to 15th July, 2022
Project Budget in PKR	14.6 Million

Project Implementation arrangements:

Beneficiary's identification was done in much careful manners according to the agreed beneficiary selection criteria. A comprehensive assessment form was developed by HUJRA and shared with CRA-North for feedback and approval. Once the assessment form was approved, the field team started door-to-door assessments. The team assessed 220 farmers in the first phase. Keeping in view the ground reality that these households were recently returned to their places of origin after remaining for more than 10 years in displacement. During almost a decade period, their dwellings, livelihoods, infrastructures and agricultural lands were completely destroyed either due to militancy or due to the collateral damages caused by the subsequent-military operations against militants or due to severe weather conditions i.e. heavy snowfall and rainfalls when there was no one available for maintenance of their mud-made houses and infrastructures. Thus after denotifying the area for return, they returned but due to lack of basic living conditions, they were frequently moving back to places of displacement. Therefore, in the first phase 220 farmers/ HHs were assessed but for ensuring their availability and quality, a second round of door-to-door re-assessment was conducted for the verification of the already assessed farmers. During this verification phase 55 farmers/HHs were dropped mainly due to the reason that they were not present or have gone back to their places of displacement. The verified list of 165 farmers was shared with HUJRA's internal M&E team, who validated 100% of the farmers by door-to-door validation and finalized the list of 156 farmers for the proposed interventions. After internal M&E validation, the final beneficiary list was shared with CRA-North. CRA-North team independently validated 10-15% of the farmers and found them according to the agreed criteria. Once CRA-North validated, HUJRA received formal go-ahead for the execution of the project activities.

Farmers' Enterprise groups formation in the potato value chain

Keeping in view the changing world scenarios, several agro-economists and experts suggest that there is limited future for small-scale farmers unless they become more entrepreneurial and produce for markets and for profits. In Orakzai area due to 8 years gap and limited resources they are not in the position to cultivate 100 % of their owned

land. They are producing less quantity of surplus crop, that is why they selling the surplus quantity in local market through middleman. The formation of enterprise group formation within value chain is aimed to organize the farmers in a group to collect the surplus products of the group members and local farmers, add value to the products and sell them in open market which will definitely save the cost of middle-man and the farmers will be able to get lucrative price of their crops.

Keeping in view this purpose, 4 farmers enterprise groups of the potato growers in each district were established to enable them for developing value chains and market linkages. During the project life cycle, their capacity building was initiated and these groups will be strengthen in future interventions as well to play their role for sustained land management, enhanced production, creating value within the value chain and sustainable profits.

1. Project Activities Under Potato Crop

1.1. Training on Harvesting Techniques

Agriculture is considered the backbone of economy in Pakistan and it has great potential as well. Within agriculture the horticulture i.e. fruits and vegetables is an important sub-sector of the agro-economy. The main livelihoods and income generation sources of the targeted communities were agriculture and farming before their displacement. HJJRA after rapid needs assessment, decided to support these communities in restoring their livelihoods through capacity building trainings, tools provision and developing market linkages and value chain of their agro-products. The climatic conditions and soil of the targeted districts are highly conducive for quality potato production. Potato has significant impact on providing nutrition to families, increasing household income and providing surplus to the wider market. Therefore, HJJRA and CRA-North selected potato for the development of value chain and provided training for imparting advanced desired skills, good practices and harvesting techniques to produce good quality potato.

Training venue at both districts were selected in consultation with the participants and relevant district authorities. The participants were divided in groups of 25 and separate training session for each group was organized. Each training completed in two days according to the training agenda.

For the delivery of training, a systematic and tailored methodology with participatory and interactive approach, practical demonstration and feedback was adopted. Detailed orientation about pre-harvest and harvest management, participatory sessions, presentations, group work, energizers, and practical demonstration were conducted. Power Point/charts/white board presentations followed by participatory discussions, practical demonstration and question/ answer session were used for imparting the knowledge and skills. Local language i.e. Pashto was used as means of communication during the entire period of training. The training has contributed in knowledge increase

of the participants in enabling the farmers to produce potato using modern production techniques, improved high yielding varieties, good quality seed and scientific harvesting techniques that can boost their income which will ultimately contribute to the enhanced resilience of the communities.

