



Photo Credit: Afaq PM PADO

## Note from the Executive Director

Since PADO existence in 2009 the journey was a prominent one for PADO in many respects, internally the organization made key decisions regarding the staffing of management and leadership of PADO resulting in clarity of direction and accountability at all levels.

Policies were developed with the support of ASP/AiD and endorsed by Board of Governors and over the time key revisions have been made in our policies and procedures to ensure accountability, over the period the accounts have been verified by external auditors. We at PADO have developed strong linkages with CSO's, Government departments and local communities and are working closely with alliances for the facilitation of marginalized groups.

In contrast the external environment has been quiet turbulent and challenging to entire civil society sector, there are 0.6 million temporarily displaced people (TDPs) that returned to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in 2015 have minimal or no access to basic services. Nearly all houses in return areas have been partially or fully damaged. An additional 1.2 million people still in displacement increasingly depend on less stable sources of income and struggle to meet their basic needs including food, safe drinking water and education.

Pakistan constitutes the world's largest protracted refugee situation with 1.54 million Afghan refugees, of which 64 per cent are children and youth. Concerted efforts are needed to find lasting solutions for registered Afghan refugees. Pakistan is prone to natural disasters including floods

and earthquakes, which displace large numbers of people, and erode their already fragile coping mechanisms. These disasters exacerbate acute malnutrition, which is at emergency levels in areas across the country.

As a member of the society at large, we are making efforts to raise attention and awareness, mitigate suffering of TDPs, returnees and natural disasters affectees through our specific intervention in Protection, Education and WASH sectors.

During the period of report, we raised a total of 107,362,723/- PKR in cash and materials, and reached 50,617 effected people in need. However, we are still deeply frustrated because of limited resources to address the tremendous unmet needs of marginalized communities of KPK and FATA. So, we are trying to do more by allying with organizations that have similar visions, with this we are hoping to extent our pool of resources to reach as many people in need.

I would like to thank for the financial assistance, support and trust of donors and proactive response of targeted communities and I hope we will continue this relationship in an effective manner.

We are focusing on a bright and promising upcoming intervention in addressing the most susceptible issues of our communities. We will remember everyone's efforts in helping us to achieve our mandate; bringing about such positive changes which ultimately improve living environment of marginalized communities, especially women and children.

## Fund Overview

### Summary of Allocations in 2014-16

Amount received in 2014-16 in PKR	Total available in 2014-16 in PKR
107,362,723	107,362,723

## Results of Projects per Sector

### Overview of Protection Sector

Number of projects	Budget in PKR	Donors	Geographic Area
2	8,060,434	Pakistan Humanitarian Pool Fund	Kohat and Hangu
<b>Outputs</b>			
<p><b>Total number of beneficiaries: 12,150 targeted and 12,527 reached</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sex and age disaggregated data: 2,209 women, 4,823 girls, 140 men and 5,355 boys reached</li> <li>■ Project results:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 completed projects: 12387 women/children provided protection services in child-friendly spaces</li> <li>- 1 ongoing project: 5,400 women and children will be provided protection services and 9 child-friendly spaces will be operational by Feb-2016</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

PADO with the support of PHPF initiated Child Protection project to deal with the situation of displaced people and to ensure provision of psycho-social support to affected children, women and their families who are living in Camp and host communities of District Kohat and Hangu. PADO established 14 Child Protection Centres (4 in Camp and 10 in hosting areas) in order to provide psychosocial support, protective and learning services for most vulnerable children and women. PADO through trained staff further delivered appropriate messages and information specifically related to the protection concerns of girls, boys and women, and built the capacity of children, parents, and communities on identification, prevention and reporting of child protection issues. To accommodate referral cases for health/nutrition, education, legal and social services, PADO established strong referral mechanism at district and provincial level and facilitated children and women to avail required services.



