Who We Are

Civil Society Human and Institutional Development (CHIP) is a leading non-profit organization that works for improving and strengthening the functional capacities of individuals, organizations and institutions. It has its head office in Islamabad, field offices in Sohawa, Sanghoie, Swabi, Mankera-Bhakkar and Skardu.

Our Vision

An Aware and Organized Society Capable of Realizing its Own Development.

Our Mission

Enabling individuals and organizations to make more effective and efficient development efforts through the provision of value-led Human & Institutional Development (HID) services.

Our Values

CHIP, being a value led organization promotes its core values of honesty, dedication and commitment. These values are dominantly visible in procedures adopted.
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<td>Anjuman Behbood-e-Khawateen</td>
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<td>ADL</td>
<td>Activities of Daily Living</td>
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<td>ALC</td>
<td>Adult Literacy Centre</td>
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<td>BMF</td>
<td>Biwako Millennium Framework for Action towards an Inclusive, Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific</td>
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<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community Based Organization</td>
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<td>CBS</td>
<td>Community Based School</td>
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<td>CBR</td>
<td>Community Based Rehabilitation</td>
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<td>CCB</td>
<td>Citizen Community Board</td>
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<td>CEDAW</td>
<td>Convention of Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women</td>
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<td>CHIP</td>
<td>Civil Society Human and Institutional Development Programme</td>
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<td>DIA</td>
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<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
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<td>HID</td>
<td>Human and Institutional Development</td>
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<td>HSE</td>
<td>Health Safety and Environment</td>
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<td>ICMAP</td>
<td>Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of Pakistan</td>
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<td>IEC</td>
<td>Information Education Communication</td>
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<td>IKKT</td>
<td>Idara-e-Khidmat-e-Khalq</td>
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<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced People</td>
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<td>MoU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
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<td>MT</td>
<td>Master Trainer</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non Government Organization</td>
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<td>NWFP</td>
<td>North West Frontier Province of Pakistan</td>
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<td>O &amp; M</td>
<td>Orientation and Mobility</td>
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<td>PTA</td>
<td>Parent Teacher Association</td>
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<td>RDP</td>
<td>Rural Development Programme</td>
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<td>SBA</td>
<td>Skilled Birth Attendant</td>
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<td>TBA</td>
<td>Traditional Birth Attendant</td>
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<td>UC</td>
<td>Union Council</td>
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<td>VTC</td>
<td>Vocational Training Centre</td>
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<td>VAW</td>
<td>Violence Against Women</td>
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<td>WO</td>
<td>Women Organization</td>
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General Information

Board of Directors

Mr. Mohammad Ajmal Malik Chairman
Dr. Muhammad Ramzan Director
Mrs Kaisra Jabeen Butt Director
Mr Iftikhar Javed Director
Mr. Safdar Awan Director
Mr. Naeem Bashir Director
Ms. Sameera Raja Director

Chief Executive

Ms. Lubna Hashmat

Company Secretary

Mr. Muhammad Irfan Fareed

Auditors

BDO Ebrahim & Co., Chartered Accountants

Registered / Head Office

Plot 5, Fayyaz Market, Street 9, G 8/2,
Islamabad, Pakistan
Telephone: 92 51 2280151
UAN 92-51 111-111-920,
Fax: 92 51 2280081
E-mail: info@chip-pk.org;
Web: www.chip-pk.org
www.chip-pk.org/dfid

Field Office Sohawa – District Jehlum Punjab Province
92-544-711314

Field Office Sanghoie – District Jehlum Punjab Province
92-544-407096

Field Office Mankera – District Bhakkar Punjab Province
92-453-410610

Swabi Office – District Swabi Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province
92-938-221467

Skardu Office Gilgit Baltistan Province
92-5831-54251
From the Desk of Chief Executive Officer

It gives me great pleasure in sharing the annual progress report and audited accounts of CHIP with our readers. The 2009-2010, was overwhelmed by our efforts for inclusion of people with disabilities in all our interventions. We revisited our strategic planning process and reviewed it from the eye of inclusion and updated our vision, mission and strategic direction to ensure people with disabilities are made part of all our efforts.

The second major focus of our interventions was engagement of youth in productive activities. We initiated process of forming gender based youth groups and mobilized youth to form sports committee. They were also mobilized to include youth with disabilities in their sports teams. As result they on their own initiatives organized sports events in their respective villages, Union councils and Tehsils. It boosted their confidence and promoted inclusion of youth with disabilities in recreational activities.

Two evidence based demonstrations were made public for wider sharing and learning. The first evidence demonstrated that health facilities can be made accessible for disabled also. The evidence was created in District Skardu, Swabi and Jehlum where existing health facilities were made accessible and health personnel were sensitized to deal the patients with disability in a sensitive manner.

The second evidence was created in District Jehlum whereby it was demonstrated that our people with disabilities living in rural areas can also be mainstreamed if opportunity is provided to them. At present our people with disabilities are members of community organizations, sports committee, continuing their education, learning vocational skills and earning income. A guideline paper has been developed to share our process and approaches on how people with disabilities can be mainstreamed in existing development interventions by public sector organizations and civil society organizations.

I thank our partners, our board of directors and the entire CHIP team for their continued support in contributing to our vision for an aware and organized civil society.

Lubna Hashmat
Chief Executive
Performance Highlights

Financial Highlights
1  Revenue for the year 2009-2010  112,314,230

Organizational Highlights
1  Number of employees at the end of the year  52
2  Number of client organizations served in last three years  8
3  Number of offices  5
4  Number of districts served in last three years  8
5  Number of Provinces served  5

Operational Highlights
1  Number of programmes launched  12
2  Number of programmes under progress at year end  12
4  Number of CBO partners (etc., etc.)  131
5  Number of community women trained  600
6  Number of community men trained  800
7  Number Beneficiaries Reached  70,000
CHIP Governance & Organizational Structure

Civil Society Human and Institutional Development Programme (CHIP) is a not-for-profit company created under Section 42 of the Companies Ordinance and registered with Security and Exchange Commission of Pakistan under registration number 00000004052/20041001. CHIP has been incorporated as a public company limited by guarantee, without share capital and has been allowed by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) to regulate the licensing and conduct business of non profit nature with special tax exemptions. The organisation is headed by a Chief Executive Officer who is supported by Manager Projects, Manager Finance and Manager, Manager Resource Mobilisation and Manager Monitoring and Evaluation.

Board of Directors
We have seven Directors in the organisational who steer the organisational direction and extend policy support. Financial statements are scrutinized and approved by the organisational general body that comprised of founding members as well as directors of board.