Pre and post tests were conducted to judge the productivity and effectiveness of the session which revealed that the trainings have contributed to the training objectives:

1.2. Training on Enhancing Market Value of Fresh potato through Improved Post-Harvest Handling:

Part of the proposed interventions and based on various studies that post-harvest handling is one of the most important stage, therefore, "*training on enhancing market value of fresh potato through improved post-harvest handling*" was conducted for the selected farmers in district Khyber and Orakzai. The training session consisted upon the thematic area relevant to potato post-harvest techniques and good practices to enhance the capacity of the farmers around the core concepts of potato value chain. The main training contents were grading, sorting, washing, cold & heat management and packaging followed by marketing and storage management.

For the delivery of the training tailored participatory methods and techniques were used that included pictorial contents, lecture, display of slides, group work, interactive sessions, experiences sharing, question – answers and practical demonstration. The participants were divided in groups of 25 and separate training session for each group was organized. Each training completed in two days according to the training agenda.

1.2.1 Training on Enhancing Market Value of Fresh potato through Improved Post-Harvest Handling Female

Based on observing the common practices in the targeted area, female contribution in the agriculture sector is significant. During the assessments the HHs/respondents also shared that women contribution in local agriculture is almost 50%. Therefore, keeping in due consideration the social and cultural dynamics, female were also involved in different project activities. According to the local practices the females mostly remain involved in the post-harvest handling of the potato crop. Therefore, HJJRA delivered training to female farmers in the post-harvest handling. The training for female was designed around the grading, packing, sorting and storage of potato.

Adhering to the local cultural norms, values and social practices, training for female were organized at village level. Venue for the trainings were decided in consultation of the local elders and beneficiary farmers. The female value chain specialist of HJJRA conducted the training at community level at the selected venues. The women were trained in groups of 9 to 12 and in Khyber and 25 in Orakzai i.e. the training in Khyber was delivered in 2 sessions. Each beneficiary participated in one day training.



2. Project Activities Under Walnut

2.1 Training on Harvesting Techniques - walnut

Naturally, the climatic conditions of Khyber and Orakzai are much suitable for quality walnut production but due to lack of knowledge, mal-practices and mistakes during the harvesting period, lead to crop losses and also decrease the market value. Therefore, the required knowledge, skills and good practices regarding harvesting techniques of walnut were needed to be imparted with the aim to enable the farmers to harvest walnuts in a right way, reduce the post-harvest losses and can help to grab good market value and value addition as well. The main objective of this training was to impart knowledge to the local walnut growers to get much returns without much inputs and to know about value chain of walnut at and every step of walnut production.

Participatory and interactive methodology consisted upon lecture, discussions, pictorial presentation, questions-answers and practical demonstrations were used for the delivery of the training. Local language (Pushto) was used as the means of communication. The community already had conventional knowledge of walnut growing which provided ground for discussion preceded each session to the prevailed level of knowledge. This helped the trainer in determining the set of information needed to be given to the participants.

The training covered important steps before harvesting, harvesting timing and relationship of weather with the quality, harvesting and picking techniques, good practices during harvesting, tools used for harvesting and safety first approach during harvesting.

2.2 Training on Walnut Post-Harvest Management

As discussed above under the harvesting techniques training, the mal-practices either due to illiteracy and lack of knowledge or the traditional practices which have been in practice since long are causing loses and reducing the market value of the production of walnut. Therefore, knowledge regarding post-harvest management of walnut has the same importance for growers so that they minimize the post-harvest losses and grab better market value. In addition, it can help in certain value added products to sell their products at lucrative prices. Participatory and interactive methodology consisted upon lecture, discussions, pictorial presentation, questions-answers and practical demonstrations were used for the delivery of the training. Local language (Pushto) was used as the means of communication. The training covered improved methods for de-hulling, best drying practices, cleaning, sorting and grading practices, causes and methods of loss prevention and control, storage and pest control in post-harvest nuts.