PADO organized Referral Mechanism Workshop to strengthen the existing support mechanisms and referral systems for children and women

PADO formed child protection committees. Committees were responsible to bring child protection issues of concern to the attention of PADO for possible solution/facilitation. Child protection committees further spread the awareness messages regarding child protection among TDPs and local population. The team further organized recreational events for children, recreational activities like Sports competitions, Drawing Competitions were organized in the



Displaced children are enrolled in CPC in order to provide protective and learning services

Child protection centers.

### Overview of Education Sector

Number of projects	Budget in PKR	Donors	Geographic Area
2	38,123,825	UNHCR and PHPF	Bannu and Mardan
<b>Outputs</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Total number of beneficiaries: 3,248 targeted and 3,625 reached</li> <li>■ Sex and age disaggregated data: 200 women, 1,753 girls, 198 men and 1,474 boys reached</li> <li>■ Project results:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 completed project: 2,850 school/student supply kits provided and 40 trainings for teachers and PTC members arranged</li> <li>- 1 on-going project: School Lab with computers will be established in 1 school while new building will be constructed for school children in primary school by Jan-2016</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

**TDPs Education Project:** Owing to the plights of the displaced children, PADO with the support of ERF initiated education project in order to ensure that displaced children resume their educational activities in hosting areas of district Bannu. At the start of the project baseline assessment was conducted to understand the overall emergency education needs of the TDP children, Education related messages were composed and printed; the main purpose of this activity was to spread awareness regarding importance of education and to encourage TDPs to resume education. PADO established 37 TLCs (18 boys' school, 19 girls' school) at selected sites for the targeted displaced children. PADO established 37 TLCs in or near Government Schools in coordination with education department, PADO further distributed essential school supplies among 37 targeted schools, student learning kits were provided to 2,850 children (1,433 Female, 1,417 Male). 37 PTCs were reactivated; PTCs were supported to take initiatives for new enrollment and retentions especially of girls and marginalized children in their respective communities. PADO hired and deployed 38 teachers in TLCs, to enhance the capacity of teachers to perform defined roles and responsibilities;

they were trained regarding their work. PADO also conducted enrollment campaigns to raise awareness particularly targeting displaced parents on the importance of continuing their children's education even during displacement. The campaign aimed to attract parents to send the children and for the children to attend schools.



North Waziristan TDPs in TLCs established by PADO

**Refugees Education Project:** In line with the RAHA objective, PADO with the support of UNHCR supports both Afghan refugee and Pakistani children to gain access to an improved learning environment for a good primary education as a solid basis for their later life. The interventions under the RHA programme in the education sector include both hard (construction/rehabilitation) and soft (PTA support, community awareness campaigns) components to achieve inclusion of Afghan refugee children in the national school programme and to increase enrollment and attendance of host community children.



Hosting and refugee children in newly constructed school by PADO

For this purpose, PADO initiated RAHA project “Enhancing capacities and infrastructure of 2 Government schools through provision of basic facilities” by rehabilitating 02 Govt. schools GPS # 02 UC ZandoDheri and GMS ZandoDheri in district Mardan through repair of existing infrastructure and by adding new classrooms, as well as through strengthening school PTAs and community mobilization. The missing education infrastructure facilities provided through this project, in conjunction with community mobilization, have improved social cohesion between local host communities and Afghan refugees.

### Overview of WASH Sector

Number of projects	Budget in PKR	Donors	Geographic Area
1	39,225,218	NCA	District Bannu
<b>Outputs</b>			
<p><b>Total number of beneficiaries: 19,326 targeted and 19,326 reached</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sex and age disaggregated data: 4,164 women, 6,088 girls, 3,321 men and 5,753 boys reached</li> <li>■ Project results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 completed project: 750 trips of water tanker distributed 7,500,000 liters of safe drinking water among 663 families (6,666 individuals), 750 VIP latrines have been constructed in targeted area after identification of sites through during project time period, 10 pour flush latrines were constructed in mission hospital and handed over to the hospital administration, These latrines are benefiting 116 minority families, 181 existing latrines have been rehabilitated in the intervention area, 500 health and hygiene sessions using PHAST approach have been conducted with 13,120 participants to reduce health hazards and 50 Dug wells have been disinfected through</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

