JOINT EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT OF THE ENABLING DEVELOPMENT POLICY OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)

PAKISTAN COUNTRY STUDY

VOLUME 2

DECEMBER 2004

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The evaluation has been carried out by a consortium composed by DRN, ADE, Baastel, ECO Consulting Group and NCG. Responsibility for the contents and presentation of findings and recommendations rests with the authors. The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official position of the sponsoring agencies: Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA); Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA), Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Department of International Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland; Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France; Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany (BMZ); Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGCS), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy; United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

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JOINT EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT OF THE ENABLING DEVELOPMENT POLICY OF THE WFP

PAKISTAN COUNTRY STUDY

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MAIN TEXT

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2 – List of sites/projects visited, main characteristics of regions visited and maps of WFP activities

3 – Field findings

4 – List of persons met

5 – References

The evaluation has been carried out by a consortium of DRN, ADE, Baastel, ECO and NCG
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AJK	Ashak Jammu & Kashmir
AUSAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BCM	Beneficiaries Contact Monitoring
PBM	Pakistan Bait ul-Maal
CARW	Creating Assets for Rural Women
CBA	Cost-Benefit Analysis
CBO	Community Based-Organisation
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CIA	Central Intelligence Service
CO	Country Office (WFP)
COs	Community Organisations
CP	Country Programme (WFP)
CSA	Central Statistic Authority
CSO	Country Strategy Outlines (WFP)
CSP	Country Strategy Programme (WFP)
DFID	Department for International Development
DOC	Direct Operational Costs (WFP)
DSC	Direct Support Costs (WFP)
EAD	Economic Affairs Division
EB	Executive Board (WFP)
EC	European Commission
ECW	Enhanced Commitments to Women Policy (WFP)
EDP	Enabling Development Policy (WFP)
EGS	Employment Generation Scheme
EMOP	Emergency Operation (WFP)
EQ	Evaluation Question
EPI	Extended Programme of Immunization
ESR	Education Sector Reform
EU	European Union
ESDP	Education Sector Development Programme
FAAD	Food Aid and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FFT	Food For Training
FFW	Food for Work
FO	Field Officer
FS	Food Stamp
FSP	Food Security Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
GoP	Government of Pakistan
HH	Household
HQ	Headquarters
ICT	Information & Communications Technology Division (WFP)
ICTI	Information & Knowledge Management Branch, ICT (WFP)
ILM	Integrated Land Management Programme
IP	Implementing Partner
ISC	Indirect Support Costs (WFP)

ISI	Inter Service Intelligence
LGRD	Local Government & Rural Development
LHV	Lady Health Visitor
ITSH	Internal Transport, Storage and Handling (WFP)
MCH	Mother and Child Health
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoE	Ministry of Education
MMA	Joint Action Body (of Religious Parties)
MT	Metric Ton
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NHP	National Health Policy
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NWFP	North West Frontier Province
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODOC	Other Direct Operational Costs (WFP)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OEDE	Office of Evaluation (WFP)
P&D	Planning and Development
PDM	Programme Design Manual (WFP)
PEP	Participatory Evaluation Profiles
PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (WFP)
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSA	Programme Support and Administrative funds (WFP)
RBoE	Regional Bureau of Education
RBM	Result-Based Management
RBM&E	Result-Based Monitoring and Evaluation
SC	Steering Committee
SCF	Save the Children - UK
SO	Sub-Office (WFP)
SPR	Standardised Project Report (WFP)
SWC	Soil and Water Conservation
TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Programme
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Populations Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
US	Unites States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WFP	World Food Programme of the United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization
WO	Women Organization

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ANNEX 1: WORK PLAN

Date	Programme
12 May	Meeting Country Director WFP Meeting CO – Briefing by the mission team Briefing and presentation in Country Office
13 May	Meetings with donors: - Denmark - Germany - Finland - Canada - Italy - USA - Netherlands Meetings with UN Agencies: - UNICEF - UNFPA Meetings with NGO: - Save the Children
14 May	Meetings with UN Agencies: - WHO - UICN - UNDP - FAO
15 May	Meeting with government EAD
Field visits NWFP	
16 May	Islamabad -> Peshawar
17 May	Meetings with Provincial Government Planning and Development Education Health WFP Country and Provincial Representatives Meeting with UN-Partners: UNICEF WHO Meeting with NGO Aurat Foundation
18 May	Meeting Upper Dir District Government and Health and Education Project staff Health Education local representatives Nazim. Visit girls primary schools Upper Dir Visit BHUs Visit households

Date	Programme
19 May	Visits at BHUs Upper Dir meeting patients communities households girls primary schools
20 May	Travel to Buner Meeting District Government and Project staff Health Education local representatives Nazim. Visit girls primary schools Visit BHUs Meeting communities patients households
21 May	Visit girls primary schools Visit BHUs Meeting communities Patients Households
22 May	Meetings with Provincial Government Planning and Development Education Health WFP Country and Provincial Representatives
Field visits Sindh	
16 May	Islamabad -> Karachi
17 May	Meetings with Provincial Government Planning and Development Education Health WFP Country and Provincial Representatives Departure for Tharparkar/Mithi
18 May	Visit CARW Activities Meeting NGOs Health Education local representatives Nazim. Visit girls primary schools Visit BHUs Visit households Beneficiaries Visiting project activities

Date	Programme
19 May	Meeting NGOs Visit CARW Activities Visits at BHUs Communities Households Travel to Thatta
20 May	Meeting District Government and Project staff Health Education local representatives Nazim. Visit girls primary schools Visit BHUs Meeting communities Households
21 May	Visit CARW Activities Visit BHUs Meeting communities Patients Households Departure for Karachi
22 May	Meetings with Provincial Government Planning and Development Education Health WFP Country and Provincial Representatives Departure for Islamabad
Field Visits AJK	
23 May	Departure to AJK
24 May	Meeting Government Planning and Development Departments of Forest Education LGRD Project staff WFP Country and Provincial Representatives Visit **CARW** Activities-Muzaffarabad Meetings communities Women Organisations Community Organisations Beneficiaries Visiting project activities
25May	Visit CARW activities-Muzaffarabad Visit schools Meeting communities Women Organisations Community Organisations Beneficiaries Visiting project activities

Date	Programme
26 May	Debriefing Government AJK Implementing Partners Education Forest LGRD Departments WFP Country and Provincial Representatives Meeting NGOs Departure for Islamabad
Islamabad	
27 May	Meeting with DFID Meeting with EU Meetings with WFP Country Representatives Meeting with Catholic Relief Service
28 May	Meetings in WFO with WPF staff Meeting with ADB Meeting with IUCN
29 May	Meeting with WFP staff Evaluation team meeting
30 May	Preparation of Power Point Presentation
31 May	Debriefing with WFP staff Debriefing with government EAD Debriefing of UN agencies and donors

ANNEX 2: LIST OF SITES/PROJECTS VISITED, MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF REGIONS VISITED AND MAPS OF WFP ACTIVITIES

1. LIST OF SITES/PROJECTS VISITED AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGIONS VISITED:

During the field phase, the mission visited three regions: two districts in North West Frontier Province (NWFP); two districts in Sindh and one in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK). List of the sites visited is provided below. In NWFP, WFP implements education and health projects; in AJK, education and NRM projects; in Sindh, all three activities are present (education, health and NRM).

Province	District	Village Name/Project Site
NWFP	Upper Dir	Saoni, BHU, school, patients
	Upper Dir	Bever, BHU, patients
	Upper Dir	Mansoor Banda, school, women group
	Upper Dir	Gandigar, school
	Upper Dir	Sharingida, school
	Upper Dir	Sinatai, school, focus group
	Upper Dir	Chukiatan, school, focus group discussion
	Upper Dir	Hidoo, school, focus group
	Upper Dir	Barawal, RHC, focus group
	Upper Dir	Akhagram, school
	Upper Dir	Alowri, school
	Buner	Toor , BHU, personnel, patients
	Buner	Toorwarsak, BHU, patients
	Buner	Toor, school
	Buner	Kofe, BHU, patients
	Buner	Ambela, focus group
	Buner	Sunigram, school, focus group
	Buner	Koria, school
	Buner	Nawakali, school

In **NWFP** both districts visited are mountainous areas with poor agricultural potential and a limited mining industry. The population, though rural, cannot sustain its living on agricultural income, most extended families rely one or more members working abroad as labourers in Pakistan's big cities. Agricultural products cover a family's needs only for three or four months, and daily labour is hard and distributed among all family members, including children in school age. People grow wheat and maize, onions as cash crop (to replace poppy) and usually keep goats and sheep, cattle and perhaps a buffalo. The majority of the population are Pashtoons, with Gujer and Ajer in the most inaccessible areas or as nomads passing through. While in Upper Dir the land tenure system shows mainly smallholders, in Buner a system of land owners and tenants still prevails thus posing serious limitation to developmental interventions. In Buner a landowner still represents the law to his tenants.