2.2.1 Female Activity under walnut

Keeping in due consideration the social and cultural dynamics, female were also involved in different activities. According to the local practices the females mostly remain involved in the post-harvest handling of the walnut crop. Therefore, HJJRA delivered training to female farmers in the post-harvest handling of walnut. The training for female was designed around the grading, packing, sorting, cracking, handling the nuts and packaging and value added products.



Adhering to the local culture, training for female were organized at village level. Venue for the training was decided in consultation of the local elders and farmers. The female value chain specialist of HJJRA conducted the training at community level at the selected venue.

3. Training on Propagation Technique

As the area was having orchard and fruits production as well. During the crisis most of the orchard and fruits trees have destroyed. To help the local farming communities in

restoring their orchard, HJJRA organized specialized training to the local farmers on propagation techniques. Propagation is the natural mechanism by which plants are regenerated. Seeds is the main method by which plants reproduce in nature along with other methods including grafting. This training was included in the proposed intervention to help the farmers to get the best seeds/runners that can be used as a future crop, their dependency on the market will be minimized and in the long run these runners can be utilized for the economic purpose as well.

The training methodology was participatory i.e. group work, role plays, simulation exercises and videos displays. Key concepts were explained through real life examples. In order to maintain the linkages between sessions each day was initiated with a recap of the previous days learning to further clarify the concepts before starting the new day session. To change their wild fruit species (walnuts, pomegranate, olive and apricot) to improve good quality high yielding varieties.

4. Exposure Visit/Market Linkages

Part of the proposed set of activities, exposure visit for creating awareness, developing market linkages enabling the participants from a different setting to interact with each other and learn from each other, was an important activity. The capacity building components imparted knowledge and information regarding modern production techniques, sorting, grading, storing, packaging and marketing and the exposure visits allowed the participants to view practical/real life situations of successful integration of sustainable practices. Two exposure visits were arranged; one for potato growers and one for walnut growers.

4.1. Exposure Visit for Potato Growers:

Exposure visit for potato growers was conducted to Naran Valley Battakundi which is a huge market and research centers of potato. During the visit the beneficiaries visited different spots and practically observed the best practices in modern agricultural techniques, value chain of the products and its commercial uses.

During their visit HJJRA team and potato expert was also available for their help and guidance. The expert facilitated them with real time examples and demonstrations. They visited various potato farms and the store room where different type's potato were available. They were briefed and oriented about each step of the processing of potato. As the visit of potato growers was organized jointly for the beneficiaries from Tirah and Orakzai which additionally provided an opportunity for interactions among the intra-district potato growers. They interacted with each other, shared their experiences and created linkages among the different communities. This has also contributed in social cohesion of intra-district communities as well.

4.2. Exposure Visit for Walnut Growers:

Similarly another visit was arranged for the walnut growers from both the districts on dated 5th and 6th July to Peshawar. The purpose was to build their confidence and capacities, show them the best practices of successful business, market demands, develop their linkages with wholesalers and how they can upgrade their product accordingly for the competitive market.

On first day the farmers were arrived to Peshawar and after resting in guest house, they visited the Board & Karkhano markets in Peshawar city along with HJJRA staff. First they met with Jannat Dry Fruits Shop owner who has 30 to 40 years' experience in dealing dry fruits including walnut and then Nayab Dry Fruits Shop in Karkhano market. The owners shared all the good practices with them, how they can add the values to their walnut products and how the product can be enabled to meet the market demand. Also he showed the standard packaging of Walnut for competitiveness. The owners also shared with them that if they can supply the Walnut of good quality, we will purchase your product directly on desired market price.

On second day they visited the Umar Haroon Traders in Namak Mandi, who is dealing in import & export of dry fruits including walnut. He also gave some important tips of value addition to walnut for getting good prices in the open market. The value chain specialist of HJJRA accompanied and kept on briefing the farmers about value chain and developing market linkages. These farmers will further disseminate their experiences to other community members and farmers as well.

The participants were from both the districts. In total 24 beneficiaries participated in the exposure visit; 12 beneficiaries from each district.