Thematic Focuses
Our thematic focuses are Human Rights, Natural Resource Management, Water and Sanitation, Health, Education and Livelihood Development. CHIP also responds to emergencies in the country for both relief and rehabilitation. Inclusion of people with disabilities, genders and different age groups, human and institutional development and linkages development with public sector organisations are some of the major approaches adopted in all our programmes.

Outreach and Coverage
We work in all provinces of Pakistan. Our head office is in Islamabad while five field offices are located in different districts. The current programmes are being implemented in eight districts in Jehlum, Bhakkar, Rawalpindi (Punjab), Swabi, Upper Swat (KPK), Skardu, Ghanche (Gilgit-Baltistan) and Quetta (Balochistan).

Partners and Supporters
We are working in partnership with 131 communities of all provinces of Pakistan. The International partners extending financial support includes Light for the World, Gavi Alliance, Sightsavers, Misereor, International Development and Relief Foundation and Foundation for Future.

Systems and Procedures
CHIP has formalized all its procedural manuals and systems that govern all aspects of its work place practices. This ensures that element of subjectivity is removed from all levels of activities and replaced with a formal, objective, fair and transparent mode of decision-making. This is however an on going process and CHIP continues to invest in this very important aspect of its operations.

Decision Making Process
CHIP board comprises of seven members, who have been nominated on the basis of their expertise in policy-making, and repute they possess with respect to the services they render in their constituency. The Corporate Services Unit is core of the organization and maintains mechanisms for financial management; administration, internal auditing and business analysis. This unit is headed by Manager Finance and Administration and extends its support for financial decisions.
Board of Directors

1. Mohammad Ajmal Malik
   Mr Malik is a qualified Photogrammetric Engineer from Delft University, Netherlands and is also a Member of American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing. With over two decades of social development experience in Pakistan and abroad, he is currently the Chairman of CHIP.

2. Dr. Muhammad Ramzan
   Dr Ramzan holds a D. Phil from Oxford University, UK. A very experienced and prominent social scientist, he has been a member of Agricultural Prices Commission, Islamabad and has worked, inter alia, as a FAO consultant for writing a training manual on Saline water in Asia and Pacific. His contribution to policy making and direction-setting aspects of CHIP’s management is invaluable.

3. Mr. Iftikhar Javed
   Mr Iftikhar Javed, an experienced and qualified finance professional, is a fellow of the ICMAP since 1985. He has held several senior managerial positions in multinational organizations in Pakistan and abroad for over three decades. CHIP benefits tremendously from his financial skills.

4. Mrs. Kaisra Jabeen Butt
   An experienced and dedicated academician, Mrs. Butt holds an honors degree in English and Geography from Nairobi University and over four decades of educational/ administration experience in East Africa and Pakistan. She serves on the executive committees of a number of social welfare organizations in Islamabad. Her prime interest lies in education and CHIP is fortunate to have her intellectual input in this important area.

5. Ms. Sameera Raja
   Sameera Raja has done her Masters in English Literature. She has been associated with teaching for the last 30 years. She has been an active contributor for the improvement of quality education especially at the grassroots level through her personal initiatives and with some development NGOs in Pakistan.

6. Mr. Safdar Awan
   Mr. Safdar Awan is a renowned automobile professional. He has been engaged in charity oriented interventions since last 20 years for poor people focusing women and children. He has been working with the business community for the last 40 years in Pakistan.

7. Mian Mohammad Naeem Bashir
   Mian Mohammad Naeem Bashir has done his Bachelor of Science with major in technology. He specializes in establishing and managing wood and chemical industries. He has an international experience of working in Africa on a wide range of industries. Presently he manages a ply wood factory in Jehlum. He has been supporting a wide range of welfare and charity related initiatives throughout Pakistan. He has special interest for promoting youth in technical skills. He has a close association with technical and vocational training centers in Pakistan.
1. Promoting Good Health
CHIP strives to work for better health of the communities through community driven, cost effective and sustainable approaches. We aim to address the Maternal and Infant Mortality which is at a rise in the communities.

1.1 Types of Interventions by CHIP
Our development initiatives for promoting good health and restricting the increased rate of Maternal and Infant Mortality are aimed at the areas of Jehlum (Punjab), Swabi (NWFP) and Skardu (Gilgit-Baltistan). The following types of interventions are being carried out:

- Awareness raising on preventive health care
- Capacity building of existing health personnel
- Strengthening existing of health facilities
- Linkages development on issues related to mother and child health care

1.2 Major Achievements under Each Intervention
1.2.1 Awareness Raising On Preventive Health Care
The Maternal and Infant Mortality rate in the communities is at a sharp increase. Women are not aware with the actual cause and deprived of the adequate facilities in result of their ignorance. Looking at the awareness of expecting mothers in the villages training of the communities was of utmost importance and invited immediate attention. There were a number of difficulties encountered by the expecting mothers before the process of delivery. Due to long distance and low level of affordability success rate of deliveries has always been hampered. This consequently results in cases of maternal and infant mortality in villages. Keeping in view this situation Health Sessions have been conducted by Health Promoters to increase the awareness of the communities. In total 408 Health Sessions have been conducted in District Jehlum and Skardu. In case of women 264 sessions have been conducted and for men 128 sessions have been carried out. With the help of these sessions 4293 men are made aware and in the same way 5840 women have been conveyed different aspects of Mother and Child Health Care. The focus of these health sessions was on the following topics:

- Mother And Child Health Care (Decision Making)
- Three Delays
- Antenatal And Postnatal Checkups
- Safe Delivery And Danger Signs Of Pregnancy
- Pneumonia
- Immunisation Of Mother And Child
- Danger Signs Of Diseases Of Children

1.2.2 Capacity Building of Existing Health Personnel
Maternal and Infant Mortality is encountered due to lack of Skilled Birth Attendants (SBA) which results in delivery of babies in an unsafe manner from untrained birth attendants. In most of the cases due to high cost and difficulty in transportation the situation is further worsened. This consequently gives rise to a drastic increase in Maternal Mortality and Infant Mortality rate. With the aim of dealing with this issue a training of birth attendant was conducted on safe delivery methods for 64 community women from District Swabi, Jehlum and Skardu. Their capacity and level of understanding was further enhanced on men and women reproductive system, danger signs during
pregnancy, antenatal and post natal check ups, safe delivery at home, neo natal care, post natal care, breast feeding and diarrhea. The purpose of the training was to develop their capacity so that in future they are able to handle deliveries in a safe manner.