Province	District	Village Name/Project Site
AJK	Muzafarabad	Said Pur, focus group
	Muzafarabad	Pensachi, school , literacy group
	Muzafarabad	Batal, school
	Muzafarabad	Dhairy Mahajaran, school
	Muzafarabad	Lunda Baseera, school, focus group
	Muzafarabad	Bicharh, CARW, focus group
	Muzaffarabad	Batal, school
	Muzaffarabad	Sattnara, CARW
	Muzaffarabad	Mung Umar Khan, CARW
	Muzaffarabad	Jhangri Ghan Chatter, CARW
	Muzaffarabad	Kariyar, school
	Muzaffarabad	Niazpura, focus group, school
	Muzaffarabad	Rajwayyan, focus group
	Muzaffarabad	Kaniyan Avan Patti, school
	Muzaffarabad	Chattar Chattian, focus group
	Muzaffarabad	Sawan Saeedan, focus group

With its independent political, administrative and judicial set-up, the **State of Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK**) bears a special status within Pakistan. It has an elected Government headed by the Prime Minister, whereas the Foreign Policy, Currency and Defence are administered by the Government of Pakistan. Located in the foothills of the Himalayas, the elevation ranges from 360 m above sea level (masl) in the south to 6,325 masl in the north. Topographically, two distinct regions are recognised in the state. The northern region is rugged with high mountains and narrow valleys forming watersheds and sub-watersheds. The terraced agricultural fields are located along the rivers in the narrow valleys. The southern part of AJK is occupied by mountainous highlands and flat and undulating plains used for crop cultivation. Out of the total population, around 84% of the households are involved in farming, integrated by off-farming activities. Due to the lack of job opportunities in the off-farm sector, seasonal migration to major centres of AJK and to other parts of Pakistan is reported to be increasing. Poverty is widespread in AJK. People sell their livestock to meet unforeseen expenditure for sickness and emergencies or people seek petty loans or advances from others. AJK's rural areas represent an egalitarian structure. There are no large farms and only 0.5% of all farms have more than 10 ha. Most of the farms are owner operated. AJK has always attributed a high priority to education. However, female enrolment rates above primary level are found to be far lower than those of males at every level, which may be attributed to far off location of middle and high schools for girls and families' priority to get sons educated. Health coverage in AJK is extremely poor. Communities have a history of intra- and inter-communal interaction due mainly to the requirement of the hilly terrain of working together on, for instance, water channels and during other crisis in the hilly terrains. Women in AJK move more freely than in other regions of Pakistan. Since the male members of a number of households work out of villages in different urban centres or elsewhere in Pakistan, women are mainly responsible for farm operations.

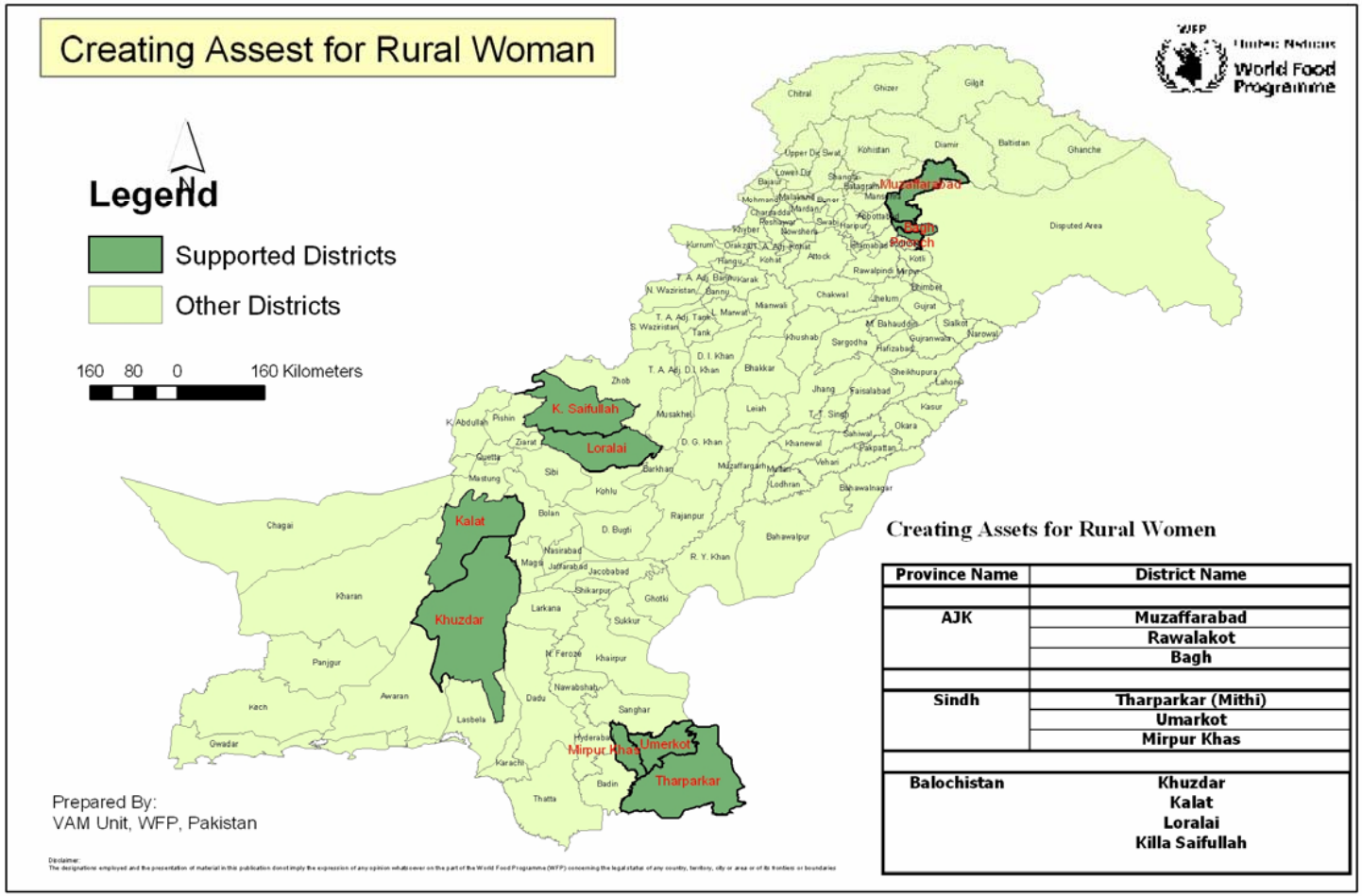
Province	District	Village Name/Project Site
Sindh	Tharparkar	Bapuhar Goth, CARW
	Tharparkar	Hothiar, CARW
	Tharparkar	Methrio Meghaar, CARW
	Tharparker	Chelhar, School
	Tharparkar	Chelhar, Base Health Centre
	Thatta	Gharo, Rural Health Centre
	Thatta	Thatta, school "Ismail Kashkeli"

Sindh, the second most populous province of Pakistan, has a recorded history going back some 5000 years and a rich cultural heritage. Its extensive industrial base is centered on its commercial hub and port city of Karachi, while poverty affects rural areas. Sindh has three distinct landscapes: the irrigated plains on both sides of the Indus**,** the desert on either side of the irrigated belt and the mangrove swamps of the Indus delta. The climate is hot and arid. Rainfall is generally low and may fail in some years. Sindh has been plagued by a drought over the past five years while sea intrusion in recent years has affected over 1.2 million acres of once fertilized Indus Delta[1]. In rural areas, ownership of land or livestock is the single greatest factor contributing to poverty alleviation. Like other women of Pakistan, Sindh's women are marginalized as a result of discriminatory attitudes, laws, traditions and practices in the patriarchal society. One of the ethnic minority group in Pakistan, the Hindu, live almost exclusively in Mirpurkhas and Tharparkar (one of the district visited). They are either nomads, migrant labourers or seasonal agricultural workers in barrage areas. The basic unit of social organization in rural areas is the village community. However, the village is not an entity by itself but a conglomeration of individual entities. Although kinship of one kind or another links households, sanctity of the house overrides all community feelings. The customary *wangar* system is limited to a specific purpose of planting and harvesting or clearing a watercourse. Respective landlords negotiate most of this mutual support. Village elders meet and decide on issues of social norms and customs. Status and power are conferred by land ownership. The land tenure system in Sindh remains skewed and concentrated in the hands of a few with the poorer sections of the agrarian society eking out a living on the fringes[2]. The literacy rate is 54% for men and 17% for women. Just about half the boys and only about a quarter of the girls from the poorest rural households go to schools. Dropouts are high with 50% children not completing primary level. Coverage of health is both inadequate and inefficient while coverage of immunization is particularly poor. The most critical issues are availability and quality of health services, impacting more severely upon women. Incidence of pre- and post -natal consultations remains low while most child deliveries take place at home.

