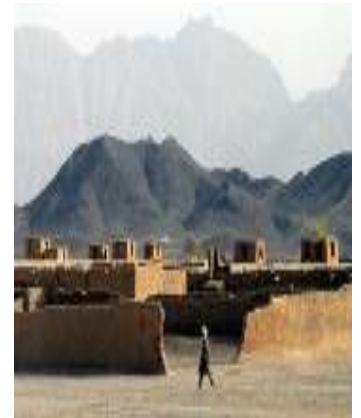




**FINAL REPORT (EC-391)  
SUPPORT TO AFGHAN REFUGEES IN**

**SURKHAB      KATWAI      ZERKAREZ  
BALOCHISTAN**

**FUNDED BY EUROPEAN COMMISSION THROUGH MERCY CORPS**



**Participatory Integrated Development Society**

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## **Acknowledgement**

PIDS extends its heartiest gratitude to the community for extending their full support and participation in every phase of Project Cycle. Community is highly acknowledged in co-operating the project right from the identification till the completion of the schemes.

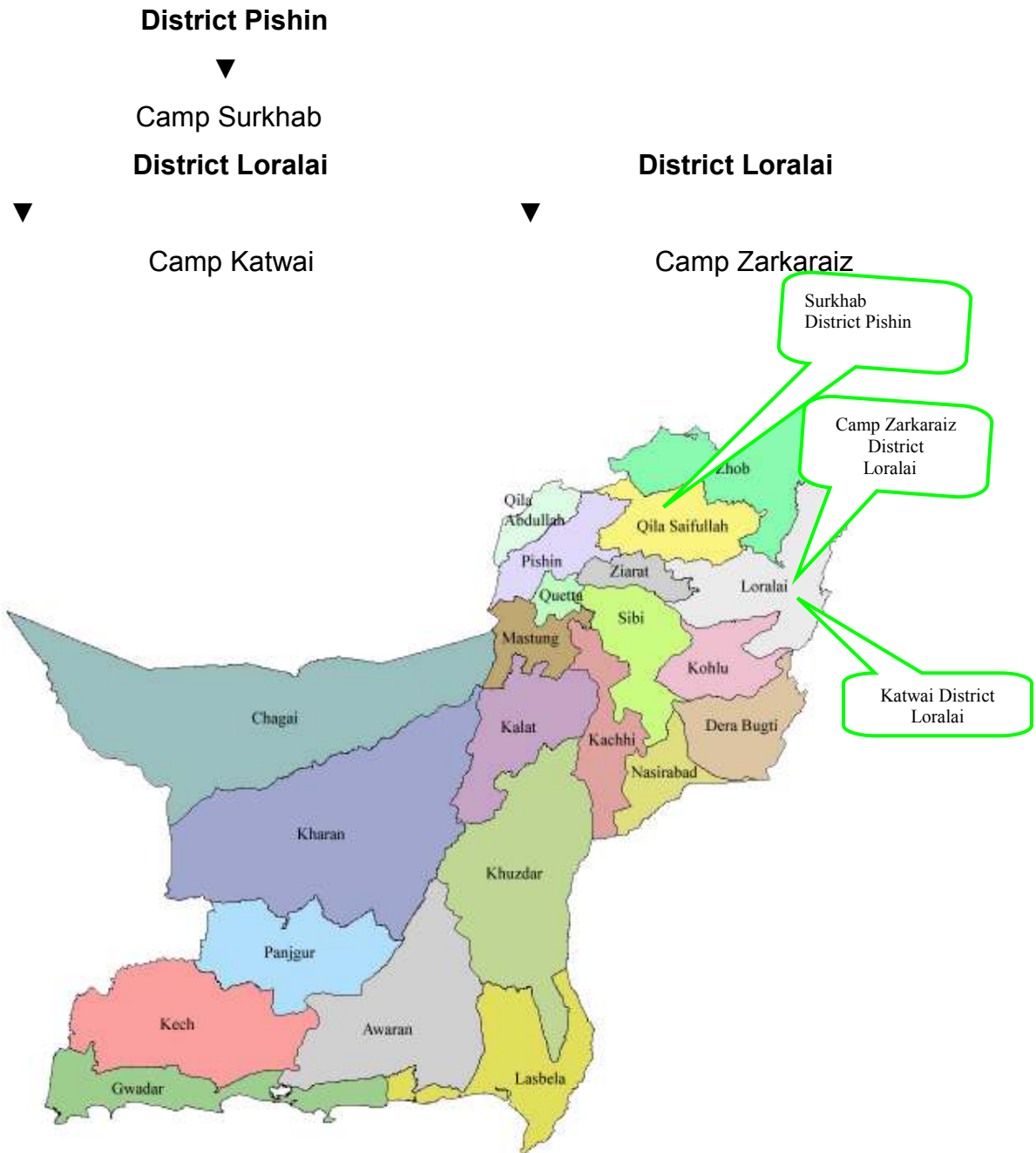
Thanks are also due to the Board of Governors who guided the challenging of the organization for achieving its objectives for the year 2005.

The cooperation and support of Donors and Government of Balochistan have been commendable whose timely assistance assured the project implementation for the disadvantageous and marginalized communities of Balochistan.

Thanks to the entire field staff and volunteers that their participation made it possible to complete the projects in time. Thanks are also due to the administration and account sections without which it would not have been possible to complete the tasks.

To all those partner organizations that facilitated PIDS technically, financially and morally in completion of the projects.

# Map showing the Districts and Targeted areas covered by PIDS



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# **PIDS at a Glance**

## **Introduction**

Participatory Integrated Development Society PIDS was established in February 1999 as a non-governmental organization and registered with Balochistan Government under Societies Registration Act 1860. PIDS is an offshoot of Balochistan Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (BRUWAS) funded by Royal Netherlands Government and Government of Balochistan. The Board of Governors is the apex body of PIDS, which provides vision and direction for working of organization. The Chief Executive Officer looks after the operational activities of PIDS and also works as Secretary to Board of Governors. It is worthwhile to mention that within the short span of time, PIDS has achieved high profile recognition with the donors, Government, NGOs and Community. Training to the rural communities is an integral part of PIDS activities. PIDS has developed training manual and expertise in water, sanitation, and hygiene education and in teacher training. The PIDS basic working / functioning structures enhance and emphasizes on the need of quality output through maximum input of social mobilization, community participation, women involvement and creating sense of ownership for sustainable development.

## **Vision**

A healthy, educated and prosperous society in Balochistan

## **Mission**

To facilitate the process of sustainable community development through a set of services in Community Physical Infrastructure, Human Resource Development, Education, Information Technology and Emergency Relief with special focus on women and children.