1.2.3 Strengthening Existing of Health facilities
10 existing health facilities (BHUs, MCH Centers and dispensaries) in Swabi, Skardu and Jehlum were strengthened through supply of basic equipment, medicines, minor repair and making these accessible for people with disability. In addition 12, health houses of Lady Health Workers were also strengthened with the provision of Weighing Machines, Blood Pressure Apparatus, Baby Scale, Thermometer and Medicines. As a result of our strengthening, the quality and outreach of these facilities has increased.

1.2.4 Linkages Development on issues related to Mother and Child Health Care
Linkages have been developed at two levels i.e. with private sector as well as with public sector for seeking their cooperation to work on the issue of mother and child health care.

1.2.4.1 Linkages between Private and Public Sector
Due to limited outreach and poor access in majority of the villages communities at large are not aware with the prevalent health measures and practices. For this reason they are not updated with different ailments and are also required to be informed about different remedies and vaccinations in this regard.
To counter this issue District Government and Pakistan Tobacco Company Jehlum in collaboration organised Health Camps. In the same way by the support of District Government of Swabi and Skardu similar camps have been held encompassing Mother and Child Health Care and general ailments.

1.2.4.2 Linkages with District Health Management
17 District Health Forums were organised in District Swabi, Jehlum and Skardu. There were 700 participants in all which comprised of District Health Management, Members of Village Health Committees and Basic Health Care Providers. These forums create accountability and pressure on district administration for improving its services and coverage. As a result of these Health Forums, the outreach and coverage of health services have increased in remote villages. These forums are also giving opportunities to trained birth attendants to acquire practical training from the Gynae Department at District Headquarters (DHQ) Swabi.
1.3 An Example of our Success – Importance of Antenatal Check ups

Only a healthy mother can give birth to a healthy child. Any complications during pregnancy or ignorance to prenatal health screening processes may lead to chaotic results. Such is the story of a 30 year old woman named Hifza who belongs to village Malikpur, Union Council Darapur, of Tehsil Jhelum. She suffered a complication associated with pregnancy and lost her baby during delivery. She was pregnant again and was very apprehensive. This case was reported to VHC (Village Health Committee) formed by CHIP in December 2009. VHC has conducted many health sessions since its formation and training. About three months earlier CHIP’s trained Health Promoter Ms. Saeeda talked to her about safe delivery methods and antenatal checkups. On probing out the reasons behind the death of her last child during delivery, Hifza wept bitterly and while sobbing told that her husband named Muhammad Aslam is working in the Pakistan Army. He has been posted to a remote area so her extended family is responsible for caring for her. In her last pregnancy she was unaware of periodic antenatal checkups, and the symptoms leading towards complications in delivery. Another reason, according to her, was that Basic Health Unit (BHU) was located in Darapur which is far away from her home town and she had to visit Jalalpur in case of antenatal checkups. Believing in conventional methods of delivery she refused to consult a doctor or even Lady Health Worker (LHW). As a result her baby couldn’t survive the trauma. After the conversation, the health promoter sensitized her regarding the importance, and necessity of antenatal checkups. But Hifza was feeling a bit reluctant to visit the health centers while pregnant and she had to do a lot of chores during pregnancy. She was considering it a waste of time & money. The health promoter shared some case studies from the neighborhood villages in which women with the same attitudes had changed their mind set to go through regular antenatal checkups and the rate of safe deliveries had increased over there. Highlighting the importance of learning from previous experience of infant mortality she threw a beam light on the benefits of antenatal checkups. Therefore Hifza followed the direction of health promoter and went through her antenatal checkups regularly. A proper follow up was ensured by the Health Team of the reported area. Thus she gave birth to a perfectly healthy baby on February 4, 2010. Hifza has now realized the importance of visiting a doctor for antenatal check ups. She herself has become a part of health promoters and is sharing her experiences with rest of the community.
2. **Inclusion of Disability in Mainstream Development**

CHIP aims to enable people with disabilities to become an equal member of mainstream society. We are promoting a rights-based approach to disability whereby rights and dignity come first.

2.1 **Types of Interventions by CHIP**

Our interventions are being implemented in District Skardu (Gilgit-Baltistan), Swabi (NWFP) and Jehlum (Punjab). The following types of interventions were implemented for rehabilitation and inclusion of people with disabilities.

- Rehabilitation of people with disabilities to manage daily life activities
- Inclusion of people with disabilities in mainstream development
- Awareness raising campaigns
- Accessibility in village surroundings

2.1.1 **Rehabilitation and Confidence Building**

Medical assessment of 276 people with disabilities was undertaken and their rehabilitation and inclusion plans were developed. 101 people with physical disabilities were provided orthotics, wheelchairs and CP chairs. They were also imparted trainings on independent living. About 537 people with disabilities were provided sessions on self growth, interpersonal communication, personal hygiene and independent living. These sessions helped in enhancing their confidence level and proved a step towards inclusive development.

2.1.2 **Inclusion Of People With Disabilities in Mainstream Development**

Inclusion of people with disabilities in mainstream development is done through the following ways:

2.1.2.1 **Inclusion of Children with Disabilities in Education**

Primary education of children is promoted as a basic right of all children. 50 children with disabilities have been mainstreamed in primary education. This has boosted their confidence and socialization skills. Teachers and non-disabled children have also realised the importance of inclusion of children with disability in education.

2.1.2.2 **Inclusion of Children and Youth with Disabilities in Sports**

Village level sports are promoted among children and youth. They are made aware to include children and youth with disabilities in sports activities. As a result about 70 children and youth with disabilities have started participating in village sports.

2.1.2.3 **Engagement of People with Disabilities in Economic Activities**

53 people with disabilities have been facilitated to set up small grocery shops, poultry units for selling eggs, barber shops and tyre puncture shops etc. The engagement of people with disabilities in economic activities has enhanced their confidence and says in family and communal decision making. The community members and specially their family members have started to recognise their potential and capabilities. The economic independence has made them role models for others in the communities. The communities have started to accept the fact that disability should not be considered a barrier in decision making processes.

2.1.2.4 **Inclusion of People with Disabilities in Community Organisations**

Community organisations for men and women are formed to facilitate communities to address their communal issues collectively. 103 people with disabilities have become members in community organisations. As a result of engagement of people with disabilities in community organisations,
village development plans have incorporated needs and demands of people with disabilities as well. This has massively increased the confidence of the PWDs and has finally brought them into limelight.

2.1.2.5 Improving Access of People with Disabilities to Health Care Services
Assessment and referral facility has been established in Tehsil Head Quarter Hospital Sohawa. About 300 people with disabilities accessed and benefitted from the assessment and treatment at the hospital. Lady Health Worker and Community Birth Attendants have been sensitised on disability equality.