5. Provision of Toolkits

Under the Community Resilience Activity – North, as HJJRA has been implementing the “community livelihoods program” in district Khyber and Orakzai, provision of tools kit to 100 farmers who have successfully participated in the capacity building trainings was part of the proposed project. As these communities have recently returned to their places of origin after spending more than a decade in displacement. They are facing multi-faceted vulnerabilities and need support but as before the displacement their main livelihood source was agriculture, therefore, HJJRA decided strengthening value chain of their agricultural products specifically potato and walnut, to restore their agricultural specific resources through capacity building trainings, linkages building to the main markets for developing value chain and tools provision.

A grand distribution ceremony was organized participated by district level civil and military authorities, community elders and beneficiaries. Speaking to the ceremony, the authorities appreciated the efforts of HJJRA and CRA-North for the rehabilitation and re-

integration of the communities. Community elders (maliks) and the beneficiaries also appreciated HJRA and CRA-North interventions and paid their gratitude for the support.

Finally 100 tools kits (50 potato & 50 walnut) were distributed among the beneficiaries who successfully participated in the trainings packages.

Engagement with government

Proper coordination and liaison was kept with the government and line departments. They were consulted and kept in loop during implementation of the project. Several meetings were arranged with the Agriculture & livestock departments, district administration and LEAs for the smooth implementation of the project activities.

Key Risks, b Challenges and Mitigation Action

- Scattered hard area of the project implementation with limited resources.
- Short time for the implementation of the project.
- No or very limited means of communication like no cellular network coverage and internet in Tirah-Khyber and upper Orakzai.

Too much higher needs and limited resources/ packages under the project which consequently posing potential risks for disputes among communities.

Low acceptance level of the community for female activities especially in Khyber and Ismail-Zai in Orakzai, low visibility mechanism should be adopted, while conducting female activities.





Project Title: Enrolment of out of school children through establishment of ALPs and strengthening Current Non-Formal Education System in District Upper Dir KPK

Donor/Partner	Palladium USAID
DISTRICT (S)	Upper Dir
REPORTING PERIOD	October to December, 2022
Project Budget in PKR	53..3 Million

Project description:

The project ***Enrolment of Out of School Children in Established ALP Centers through Strengthening Non-Formal Education System in Dir Upper KP*** is being implemented in the 10 UCs of District Upper Dir i.e. Akhagram, Ganorai, Palam, Pashta, Sawnai, Tarpatarn, Chukyatan, Bibyawar, Kotkay, Darora and Wari . The main project activities are:

- Enrolment target of 900 students (300 boys and 600 girls) in ALPs centers, 1000 students (700 girls and 300 boys) in community schools while 8100 (5100 girls and 3000 boys) in formal education system.
- 20 Awareness Walks in enrolment drive is the prestigious activity during the project tenure.
- School Supplies were provided to 30 ALP Centers and 89 Community Schools i.e. Teacher Table, Teacher Chair, Whiteboard with stand, markers, duster, Water Cooler, Jug with glasses, School in a box, Teachers' resource, students' stationary, rug, learning charts, charts for drawing, ALP Package, registers for ALP centers and ALP Center Name Plates.
- Five days Teachers' training on Alternate Learning Pathways System for 30 ALP Centers and Two days Teachers' Training for 133 Community School teachers is the vital part of the project.
- 30 Village Education Committees (VECs) developed in the concerned ALP Centers for the assistance with the ALP teachers.
- Strengthened coordination with Education department and district administration through progress review meetings and involvement of major stakeholders for smoothly running of the project.

Progress during the Quarter (Oct to Dec 2022):

An NoC with Tribal and Home affairs department has been obtained. Deputy Commissioner Dir Upper was oriented on the project objectives, project strategies, geographical area and expected deliverables of the project. Brief project activities, strategies and geographical areas of the project were discussed with the District Education Officer of Elementary and Secondary Education Dir Upper, KP. Interim permission and joint consultation meeting regarding the project geographical areas has successfully finalized with district education department Dir Upper, KP. Rental agreement for the project office setting has been made Tehsil Wari, district Dir Upper. All the necessary and important procurement process has been carried out by the Admin and Finance of HUIRA VSO. Vehicle rental agreements are signed. Four different types of vehicles are hired for the field activities according to geographical field areas. All project staff i.e. Project Manager, Education Specialist, M&E Officer, 06 Education officers, 01 M&E Assistant, 01 Admin and Finance Officer, 02 office Security Guards etc are appointed. All appointed staff members have been oriented in Hujra head office on 1st Nov 2022.