## **Objectives**

- Access to basic community physical Infrastructure to support deserving communities through community participation process.
- Assist people towards hygienic and healthy living conditions through awareness, training and sanitation promotion.
- Develop human resources in CPI, Education, I.T and Emergency Relief sector.
- Advocacy to generate greater support for program.
- To develop organizational capacity.
- To collaborate with other stakeholders on program development

## **Values**

- Participation of communities at all stages of development process.
- Transparency at all level.
- Respecting diversities.
- Trust.
- Gender equity.
- Sharing of knowledge, learning and skills with all partners in development.
- To practice and preach cleanliness.
- Organizational interest is supreme.
- Team culture.
- Cost Effectiveness.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

It was the 18<sup>th</sup> day of February 2004 when Eileen Ihrig, Director Program Operations, Mercy Corps International pleasingly communicated this Organization that the proposal of Mercy Corps Support to Afghan Refugees had been approved for funding by the European Commission. After signing on MoU (Memorandum of Understanding), this Organization determined to implement the owed task in specified areas of three Districts in Balochistan namely Camp Surkhab, Pishin, Camp Katwai, Loralai and Camp Piralizai, Killa Abdullah. However, Afghan Refugees in Pakistan have access to basic services, which will facilitate heir return and sustainable reintegration into their home country. PIDS workings as an implementing partner of Mercy Corps consummate all basics required for execution of a Project. PIDS encompassing extensive experience in the field of Afghan Refugees felt ease to perform this new assignment as medaled. Firm procedures enlightened by the patron how the project shall be put to an end, were followed much helped this Organization to arrive at the targeted objectives as foreseen. Though Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations have rendered a lot of compensating services to Afghan Refugees in Pakistan, hence, this project aimed at providing the services to them in a quite different normal approach as compared in the past. PIDS with its laborious manpower has strived to do the needful for completion of the original and additional project targets. Issuing the fist interim Progress Report of ongoing projects provides an opportunity to forfeit my compliments to PIDS staff for the efforts, truthful and transparent services rendered by them. PIDS also appreciate the timely support and guidance of the Mercy Corps, Pakistan enabling us to complete the project in time. It is meant to promulgate this report, which would certainly

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make the readers to know, how the current strategy of Organization and hitherto, progress of project which ended in December 2005.

Should any body need extra information about this Project apart from this dissemination needs not to hesitate to contact us. All the information is available at [www.pidsnpo.org](http://www.pidsnpo.org). This Organization will always be looking forwarded for any suggestion for improvement in the field of mass development.

**Baber Shah Khan**

Chief Executive Officer

Participatory Integrated Development Society Quetta

(PIDS)



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**1. Project Title**

Support to Afghan Refugees Program in Pakistan- Activities at Refugee Camp  
Surkhab, Katwai and Zarkarez. MC-391

**2. Location**

Surkhab, Katwai and Zar Karez Camps in Balochistan

**3. Starting Date**

1<sup>st</sup> November 2004

**4. Completion date**

31<sup>st</sup> January 2005

**5. Contact Person**

Mr. Baber Shah Khan

**6. Project's Aerial view**

<b>Project Title:</b>	<b>Support to Afghan Refugees in Pakistan Program EC 391</b>
<b>Location:</b>	<b>District Pishin District Loralai</b>
<b>Contract Duration:</b>	<b>November 2004 to January 2005</b>
<b>Funding Agency:</b>	<b>EC through Mercy Corps</b>

## **7. Background**

According to UNHCR reports, Afghan refugees residing in different camps of Pakistan did not repatriate to their home country- Afghanistan because they are struggling to earn adequate income for their family and revealed that the same challenges would exist for them on their return to their country. Many of the Afghan refugees living in and around Quetta in the refugee villages perform unskilled labor in order to support their families. Developing new skills will facilitate and increase refugee's abilities to generate enough income to support their families.

Existing job opportunities are limited in both Pakistan & Afghanistan. Making it necessary to explore diverse options in order to generate enough income to support ones' families, the programs for refugees have been launched by Mercy Corps through PIDS in the above named camps. As many families are able to create products, which are potentially marketable in the local as well as regional markets, therefore, general business and marketing skills are developed for increasing income.

Many residents of rural and urban communities of Pakistan and Afghanistan do not have access to basic health care and often do not have necessary funds to seek health care facilities when needed. Refugees contemplating return to their communities in Afghanistan need to learn preventive health practices in order to improve their health upon arrival in Afghanistan.

## 7.2 Types of Interventions.

### Activity Assessment:

- Identification of Cluster Groups and Formation of Councils
- Conducting Trainings



## 7.3 Vocational

- Business Development
- Household Resource Management
- Basic Nutrition Education
- Maternal & Child Health Education
- Basic First Aid, Health & Hygiene Education
- Landmine Awareness Education
- Drug Awareness and Harm Reduction Education
- Mental & Emotional Preparedness Activities

Closing Activities: Future Council Directives

## 7.4 Annual Targets & Achievements.

PIDS imparted different capacity development programs to **1080** participants in different training programs. The breakup and targets achieved against the annual plan for the year 2005 are as:

- Vocational Trainings imparted to 400 participants at Zarf Karees (40 training sessions), 385 at Surkhab Camp (35 training sessions) & 335 at Katwai Camp (15 training sessions)
- Business Development Training imparted to 105 participants at Zarf karez (7 training sessions), 75 at Surkhab (5 training sessions) & 45 at Katwai (3 training sessions)
- Household Resource Management Training imparted to 105 persons at Zarkarez (7 training sessions), 75 at Surkhab (5 training sessions) & 45 at Katwai (3 training sessions)

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- Basic Nutrition Training imparted to 405 persons at Zarkarez (27 training sessions), 345 at Surkhab (23 training sessions) & 150 at Katwai (10 training sessions)
- Maternal & Child Health Care Training imparted to 285 persons at Zarkarez (19 training sessions), 270 at Surkhab (18 training sessions) & 120 at Katwai (8 training sessions)
- Basic First Aid, Health & Hygiene Education imparted to 285 persons at Zarkarez (19 training sessions), 270 at Surkhab (18 training sessions) & 120 at Katwai (8 training sessions)
- Landmine Awareness Training imparted to 285 persons at Zarkarez (19 training sessions), 270 at Surkhab (18 training sessions) & 120 at Katwai (8 training sessions)
- Drug Awareness & Harm Reduction imparted to 285 persons at Zarkarez (19 training sessions), 270 at Surkhab (18 training sessions) & 120 at Katwai (8 training sessions)
- Mental & Emotional Preparedness Activities  
Problem solving sessions held for 380 persons at Zarkarez (19 training sessions), 360 at Surkhab (18 training sessions) & 160 at Katwai (8 training sessions)
- Social Events were arranged for 570 persons.
- Zarkarez (19 events), 540 at Surkhab (18 events) & 240 at Katwai (8 events)

### **7.5 Progress**

Following achievements have been achieved during the implementation period of one year:

- Formation of 8 Cluster & 16 councils (8 male & 8 female) at Zarkarez Camp (Loralai), achieving the target of 8 Cluster formations.
- Formation of 7 Cluster & 14 councils (7 male & 7 female) at Sukhab Camp (District Pishin), achieving the target of 7-cluster formation.
- Formation of 3 Cluster (3 male & 3 female) at Katwai Camp (District Loralai), achieving the target of 3 Cluster formations.
- Finalization of Health/Hygiene & Business Development Training Manual.
- Hiring of Coordinator, Monitoring & Field Staff
- Establishment of Loralai Field Office.