2.1.3 Awareness Raising Campaign in Communities
For the social inclusion of the PWDs 24 puppet shows in 24 villages have been conducted on the theme of inclusive development by community organisations. These shows were attended by more than 20,000 community members of all ages, especially children, elderly people and youth. As a result of awareness raising activities, there has been a considerable change in their lives which has made to realise their existence in their families. They have begun to participate in social activities been held in their villages. In result of this effort the community organisations, families and communities of people with disabilities have welcomed the idea of mainstreaming people with disabilities in the local decision making process and participation in social events as well. 256 PWD men and women have started participating in communal social activities.

2.1.4 Accessibility in Village Surroundings
Accessibility in village surroundings such as streets, path ways, drains, mosques, schools, shop and basic level health care facilities etc. is a pre-requisite for the mobility of people with physical disability and blind/low vision. Community organisations of five villages have mobilised resources and made their primary village school accessible. While 7 villages have mobilised resources and made their streets and path ways accessible. 11 community organisations have mobilised resources and made their mosques accessible.

2.3 An Example Of Our Success- Mussarat Nazeer Finally Realizes Her Worth.
Disability can limit one’s chances to achieve everything that one desires, it may limit one’s aspirations and ambitions…..at least this is what everyone thinks except for the hardworking and ambitious Mussarrat, who despite of her physical disability never let her hopes and dreams die. Mussarrat----a middle aged woman of 37 years of age is resident of a remote area in the Tehsil of Sohawa called as Dhok Kasmirian an area completely deprived of all the modern facilities. Her father is an old man who has no obvious means of income. Her house is made up of mud and bricks with two small rooms, which are well kept. When we went to Mussarrat’s house to meet her she met us very cordially and warmly and took us to the sitting room in her house. Afterwards she showed us the shop that with the support of CHIP, she established almost a year back. She, exuding much confidence and pleasure told us that how much things have improved and changed in a positive way since she has started her business. She very cheerfully showed us around the grocery shop opened in a small store in her house and the variety of items she kept there. This took us back to the time when we first met Mussarrat more that 2 years back when she seemed to be a frightened soul, unable to greet anyone and embarrassed and ashamed of her body. Offensive and disparaging attitude of the people around her choked her talents and she spent her days indulged in self pity. However with the help of CHIP, she was made the member of Women Organization and afterwards was supported to open a small grocery shop. The shop that initially contained items of worth 15,000, now only after a year has items of worth more than 25,000. Mussarrat is now earning more than 10,000 a month and saving 3,000 monthly. She shared that she has now saved up to 7,000 from which she is planning to buy a freezer on installments so that she can keep cold drinks and ice-cream in her shop as well. Mussarrat now is also in the executive body of the Women Organization and works as a treasurer. She loves to interact with people, performs all household chores, goes to the treatment centre independently and takes care of all the expenses in the house. When you meet Mussraat it’s not her disability that you see first but it’s her strong and confident personality that over shadows everything.
3. Promoting Human Rights

Happy families respect each other’s rights and form a healthy society. CHIP aims to promote a concept of happy family for promoting human rights for all. We also strengthen the local support mechanism in accordance with issues related to the rights of women, marginalised and persons with disabilities.

3.1 Types of Interventions by CHIP

Although we are promoting the concept of happy family in all geographical areas under all programmes as a cross cutting theme however a dedicated programme on violence against women is being implemented in 30 villages of District Jehlum (Punjab). Some of the major interventions being implemented are as follow:

- Monitoring and recording of situation of violence against women
- Strengthening of community organisations on importance of happy family
- Inculcating assertiveness and decision making skills in the youth
- Awareness raising of communities

3.2 Major Achievements under each Intervention

3.2.1 Monitoring and Recording Of Situation of Violence against Women

We have trained human rights activists available in 10 villages. These activists were assigned responsibility to monitor and record situation of violence against women in 20 villages of district Jehlum. Since the activists are associated with their respective community organisation therefore this process has strengthened our referral system as well helped us design a more victim oriented programmes. The monitoring of year 2009-10 recorded 181 cases of violence in 20 villages. The major violence types in physical abuse, mental torture and restricted mobility. A large number of victims of violence were extended counseling and guidance regarding coping mechanisms. Sessions with family members have also been designed and conducted in order to better the situation.

3.2.2 Strengthening of Community Organisations on Importance of Happy Family

We aim to strengthen and convince communal set up on the concept of happy family. Trainings of 20 community organisations were conducted on the concept of happy family, values and human rights. These community organisations were also facilitated in identifying happy families form within the villages and conduct discussion forums and analyze how have these families became happy and link these with positive values, human rights. These forums are creating a conducive environment for victims of violence and creating a peer pressure for perpetrators. Community organisations and human rights activists have become a great support for women victims of violence with whom they have started exchanging their feelings and getting counseled.

3.2.3 Inculcating Assertiveness and Decision Making Skills in the Youth

The development of youth especially girl youth is of immense importance as girls youth have to work over the character building of their generations. We aim to inculcate positive values, assertiveness and decision making skills in youth to enable them to avoid any situation of violence and manage it in a positive and assertive manner. In this regard, girls and boys youth groups have been formed and sessions have been conducted on values, assertiveness and decision making skills. They are also imparted basics trainings on family laws and available mechanisms for seeking justice. These trainings have enhanced the horizons of youth.
3.2.4 Awareness Raising Of Communities

A mass awareness raising campaign was launched at village and Tehsil level through multiple mediums such as radio programmes, newspaper coverage, interactive theatre shows, puppet shows, discussion forums and commemoration of National and International Human Rights Days. Our awareness raising campaign reached to more than 12000 community members. The campaign has developed a sense of realization among the communities to show reverence for human rights which particularly include the rights of women.

3.3 An Example of Our Success – Resolution of Family Feuds - Results in Everlasting Peace

The peaceful and contentment-filled life of Shamim Bibi was suddenly disrupted when her loving husband died. Shamim Bibi lives in a village called Bagh of Tehsil Sohawa, District Jehlum. She has three daughters and one son. Her husband Ehtasham used to take good care of her and loved her very much. However, their joyful marital life took a dramatic turn when she learned that her husband was suffering from cancer. “I did what I could but all my efforts for the cure led to nothing and he died leaving us all alone,” relayed Shamim in a melancholic voice. After her husband’s demise she came back to her mother’s house along with her four children.