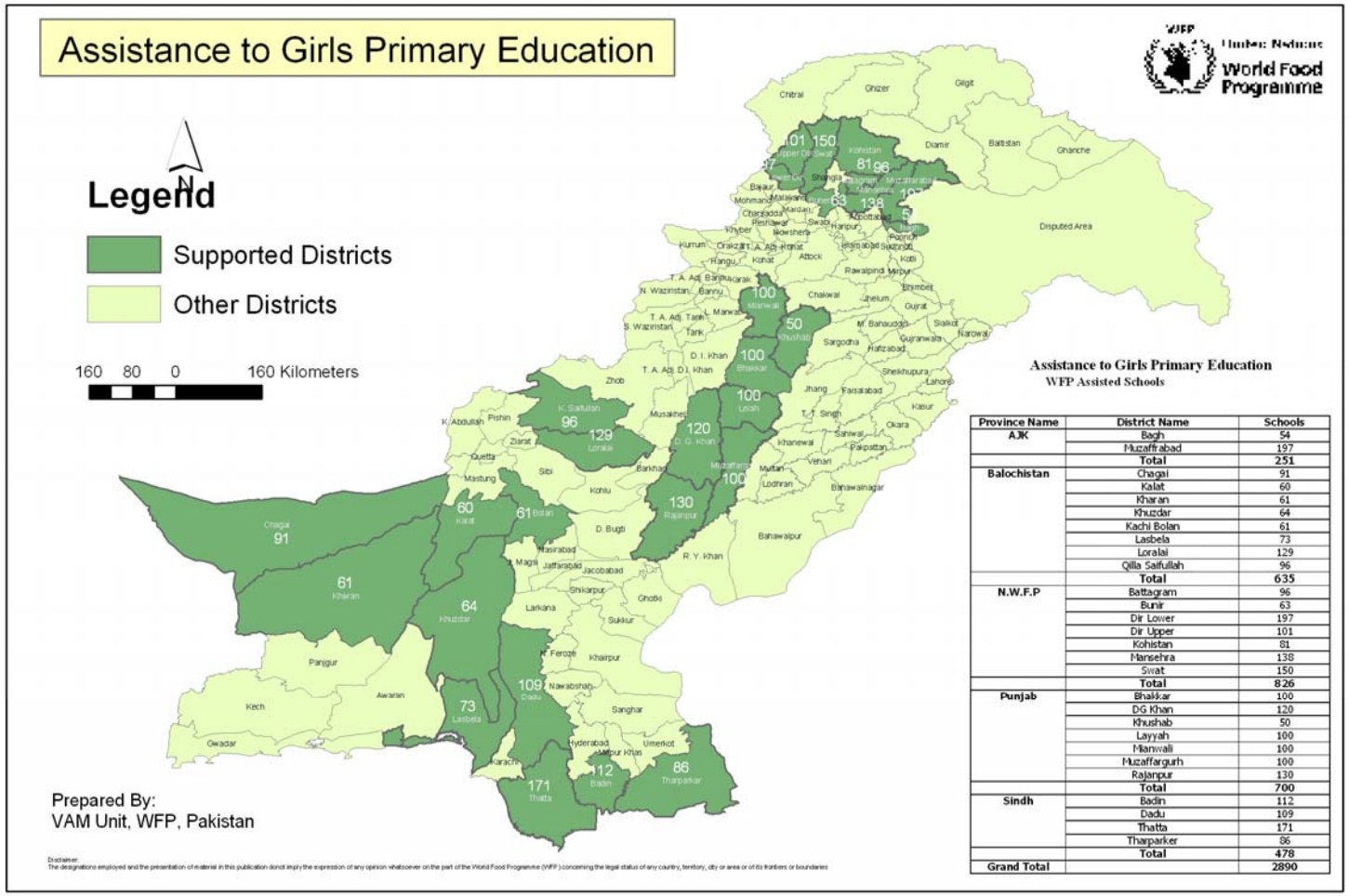
[1] Supplementary Study of Drought Impacts, Targeting and Mitigation, Asian Development Bank/Raasta Development Consultants, 2001.
[2] Devolved Social Services Sindh; Poverty and Social Analysis, ADB/Raasta Development Consultants, 2003.

2. MAPS OF WFP ACTIVITIES

WFP'S CARW ACTIVITIES:



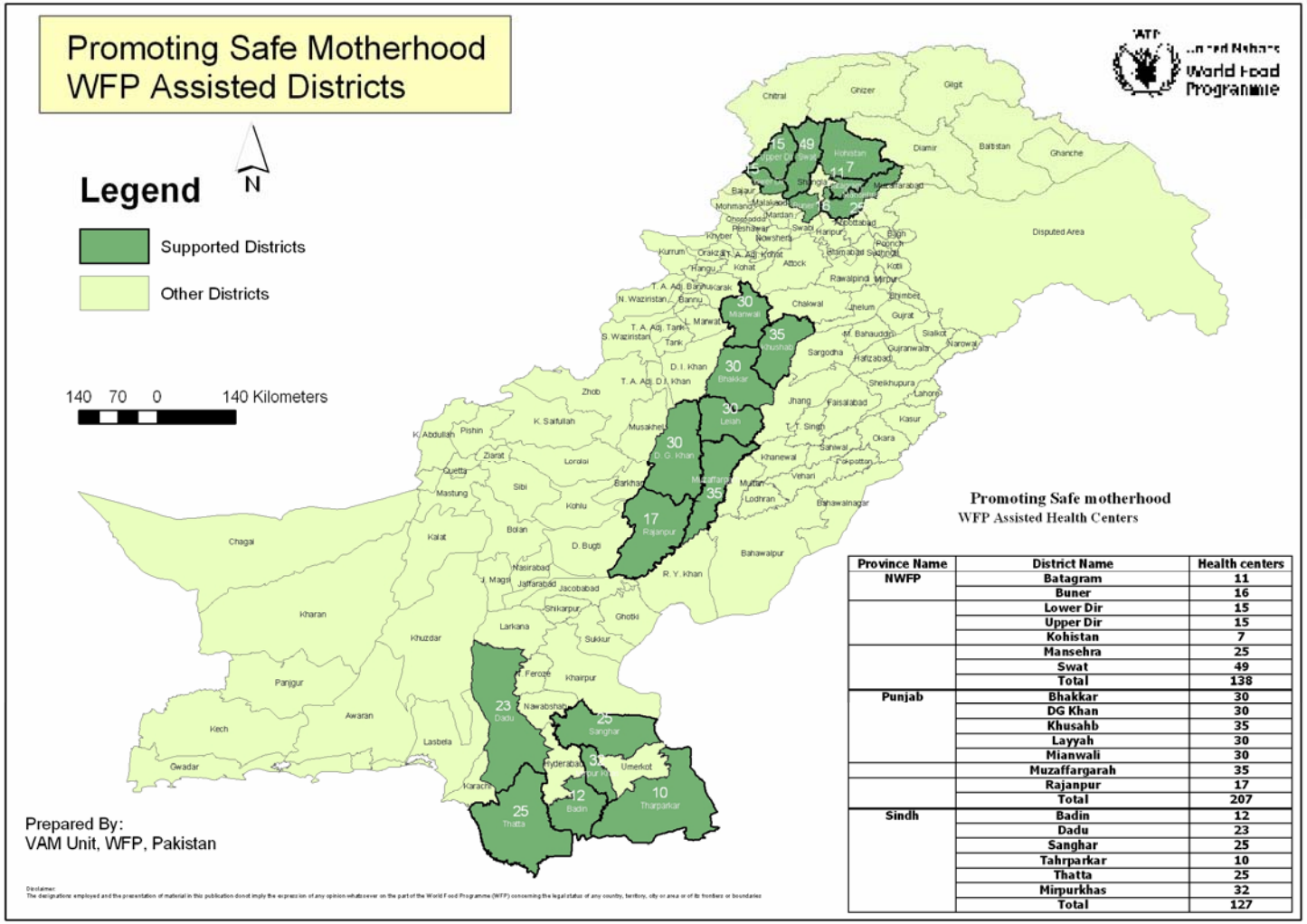
WFP'S EDUCATION ACTIVITIES:



Assistance to Girls Primary Education
WFP Assisted Schools

Province Name	District Name	Schools
AJK	Bagh	54
	Muzaffrabad	197
	Total	251
Balochistan	Chagai	91
	Kalat	60
	Kharan	61
	Khuzdar	64
	Kachi Bolan	61
	Lasbela	73
	Loralai	129
	Qilla Saifullah	96
	Total	635
N.W.F.P	Battagram	96
	Bunir	63
	Dir Lower	197
	Dir Upper	101
	Kohistan	81
	Mansehra	138
	Swat	150
	Total	826
Punjab	Bhakkar	100
	DG Khan	120
	Khushab	50
	Layyah	100
	Mianwali	100
	Muzaffargurh	100
	Rajanpur	130
	Total	700
Sindh	Badin	112
	Dadu	109
	Thatta	171
	Tharparker	86
	Total	478
Grand Total		2890

WFP'S HEALTH ACTIVITIES:



Promoting Safe motherhood
WFP Assisted Health Centers

Province Name	District Name	Health centers
NWFP	Batagram	11
	Buner	16
	Lower Dir	15
	Upper Dir	15
	Kohistan	7
	Mansehra	25
	Swat	49
	Total	138
Punjab	Bhakkar	30
	DG Khan	30
	Khusahb	35
	Layyah	30
	Mianwali	30
	Muzaffargarah	35
	Rajanpur	17
	Total	207
Sindh	Badin	12
	Dadu	23
	Sanghar	25
	Tahrparkar	10
	Thatta	25
	Mirpurkhas	32
	Total	127

ANNEX 3: FIELD FINDINGS

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit						
WFP activity	CARW	CARW	CARW	CARW	CARW	CARW
Since	2002	2002	2002	2002	1999	2002
Region	Sindh	Sindh	Sindh	AJK	AJK	AJK
District	Tharparkar	Tharparkar	Tharparkar	Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad
Village name	BAPUHAR GOTH	HOTHIAR	METHRIO MEGHAAR	SATTNARA	MUNG UMMAR KHAN	JHANGRI GHAN CHATTER
Visit date	18/05/04	18/05/04	19/05/04	25/05/04	26/05/04	26/05/04
Inhabitants	3000 250 houses 5 parahs (clusters of houses)	8 parahs 300 HH	300 HH	around 1000 habitants	26 HH	24 HH
Ethnic group(s)	Multi ethnic (50% hindu, 50% muslim)	Hindu (1 muslim hh)	Mono ethnic (hindu)	Mono-ethnic (kashmiri)	Mono-ethnic (kashmiri)	Mono-ethnic (kashmiri)
Distance from road	10 km but 6-wheleers buses arrive at 1-2 km	1 km	On the road	Around 5 km of earth road	On the metallic road	Less than 1 km of very steep path from metallic road
Infrastructures and other assets	3 boys school 1 girls' school no teacher 1 voluntary school	2 boys schools 1 girls school (male teacher) 1 LHW (Population Welfare Program) 1 Woman counsellor (local government)	1 boy school 1 girls' school without teacher Nearest health centre 2 km	1 boy school 1 WFP girls school in the nearby village	Public school at a distance Private school for boys and girls For health they go to Muzaffarabad	
Implementing partner(s)	NGO Banhbeli	NGO Bahnbeli	NGO Thardeep	Forestry Dpt.	Forestry Dpt.	Forestry Dpt.

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit						
Village name	BAPUHAR GOTH	HOTHIAR	METHRIO MEGHAAR	SATTNARA	MUNG UMMAR KHAN	JHANGRI GHAN CHATTER
1. Organisation of activity, Mechanisms and Timing of food delivery and role and composition of project Committee	NGOs organize the community and propose activities. Organizations have to be formed before participating to activities. One village development committee and one women's organization for each parah (Parah Development Committees, PDC) Hindu organizations not yet completed. Women give their priorities: latrines and water tanks were requested, economy stoves were suggested by the project. Assets are the property of HH (latrines, water tanks) or parah (wells) or community (pond). Food-stamps (FS) are received for unskilled and semi-skilled labour. Material and skilled labour is at beneficiaries' charge.	NGO organize the community and propose activities. Organizations have to be formed before participating to activities (PDC). Women give their priorities: latrines and water tanks were requested, economy stoves were suggested by the project. Assets are the property of HH (latrines, water tanks) or parah (wells) or community (pond). Food-stamps (FS) are received for unskilled and semi-skilled labour. Material and skilled labour is at beneficiaries' charge.	4 PDC 4 yrs old PDC are saving groups, 25rps/person/month loan up to 1000 rps interest 2rps/month for 100. EX1: Loan 600 for a home-based shop, she earns 400-500 rps/month, she asks new loan every 6 months, with benefits she bought a sewing machine. EX2: Loan of 2000 for the males of the HH, no control on benefits. Some women make the bricks if they cannot afford to buy.	Female social organizer forms WO. WFP food-stamps (FS) and small amount of cash are given to the WO for implementing forestry or economical activities.	Female social organizer forms WO. WFP food-stamps (FS) and small amount of cash are given to the WO for implementing forestry or economical activities. 26 women join the WO. 7 women receive seeds and tubes and 2 FS per month for 6-8 months for attending 1000 plants. Plants are then sold to Forestry Dpt. who gives the price of the plants minus the price of seeds and tubes. (Benefit: from 2300 to 8000 rps depending on number of successful plants). 7 women received credit in cash and FS from the WO from one 'Socio-economic package', 10000 rps in FS + 10000rps cash to buy a cow. Three received similar package for poultry farm. One for establishing a community shop.	Female social organizer forms CO and WO. WFP food-stamps (FS) and small amount of cash are given to the CO/ WO for implementing forestry or economical activities.

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit						
Village name	BAPUHAR GOTH	HOTHIAR	METHRIO MEGHAAR	SATTNARA	MUNG UMMAR KHAN	JHANGRI GHAN CHATTER
2. Beneficiaries Participation	Women are organized in Women's Organization and participate to decision making on assets to be created. HH contribute with payment of material (cement) and skilled labour (mason) selling livestock or households' income. Men do most of the work, discuss with the builder, buy the material, exchange food-stamps for food.	Women are organized in Women's Organization and participate to decision making on assets to be created.	Women are organized in Women's Organization and participate to decision making on assets to be created. HH contribute with payment of material (cement) and skilled labour (mason) selling livestock or households' income. Men do most of the work, discuss with the mason, buy the material, and exchange food-stamps for food.	WO organization has direct communication and access to project through the social organizer. WO manages directly the funding received by the project in its own way and decides who receives the loan. Proposed activity seems to encounter women's appreciation.	WO organization has direct communication and access to project through the social organizer. WO manages directly the funding received by the project in its own way and decides who receives the loan. Proposed activity seems to encounter women's appreciation. The WO recently joined a cluster organization, "when we are registered we won't need any more assistance".	Mixed organization + WO. They prepared a village profile and planned actions to be taken ("resolutions") The CO joined a cluster of 8 COs. Total savings of WO is presently 24000.
3. Targeting	The village has been chosen in a VAM targeted district in the area where the NGO was previously working with a non formal education and vocational training project. Only HH who can pay for the raw materials and skilled labour receive HH assets and food-stamps. 30 HH on 250 received the assets and the FS and more are still completing the works.	The village has been chosen in a VAM targeted district in the area where the NGO was previously working with a non formal education and vocational training project.	The village has been chosen in a VAM targeted district in the area where the NGO has been working with an integrated project and save and loan scheme. Only HH who can pay for the raw materials and skilled labour receive HH assets and food-stamps. In some HH women make bricks if they cannot buy them.	After having seen other CO they contacted the social mobilizer	All community is targeted. Women of all households join the WO. As WO works as a saving-loaning group, poorest members may not accede to direct benefits. Only some members have in fact benefit of different packages and training and not all of them have been successful.	All community is targeted. All households joined the CO. As WO works as a saving-loaning group, poorest members may not accede to direct benefits.