## **8 . SUB-PROJECT OVERVIEW**

The human chronology has manifested that nations in asylum are often treated with a lot of sympathy and commiseration, The migration of all assistance agencies from Afghanistan has compounded the severe difficulties of responding adequately to a large-scale internal displacement of food security & emergency affecting over 3 million Afghans. It has also affected population movements both internal and external. The additional conflict, civil disorder, and food shortages have already triggered large-scale voyage from the cities and towards Pakistan. For over twenty years, Afghans sought after sanctuary in Pakistan. Currently there are more than 3 million refugees living in the refugee villages. According to a government report over 1.8 million refugees are residing in urban areas, which is the largest refugee population in the world. In recent years the deteriorating circumstances inside Afghanistan have not favored repatriation at a large scale. At the same time, a combination of enduring presence of over two million Afghans, domestic/ economic conditions and reduced international support, have promoted Government of Pakistan to close the borders and impose a stern asylum regime.

## **9 . BENEFICIARY POPULATION**

The beneficiaries of this project are Afghan refugees. Some of the refugees have been in the country for more than two decades, while others arrived in the country following the events of September 11, 2001 and subsequent air clouds in Afghanistan. Thus the new arrival of refugees has been accommodated in new sites/camps including Surkhab, Katwai and Zarkarez in Balochistan. A wide-ranging survey has depicted that the majority of the refugees are ethnic Pushtoons from Kandahar, Kabul, Zabul province and surrounding areas with smaller numbers of other ethnic group. Tribes living in Pakistan have various historical and traditional differences, which account for the geographical

spread of Refugee Villages into culturally based clusters. Few of the refugees are literate, and most have rural background.

The essential objectives of this Project lies in making the Refugees economically viable that might result in their repatriation/re-integration into their homeland

## 10. Objectives & Targets

The objectives of the project were:

The Mercy Corps and its partner Organizations aimed at promoting the economic viability health and psychological welfare of Afghan refugees.

Hence, approaches in shape of Awareness and Vocational trainings associated with multi purpose activities of mass development. This program initiated in joint venture with UNHCR's collective return program. It had been predicted that the implementation of this Project would surely assist in enhancing the commitment of target groups towards collective repatriation. The proposed program had to offer beneficiaries with the opportunity to accomplish the required skills, knowledge and meditate communal return at permanent footings. In the beginning, the beneficiaries were given to opt their needs in relation to their repatriation. The implementing partners introduced the trials to the community heads applying thereof the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methodologies. All elders of community committed to repatriate and those who exhibited their volition to participate in this program asked to select cluster groups consisting of maximum 25 households. Subsequently each clusters had to form two councils one of male side and other for female. Giving an opportunity to women aspired them to make their presence in decision-making, matters of their interest and to express their concerns. PRA methodologies put, in order to identify the hurdles of communities obstructing their repatriation. During the course of these exercises comprehensive understanding between community and implementers presumed in following areas, specially: -

- ❖ General characteristics, including origins, customs, attitude, interests and needs.

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- ❖ Factors affecting their decision to repatriate.
- ❖ Primary methods of decision making, problem solving and planning.
- ❖ Interpersonal relations and internal structures of power among their members;
- ❖ Factors affecting their social participation including social, technical and financial barriers.
- ❖ Community resource including strengths.

## **11. Implementation Strategy**

PIDS had aimed at evolvment certain awareness activities. PIDS in addition to its training for capacity building of refugees in sanitation and hygiene education also assigned to promote hygiene practices through education. Amongst male, female and children. The education campaign that included personal hygiene, domestic hygiene, environmental hygiene, food hygiene, use and maintenance of latrines.

Several other activities were also conducted for women and children for their active involvement in the promotion of health and hygiene. The male and female field staff of the PIDS motivated the refugees and their children to take part in the hygiene education activities. The cleanliness week compound cleanliness competition was also arranged. All the awareness trainings as framed in the objective plan till the completion of the project the modus operand adopted was to set out all these trainings through its skilled staff. The local Master Trainers of Camps carried out the residual vocational trainings whereas; their services had purely been hired for the subject to train the Refugees in pre-opted trades.

### **a) Clusters**

Cluster covers many significances in English Grammar while the Cluster in this Program stands for a group of people assembled for a developmental prospective. The importance of cluster formation in such programs where mass

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participation is very substantial requires the intervener to preferably form clusters



**b) Councils**

Councils are formed out of structured clusters; each of clusters had two councils vis-à-vis one for Male and other for Female. Each council comprises of



25 council Members,

Councils had their elders on both sides that were responsible for taking any corrective decision and extended cooperation with the Organization as and when required. Council elders were also responsible for nomination of participants both on Awareness and Vocational part. The council elders/members were also bound to attend the council meetings.

**c) Awareness Trainings**

The following Awareness trainings were scheduled for this program and carried out accordingly. The brief resume on awareness training is appended below.

Land mine

Drug Awareness

Maternal and Child Health Education

Basic Nutrition

Health Hygiene & Basic First Aid



**d) Land mines**

Consequent to the war of 1980, Afghanistan turned into a war land and the survival threat, remained at risk owing to heavy land mines, the matter of serious concern is the hitherto, endurance of land mines in Afghanistan that might cause any dangerous to human lives. The Program taking in the magnitude of Land Mines relevant to repatriation process, trainings on land mines awareness were modeled which could at least educate the refugees about Land Mines, their explosive distresses, identification and proper disposal. The details of this training are attached vide annexure.

**e) Drug Awareness**

Drugs either for appropriate reasons or on drug abuse part must have adverse affects and as far as the refugees are concerned. Asylum and lack of self-determination resulted them to be Psychics and ultimately made them drug abusers, thus ration of drug abuse in Afghan Refugees remains uplift. The objectives of conducting this training among refugees were to make them alert of drug affects on health and its consequences. The details of this training are attached vide annexure.

**f) Maternal and Child Health Education**

Lack of knowledge about the Maternal and Child Health Education also encompasses its importance in MCH. The aims and objectives behind this training were to educate the refugees about Maternal and Child Health. This might subside the negative affects resulted due to MCH. The details of this training are attached vide annexure.

**g) Basic Nutrition**

Balanced foods always play an important role in keeping a sound health and deficiency. In proper food intake claims many maladies, which could affect

human lives and may also cause death. This training well-educate the refugees how to take balanced diet. The details of this training are attached vide annexure.

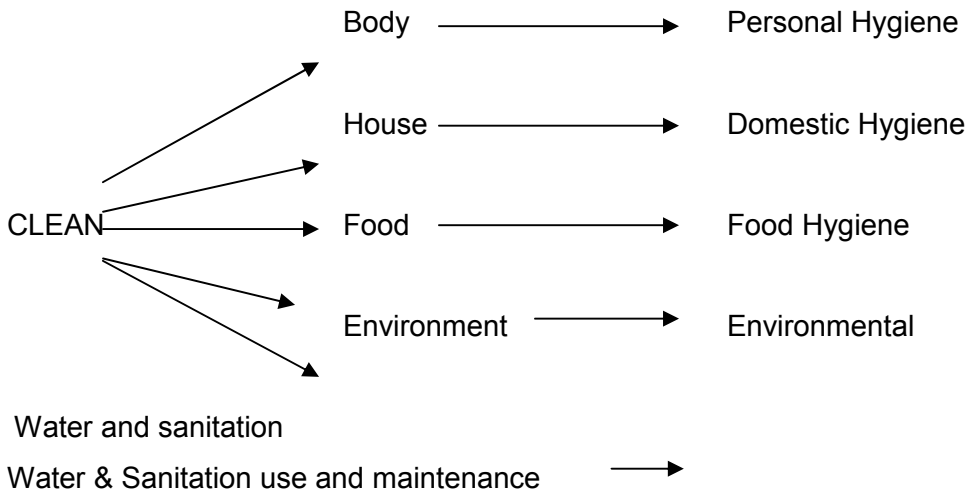
**h) Health Hygiene & Basic First Aid**

“Cleanliness is half of faith,” says Almighty Allah. No doubt poor health and hygienic conditions cause bad affects over human lives. Lack of proper hygienic state may sometime results prolong illness. This training helped the refugees to improve their Health and Hygienic conditions and avoid widely to the severe health risks. The details of this training are attached vide annexure.