She decided that she would live the rest of her life with the precious memories of her husband and raise her children to the best of her ability. However, life took a new turn when her family elders decided that she would marry her husband’s younger brother, Ikraam. Initially Ikraam was not willing to marry Shamim Bibi but somehow yielded to the family pressure. “Everybody knew that Ikraam and I got married under social pressure. My husband’s behavior was very cold towards me. He was apathetic towards my emotional and physical needs”. He never even provided any financial support for Shamim Bibi’s domestic expenses.

“Due to the mental torture caused by my husband, my physical condition started deteriorating day by day. One day after his usual verbal abuse he started beating me severely. With an aching mind and body I returned to my parents’ home along with my children. My in-laws never paid any heed to my plight nor did my husband come to fetch me. None of the family elders was ready to resolve the tension between us. I often fell ill and remained depressed. I was helpless and did not know how to resolve my situation.

It was in this context that Ms. Samina, the finance secretary of Ujala Development Council; a community based women organization, came to me and inquired about my problems. After learning about my painful account she engaged a community influential to counsel my husband. With the persuasion of the community influential and guidance from Ms. Samina my husband agreed to become more responsible in taking care of me. He promised that he would not torture me anymore. He also promised that he would provide financial support for my domestic expenses. After this meeting my husband came to see me and expressed his intention to take on the responsibilities regarding me and my children. Thus I again returned to my husband’s house. I am now living happily with my husband and I pray for the member of Ujala Development Council who upon learning about my broken family made tangible efforts towards reuniting it.”
4. Promoting Quality and Outreach of Education

CHIP aims to contribute to Millennium Development Goals by establishing primary education systems in remote areas especially targeting education of girls. We also invest in teachers for improving the quality of education. Adult literacy programmes aims to increase literacy as well as awareness on communal development and basic tailoring skills among women.

4.1 Types of Interventions by CHIP

Our interventions are being initiated in District Badin (Sindh), Jehlum (Punjab) and Swat. The following types of interventions were implemented for promoting quality and outreach of education.

- Primary education through Community Based Schools and Early Child hood Centers
- Literacy classes for adult women
- Computer skills for people with blindness and low vision
- Capacity building of teachers
- Scholarship support to poor and needy girls for higher education

4.2 Major Achievements under Each Intervention

4.2.1 Primary Education through Community Based Schools and Early Child hood Centers

Communities in the villages are deprived of basic educational facilities which have consequently hindered their progress and growth. We are running 23 community based schools (10 in District Upper Swat, 7 in District Jehlum, 6 in District Badin and 2 in District Bhakkar) and 3 Early Child hood Centers (District Jehlum). About 735 children are studying in these schools and centers consisting of 441 girls and 284 boys. The syllabus certified by provincial authorities is adopted in these schools. The teaching methodologies of our schools are made interactive and activity based to engage children. Competence level of children is assessed through external examiners.

4.2.2 Literacy Classes for Adult Women

Women in the villages are deprived of basic education and for this reason they cannot make use of their abilities to further build their future. In order to produce a sense of independence and self reliance among the illiterate adult women six Adult Literacy Centers were established in District Swabi. A total of 120 women were enrolled and have successfully completed their basic literacy course. As a result of literacy classes, women have gained confidence. Some of them have got engaged in tailoring on payment basis and are able to calculate their targets and income.

4.2.3 Computer Skills for People with Blindness and Low Vision

In the present circumstances with the rapid advancement of technology acquisition of computer skills has become an indispensible phenomenon. In accordance with the current progression of technology CHIP and PAB Swabi signed an agreement for the establishment of the computer center for the persons with blindness and low vision. The school has been equipped with 6 computers. There were total 10 students out of which 8 were Low Vision and 2 were Persons with Blindness. This school has provided them opportunity for the enhancement of computer skills. The school has also become a
socialization point for people with blindness. It has created a peer support for each other and learns from each other’s self esteem and potential.

4.2.4 Capacity Building of Teachers
In order to strengthen the quality and environment of education of community based schools, teachers were trained in teaching methodologies and class room management, development of learning aids, lesson planning and syllabus of each class. Monthly meetings were organised with teachers to follow up the application of learnings and issues faced. On job assistance was extended through regular visits to each school. As a result of our teachers training programme, local girls with low academic background are able to develop their teaching skills and contribute for the promotion of education in their respective villages. Engagement of women teachers is also promoting importance of education for girls.

4.2.5 Higher Education for Poor Women
The percentage of women reaching higher education is very low in Pakistan mainly due to economic reasons. We are promoting higher education among women through our scholarship support programmes for graduate as well as Masters Programme. Presently 35 girls (20 in Quetta, Baluchistan and 15 in Rawalpindi, Punjab) are being supported for Masters Programmes and 15 girls are being supported for graduate programme (10 in Quetta Baluchistan and 5 in Rawalpindi, Punjab). We are partnering with Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University in Quetta and Fatima Jinnah Women University Rawalpindi for Masters and Graduate Programme.

4.3 An Example of Our Success—Where There is a Will There is a Way
In villages education is a neglected aspect and due to various reasons communities remain uneducated for life. The prevailing economic conditions and poor level of affordability do not allow the communities to acquire basic education. Girls in the villages are considered to stay at home and accomplish house hold tasks. They cannot express their opinion and fulfill their aspirations following their will.

Such is the example of Samina who lives in village Pehlwaan Mallah which is five kilometers away from Badin city. Her daily routine was that she used to help her mother in household chores and played with other girls of the villages. But the life she was leading was not at all her goal and she seriously wanted to pursue her studies. This aspiration surfaced her mind when she saw other girls of her age going to the school in the city. Looking at them invoked a sense of inferiority complex in her and she felt sad to think that her parents were unable to afford her school expenses. She aspired to become a doctor and to serve her community members but could not as there was no school in the vicinity of their village. But in her case it can be rightly said that “where there is a will there is always a way”. After some days there were a buzz heard in the village that there is some plan for an establishment of a Community Based School in their village. She was very excited to hear this news as her greatest wish was about to come true.

Soon after revelation of the idea the Community Based School finally came into being and this was a memorable moment for every girl of the village. She was the first one to convince her parents to get her enrolled in the school been established. Observing her ambition and passion her parents got her admitted in the Community Based School. This has instilled a sense of fulfillment in Samina as it was her most cherished dream. Now she goes to school on regular basis and learns her lessons with greatest interest and concentration. After studying in the school she is of the opinion that, “I am thankful to everyone who has contributed and cooperated in establishing this school which primarily aims at the education of girls”.
5. Improving Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation
CHIP aims to improve the access of Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation to poor marginalised communities. For this purpose it contributes in providing with local resource mobilisation and also strives for the provision of technical support to the communities.