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit						
Village name	BAPUHAR GOTH	HOTHIAR	METHRIO MEGHAAR	SATTNARA	MUNG UMMAR KHAN	JHANGRI GHAN CHATTER
4.Type of food received	With food-stamps HH buy basic items as rice, flour, tea, sugar, ghee, oil. With one FS a 7 members HH can eat for 3 or 4 days.	Food stamps	With food-stamps HH buy basic items as rice, flour, tea, sugar, ghee, oil. With one FS a 7 members HH can eat for 3 or 4 days.	Food stamps	Food stamps	Food stamps
5. Created assets and their actual use	9 wells repaired One gravity pond created 22 + 14 in construction household latrines 100 household water tanks 190+75 economy stoves All in good condition but recently built. Ponds dry because of the season. Economy stoves apparently rarely or never used.	118 water-tanks 58 latrines 2 gravity ponds 2 repaired wells	One gravity pond Latrines Water-tanks Economy stoves One repaired well (28000rps FS, 16000 rps material from all the HH of the parah, 10 men workers get the FS).	12 Forestry nursery 13 Plantation Stone terraces 1 bridle path 3 Poultry farms (1 successful) Vocational training Community shop 1 Water tank Management and technical training to 8 on 63.	7 Forestry nurseries Individual plantation Stone terraces 1 bridle path 1 water tank 7 milking cows 3 Poultry farms Vocational workshop Training to 22 on 25: community management, vegetable growing, livestock management, poultry management, sewing machine repair, dying cloths, nursery techniques.	1 Bridle path Field terraces plantation poultry farms livestock nurseries water tank in progress adult literacy classes for young women Two members received management training.
6. Possible economic/ social activities generated	Women use time saved from water fetching for handicraft (patchwork), 15 days of work sold at 100 rps each. Men say pond give water for additional 2-3 months for livestock (if rains are sufficient).	Women's organization created 18 months ago, want to be active in the field of education for girls. Women say the WO gives them more voice to participate to community's decision. They present their problems to the men's committee that has been formed 4 yrs ago.	With the loans, women have begun economic activities as home-based shops. Water tanks leave them more time for traditional activities such as handicraft.	Women receiving various packages have economic benefits from the activities. Some of them started new independent economic projects with benefit of the project activity. One woman of the village became vocational teacher	Women receiving various packages have economic benefits from the activities.	Women receiving various packages have economic benefits from the activities. Men farming improved with land management activities. Women status improved. Social capital improved.

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit						
Village name	BAPUHAR GOTH	HOTHIAR	METHRIO MEGHAAR	SATTNARA	MUNG UMMAR KHAN	JHANGRI GHAN CHATTER
7. Degree of reduced vulnerability perceived by the beneficiaries	The ponds give 2 or 3 months of water availability in the dry season. FS are one time benefit and cannot help to reduce cyclic vulnerability to food and water scarcity. They depend totally on rains. April-May-June the worst period. This is migration time for the men to harvest in the barrage areas.	FS are one time benefit and cannot help to reduce cyclic vulnerability to food and water scarcity. They depend totally on rains. April-May-June the worst period. This is migration time for the men to harvest in the barrage areas.	Water is particularly brackish here. Pond lasts for two months. FS earned during the drought helped coping.	Less land sliding with terraces and plantation.	Less land sliding with terraces and plantation.	Less land sliding with terraces and plantation.
8. Changes in coping and livelihoods strategies for the poor			Poor HH take loans for marriages and funerals from the money lenders. They cannot take loans from PDC because they cannot save nor repay. They send their children to work for money-lenders at half rate as carpet weavers to pay off the debts. (Full wage is 30/50 rps per day).	Women have more opportunities to contribute to HH income	Beneficiaries declare now men are migrating less because they have work in the village and women have more opportunities to contribute to HH income "before we were idle"	Migration has reduced since they have the CO. Food consumption changed with more consumption of meat, milk and fruits. Food quantity also increased.
9. Changes in the need for food aid in the area	Regular drought in cycle of 3 years.	Regular drought in cycle of 3 years.	Regular drought in cycle of 3 years.	FS are used as cash.	FS are used as cash. Actual need of food aid in this community is questionable.	Many male members of the CO are govt servants. Actual need of food aid in this community is questionable.

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit						
Village name	BAPUHAR GOTH	HOTHIAR	METHRIO MEGHAAR	SATNARA	MUNG UMMAR KHAN	JHANGRI GUN CHATTER
10. Addressing women's strategic needs	Women appreciate latrines for privacy and security (snakes in bush). Water tanks eliminate the need to fetch water each day (they last one month).	Women appreciate latrines for privacy and security (snakes in bush). Water tanks eliminate the need to fetch water each day (they last one month).	Women appreciate latrines for privacy and security (snakes in bush). Also children use the latrines. Water tanks eliminate the need to fetch water each day (they last one month).	Savings on food purchases through FS and new economic activities boost women economic possibilities. Women report that it is easier to find fuel-wood with plantations.	Savings on food purchases through FS and new economic activities boost women economic possibilities. Training courses permit women to go out of the village by bus, husbands were not willing but FS motivated them.	Vocational training, poultry and livestock are preferred activities for women. Married women do not go to literacy classes for lack of time.
11. Suggestions and Comments and Non-planned Effects	Priorities in the village are: tube-wells (brackish water); hand-pomp; health centre; sewing machines. Too early to see sustainability for assets and organization. Cash contribution may exclude poorest from HH assets (ex. tanks).	Priorities: hospital; well; female teacher. Some beneficiaries sold their livestock in order to buy the material. Some go to the money lenders to get the money for the material and give FS in exchange.	Priorities: hospital; wells of clean water; female teacher. Girls were used to go to boys' school when the teacher was from the community, they are not allowed to go if an outsider is there.	Very happy of the project. "Now we are more powerful". "First men were against, now they are happy, the got food stamps for building the road, the water tank, for the plantation". Women report no intra-community conflicts on the contrary more group cohesion "before we would meet only for marriages".	Very happy of the project. Women report no intra-community conflicts on the contrary more group cohesion. Priorities: literacy centre more training in sewing and fabrics painting expand contact to the city to sell.	The CO would like to expand plans at cluster level, for instance dispensary, road, vocational institute, literacy centre. Men appreciate works that "they can do with their hands". Men declare "This WO made us wise, we are economically better now".

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit				
WFP activity	CARW	CARW	CARW	CARW
Since	2000	2000	2002	2002
Region	AJK	AJK	AJK	AJK
District	Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad
Village name	RAJWAYYAN	NIAZPURA	CHATTAR CHATTIAN (cluster of 7 villages)	SAWAN SAEEDAN
Visit date	24/05/04	24/05/04	25/05/04	25/05/04
Inhabitants	40 households	100 households	250 households	40 households
Ethnic group(s)	Mono ethnic (muslim)	Mono ethnic (muslim)	Mono ethnic (muslim)	Mono ethnic (muslim)
Distance from road	1-2 km (depending upon location of HH)	From right next to the road up to half km (depending upon location of HH)	Half km from road, 10 minutes by car from main bazaar	From the road up to 2 km away
Infrastructures	Electricity, road, government school for girls, private schools	Electricity, road, 3 govt. girls schools, 2 private schools, dispensary, standpost water tap with pipelines to HH and some latrines by LG&RD department	Electricity, road, village shops, govt. schools, private schools, large bazaar	Electricity, road, govt. school, private school
Implementing partner(s)	Forest Department (FD), Government of AJK	Forest Department (FD), Government of AJK	Forest Department (FD), Government of AJK	Forest Department (FD), Government of AJK