- 30 ALP Centers were established – agreements with the building owners were signed on the prescribed agreement format. 30 Teachers for ALP Centers were appointed adopting a proper strategic criteria and in the close coordination with Education Department Dir Upper.
- The 30 appointed ALP teachers were trained for 5 days on Alternative Learning Pathways System with the technical assistance of the recommended trainer by the Directorate of Professional Development (DPD) Peshawar.
- The ALP Centers were provided school supplies, school in a box, students and teacher resource.
- 30 Village Education Committees were formed and oriented on their role and responsibilities regarding concerned ALP centers.

Networking and Collaboration with Government or Other Stakeholders

HUIRA VSO is in strong and close coordination the local community with organizations working in similar field i.e. NIDA Pakistan, PADO, PEACE and Women Empowerment Organization (WEO) to avoid overlapping activities. Moreover, periodically meetings with the organization are held on need basis and sharing best experiences. The organization is in strong connection with the government stakeholders - Elementary & Secondary Education Department (E&SED), Elementary & Secondary Education Foundation (E&EF), ALP Program Implementation Unit (PIU) and District Administration to run the project activities smooth and effective. The organization is in coordination with all the concerned service providers on need and requirement basis to fulfill the project requirements and to carry out the project activities smoothly.

Quality Improvement or Quality Assurance

The organization has monitoring mechanism as well as Village Education Committees (VECs) to ensure the transparency and accountability of the project activities.

Project Title: Integrated Health Systems Strengthening and Service Delivery (IHSS- SD) in Peshawar, Mardan, Charsadda and Swat District

Donor/Partner	JSI- USAID
DISTRICT (S)	Peshawar, Mardan, Charsadda and Swat
REPORTING PERIOD	October to December, 2022
Project Budget in PKR	22 Million

Project Background

The COVID-19 pandemic has magnified long embedded racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic inequities across the public health sector. From case identification, testing, data collection practices, surveillance, and easily accessible treatment and care, communities of color and economically disadvantaged persons living near or at poverty levels have been burdened with few protections to stem the viral spread. As a result, marginalized populations and other under-resourced communities have experienced disproportionate rates of infection, as well as higher morbidity and death rates attributable to COVID-19. Moreover, the economic fallout tied to the pandemic has had even more of a disastrous impact on less advantaged individuals and families, as seen in staggering rates of job loss, housing instability, and food scarcity. Children and young people living at the margins have experienced significant educational losses throughout the pandemic because, when compared to more advantaged learners, many more poor students of all ages lack access to technology and broadband necessary for remote learning. It is well established that poor and/or remote communities, older adults, individuals with disabilities, economically disadvantaged families will have harder times during periods of recovery than those with greater financial advantage and security.

Target Area & Beneficiaries

The HJJRA Village Support Organization intends to extend its support to JSI in the following districts for demand creation of COVID-19 vaccination,

Target Districts

1. District Peshawar (Selected 10 UCs with low rate of vaccination)
2. District Mardan (Selected 10 UCs with low rate of vaccination)
3. District Charsadda (Selected 10 UCs with low rate of vaccination)
4. District Swat (Selected 10 UCs with low rate of vaccination)

Objectives

- Increase to >95%, knowledge of COVID-19 vaccine (benefits, schedule, side effects, place and time of vaccination) among the individuals in the project area.
- Promote to over 80%, positive attitudes regarding COVID-19 vaccine (safety, efficacy, willingness/intention) among eligible population.
- Increase to >80%, public demand for COVID-19 vaccine uptake among eligible population.