Hygiene education being an integrated component of a water and sanitation project is closely linked to community participation in order to bring about a positive change in the behavior pattern.

Keeping in view these essentials, PIDS has made it obligatory to append the hygiene education promotion component in all its interventions with the communities.

The training is imparted to the street contact group on following aspects



**Major Interventions and Achievements**

**Hygiene Education:**

**i) Development of Hygiene Education Material**

PIDS developed and modified the health and hygiene material according to the needs of the community and keeping in view the concept of Focused Local Area Approach for Hygiene Education (FLAAHE).

This material has been found most effective in imparting Hygiene training to the illiterate targeted population of Balochistan province. This hygiene material is also used by some of the local and international NGOs in Balochistan.

**k) Lesson Learned**

To alter the community behaviors is troublesome. During the project, it was learnt that childhood is the best time for children to enhance hygiene behaviors. Children have important roles in the household taking care of younger brothers and sisters. Children can play a vital role in the development process and can bring changes within their families and neighborhood. Children need attention and can be organized with very less effort as compared to elders ones.

**Vocational Trainings**

Skill may be of any value fetches several vistas to cope with the challenges of life



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And meet up the standards of endurance. The Organization had aimed at organizing the following Vocational Trainings: The operational brief of Skill Development unit is to administer the capacity building component of PIDS. The focus of the unit is to develop human resources and institutional effectiveness. In pursuance of this objective organizations as well as individuals and community member's activities fall with in the purview of the unit.

Capacity building assistance is extended by trainings offered. Since it is a very young unit still lessons have been learnt, and it was realized that quality training both at staff and community level is an essential part of the development process. As a result of better planning, training activities increased from 6 in FY 2002 to a number of 20 in FY 2003.

## 12. Project Implementation

In this Project, Participatory Integrated Development Society (PIDS) obligated an implementing partner to Mercy Corps Intentional, where she had to implement the project in two District of Balochistan, i.e. Loralai and District Pishin

PIDS had aimed at providing the facility of Awareness/Vocational trainings to Afghan Refugees as:

Land mine

**Awareness**

Drug Awareness

Maternal and Child Health Education

Basic Nutrition

Health Hygiene & Basic First Aid

BDS (Business Development)

**Vocational**

Motor Bike Repair

Wood Work

Electronic Repair

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Plumbing  
Tailoring (Female/Male)  
Motor Mechanics  
Basic Literacy  
Bicycle Repair  
Computer Literacy  
HRM  
Wool Waving  
Embroidery  
CHW

### **13. Case Study**

Mr. Hikmat Ullah S/O Gul Khan living asylum lives in Camp Surkhab since 1980. When effects of war effects blazed over Afghanistan and lives in a stern scenario became unsecured, thus as others adopted exodus it did Hikmath's family.

#### **i. Milieu**

Hikmath reports that they hardly meet both ends even sometimes they scarcely take lunch and occasionally dinner, he has four brothers and two sisters, younger one is often sick and they have no money to get his treated. He expressed with sorrow that he was spending a poor life and he thought of it to be hopeless. He had no activity to spend his day.

#### **ii. Actual Status**

Subsequent to inception of Support to Afghan Refugees Program in Pakistan, he got himself enrolled in Vocational Training of Electronics and completed the prescribed period of training and got good position in last test. Presently he is working as an assistant in a motor shop in Pishin bazaar and getting good salary to fulfill his daily needs. On a question of Afghan Refugees future, he replied that many of the Afghan refugees still staying in camps in Pakistan. They do not wish to go back to Afghanistan immediately. The reasons for their reluctance appear

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to be the lack of security and economic opportunity in Afghanistan. But MCI's with this program has, at least made it applicable for us to move to our own country, he added.

**iii. Remarks**

In his remarks he argued that if present situation prevails in Afghanistan the refugees will go back to their houses in Afghanistan, He said, "It has been a horrible period in Afghanistan since last year. Two million refugees and many displaced people have returned home during this period. Kabul is a vibrant city once again with a lot of construction and economic activities. Bamiana and many other provincial cities are being rebuilt as people return to their homes.

But the challenges are daunting for the future. Elections are planned in a year, but the new central government has only [just] begun to establish itself in many provinces. Economic development programmes have barely gotten off the ground. What has been achieved thus, in Afghanistan is impressive, but fragile. I'm optimistic about Afghanistan's future, but realistic in thinking that several more years of effort will be required before we can declare Afghanistan a success country."

## **14. Monitoring & Evaluation**

Monitoring is an imperative tool for ensuring proper implementation of a project or program. Hence a great emphasis has been laid on monitoring and evaluation of any developmental line-ups. Effective monitoring of the programs is measured to be essential particularly in the context of substantial step up in the allocation of funds for development programs. It is well recognized that the accomplishment of the programs largely depends on the effective delivery system of services and efficient implementation tools at the grassroots level to the targeted groups. Hence, the desired results could be achieved. In order to ensure this, the Management of PIDS has evolved a comprehensive system of monitoring and evaluation in its Projects. Various methods are used for Monitoring and Evaluation through professionals. An effective and comprehensive Management Information System (MIS) was also developed to gather statistical and other related information pertaining to the field activities. This information can be seen on online and will be used for formulation of policies, planning, administration and research purposes.

### **a) Objectives**

Customary monitoring of the current program was done to assess the physical, financial progress in implementation of plan and to disseminate the information regarding progress among quarter concerned. PIDS used the standards of modern monitoring tools in all three camps to measure the impact of the program. Weekly visits ensured to determine the ongoing project's progress, flaws and to originate actions thereof, to mend the frail *modus operandi*.

**b) Target Groups**

The policy makers, planners, program implementing agencies, Community Elders, Council Members and all communities are the target groups.

**c) Salient Features**

The comprehensive system of monitoring and evaluation employed by the Monitoring Unit of PIDS includes various mechanisms such as Progress Reports, Financial Returns/Audit Reports, Intensive Inspections by Officer in charge of M&E Unit to provide information which should be readily available to the users anywhere in locality.

**d) Achievements**

Monthly progress reports on the program of the erstwhile activities indicating physical achievements and financial performance brought out every month. In addition quarterly, half yearly and annual progress reports are also being designed from the M&E Unit. These reports are quite exhaustive with emphasis on quality and social targets as prescribed in the respective guidelines and manuals of the program/scheme under reference.