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit				
Village name	RAJWAYYAN	NIAZPURA	CHATTAR CHATTIAN (cluster of 7 villages)	SAWAN SAEEDAN
1. Organisation of activity, Mechanisms and Timing of food delivery and role and composition of project Committee	Village organization since 1999, women social organizers from FD formed the women's organization (WO) as a savings group in 2000. 20 women members, 12 educated up to FA level. Women identified economic opportunities, wood lots for fuel wood and education as priorities. Food for Work was provided in 4 different ways: i) socio-economic package (SEP) consisting of food stamps (from WFP) and cash (from govt.); ii)FS for labour in constructing community and HH assets; iii) FS for raising nurseries and selling plants to FD; iv) FS for attending skill and vocational training. In SEP for livestock and poultry FS are exchanged for cash within the WO and given as a loan to members for buying milk cows and poultry; this becomes the revolving fund of the WO for loans. WO has saved Rs 75000 to date.	Women's organization formed in 2000 by the social organizers of FD as a savings group. 24 members, of which half were educated to middle level. Women identified increasing amount and source of income, higher education for girls, wood lots for fuel wood and water tank for kitchen gardens as priorities. Food for Work was provided in 3different ways: i) socio-economic package (SEP) consisting of food stamps (from WFP) and cash (from govt.); ii) FS for raising nurseries and selling plants to FD; iii) FS for attending skill and vocational training. A tin of oil was provided to a LHW and a TBA from the village for polio training. In SEP for livestock and poultry FS are exchanged for cash within the WO and given as a loan to members for buying milk cows and poultry; this becomes the revolving fund of the WO for loans. WO has saved Rs 65000 to date.	Men and women's organizations were formed in 2002 by the social organizers of FD. Women identified their problems as fetching water and fuel wood; road; health facilities; schools; economic opportunities for educated girls and boys who sit at home after education; water for kitchen gardens. Men identified their needs as road, water for crops; economic opportunity; marketing – where will we get more profit and how do we get there; access to credit; computer centre for boys. Food for Work was provided for; bridle path, cattle ponds (with water lasting 2-3 months); woodlots; vocational school; vocational and skill training; vegetable gardening; nursery; orchard; poultry package, livestock package.	CO was formed in 2002 for men and women members by social organizers of FD. Half the village HH has men working in other cities, women largely educated, some up to BA. Needs identified included road; employment opportunities, especially for educated boys and girls, water for crops. Food for Work provided for: bridle path, water tank, water channel. SEP for livestock and poultry. FS (and cash) for sewing machine. Vocational training in stitching, embroidery, dyeing, kitchen gardening, care of livestock and poultry. In SEP for livestock and poultry FS are exchanged for cash within the WO and given as a loan to members for buying milk cows and poultry; this becomes the revolving fund of the WO for loans.

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit				
Village name	RAJWAYYAN	NIAZPURA	CHATTAR CHATTIAN (cluster of 7 villages)	SAWAN SAEEDAN
2. Beneficiaries Participation	Both men and women are beneficiaries and receive food stamps; women for nurseries, SEP & training, men for labour for community and HH assets. Decision making for SEP activity and training is taken by women members; for community works decisions are taken by men in consultation with WO and at the cluster level. WO is part of a cluster organization covering 7 villages. HHs contribute land and cost of raw material for nurseries and community and HH assets; labour and feed for livestock and poultry; time for skills & vocational training. Generally all related activities outside of villages, including exchange of food stamps for food are done by men. Nursery, livestock and poultry accounts are kept be women HH accounts by men Savings contributions range from Rs 5 to Rs 50 & Rs 100 twice a month while loan interest is Rs 10 for every Rs 100 borrowed. Loan is payable in 10 months.	Women are beneficiaries of FS for nurseries, SEP & training. Decision making for SEP activity and training is taken by women, community decisions are made by men in consultation with WO or at the cluster level. WO is part of a cluster organization covering 7 villages. HHs contribute land and cost of raw material for nurseries; labour and feed for livestock and poultry; time for skills & vocational training. Generally all related activities outside of village including selling of milk and exchange of food stamps for food is done by men. Poultry and milk accounts are kept by women; farming and HH accounts by men. Savings contributions range from Rs 10 to Rs 50 twice a month while loan interest is Rs 10 for every Rs 100 borrowed. Loan is payable in 10 months.	Women are beneficiaries of FS for livestock, poultry package; nurseries; vocational and skill training. Men are beneficiaries of FS for bridle path; planting woodlots; cattle pond. For the orchard WFP/FD provided the plants men put in their labour. Decision making for SEP activity and training is taken by WOz; for community works decisions are taken by men and women at the cluster level. HHs contribute land and cost of raw material when FS are provided for labour; where raw material is provided (such as for the orchard) HH contribute labour and land. Generally all related activities outside of village including exchange of food stamps for food are done by men. Accounts of their particular activity are kept by women with assistance from men.	Women are beneficiaries of FS for livestock, poultry package; village shop; vocational and skill training. Men are beneficiaries of FS for bridle path; water channel; water tank. Decision making is done by VO as a whole (both men and women). HHs contribute land and cost of raw material when FS are provided for labour and contribute labour when FS is provided for raw material (as in village shop); contribute time for training. Generally all related activities outside of village including purchase of raw material and exchange of food stamps for food is done by men. Accounts are generally kept by men.

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit				
Village name	RAJWAYYAN	NIAZPURA	CHATTAR CHATTIAN (cluster of 7 villages)	SAWAN SAEEDAN
3. Targeting	The village was identified under VAM targeting in areas where the FD was previously working on NRM activities. Within the WO, households for livestock and poultry loans are decided by members depending upon the ability to pay back loan; for training depending upon the interest and activism of women; for nurseries depending upon land, cash for raw materials and time that can be spared. There are 4 women-headed households in the village (men are disabled); only one took a livestock loan but is able to send her sons to study in a nearby private school. 3 others were not given the loan as they 'could not pay back' in the given time.	The village was identified under VAM targeting and in consultation with FD. Within the WO, households for livestock and poultry loans are decided by members depending upon the ability to pay back loan; for training depending upon the interest and activism of women; for nurseries depending upon land, cash for raw materials and time that can be spared.	The village was identified under VAM targeting and in consultation with FD. Decision on which households and/or communities are targeted is decided at the cluster; for SEP decision is purview of WOs based upon ability to pay back the SEP; for community works generally ability to pay for raw materials is the deciding factor.	The village was identified under VAM targeting and in consultation with FD. Decision making for targeting of households is done by men and women together in CO. It was observed that the poultry package, kitchen garden and village shop were taken by different women members of the same extended family.
4. Type of food received	Food exchanged for food stamps include rice, wheat, tea, sugar, oil, pulses. Rs 2000 worth of food stamps provides food for a HH of 6-7 members for one month.	Food exchanged for food stamps include rice, wheat, tea, sugar, oil, pulses. Rs 8000 worth of food stamps provides food for about 4 months in a HH of 6 members.	Food exchanged for food stamps include rice, wheat, tea, sugar, oil, pulses; Rs 8000 worth of food stamps provides food for about 3-4 months in a HH of 6-7 members.	Food exchanged for food stamps include rice, wheat, tea, sugar, oil, pulses; Rs 8000 worth of food stamps provides food for about 3-4 months in a HH of 6-7 members.

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit				
Village name	RAJWAYYAN	NIAZPURA	CHATTAR CHATTIAN (cluster of 7 villages)	SAWAN SAEEDAN
5. Created assets and their actual use	HH level: livestock (2 HH) poultry (4 HH); shop (1 HH) nursery (10 HH) Community level: water tank, irrigation channel; Individual skill & vocational training: (4 management, 53 technical, 26 vocational trainings imparted) cluster level; vocational school. SEP contributes to HH income; income from livestock, poultry and nursery controlled by women; water tank and irrigation channel supply drinking water to HHs and irrigation water for crops; skill and vocational training has increased capacity of women to manage WO, keep accounts and set up a small business if marketing is established. Saving in HH income from one-off FS (such as labour cost for constructing community assets and training) is used to supplement schooling, death and marriage expenses.	HH level: livestock (22 HH); poultry (10 HH); nurseries (8-2 have survived); skill & vocational training (8 management, 16 technical and 3 vocational training; vocational school at cluster level). SEP contributes to HH income; income from livestock, poultry and nursery controlled by women; skill and vocational training has increased capacity of women to manage WO, keep accounts and set up a small business if marketing is established. Saving in HH income from one-off FS for training is used to supplement schooling, death and marriage expenses.	Community level; bridle path; cattle pond; woodlots – 70 acres planted with 40,000 trees; orchard on 8 kanal. Vocational training – 30 women trained in pickling, preserving, raising livestock, kitchen gardening; stitching and embroidery, health clinic for 3 days. SEP contributes to HH income; income from livestock, poultry and nursery controlled by women; skill and vocational training has increased capacity of women to manage WO, keep accounts and set up a small business if marketing is established.	Community level; bridle path; water tank, water channel. Vocational training – 25 women trained in raising livestock, poultry farming; kitchen gardening. 25 girls in stitching and embroidery, dyeing. SEP contributes to HH income; income from livestock, poultry and kitchen garden controlled by women; some women have started dyeing and stitching after vocational training but village market is too small; need more sewing machines; increased capacity of women to manage, keep accounts and set up a small business if marketing is established. Activities have provided both a means of direct income and savings from HH income.