## shock chlorination.

In 2014 more than one million people, 75% women and children, have been displaced within Pakistan. The TDPs moved in different directions of neighboring districts i.e. Bannu, LakkiMarwat, Karak, D.I Khan and Kohat in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province; Bakkar and Fatehjang in Punjab Province and other parts of the country. The majority, about 800,000 are sheltering with relatives and friends or in schools and public buildings in Bannu district, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. Government estimates put the pre-displacement population of Bannu district at about 700,000, so the population in the district has effectively doubled in two months, and residents are outnumbered by displaced persons. To prevent diseases and to assist in coping with stress, emotional and psychological trauma, there was an urgent need for water, sanitation and hygiene assistance, as well as psychosocial support.

Unsafe water sources and absence of water treatment at household level, coupled with lack of knowledge, practice and lack of safe drinking water raises serious health concerns and problems especially for children, and pregnant women. To deal with the situation, PADO initiated 9 month project in order to ensure improved WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) facilities for 19,326 Individuals through Water supply, construction of 750 VIP latrines, 181 rehabilitation of existing latrines and to Increase community awareness of hygiene and environmental sanitation and reduction in water and vector borne diseases and change of behaviour (19,326 individuals) through IEC material, 2,000 hygiene kits & hygiene promotion sessions using Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) approach. During the reporting period, a number of activities covering water, sanitation and hygiene were implemented, this helped the TDP families to have improved access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities. Moreover they were educated on how good hygienic practices will help them to remain healthy.



TDPs collecting water from the tanks installed by PADO, where water is delivered through water trucking



Newly constructed latrines for TDPs in mission hospital

## Overview of Shelter/NFIs Sector

Number of projects	Budget in PKR	Donors	Geographic Area
1	21,953,246	Concern Worldwide Rapid Fund	District Bannu
<b>Outputs</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Total number of beneficiaries: 15,139 targeted and 15,139 reached</li> <li>■ Sex and age disaggregated data: 3,424 women, 4,054 girls, 3,155 men and 4,506 boys reached</li> <li>■ Project results:</li> <li>■ - 1 completed projects: 1800 NFI kits distributed</li> </ul>			

PADO with the support of CWW-RF distributed NFIs & Hygiene kits among 1800 TDP families using the set criteria for beneficiary selection. PADO targeted 1,800 displaced families [25,200 individuals include 5,300 boys, 5,300 girls, 6,800 male and 7,800 women] through provision of life savings NFIs and hygiene kit in five union councils of district Bannu in the Khyber Pakthunkhwa Province (KP).

The relief NFIs assistance was channelled through trained staff to the vulnerable households without visible means of survival. The relief assistance was distributed among vulnerable 1800 affected families of NW agency of FATA residing in hosting areas of District Bannu. Hosting UCs with high concentration of NW TDPs was targeted for the items distribution. Social Mobilizers were deployed to prepare list of beneficiaries with the support of village committees, MoU was signed with VC and list were prepared while keeping in view the set selection criteria. The list was further verified by M&E and reporting officer on ground. Token were distributed among the verified beneficiaries to collect their package of NFIs from established distribution points not far from their homes. Distribution points were established after selecting a point not far from TDP families in targeted areas. NFI kits consisted of combinations of kitchen kits, ba



Akbar Khan and his son (displaced from NW) are happy to receive NFI kit

## Project Monitoring

PADO developed a proper monitoring system which helped to measure and plan outputs, outcomes and impacts of the interventions. Tools were developed and followed to measure the impact, during the field visit the M&E section through different tools assess & analyzed the impact before and after the planned activities, reports were developed and shared with program section on regular basis. The designed monitoring system included weekly reporting on agreed deliverables along with monitoring plan.