**e) Corrective action taken**

Based on the findings of the Concurrent Evaluations, the Management undertook necessary corrective measures. Issues raised by the Area Offices of PIDS in the report were taken up with the Management for corrective action.



**15. Recommendations**

PIDS innermost recommendations may, by an abstract notion be to follow. Key aspects of the Support to Afghan Refugees Program are experience merit emulation. The Program had meant at providing resource to the young Afghan Refugees to make them economically viable and fashion them in such approach as they could repatriate to their homeland. The period in between this project does furnish optimum expertise how to work with one-off communities.

**16. Organizational Development**

Support to Afghan Refugees Program in Pakistan on one side provided the capacity building of target groups as well enabled the team of PIDS to effectively learn more and add in developmental programs. This is the ever attempt of any Donor agency or Implementing Partner to originate Capacity Building programs, that also resulted an easy and imperative approach to the target objectives, such as; MC management facilitated a training on Monitoring & Evaluation to a staff Member of Organization to grasp over the monitoring tools and apply them for improved implementation of the project. Apart from this, a training program on PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) at the earlier stage of the Project helped out the team of PIDS to exactly go along-with proper tools to accomplish the program in Afghan Refugee Communities.

**17. Operational Impact of Project**

As the program was aimed at evolving awareness and trade related adapts to the Afghan Refugees in Pakistan. In order to, that they may, with no agony repatriate to their homeland. However, heretofore, discussed in detail as above that the operation of current project provided them desired objectives. Apart from this, a series of compact mobilization tools applied there-upon to ensure their re-integration, Social mobilization is an approach and tool that enables people to organize for collective action, by pooling resources and building solidarity required to resolve common problems and work towards

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community advancement. It was a process during the course of project life that to greater extent empowered women and men of targeted camps to organize their own democratically self-governing groups/clusters, which could enable them to initiate and control their own personal and communal development. Effective wave of mobilization resulted many families among target groups of PIDS to have repatriation. The details are placed at annexure, in the end of report.

### 18. Organizational Support to Trained Participants.

It had already been decided by the patron organization that all the participants of vocational trainings, soon after the completion of their prescribed training, would be provided with specified work apparatus/tools. These would enable them to continue their work to get themselves economically viable. PIDS distributed the following items in its three acquired camps.

<u>Tool kit</u>	<u>Surkhab</u>	<u>Zar Karez</u>	<u>Katwai</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Computer Literacy	20	40	30	90
2. Wood Work	49	20	30	99
3. Motorcar Mech.	40	0	20	60
4. Motorbike Mech.	72	20	0	92
5. Plumbing	40	20	0	60
6. Electronic Repair	41	20	10	71
7. Tailoring (Sewing machines)	43	60	25	128
8. Wool Waving	0	35	30	65
9. Embroidery	0	40	75	115
10. Basic Literacy	30	45	60	135
11. Bicycle Work	40	30	25	95
12. C.H.W	30	30	30	90
13. HRM Kits	57	110	33	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>1300</b>

At the end of course, a tool kit of all trades along with a certificate of achievement for which training was imparted to the participants distributed according to the following criteria:

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- A token was issued to every participant duly signed by an authorized officer PIDS in advance with a request to receive the kit on the production of that token.
- A receipt was obtained from the recipient duly signed by him/her and other concerned officials of PIDS/Funding agencies..
- A certificate of achievement to all the participants was also awarded.

## **19. Conclusion**

Worth mentioning is the experiences of working with a new work force. In the early days of the project when the procedures of the project implementation were rather mysterious to the staff, the high set up of Organization meant at counteractive strengthening of capacity building of fresh human resources. It was a wonderful experience that the employees so properly responded to the inputs by the management of organization.

The notables and elders of the refugees compensated great protection, respect and ready assistance to the PIDS staff in accomplishing the targeted task. The soft and time-bound cooperation on part of Council, Elders and Members of all camps made the implementation strategy of project easy.

This has not been the pioneer experience for PIDS to set out projects pertinent to the Refugee's re-integration and supported by various means. But the well-timed support by MCI helped PIDS in achieving the desired results and targets as looked for. This in turn facilitated the organization and refugee communities for timely delivery of services in the project life and to great extent turned out good effects in case for future intrusions.

# **Annexure-A**

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**Support To Afghan Refugees In Pakistan  
Participatory Integrated Development Society.  
Summary Of Awareness Trainings Conducted  
Camp(KATWAI)**

Apr-05

<i>Name Of Camp</i>	<i>Trainings</i>	<i>No Of Trainings</i>	<i>Trainings Conducted</i>	<i>Cluster No</i>	<i>Council</i>	<i>No Of Participants Trained</i>
<b>Katwai</b>	Drug Awareness	6	3	1	Female	16
				1	Male	15
				2	Male	15
	Land Mine	6	3	3	Male	15
				1	Female	15
				2	Male	15
	Health Hygiene & Basic First Aid	7	1	2	Female	15
	Maternal & Child Health Education	7	1	1	Female	18
	Basic Nutrition	8	2	2	Male	15
				3	Female	15

Project Coordinator: \_\_\_\_\_

Final Report Support to Afghan Refugees Program in  
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**Support To Afghan Refugees In Pakistan.  
Cluster No 2 (Camp Katwai) Male Elder Name Haji Shams uddin  
Male Council.**

S#	Name	F/Name
1	Khanak Khan	Jamal Aqa
2	Asmatullah	Mullah shakoor (late)
3	Amir Gul	Nazuk
4	Haji Shams uddin	Haji Abdul Rahim
5	Abdulah Jan	Norang
6	Marjan	Nadir
7	Umer Khan	Mobin
8	M. Umer	Baz Gul
9	Abdul Rehman	Jamal
10	Syed Muhammad	M. Syed
11	Quyayam-ud-din	Haji Abdul Rahim

S#	Name	F/Name
12	Adam	Waseem
13	Mubinullah	Khan Muhammad
14	Ali Zai	Khan Muhammad
15	Jan Muhammad	Haji Sayed Muhammad
16	Ghulam Shah	Muhammad Zarif
17	Shah Malik	Aman
18	Noor Muhammad	Kaka
19	Haji Sattar	I Sohrab Khan
20	Safullah	Haji Khan
21	Noor Khan	Haji Manan
22	Akbar Khan	Haji Ashrani

S#	Name	F/Name
23	Mullah Qayum	Roshan
24	Noor ullah	Akhtar Muhammad

**Cluster Elder**

**H. Shams ud din**

**Social Organizer**

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**Support to Afghan Refugees In Pakistan.**  
Cluster No 7 (Camp SURKHAB) male Elder Name Muallim Abdullah  
(Male Council)

S #	Name	F/Name
1	Muallim Abdullah	Mir Hamza
2	Mohammad Hashim	Abdul Sattar
3	Siraj Ahmed	Niaz Mohammad
4	Mohammad Hayat	Mohammad Barat
5	Mohammad Yuonis	Abdul Razzaq
6	Noor Ahmed	Mohammad Gul
7	Rehmatullah	Hamdullah
8	Shaista Khan	Sahib Khan
9	Mohammad Ayub	Ghulam Nabi
10	Shah Wali	Babrak
11	Abdul Nasir	Arasala