5.1 Types of Interventions by CHIP
- Safe drinking water
- Safe household toilets
- Environmental hygiene
- Hygiene Education

5.2 Major Achievements under Each Intervention

5.2.1 Safe Drinking Water
Water is one of the basic facilities which is an indispensable for the communities at large. Keeping in view the access of the communities towards water facilities 10 existing wells have been rehabilitated by getting its water tests done, cleaning its surroundings, constructing its boundaries and making it accessible for elderly, pregnant and people with physical disabilities. Community organisations have mobilised 20 percent financial resources for its rehabilitation. About 1800 individuals have got direct benefit of these wells. This has also become an example of accessibility and cleanliness. Communities have taken inspiration and some of the families have started replicating similar construction in their household wells. 10 Water committees have been formed to ensure maintenance of rehabilitated water sources and its use by every one regardless of race, religion and ethnicity. The community organisations have established a communal saving system which is kept aside for community development activities including maintenance of water sources.

5.2.2 Safe Household Toilets
Open defecation is one of the major reasons of a number of epidemics in villages. To address these issue 279 toilets connected with septic tanks and soakage pits were constructed in 18 villages of Tehsil Sohawa. In addition to this, accessible toilets have been established in the houses of 23 people with physical disabilities by community organisations. As a result the personal hygiene and health of people with disabilities has improved. Dependency on others to use the toilet has reduced significantly, which has raised the confidence level and dignity of people with disabilities, whilst also reducing the burden on family and community members.

5.2.3 Environmental Hygiene
In the villages the communities are deprived of accessible facilities. Development of the communities is a matter of immense severity and adequate outreach is only possible if there is a provision of proper access. In this perspective accessible streets and drains have been established by 36 community organisations in their respective villages according to the needs of people with disabilities. Seven villages have secured funding from other sources (National Highway Authority, Local Government, individual philanthropist, and Member Provincial Assembly) for
implementing projects on accessible streets, pathways and link roads while 29 community organisations have mobilised partial resources from within their own villages for constructing accessible streets in their villages. The streets are benefitting more than 10,000 people of 36 villages for easy mobility. These interventions have contributed in the enhancement of the independent mobility and socialization of people with disabilities.

5.2.4  Hygiene Education
There is a major lack of awareness on part of the communities regarding the consumption of clean and hygienic water, safe sanitation practices and hand washing before and after eating. A hygiene programme was launched for men, women and children. 10 Age specific communal sessions, 5 quiz competitions and 10 cleaning weeks were organised for educating communities on hygiene practices. In total 652 persons from general community participated and made sure that cleanliness and hygiene is effectively been carried out. At the end of the activity prizes were distributed among the participants as a gesture of appreciation and encouragement.

5.3  An Example of Our Success-A Steppingstone to Prosperity.
Provision of clean water has been a major issue faced by the villages of Tehsil Sohawa. The household chores of the communities have lingered on through the day due to insufficient supply. Village Pera Gujjhar of Union Council Kohali is situated in Tehsil Sohawa. It consists of 70 households and 600 villagers. There was only one well in this village which was in a dismal condition and required immediate attention. Water of this particular well was also contaminated and could not be utilised for household purposes. The community of the village had to face a lot of problem as water is a basic amenity and quite essential for the accomplishment of household chores. Looking at this situation CHIP and COMMUNITY ORGANISATION of the village jointly planned for the rehabilitation of the well. Due to use of contaminated water the community had become susceptible to various diseases such as Diarrhea and Cholera and for this reason discontinued the use of this well. After the rehabilitation of the well there has been a marked difference in the lives of the communities. Earlier they had to face delays in their household activities which hampered their efficiency and progress. There has been a considerable improvement in the health of the communities which in result had an enormous effect on their efficiency and progress.
6. Natural Resource Management

Pakistan has great natural resources which if utilised and managed effectively can raise livelihoods as well as contribute to the conservation of environment as well. We aim to promote natural resources for conservation as well as for promoting livelihoods in rural communities.

6.1 Types of Interventions by CHIP

Our interventions are being implemented in District Jehlum through the following interventions.

- Rain water conservation through mini dams and livestock ponds
- Capacity building of farmers
- Demonstration of improved farming practices

6.2 Major Achievements under Each Intervention

6.2.1 Rain Water Conservation through Mini Dams and Livestock Ponds

Tehsil Sohawa, District Jehlum has serious dearth of water resources due to its barani terrain. The communities in the villages are largely supported by agriculture and livestock management for their living. Community organisations of three villages were facilitated to design and construct rain water conservation dams through their partial contribution. These dams have directly impacted the number of livestock kept by each house particularly the number of buffaloes has raised and people have started selling milk which has improved their economic conditions.

Some villages prefer to have their indigenous ponds for livestock revived through partial support. Six communities were facilitated for the rehabilitation of their livestock ponds through partial contribution. This intervention has brought a positive change in the lives of the farmers. After the rehabilitation of the ponds the farmers of the villages have benefitted quite a great deal and improved their management of livestock.

6.1.2 Capacity Building of Farmers

In our country the economy is majorly dependent on the sector of Agriculture. In this regard particularly in Tehsil Sohawa 20 trainings were conducted on agriculture management by use of organic manure. 71 participants were imparted with the appropriate practices to be followed in future. When these practices were eventually brought into practice it was observed that the land was more fertile and production was far superior than compared to past results of cultivation.

To earn their livelihood communities are mostly indulged in Livestock management. They are not well acquainted with the prevailing trends and practices which are required to be looked into for better results. For an improved understanding and knowledge of the farmers with the current livestock management practices three trainings were imparted to 90 farmers. These farmers were trained in care, production and breeding of livestock. The farmers due to their addition in knowledge have followed the new trends and have observed the results.

6.1.3 Facilitation in livelihood Options

As the farmers are largely supported by Agriculture for their livelihood so there is always a requirement of facilitation in earning of livelihood. We have pursued certain interventions in this regard to provide the farmers with reasonable livelihood options. Nine farmers were supported for plantation of orchard farms of lemon, guava and oranges. Moreover, one farmer received manual spray machine for pesticide spray. These particular opportunities have provided the communities with
certain livelihood options and supported them in earning their livelihood in a much conducive manner.