On the designed formats achievements were regularly updated against the target deliverables. Other than documenting the progress and monitoring it through these documents, biweekly field visits were made to interact with communities and to do the physical monitoring of the project activities. All monitoring visits were properly documented by PADO staff and shared with project team and programme manager. Through reporting, observations and field visits report; progress was measured and required actions were recommended and incorporated in the plan. The M&E staff conducted monitoring visits of the projects through beneficiary interviews on process, involvement, benefits, physical verification of the deliverables in the field and review of the progress reports.

## Gender Consideration

PADO ensured gender mainstreaming right from the beginning by deputing a gender balanced project team, which was fully sensitive to gender needs and aware of

culture and norms of the target population. Further, to build the capacity of the project team, PADO conducted gender mainstreaming session for all project staff.

Targeted population comprises 74% of women and children, who are the most vulnerable groups among the affected population. For identifying their needs, a gender sensitive and inclusive strategy was developed. PADO ensured that all their needs are addressed guided by gender analysis findings. Involvement of women and children and their active participation was also ensured at all stages of project.

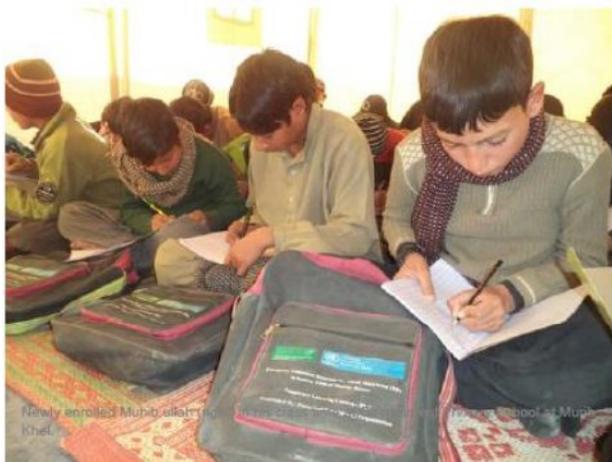
It was ensured that services are designed keeping in view needs of all groups, i.e., men, women and elderly people, and they are involved in decision making process. To meet the purpose of community involvement in the decision making process, both male and female village committees were formed which regularly shared their feedback with the staff members to facilitate implementation of the planned project activities. PADO through established committees ensured participation of vulnerable groups in decisions making because participation promotes protection.

Project team has also ensured access and knowledge of women of target communities regarding complaints/feedback mechanisms. Information regarding available mechanism was shared with regularly and they were encouraged to voice their opinions.

## Case Studies

### 1. PADO brings NWA displaced children into schools

“My family was planning for evacuation when we heard of the operation in our village. After a short span of time we fled our village to save our lives,” says Muhib Ullah. Muhib Ullah’s family is one of the displaced families from North Waziristan Agency (NWA) who settled in hosting areas of Bannu District. He and his family are staying with one of his father’s friend. “The time of displacement was the hardest time of my life. At displacement it is difficult



for me to fulfill the multiple needs of my family and especially the education of my children...I have nothing to invest in my children’s education,” says Akhtar Nawaz, father of Muhib Ullah. ERF is supporting the children displaced from NWA in continuing their education in hosting areas of Bannu District by establishing temporary learning centres and providing other supplies to continue their education. During an enrollment campaign, a PADO team identified Muhib Ullah as an out-of-school student and met with his father to enroll

Muhib Ullah in Government Primary Scholl Murib Khel Union Council Takhti Khel where PADO has deployed an additional teacher and established a temporary learning centre. Muhib Ullah was enrolled in Grade 1 in the temporary learning centre and received a student learning kit which included stationary to help him continue with his education. He also received a health and hygiene kit after attending a health and hygiene educational session. “I thought I would not be able to attend school for many years and pursue my dream of becoming a part of the Pakistan Army will remain a dream. One of my dreams was to learn English and I thought I would not be able to learn English in displacement. The teacher is striving hard to teach us and cover the time that is being wasted after the displacement. I am also learning English from my teacher,” says Muhib Ullah. “For me it was very hard to provide the educational facilities to my children in displacement considering provision of the other live-saving facilities for my children. It is a dream comes true for me as I spent nothing on my child’s education in displacement and he is getting a quality education. I am more than happy as my child is back in school,” said Akhtar Nawaz.