Main Activities

1. Community Engagements and Social Mobilization Activities

As community is main stakeholder of the project therefore community members are engaged during the project life through various means. Discussions about the highly anticipated COVID-19 vaccinations have included concerns about politicization, safety, and mistrust. Despite the need for a vaccine that is safely produced, previous low vaccination uptake coupled with vaccination hesitancy may prove problematic as countries try to regain any semblance of normalcy and economies strive to recover. Research has demonstrated that trust-building borne of effective and respectful communication can influence communities and individuals to participate in immunization. The following information should be used to facilitate transparent and thoughtful conversations between community leaders and individuals to foster informed decisions about vaccination behaviours:

2. Meetings with Community Members

During the project life interaction with the community members were made and community members honestly and freely discussed their mistrust therefore under this project HJJRA arranged meetings with community members in different villages to get the desired result of the project.

3. Engagement of Religious Leaders

Engagements with religious leaders will bring differing perspectives to the vaccination conversation. Although increasing the uptake of a safely produced vaccine as a mode of pandemic control and eradication is a mainstream belief, not all community members will share this view. Meeting with the religious leaders were really important as they have high influence over community therefore tailoring interventions are vital steps for vaccine uptake across community members.

4. Community profiling and Baseline survey

In the start of project implementation HJJRA VSO get the community profile (Microplane) for each district from relevant health officials and design there strategy as per the UC requirement. In this exercise list of UCs in every district was compiled

and got the data that what is peace of vaccination and what are the current situation of vaccine are the important factors that should be address.

5. Engagement with Local Influencers and Community Elders

Evidence suggests that efforts to counter vaccine hesitancy and promote vaccination need to emphasize putting “people at the center” of those efforts. Research has highlighted the potential effectiveness of dialogue-based interventions, including social mobilization and engagement with community leaders and trusted community representatives, as well as the importance of community involvement in creating, adjusting, and implementing these solutions to ensure adequate buy-in and trust. Under this component HJJRA had arranged tehsil and district level dialogue sessions with community representative and government officials and discussed the COVID 19 vaccine related myths and facts, listening to community members’ concerns in the presence of health officials and they were responded by the technical person of the District this resulted in the full cooperation from the community elders during the project life.

Tools used in mass mobilization:

For project implementation HJJRA has developed strategy that each district will be working in 3 Union Councils simultaneously at a time for the period of 1 month. During this period the teams in each UC will cover the following activities:

1. Community Group Sessions (Male)
2. Community Group Sessions (Female)
3. Door to Door Awareness
4. Sessions in Educational Institutes
5. Session in Mosques
6. Sessions in Markets and factories
7. Loudspeaker announcements
8. Megaphone announcements

1) Megaphone announcement

Megaphone were used where the Mosques were locked or the power issue in Mosques. It was also used to collect women to the female vaccination point. This was used a lot to disseminate the messages. The total target was 4000 in all districts out of which 7385 is achieved which is over 100 %. Loud speaker announcement was considered to be entry point for the staff in respective villages to inform the people that a team is here to vaccinate the people, for session. In this announcement the vaccination point for male and female was also to be

announced so that the people would be well informed where the activity is going on.

The target was 4000 in all 4 districts, out of which 2484 is achieved. The Low achievement ratio is Just because in most cases the Mosques are locked or the power issue.

2) Loud speaker announcement

The proposed target for megaphone announcement throughout the project life was 4000 for all four districts, however HUIRA VSO achieved almost double of the proposed project. The total megaphone announcements made by HUIRA VSO were 7385. Similarly, the loudspeaker announcement from mosques were 4000, however this target was not achieved and only 63% of the target could be achieved. There were multiple reasons for under achievement of the target which mainly includes under staffing as most of the Imam and Muaazin would be available in the mosque to facilitate the loudspeaker announcement only in Zuhur and Assar Prayer time.