Due to ignorance of the appropriate plantation practices farmers in the communities have to face adverse results. This further leads to poor quality of plantation which cannot be relied upon as an agricultural support by the farmers. Keeping in view this particular scenario men organisations established demo plots and with the help of these plots were demonstrated the use of organic manure to the members. Vegetable seeds recommended by the government agriculture department were used by the Community organisations for the plantation of demo plots. The superior superiority and fertility of the manure guarantees the quality which can be relied upon for future considerations.

6.3 An Example of Our Success- Basic Amenities for All
Village Hinmi is at a distance of 65 kilometers away from Tehsil Sohawa. There are 67 households and 469 community members in the village. CHIP began its interventions in this village in March 2009. This village was particularly posed with the problem of contaminated drinking water for community and livestock. COMMUNITY ORGANISATION had previously worked on the rehabilitation of a well which had facilitated the communities of the village in their household chores. But a major issue which the village further encountered was availability of clean water for livestock. In this regard the COMMUNITY ORGANISATION had marked a location which was quite viable for the construction of the dam. After evaluating the feasibility of the intervention the construction of the dam was initiated. After the completion of the dam in its vicinity an area of 20 acres was made fertile which was previously barren land. Fortunately just after the construction of the dam heavy rainfall raised the level of the reservoir which was quite encouraging for the future progress of the communities. In this way a major issue of the village had been resolved and this particular dam has become a huge source for agriculture and livestock.
7. **Livelihood**

CHIP has strived to work for the support of the communities to enable them to earn their livelihood and to be self-sufficient. Our interventions intend to instill a sense of independence and self-reliance in the communities in order to realise their worth and potential.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situation of Livelihood in Pakistan</th>
<th>Pakistan’s Target for Millennium Development Goals</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approximately 24 percent population in Pakistan is below Poverty line. There is a substantial unemployment exists with unemployment rate of 14 percent, est.2009 (<a href="http://www.cia.gov">www.cia.gov</a>).</td>
<td>Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day. (<a href="http://www.undp.org">www.undp.org</a>).</td>
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**7.1 Types of Interventions by CHIP**

Our interventions in this regard are being implemented in District Jehlum through the following interventions.

- Establishment of Vocational Training Centers to mobilise women groups.
- Provision of source of income through Enterprise Development.

**7.1.1 Establishment of Vocational Training Centers to mobilise women groups**

Women in any nation are phenomenal in the process of development. If women are independent and self-sufficient they can be of an immense support to their families. Community Organisations have been facilitated to get in direct contact with government run vocational training centre. TEVTA has admitted one person with disability in its centre through COMMUNITY ORGANISATION. In an effort to mobilise women groups and to provide them with a source of income 5 Vocational Training centers are imparting the skill to 71 learners in Tehsil Sohawa. These VTCs have contributed an amount of PKR 45,884/- In savings of the five respective women organisations. With the purpose of inclusive skill development seven vocational training centers have been established by COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS/ in seven villages.

**7.1.2 Provision of source of income through Enterprise Development**

Six projects were related to Enterprise Development i.e. Catering Services and Cattle farms. All the development activities were designed with the purpose of strengthening the community organisations particularly enterprise development of partner organisations. It also provided them with a source of fund raising for sustainable development. In addition to this, communities contributed 20 percent of total estimated amount. These particular projects mobilized a sum of PKR 457, 429/-.

People with disabilities have been facilitated in setting up small income earning sources by community organisations in District Jehlum. As a result 53 people with disabilities have started
raising income through small enterprises at village level. The types of income earning sources include tyre repair shops, tailoring shops, general merchant shops and barber shops. A COMMUNITY ORGANISATION and the family of a person with disability have contributed to the establishment costs, which has raised the ownership and sense of responsibility to make this endeavour a success. The economic empowerment has raised the confidence level of people with disabilities. They have become real life examples for others and have become a source of encouragement for other peers to move forward and prove their abilities. The communities have become aware of the fact that disability should not be considered a barrier in decision making processes.

7.2 Outcomes
- 10 PWDs have started to generate income through Tailoring shop, Barber shop, Spices shop and through Livestock Management. These PWDs have become self sufficient and serve as role models for other PWDs in their respective villages.
- In result of social inclusion of the PWDs general community has been sensitised for the rights of PWDs.

7.3 An Example of Our Success- “My Dream has at last come true”.
After the formation of women organisation Hoon a village of District Jhelum the issues of the village encountered by women were discussed. One of the major issues which surfaced during the meeting was skill development of the girls of the village. Aliya Rashid who was physically disabled could not accomplish her daily chores but nurtured an aspiration to acquire the skill of stitching. After a mutual agreement among the community members setting up of a Vocational Training Centre in the village was finally decided. By the assistance of CHIP a Vocational Training Centre was opened up in the village. Aliya got admitted to this centre and attended classes on a regular basis. By the end of the course she was tested through an exam. In the exam Aliya scored a good result and was quite triumphant on achieving her goal. At present she is practically implementing the skill which she acquired from the centre as she is busy in stitching clothes for her family members. This particular skill has become a source of income for her and made her a self reliant individual of the society. A bright chapter of life has opened for Aliya and she looks forward to a prosperous future.
8. Relief and Rehabilitation for People in Need

The prevailing incursion of natural calamities and the security state of affairs in Pakistan has given rise to consistent emergency situations in the country. CHIP aims to respond to the emergency situations provided if they are genuine and need based. It is in fact a collective responsibility of the entire nation to extend their support and assistance to help people in need.

### Situation of Emergencies in Pakistan

| In result of military operation in Swat Dir and Bunir Districts almost three million people have been displaced. (www.TheNews.com) | National Disaster Response Plan has been designed to enhance the country’s ability to manage all disasters. (National Disaster Response Plan March 2010). |
| Snowfall in the northern and rocky areas in year 2009 led to the blockage of connecting roads in different parts and disrupted life in northern areas. (www.ittaleem.com, Newsupdate 15 Dec, 2009) | |
| Due to the landslide in Hunza at least 20 people lost their lives and about 25,000 got stranded. 1,500 people were forced out of their homes to the nearby villages. (www.suite101.com) | |

### Our National Responsibilities

#### 8.1 Types of Interventions by CHIP

- Distribution of Food Items among the IDPs.
- Agricultural Support to vulnerable farmers.
- Rehabilitation of the Persons with Disabilities through Sensitisation trainings on Inclusive Development.
- Linkages Development in result of the efforts for Relief and Rehabilitation.