### 2. Determined to get an education in displacement

#### Displaced and Suffering

Kohat, Pakistan, 30th September 2014 – “We were working in the field when we heard the message through loud speaker for evacuation, soon after announcement

the shelling started and we quickly evacuated our homes for safety” Noor Ullah recalls

Noor Ullah fled his native village with his family in Orakzai Agency and settled in rented house of District Kohat following displacement from Orakzai Agency.

Noor Ullah and his family travelled to hosting areas of Kohat District, “All the odds were against us as my younger son is handicapped and unable to walk on foot, I carry my son on my back and travelled by foot for 1 Hour to hire pickup to reach safer area” as Noor Ullah recalls

People have been displaced in Orakzai Agency, the mass magnitude of displacement stretched the capacity of the government, humanitarian agencies and local communities.

### **Child Friendly Centers Brings Hope in Children’s**

“My friend came to inform me regarding the news of play space to be establish near our house, I was hesitant to visit the center with my friends due to my disability” says 12 years old Naimat Ullah younger son of Noor Ullah” A 6<sup>th</sup> grade student at the school “Upon insisting I finally decided to visit the center , and gradually with the encouragement from facilitators I used to play like normal children; and made other new friends in CPC” Neemat Ullah are among other children currently enrolled in CPC, set up with the support of ERF, in UC Kharmatoo, district Kohat in a small building near his house.

ERF has supported the establishment of 6 Child Protection Centers in Kohat in 6 UCs for children for promoting there well being. CPCs are not only providing these children a space for playing sports but serve as a protective environment where they learn basic child rights which develop child personality; involving children in recreational activities help to reduce their stress level caused in the after myth of displacement. Nearly every day children’s in group came to CPC in Kohat for playing with their friends; The CPCs are inclusive to consider the needs of disable children’s. Disable children are further encouraged by trained facilitators to include children with disability in activities of CPCs.



Naimat Ullah with his wheel chair

### **Pursuing dreams**

“I wanted to continue my studies in school but cannot walk to attend school” says Naimat Ullah with uncertainty in his eyes was clearly visible. “My family is poor and we cannot afford to buy wheel chair for my education” says Naimat Ullah.



Naimat Ullah in front of this picture was able to continue his studies with his friends in School

PADO team shared the case of Naimat Ullah with Child Protection Unit KP Government using the developed referral

pathways. CPU provided the Wheel Chair to Naimat Ullah to help him to continue his studies. PADO team further enrolled the child in nearby Government School in hosting areas of Kohat District.

“I am happy to be back in school, now I will peruse my dream to become a Teacher and to educate other children’s” says Naimat Ullah

### **Facts and Stat**

The project aim to provide protection services to 5,100 children and 1,050 women affected by displacement through establishment of community-based child protection support mechanisms in 6 hosting UCs in District Kohat for 6 Months.

## Completed and Ongoing Projects

The following projects have been initiated in 2014-16 (In order of start date)

#	Project Title	Sector(s)	Geographical Area of Interventions	Project Year	Donor
1.	Enhancing capacities and infrastructure of 2 Government schools through provision of basic facilities	Education	District Mardan	2015	UNHCR
2.	Protection of vulnerable FATA TDPs children and women living in host communities & Togh Sarai Camp in District Hangu.	Protection (CP)	District Hangu	2015	PHPF/UNOCHA
3.	WASH assistance for 24,666 displaced persons	WASH	District Bannu	2014 - 2015	NCA
4.	Emergency Education Response for North Waziristan TDPs in hosting areas of District Bannu.	Education	District Bannu	2014 - 2015	PHPF/UNOCHA
5.	NFI Support to the North Waziristan displaced families in hosting areas of District Bannu	NFIs	District Bannu	2014	Concern Worldwide RF
6.	Protection of vulnerable TDPs children and women living in host communities in District Kohat	Child Protection	District Kohat	2014	PHPF/UNOCHA

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