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit				
Village name	RAJWAYYAN	NIAZPURA	CHATTAR CHATTIAN (cluster of 7 villages)	SAWAN SAEEDAN
6. Possible economic/ social activities generated	Women reported increase in HH income from raising nurseries, keeping milk cows and poultry. Poultry provides profit of Rs 2000 from 100 chicks in 45 days; 1000 plants provide a profit of Rs 1500-4000 in 10 months (in addition to Rs 400 FS every month for 6 months when growing plants); village shop makes a profit of Rs 200-400 per month from FS of Rs 640; a milk cow worth Rs 25000 provides profit of Rs 1000 per month. For some this has been a one-time activity, for others a regular source of income. The water tank has provided clean drinking water in HHs thereby saving time for women. Irrigation channel has provided water for crops but increase in productivity could not be quantified. Organizing themselves has helped women to identify their problems and raise them at the cluster level to be included in resolutions. The SEP provides the seed money for a revolving savings fund. 10 women have taken loans from savings. Women say the WO gives them opportunity to think about and identify their priorities and more voice to participate in community's decision.	Women reported increase in HH income from raising nurseries, keeping milk cows and poultry. Poultry provides profit of Rs 400 from 30 chicks in 45 days; 5000 plants provide a profit of Rs 10000 in I year (in addition to Rs 400 FS every month for 6 months when growing plants); a milk cow worth Rs 25000 provides profit of Rs 1000 per month. For some these are one-time activities, for others a regular source of income. Organizing themselves has helped women to identify their problems and raise them at the cluster level to be included in resolutions. Resolutions for widening the road, terracing, a high school for girls and a PCO have been sent to the FD from the cluster organization. The SEP provides the seed money for a revolving savings fund. 10 women have taken loans from savings. 22 women have taken loans from savings.	Community level; bridle path (Rs 8000 worth of FS given to 10-12 men for labour); cattle pond (Rs 6000 worth of FS for 15 men); woodlots – 70 acres planted with 40,000 trees (FS of Rs 40 for each hole given to men as labour cost); 1 HH has orchard on 8 kanal – expected earning is Rs 5-6000/kanal annually. Vocational training – 30 women trained in pickling, preserving, raising livestock, kitchen gardening; stitching and embroidery, health clinic for 3 days; FS of Rs 40/day of training; resource person FS of Rs 1240/month for 5-6 months. 6 women have kitchen gardens; 4 women raised nurseries and sold plants to FD @ Rs 2/plant; 2 women still have nurseries; 2 livestock package (earn Rs 20/kilo); 6 poultry package. Organizing themselves has helped women to identify their problems and raise them at the cluster level; also provided them with a wider view to interact with men, to think for themselves and understand things such as accounts, profits, losses and markets.	Community level; bridle path (Rs 8000 worth of FS given to 15 men for labour); water tank (Rs 8000 worth of FS for 5 men); water channel (Rs 5000 worth of FS for 10 men). Vocational training –25 women trained in raising livestock, kitchen gardening; and poultry (FS of Rs 40/day of training; resource person FS of Rs 1240/month for 5-6 months). 25 girls are being trained in stitching, embroidery, dyeing (FS of Rs 40/day of training; resource person FS of Rs 1240/month for 5-6 months) 3 girls stitch and dye for village market. Village shop (FS worth Rs 5000 to buy stock); Sewing machine (FS worth Rs 1000 and cash Rs 1000); Goat (FS worth Rs 2000, cash Rs 1000) 3 women raising poultry (from 100 chicks earn Rs 7000 after 6 months); 1 woman has a kitchen garden for home consumption (saves Rs 1500 every 6 months); 2 women got sewing machine (earn Rs 500/month) goat (saves Rs 600/month); 1 village shop (expected earning Rs 1000/month). Organizing themselves has helped women to identify their problems and find solutions along with the men. The SEP provides the seed money for a revolving savings fund. 7 women have taken loans. They refuse Khushali bank loan because interest asked was higher than their own revolving loan.

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit				
Village name	RAJWAYYAN	NIAZPURA	CHATTAR CHATTIAN (cluster of 7 villages)	SAWAN SAEEDAN
7. Degree of reduced vulnerability perceived by the beneficiaries	The SEP and the revolving fund has provided means to small loans that may be used for supplementing HH income and/or emergencies. Irrigation channel has reduced dependency upon rains for growing vegetables and food crops much of which is used for home consumption while surplus if any is sold.	The SEP and the revolving fund has provided means to small loans that may be used for supplementing HH income and/or emergencies. The FD department has shown us the way to contact other government agencies for our needs.	Beneficiaries perceive the income generating opportunities very clearly; women wanted to know how they could store their produce, where they could get the greatest profits for their produce and how to get there (from their hh to bazaar). Men wanted more irrigation facilities for crops and have started to look at vegetable and fruit orchards as a means to utilize scarce water resources. Presence of 2 large markets nearby is significant in these very clear and concrete perceptions of beneficiaries.	The SEP and the revolving fund has provided means to small loans that may be used for beginning small businesses & supplementing HH income. Beneficiaries perceive the income generating opportunities very clearly. Water channel and water tank has reduced water scarcity for growing food crops. Bridle path has made it easier for us to transport the sick and women in labour down to the road (carried on beds). The bridle path also means that our brides are not spilled on to the path (brides are traditionally carried on a palanquin to the groom's house after marriage).
8. Changes in coping and livelihoods strategies for the poor				
9. Changes in the need for food aid in the area	SEP too little for buying milk cows which cost anywhere from Rs 25000 – 40000.	SEP too little for buying milk cows Rs 25000– 40000. Community assets needed.	Larger and more SEPs; access to credit and training; more orchards and kitchen gardens; strategic transport needs of women for access to market. More HH want woodlots and orchards.	Larger and more SEPs; one time support for raw material for small businesses; access to credit and markets; sewing machines; strategic transport needs of women for access to market.

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit				
Village name	RAJWAYYAN	NIAZPURA	CHATTAR CHATTIAN (cluster of 7 villages)	SAWAN SAEEDAN
10. Addressing women's strategic needs	Women have a means of income which is in their control and gives them greater voice in decision making at the HH level; as an organized group women can take part in decision making with men; time saved in fetching water because of water tank has provided time for other activities.	Women have a means of income which is in their control and gives them greater voice in decision making at the HH level; as an organized group women can take part in decision making with men.	Women have a means of income which is in their control and gives them greater voice in decision making at the HH level; as an organized group women can take part in decision making with men; with transport needs addressed we can contribute very substantially to HH incomes with our products.	Women have a means of income which is in their control and gives them greater voice in decision making at the HH level; as an organized group women can take part in decision making with men; with transport needs addressed we can contribute very substantially to HH incomes with our earning.
11. Suggestions and Comments and Non-planned Effects	One-time food stamps only provide temporary reprieve unless it can generate or increase HH income and/or food supply on a regular basis; vocational training needs to be supplemented with marketing support and skills development with an enabling environment; need high school for girls, fuel wood planted on their lands, increase in the amount of livestock and poultry package, package for growing vegetables similar to nurseries; support to FD. Produce of nurseries and labour for men were used in reforestation and plantation programmes of FD; seed money for a revolving fund was possible from SEP which has allowed for more women beneficiaries; involvement of FD at the grassroots level allowed for an integrated approach, government microfinance scheme was able to provide Rs 200,000 because a WO existed and was functional.	Vocational training needs to be supplemented with marketing support and skills development with an enabling environment; need high school for girls, fuel wood planted on their lands, increase in the amount of livestock and poultry package, package for growing vegetables and fruit similar to nurseries. Produce of nurseries used in reforestation and plantation programmes of FD; seed money for a revolving fund was possible from SEP which has allowed for more women beneficiaries; involvement of FD with communities allowed programme to be expanded to include other activities, LG&RD was able to provide water tap and latrines as CO existed and could ask for these things.	Vocational training needs to be supplemented with marketing support and access to credit and transport facilities. Training in understanding costs, profits and losses. Health facilities need to be addressed urgently. Package for growing vegetables and fruit similar to nurseries. When involved in real work women begin to understand realities such as profits and losses/markets and accounts. Beneficiaries are able to think and plan on a larger scale when in clusters; several community works have benefited all community or village not just members.	Vocational training needs to be supplemented with one time raw material purchase support; marketing support and access to credit and transport facilities; water channel for kitchen gardening. Employment opportunity for educated boys and girls very necessary to persuade parents to send children to school; without this education leads to unemployment and men seeking work outside disrupting families. Women beneficiaries show an understanding of community works and its efficacy when they are in mixed organizations; community works have benefited village not just members.