S#	Name	F/Name
12	Mohammad Umer	Mohammad Zai
13	Haji Gul Khan	Mohammad Raza
14	Abdur Rehman	Asak
15	Mohammad Serwer	Abdul Baqi
16	Eid Mohammad	Baran
17	Khan	Salhuddin
18	Hashim	Nazar
19	Mehmood	Akhter Mohammad
20	Abdul Ghani	Mohammadzai
21	Nazar Shah	Haji Ghani
22	Raozi Khan	Juma Khan

S#	Name	F/ Name
23	Akhter Mohammad	Zahir Shah
24	Abdul Wadood	Gul Khan
25	Kiyamuddin	Abdul Hakim

**Male Elder Name**

**Muallim Abdullah**

**Social Organizer**

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**Support to Afghan Refugees In Pakistan.**

Cluster No 7 (Camp SURKHAB)Female Elder Name Fatima  
(Female Council)

S #	Name	Spouse Name
1	Fatima	Bebark
2	Noor Jana	Abdul Sattar
3	Noor Bibi	Niaz Mohammad
4	Milko	Mohammad Barat
5	Sadiqa	Abdur Razzaq
6	Gulandama	Muhammad Gul
7	Haleema	Hamdullah
8	Hameeda	Abdul Nasir
9	Benazira	Mir Hamza
10	Maddo	Mohammad Umer
11	Multana	Haji Gul khan

S#	Name	F/Name
12	Mohammadzai	Asak
13	Kaftara	Abdul Baqi
14	Natkai	Baran
15	Kimyya	Salahuddin
16	Lawangha	Hashim
17	Gulseema	Akhter Mohammad
18	Marjana	Abdul Ghani
19	Farzana	Nazar Shah
20	Mikhala	Juma Khan
21	Qabillah	Zahir Shah
22	Bakht Nama	Gul Khan

S#	Name	F/ Name
23	Shah Babbo	Abdul Hakim
24	Zarka	Sahib Khan
25	Amma	Ghulamuddin

**Female Elder Name**

**Fatima**

**Social Organizer**



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**Support to Afghan Refugees In Pakistan.**  
Cluster No 2 (Camp ZARKAREZ) female Elder Feroza  
(Female Council)

S #	Name	Spouse Name
1	Feroza	Haji Gul Mohd
2	Hajira	Abdul Ghafoor
3	Razima	Haji Khan
4	Muslima	Mohd Gul
5	Sadiqa	Abdul Baqi
6	Saima	Shah Mohd
7	Najia	Gul Mohammad
8	Shafia	Abdul Sattar
9	Jamila	Abdul Khaliq
10	Sabira	Abdul Hameed
11	Merjana	Agha Mohd

S#	Name	Spouse Name
12	Shireen Jana	Agha Mohd
13	Raheema	Hayyat Khan
14	Bibi Noor	M. Qahir
15	Nazu	Abdul Khaliq
16	Bibi Gul	Nadir
17	Rukia	Iqbal
18	Mohammadzai	Mohd Nabi
19	Zarghona	Ahmed Shah
20	Rubina	Abdul Wali
21	Zarghona	Ahmed Shah
22	Muzdilfa	Abdul Wali

S#	Name	Spouse Name
23	Aqila	M Qahir
24	Kareema	Ustad Nannai
25	Shukria	Iqbal

**Female Elder Name**

**Feroza**

**Social Organizer**

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**Support to Afghan Refugees In Pakistan.**  
Cluster No 3 (Camp ZARKAREZ) Elder Name Mohammad Lal  
(Male Council)

S #	Name	Father/Name
1	Abdul Hadi	Mohd Yousuf
2	Rozzi	Abdul Zahir
3	Ata Mohammad	Ameenullah
4	Nasir	Khair Mohd
5	Dur Mohd	Mir Hamza
6	Ameer Mohd	Sultan Mohd
7	Mirza	Spin
8	Rehmatullah	Shamsullah
9	Ahmedullah	Juma
10	Koko	Ata Mohammad
11	Sardar Mohammad	Ameenullah

S#	Name	Father/Name
12	Khan Mohd	Abdul Wahab
13	Ismail	Wazir
14	Mohd Nabi	Murad Khan
15	Rozi	Sakhi
16	Nasir	Boor Mohd
17	Naik Mohd	Shair Mohd
18	Malik Rozi Khan	Toor
19	M. Lal	M. Sharif
20	Haji Mohd	Hashim
21	Mangal	M. Ikhlas
22	Ali Juma	Saleh Mohd

S#	Name	Father/Name
23	Ayub	Habibullah
24	Essa Mohd	Shair Mohd
25	Lal Mohd	Jan Mohad

**Elder Name**

**Mohammad Lal**

**Social orgnizar**

Final Report Support to Afghan Refugees Program in  
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**Support to Afghan Refugees In Pakistan.**  
Cluster No 3 (Camp ZARKAREZ) Female Elder Name Zulaikha  
(Female Council)

S #	Name	Father/Name
1	Ameena	Zahir
2	Zar Bibi	Bhlo
3	Akhter Bibi	Qadir Jan
4	Fatima	Mohd Lal
5	Bora	Sardar Mohammad
6	Fatima	Hamza
7	Salma	Shair Mohd
8	Sadiqa	Salam
9	Zainaboo	Ameenullah
10	Zulaija	Rozi Khan
11	Bakht	Abdullah

S#	Name	Father/Name
12	Zulaikha	Lal Mohd
13	Rozia	Jan
14	Khair Bibi	Abdullah
15	Bibi Lalai	Zareef
16	Raheema	Jan Mohd
17	Naik Bibi	Abdul Khaliq
18	Shireena	Toor Jan
19	Ghutai	Khan
20	Mashanga	Sultan
21	Feroza	Manno
22	Shah Bibi	Juma Gul

S#	Name	Father/Name
23	Gul Bashra	Bora Gul
24		
25		

**Female Elder Name**

**Zulaikha**

**Social Organizer**

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**Support to Afghan Refugees In Pakistan.**  
Cluster No 4 (Camp ZARKAREZ) Elder Mol. Shara ud din  
(male Council)

S #	Name	Spouse Name
1	Hazrat Ali	Habib
2	Mol. Sharaf ud din	Habibullah
3	Syed Azeem	Abdul Qayyum
4	Dawood	Sharaf ud din
5	Meera Jan	Lal Jan
6	Mohd Wali	Ameer Mohd
7	Abdul Habib	Abdul Wali
8	Gul Jan	Mohd Jan
9	Jan Alam	M. Tahir
10	M. Wais	Abdul Samad
11	Jabbar	Abdul Ghaffar

S#	Name	Spouse/Name
12	Naik Mohd	Raheem Gul
13	Zamir Ali	Dawood
14	Abdullah Jan	Lalon
15	Abdul Malik	Ghulam
16	M. Ikhlas	Abdullah Jan
17	Hameedullah	Fazal Mohd
18	Abdul Jabbar	Ghulam
19	Wali	Nabi Jan
20	Abdul Ghafoor	Dad Mohd
21	Alam Shah	Shair
22	Shah Ghasi	Habib