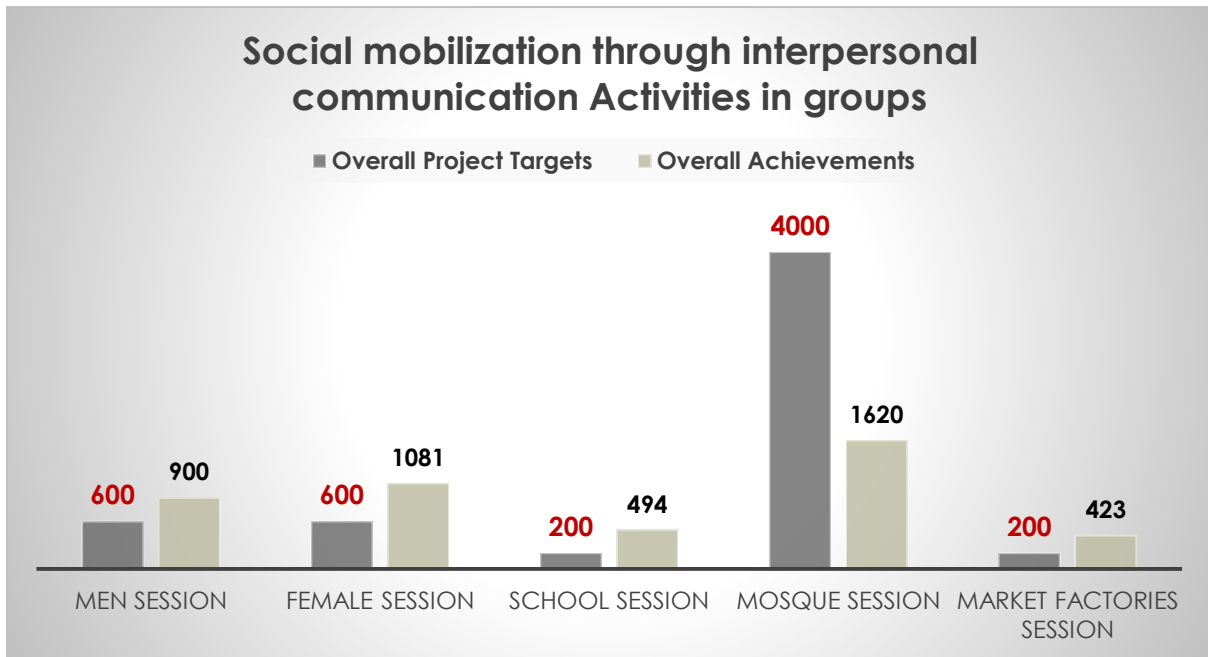
3) Door to door visits

The staff visited houses with vaccinators, informed the people about the vaccination of COVID19, on spot the people were vaccinated. 8000 was the target for each district, totalling 32000 for all four districts throughout the project life cycle. total target in all 4 districts out of which 118534 were covered which almost 15 times more than the targeted.

As exhibited from the above graph, HUIRA VSO achieved 370% of its total target, proving strong mobilisation skills of the HUIRA VSO.

4) Social mobilization through interpersonal communication Activities in groups:

The social mobilization through interpersonal communication activities in groups included Group sessions for both male and female, Market sessions/Factory Sessions, School sessions/madrassa session and mosque sessions. The social mobilization through interpersonal communication activities in groups are exhibited by the below graph;



In total 12 personnel were engaged at district level for achieving the target of 600 male sessions and 600 female sessions in all four districts assigned to HUIRA VSO during project life. The male sessions in all four districts were conducted 900 against the target of 600 sessions. The female staff which were 3 CMO and 3 ACMOs in every district conducted female sessions with female, disseminated IEC materials regarding COVID19 and mobilized them. Total target for 4 district was 600 against which almost 200% was achieved.