#### 8.1.1 Distribution of Food Items among the IDPs

There is always a possibility of an onslaught of a natural calamity or an upheaval in the security situation of the nation. For the last few years the country is faced with an unstable political environment which has resulted in severe repercussions in the areas affected. In response to emergency needs of internally displaced persons seeking shelter in Swabi we pursued an intervention in the host communities of District Swabi resulting in the distribution of food items among 2300 IDPs. These IDPs were identified and short listed through door-to-door visits to receive the dispatched food packages. In the same way after the identification of the needy people in District Swabi non-food items were also provided. A team of facilitators helped in the verification of the recipients and documentation of the distribution. The Food and Non food items include utensils, water containers and clothing. This particular intervention to some extent has contributed in supporting the IDPs who have been terribly affected by the political turmoil.
8.1.2 Agricultural Support to Vulnerable Farmers

Communities in majority of the villages depend on the agricultural support to earn their livelihood. To support agriculture dependent affected families to keep continue their agricultural activities with fertilizers, agrochemicals and certified seed for enhancing Wheat production were provided to them. Two hundred deserving and potential household recipients, in UC Madyan and Teerat were identified, for the relief package according to the selection criteria. The agriculture support was sufficient enough for the irrigation of 800 canals of land. After the process of identification and selection the agriculture support packages were distributed among the selected households’ representatives. 100 bags of 50 kg each certified seed and 200 packs of 25 kg each of Urea were provided to the recipients. Cultivation on recommended methods and proper use of manure resulted in 24 – 32 percent increase in production will longer support the food needs of the farmers.

8.1.3 Sensitisation of Mainstream Development CSOs on Inclusive Development

In order to build a prosperous and a developed nation it is essential to take along every member of the community in the development process. Despite of the fact Persons with Disabilities comprise a major proportion of the communities, yet it is quite a neglected segment of our communities. Therefore to address this issue and keeping in focus Rehabilitation of the Persons with Disabilities Sensitisation trainings on Inclusive Development were held in District Swat and District Lower Dir. During the training 6 women master trainers and 10 men master trainers from 3 CSOs identified 187 PWDs and prepared PWDs profiles in District Swat and Lower Dir. Participants were oriented about the concept and causes of disability. The training emphasised that how human negative behavior influenced negative impact in PWDs lives. Participants learnt about the independent living techniques focusing on each type of disabilities i.e. persons with physical disabilities, persons with vocal and hearing impairment and persons with blindness. Participants learnt about counseling skills to provide psycho social support for persons with mental disabilities.

8.1.4 Linkages Development in result of the efforts for Relief and Rehabilitation

A network of linkages has been established between Agriculture Officer, field assistants and representatives of Farm Services Center in Madyan regarding the distribution of packages for the affected families.

Four well ordered distribution ceremonies were organised in Madyan for the distribution of early recovery support packages. Dignitaries from Government sector, Farm Services Center and NGOs shared their views regarding Agriculture Recovery Support for the needy.

8.2 Outcomes

In result of the Sensitisation trainings on Inclusive Development in District Swat and District Lower Dir there is a considerable improvement in the hygienic conditions of the PWDs.

Persons with Disabilities have started to take part in social activities and have become a part of the decision making process.

At least 23 PWDs have been enrolled in schools and 20 PWDs have acquired Business Management Skills.

Due to this new found awareness families have started to understand the importance of the PWDs in the family unit and have eventually realised their worth.

After the harvesting of the Wheat crop the farmers have become knowledgeable of the fact that a lesser quantity of seed produces a better quality of crop. This year the quality of the production is far superior in comparison to the previous year.

50 Farmers got acquainted with the pre and post harvest management of Wheat Crop. The sessions for the awareness of the farmers were facilitated by Agriculture Extension
Department Madyan Swat. These sessions transferred an adequate knowledge and developed linkages between the farmers for future concerns.

8.3 An Example of Our Success - “Allah always helps the Needy.”
Sardar Hussain was working in a cotton factory in Swat and was living a happy life with his family. After military operation in Swat he moved to UC Topi of District Swabi where he experienced quite challenging circumstances. After the migration he worked on daily wages for some time but his job did not last for a longer period and he had to from the scratch wander in search of a new job. He was quite perturbed as his sears were not of any avail and he had to support his children too. But he was oblivious of what Allah had in store for him. By the assistance and support of CHIP he was provided with a quality food package which was sufficient for a period of four months. He received food assistance from CHIP for consecutive three months. This was quite a sigh of relief for a person who was jobless and was in search of a source to support his family. For him it was not only a food package but a lesson for tomorrow that “Allah always helps the needy”. He was really encouraged and moved by the compassion and affection of CHIP team and became hopeful for his survival in future. CHIP not only supported him in provision of food but also strived for the enrollment of his two children in school. This little effort became a ray of hope for Sardar and showed him road to a sustainable future.
9. **Research and Advocacy**

Research and advocacy is one of the core approaches of CHIP whereby evidence is created and efforts are undertaken to bring positive changes based on the evidence. The information and knowledge gathered from the field study is further compiled to develop source for future reference. This information is beneficial to be referred to in the process of development and also guides during designing of policies.

9.1 **Research and Knowledge Management**

During this year CHIP has been a part of a joint research in collaboration with National Aids Control Programme and Sight Savers International. This particular research was based on the “Assessment of the Risks & Vulnerabilities of People with Disability towards HIV/AIDS in District Jehlum. People with Disability (PWD) in Pakistan are more likely than the general population to be illiterate, unemployed and impoverished, but little is known of their HIV risk. Keeping in view therefore mentioned considerations this research was planned and further carried out. This research has guided the researchers in assessing the awareness of the Persons with Disabilities in relation to HIV/AIDS. This effort on our part serves to be a stepping stone for any further intervention in this consideration.

9.2 **Advocacy Initiatives**

Advocacy for disability mainstreaming has taken place on provincial and national level. The DPO STEP has proved to be quite instrumental in mobilizing DPOs in all four provinces to analyze gaps in mainstreaming people with disabilities in the decision making processes and formulating recommendations for promoting inclusive development at the policy level. The DPOs from all four provinces have formulated a set of recommendations for promoting inclusive development. Federal planning commission has forwarded these recommendations to its members for formal approval and incorporating them in the National Plan of Action.

A National Consultative workshop was organized to develop consensus on the recommendation for promoting inclusive development. Real life examples from the inclusive development project proved instrumental in formulating the practical recommendations. The major stakeholders who participated in the national consultation workshop, jointly hosted by CHIP, STEP, and Sightsavers were as follows:

- Five DPOs from each province including Azad Jammu and Kashmir
- Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
- Leonard Cheshire Disability, Handicapped International, British Council, JICA, UNESCO

At the district level the MPA and elected representatives regularly attend social events and the inauguration of inclusive development projects through community organisations.