S#	Name	Spouse/Name
23	Abdul Wali	Naik
24	Habibullah	Abdullah Jan
25	Abdur Razzaq	Abdul Kareem

**Elder Name**

**Mol. Sharaf ud din**

**Social Organizer**

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**Support to Afghan Refugees In Pakistan.**  
Cluster No 4 (Camp ZAR KAREZ) Elder Habiba  
(Female Council)

S #	Name	F/Name
1	Habiba	Sharaf ud din
2	Shagufta	Lal Mohd
3	Aiysha	Habi Jan
4	Bibi Jan	Jan Mohammad
5	Sabiro	Ahmed
6	Saleema	Rasheed
7	Fatima	Jan Mohammad
8	Bibi	Abdullah
9	Durkhanai	Shair Mohammad
10	Pairzo	Ali Khan
11	Garana	Abdul Ali

S#	Name	F/Name
12	Sadiqa	Ameen
13	Ameena	Abdullah
14	Bibi Jan	Lal Mohammad
15	Nar Jana	Ameer Mohd
16	Badroo	Shah Wali
17	Malghalara	Hakim Jan
18	Mashara	Gul Mohd
19	Naik Murgha	Khan Mohd
20	Shah Gula	Abdul Hakeem
21	Ameena	Abdullah
22	Roqaia	Din Mohd

S#	Name	F/ Name
23	Shadezai	Mohd Khan
24	Fouzia	Mohib
25	Pashtana	Shahzada Khan

**Elder Name**

**Habiba**

**Social orgnizar**

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**Support to Afghan Refugees In Pakistan.**  
Cluster No 5 (Camp ZARKAREZ) Elder Name Abdullah Jan  
(Male Council)

S #	Name	Father/Name
1	Abdul Khaliq	Abdullah Jan
2	Abdul Hadi	Noor Mohd
3	M. Nafay	Lala Jan
4	Mohd Shah	Sadiq
5	Noor Ahmed	Gul Lalai
6	Abdul Ahad	Ghulam Farooq
7	Shah Wali	Haji Jalat
8	Ahemd Jan	Ghulam
9	Zahir Shah	Khudai Raheem
10	M. Shareef	M. Rafique
11	Abdul Hameed	Abdul Rauf

S#	Name	Father/Name
12	Abdul Latif	Umer
13	Ahmed	Shah Mohammad
14	Abdul Wali	Ram Dil
15	Shair Ali	M. Din
16	Asmatullah	Abdur Razzaqa
17	Mohib	Hameed
18	Hadi	Abdul Baqi
19	Bismillah	Abdul Samad
20	M. Tahir	Abdul Qadir
21	Ahmedullah	Mulla Mohibullah
22	Amanullah	Shah Gul

S#	Name	Father/Name
23	Abdullah Jan	Qundal
24	M. Yar	Ata Gul
25	Syed Wali	M. Ameen

**Male Elder Name**

**Abdullah Jan**

**Social Organizer**

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**Support to Afghan Refugees In Pakistan.**  
Cluster No 5 (Camp ZARKAREZ) Female Elder Gul Andan  
(Female Council)

S #	Name	spouse/Name
1	Shadezai	Agha Mohd
2	Raheema	Abdul Qayyum
3	Bibi Fatima	Abdullah
4	Bakhtawara	Maula Dad
5	Fatima	Kareem Jan
6	Gula	Mula qundal
7	Gul Siqa	Ghulam Mohd
8	Gul Dasta	Shakoor Jan
9	Garana	Qadir
10	Janat Hora	Alkozai
11	Bibi Sidra	Sharanga

S#	Name	Spouse/Name
12	Masooma	Madad Khan
13	Bacha Gula	Raheem ud din
14	Wallayat Bibi	Khudiai Raheem
15	Noor Bibi	Molvi Tahir
16	Masooma	Niaz Mohammad
17	Gul Bashra	Niaz Mohammad
18	Najeeba	M. Rafique
19	Shaista	M. Sadiq
20	Almasa	Siddique Khan
21	Sara	Ahmed Khan
22	Haleema	Agha Mohd

S#	Name
23	
24	
25	

**Female Elder Name**

**Gul Andan**

**Social Organizer**

Final Report Support to Afghan Refugees Program in  
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**Support to Afghan Refugees In Pakistan.**  
Cluster No 6 (Camp ZARKAREZ) Male Elder Name Abur Rahim  
Male Council)

S #	Name	F/Name
1	Sharaf	Mula Sahib
2	Abdur Raheem	M. Tahir
3	Mirwais	Khan Ahmed
5	Rematullah	M. Dawood
6	M. Awaiz	Safar Din
7	Juma	Abdul Ali
8	Abdul Jabbar	Abdul Khaliq
9	Ismail	Habibullah
10	Assad	Shah Ghasi
11	M. Ali	Dad Mohd

S#	Name	F/Name
12	Shair Mohd	Abdul Qayyum
13	Nazar Jan	Anar Gul
14	Agha Meer	M. Zahir
16	Ameer Mohd	Ahmed Agha
17	Akhter Mohd	Mohd Agha
18	Niaz Mohd	Mohd. Rozi
19	Essa Khan	Mohammad Zaman
20	Saradr Wali	Anwer
21	Najeeb Khan	Alam Khan
22	Juma Khan	Abdul Aziz

S#	Name	F/ Name
23	Habibullah	Jan Mohd
24	Ghulam Rabbani	Ubaidullah
25	Mujeebullah	Habibullah

**Male Elder Name**

**Abdul Raheem**

**Social Organizer**



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**Support to Afghan Refugees In Pakistan.**

Cluster No 6 (Camp ZARKAREZ)Female Elder Name Najeeba  
(Female Council)

S #	Name	F/Name
1	Shin Khalai	Lalo Jan
2	Zarmeena	Haji Mulla
3	Najeeba	M. Nadir
4	Haleema	Gullo Jan
5	Khor jana	Ghous
6	Anaro	Meera Jan
7	Ameera	Hassan
8	Bibi	Ghulam
9	Sardara	Jan Mohd
10	Jameela	Ghulam Mohd
11	Bibi	Abdul Wahab

S#	Name	F/Name
12	Umerzai	Abdul Wadood
13	Zarghona	Hanifa
14	Zulaikha	Gul Mohd
15	Zer Bibi	M. Jan
16	Badozara	Abdur Rauf
17	Ghuncha	Mujeebullah
18	Naik Bibi	Mohd Jan
19	Sakeena	Abdul Mujeeb
20	Bibi Hawa	Najeebullah
21	Samara	Shah Wali
22	Bibi Rabia	Gulraiz

S#	Name	F/ Name
23	Gulghutai	Abdul Salm
24	Khadija	Mohammad Khan
25	Gul Seema	Haji Akram

**Male Elder Name**

**Najeeba**

**Social Organizer**

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**Support to Afghan Refugees In Pakistan.**  
Cluster No 7 (Camp ZARKAREZ) male Elder Name Gung  
(Male Council)

S #	Name	F/Name
1	Ali Khan	Mansoor
2	Najeeb	Ameer Mohd
3	Nasir	Bakht
4	Hadi	Mujeeb
5	Akhter Jan	Pir Jan
6	Nida Mohammad	Syed Umer
7	Abdul Khaliq	Abdul Samad
8	Matiullah	Naik Nazar
9	Khair Mohd	Fateh
10	Sharaf	H. Khair ud din
11	Sardar	Masha Khan