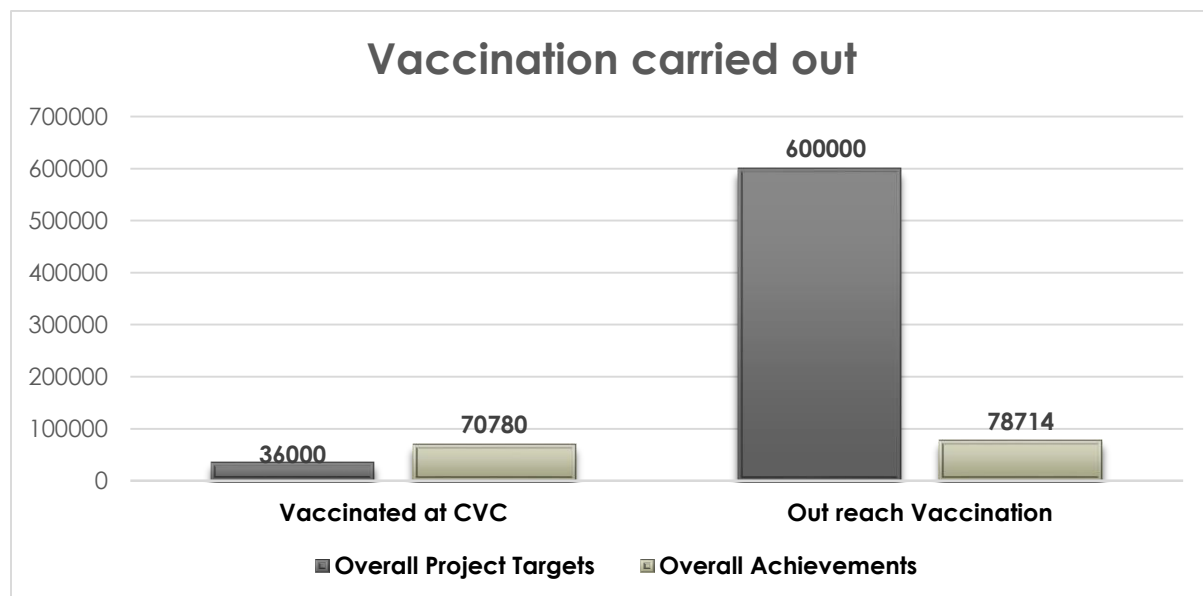
The theme behind market/factor sessions was not to miss a single person of the community, those who were not present at homes, the messages may reached them. The target was 200 out of which 423 was achieved which is more than 200% in all four districts assigned to HUIRA VSO.

A target of session in schools/madrassa was set of 200 sessions in all four districts and the idea was to aware the children of this diseases, vaccinate the 12 above and use them as entry point to their homes, using Child to Child approach. The achievements was more than 200%, i.e 495.

To remove the religious misconceptions, the religious leaders or the maluis of the respective villages were mobilized. Session were organized in mosques, so that the doubts may be removed. The targets was 400 out of which 1680 were achieved. The low performance reason was that during duty timing there was only one session was possible that was after Zuhar prayer.

5) Vaccination

The above all activities were meant to aware the masses about COVID-19 and finally get them vaccinated. The target was set 600000 people vaccinated in 1st dose, 2nd dose and Booster. The other option was to mobilise and sensitise the people to get vaccinated at Covid-19 Vaccination Centres established by JSI at HUIRA VSO`s assigned districts. The below graph shows the targets and achievements for vaccinations at CVC at outreach vaccinations.



The target for project life in all four HUIRA VSO`s assigned districts for vaccination was 36000, however due to effective mobilization and sensitization almost double of the target people were vaccinated at Covid-19 Vaccination Centers established by JSI. The target for outreach vaccination at all four districts were 600000 however the target was underachieved and only 78714 outreach vaccination could be made possible. Overall target for the population to reach was 13627777, however HUIRA VSO reached to 1591212 persons. Below is the summary of overall population reached during the project life.

Below table exhibits the overall targets and achievements of the project.

Overall Project Targets V/S Achievements				
S. No	Activity	Overall Project Targets	Overall Achievements	Overall % Achieved
1	Men Session	600	900	150%

2	Female Session	600	1081	180%
3	School Session	200	494	247%
4	Mosque Session	4000	1620	41%
5	Market factories session	200	423	212%
6	Household Reached	32000	118534	370%
7	Mega phone Announcement	4000	7385	185%
8	Loudspeaker Announcement	4000	2484	62%
9	Vaccinated at CVC	36000	70780	197%
10	Outreach Vaccination	600000	78714	13%
11	Target Population	1514197	1514197	100%
12	Population covered <i>(90% of the total Population)</i>	1362777.3	1591212	117%





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