S#	Name	F/Name
12	Abdul Wasay	Abdul Baqi
13	Nida Mohammad	Pur Dil
14	Syed Mohd	Agha Mohammad
15	Koko	Jan Mohd
16	Naseebullah	Jalat Khan
17	Abdul Ghani	M. Nabi
18	Abdul Baqi	H. M. Afzal
19	Makhan	Abdullah Jan
20	Abdul Malik	Wali Shah
21	Ameer	Mohammadzai
22	Mansoor	Haji Agha

S#	Name	F/ Name
23	Abdul Samad	Faiz Mohammad
24	M. Tahir	Maula Badar
25	Kiyamuddin	Abdul Hakim

**Male Elder Name**

**Gung**

**Social Organizer**

Final Report Support to Afghan Refugees Program in  
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**Support to Afghan Refugees In Pakistan.**

Cluster No 7 (Camp ZARKAREZ)Female Elder Name Gulbashra  
(Female Council)

S #	Name	Spouse Name
1	Gul Bashra	Kamal ud din
2	Rozia	Faiz Mohd
3	Bibi Fatima	Wazir
4	Zulaikha	Pur Dil
5	Saira	Baz Mohd
6	Hajra	Mulla Nadir
7	Rabia	Abdul Samad
8	Khana	Gul Mohammad
9	Fatima	Naqeebullah
10	Sasiqa	Wali Mohd
11	Haleema	Sharaf ud din

S#	Name	F/Name
12	Jameela	Abdul Baqi
13	Ruqaia	Bacha Gul
14	Shareefa	Dost Mohd
15	Janana	M. Umer
16	Kafia	Zahir Shah
17	Mashkoora	Daro Khan
18	Rabia Gul	Boor Jan
19	Shareefa	Khair Mohammad
20	Hameeda	M. Yaqoob
21	Akhter Bibi	Manzarai
22	Gul Zada	Hazrat

S#	Name
23	Lal Bakhta
24	Feroza
25	

**Female Elder Name**

**Gulbashra**

**Social Organizer**

# **Annexure-B**

Final Report Support to Afghan Refugees Program in  
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**Formed Clusters Of Camp surkhab**

<b>Name of Camp</b>	<b>Cluster No</b>	<b>Council</b>	<b>Name Of Elder</b>
<b>SURKHAB</b>	1	Male	Alif Khan
		Female	Bibi jameela
	2	Male	Haji Abdul Raheem
		Female	Gullali
	3	Male	Askar Khan
		Female	Kawtera
	4	Male	Haji Sardar Mohammad
		Female	Sardar Bibi
	5	Male	Sir Mohallim Gul Khan
		Female	Amanka
	6	Male	Dr. Naz Mohammad
		Female	Shah Naz
	7	Male	Haji Abdul Baqi
		Female	Safia

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**Formed Clusters Of Camp Pir Ali Zai**

<b>Name of Camp</b>	<b>Cluster No</b>	<b>Council</b>	<b>Name Of Elder</b>
<b>Pir Ali Zai</b>	1	Male	Dr. Tahir
		Female	Sharifa
	2	Male	Arbab Mohammad Lal
		Female	Sher Bano
	3	Male	Sardar Mohammad
		Female	Paida Gull
	4	Male	Haji Dawood (NYS)
		Female	Mumtaz
	5	Male	Haji Abdul Baqi
		Female	Mairman
	6	Male	Haji Mohammad Hashim(Mengal)
		Female	Zarmeena
	7	Male	Haji Mohammad Akber
		Female	Kafia
	8	Male	Mamoor Abdul Shakoore
		Female	Shah dezai

(NYS)\*  
Not Yet Signed

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**Formed Clusters Of MC Ec-391**

<i>Name of Camp</i>	<i>Cluster No</i>	<i>Council</i>	<i>Name Of Elder</i>
<b>Katwai</b>	1	Male	Dr. Sheikh Kamal
		Female	Waida
	2	Male	Shams Uddin
		Female	Bibi Fatima
	3	Male	Haji Ibraim Khalil
		Female	Gull Babo
<b>Surkhab</b>	1	Male	Alif Khan
		Female	Noshaba
	2	Male	Haji Abdul Rahim
		Female	Gulzada
	3	Male	Askar Khan
		Female	Kawftara
	4	Male	Haji Khalil
		Female	Shama
	5	Male	Moallim Gul Khan
		Female	Raheema
	6	Male	Dr. Niaz Mohammad
		Female	Haleema
	7	Male	Moallim Abdullah
		Female	Fatima
<b>Zarkarez</b>	1	Male	Sardar Shireen Khan
		Female	Bibi Khadija
	2	Male	Malik Abdul Ghafoor
		Female	Feroza
	3	Male	Mohammad Lal
		Female	Fatima
	4	Male	Moallim Sharaf ud Din
		Female	Habiba
	5	Male	Abdullah Jan
		Female	Gul Andan
	6	Male	Moallim Abdul Raheem
		Female	Najeeba
	7	Male	Gung
		Female	Gulbashra

# **Annexure-C**



Final Report Support to Afghan Refugees Program in  
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**TYPE OF TRAINING: Awareness**

**SUMMARY**

**TARGETED POPULATION:**

**ACHIVED POPULATION: 2662**

**REMAINING POPULATION:**

- 1.HH & Basic First Aid
2. Landmine Awareness
3. Drug Awareness
4. Basic Nutration
5. MCH
6. HRM
7. Bussiness Dev:

<u>Surkhab</u>	<u>Zar Karez</u>	<u>Katwai</u>	<u>Total</u>
19	7	8	34
19	10	8	37
21	10	8	39
26	5	5	36
21	3	8	32
			0
5	2	3	10

# Annexure-D

Final Report Support to Afghan Refugees Program in  
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**SUMMARY****SUB SUMMARY****DONNER****Mercy Corps**

-----PARTICIPANTS-----'

**PROJECT: (EC 391) Support To Afghan Refugees in Pakistan****TYPE OF TRAINING: Vocational****TARGETED PARTICIPANTS: 1100****COMPLETED PARTICIPANTS: 1080****ONGOING PARTICIPANTS: 20****REMAINING PARTICIPANTS: 0**

	<u>Surkhab</u>	<u>Zar Karez</u>	<u>Katwai</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>1. Computer Literacy</b>	20	40	30	90
<b>2. Wood Work</b>	49	20	30	99
<b>3. Motorcar Mech.</b>	40	0	20	60
<b>4. Motorbike Mech.</b>	72	20	0	92
<b>5. Plumbing</b>	40	20	0	60
<b>6. Elecltonic Repair</b>	41	20	10	71
<b>7. Tailoring</b>	43	60	25	128
<b>8. Wool Waving</b>	0	35	30	65
<b>9. Embroidery</b>	0	40	75	115
<b>10. Basic Literacy</b>	30	45	60	135
<b>11. Bicycle Work</b>	40	30	25	95
<b>12. C.H.W</b>	30	30	30	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>1100</b>