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit			
WFP activity	CARW	CARW	CARW
Since	1982	1982	1983
Province	AJK	AJK	AJK
District	Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad
Village name	PENSACHI	SAID PUR	BATAL
Visit date	24/05/04	25/05/04	25/05/04
Inhabitants	Scattered, 2000	2600	500
Ethnic group(s)	Kashmiri	Kashmiri	Kashmiri
Distance from road	1hour march small link road	On the road	Walking distance 45min
Infrastructures	1 boys school, market 3km to health centre	Market, 30 km, boys school, BHU,3km	Village shop school,
Implementing partner(s)	forestry	forestry	forestry
1. Organisation of activity, Mechanisms and Timing of food delivery and role and composition of project Committee	It is an active cluster organisation with numerous activities, income generating, education and health (they have a trained LHV) in the cluster. Food is delivered on time and distributed by the committee.	This is a well functioning cluster of 7groups, started with forestry , now CARW. Food delivery is on time to the school and then distributed. Food stamps are given as a package and then distributed, project committee active.	WO is four years with CARW, but was built on previous organisation, they are in charge of distributing the oil for the school. Buildings of WFP assisted school is bad, no water and toilet. 7 women have benefited from loan scheme, food stamps and oil are delivered on time. Project committee week.
2. Beneficiaries Participation	Participation is high, have many activities and also welfare concerns.	Started as a women group, men group later, participate in trainings and income generating.	Mainly in trainings, poultry livestock.

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit			
Village name	PENSACHI	SAID PUR	BATAL
3. Targeting	VAM and forestry	VAM and forestry experience	VAM and District
4. Type of food received	Oil and food stamps	Oil and food stamps	Oil and food stamps
5. Created assets and their actual use	Water tank, oil for school, individual schemes, nursery, NRM Literacy, health training	Trainings in livestock, skills, poultry credit scheme , have now individual income generating activities, water	Facilities not created , those existing are in bad shape
6. Possible economic/social activities generated	Good group coherence, individual benefits	Good profit for individuals, social coherence	Profit in livestock for individuals, good group coherence
7. Degree of reduced vulnerability perceived by the beneficiaries			
8. Changes in coping and livelihoods strategies for the poor			
9. Changes in the need for food aid in the area			
10. Addressing women's strategic needs			
11. Suggestions and Comments and Non-planned Effects			

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit					
WFP activity	GIRLS EDUCATION	GIRLS EDUCATION	GIRLS EDUCATION	GIRLS EDUCATION	GIRLS EDUCATION
Since	School established in 1994 WFP assistance since 2001	Established in 1996 WFP since April 99	2002	Established in 1996 WFP since 2000	Established in 1981 WFP since 2002
Region	Sindh	Sindh	AJK	AJK	AJK
District	Tharparkar	Thatta	Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad
Name of school/village	NEW ABAD GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL (Chelhar)	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL ISMAIL KHASKHELI (Thatta)	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL KARIYAR	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL NIAZPURA	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL KANIYAN AWAN PATTI
Visit date	19/05/04	20/05/04	25/05/04	24/05/04	25/05/04
Number of teachers	1 head-teacher 1 teacher 1 volunteer teacher 1 aspiring to be a volunteer	1 head-teacher 3 teachers	1 teacher	1 head teacher 1 teacher	1 head teacher 3 teachers
Other assets	2 classrooms	3 classrooms	2 classrooms	2 classrooms	2 classrooms 1 staff room
Distance from road	On road	On road	Around 5 km of earth road	Half hour walking distance	On the road
Implementing partner(s)	Education department	Education department	Education department	Education department	Education department
1. Mechanism of food delivery, food distribution, timing	They got the March supply in May (69 tins+left over from previous supply in November) and in between no fall in attendance has been recorded.		Regular supply.	Supply of oil tins is regular; delivered every month; teachers distribute oil tins immediately.	Supply of oil tins is regular; delivered every month; teachers distribute oil tins immediately.
2. Sources of food Type of food received and cost of same items on local market	Tin of 3.7 edible oil (soya) Local market value 300 rps.	Tin of 3.7 edible oil (soya) Local market value 300 rps.	Tin of 3.7 edible oil Local market price 250 rps (in PC-1). The tin lasts 1 month.	4 litres tin of edible oil Local market value Rs 300.	4 litres tin of edible oil Local market value Rs 300. Teachers reported that most children are so poor they sell or exchange oil in the shops. Girls reported that they sell oil for Rs 200.
3. Students receiving food per year					

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit					
Name of school/village	NEW ABAD GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL (Chelhar)	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL ISMAIL KHASKHELI (Thatta)	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL KARIYAR	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL NIAZPURA	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL KANIYAN AWAN PATTI
4. Girls enrolment	2000: 20-25 girls 2003: 63 girls 2004: 81 girls	1996: 22girls 1999: 77 girls 2003: 128 girls This year class 1 has 20 times more children than class 5. (421 vs. 22).	2001: 18 girls 2004: 45 girls, 8 boys	2000: 38 girls 2004: 96 girls	2002: 40 girls 2004: 70 girls There were 26 little girls in the school, some were observed to be less than 3 years old. some of these little girls walk as much as an hour and a half to get to the school.
5. Targeting	School children from a remote district little town.	School children in outskirts of Thatta (almost urban setting).	School children of rural village.		
6. Beneficiaries participation and schools' committees		School management committee.			
7. Beneficiaries' perception of project benefits and costs	Teachers report improved performance because of regular attendance, checked through examination results.	Over the years, 11 girls went to higher education, teachers had to persuade parents. A number of these girls reported that elder sisters had not gone to school. "Lunch at school makes children happy; oil makes parents happy".	School without oil is too expensive. Teacher: "Why don't you people give us books instead of giving oil?". Schoolgirl's mother: "My husband workload is reduced because of the oil".	Generally 9 out of 10 houses send their girls to school. Most girls had older sisters who had studied up to class 5 and some up to class 8. Girls traditionally go to a boys middle school close by. At first parents sent 8-10 year old girls now they are sending 3-4 year old girls also If the oil is stopped 50% parents will stop sending their girls to this school.	More parents are sending their girls to school including very little ones. Every teacher wants to teach in the school. Because girls come regularly their performance is better. When probed teachers defined 'better performance' as writing legibly. If the oil is stopped parents will stop sending their girls to this school.

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit					
Name of school/village	NEW ABAD GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL (Chelhar)	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL ISMAIL KHASKHELI (Thatta)	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL KARIYAR	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL NIAZPURA	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL KANIYAN AWAN PATTI
8. Synergies with other stakeholders/ projects	Tawana Pak since 2003	Tawana Pak since 2003 Free text books Vaccination programme	Some of the girls come from nearby Satnara village, assisted by CARW.		
9. Unintended effects	School nearby closed down because girls came here.	The parents are so happy of this oil that they send also very little children to school.	Some of the girls shifted from a nearby private school.	A private school close by had 50% girls and 50% boys. Girls from nearby villages are teachers in the school. Use better books and teaching methodology. Far better education than in govt. school. Now several girls have left because of oil in govt. school.	There were 45 girls in classes 1-5; 19 of them reported coming from other schools including a private school and a govt. school close by where no oil is given. Girls said the private school was much better but their parents shifted them to the govt. school when oil came but their brothers have continued in the private school.
10. Comments and suggestions			School has no doors and benches are daily put in a storehouse. No blackboard.		

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit			
WFP activity	Safe Motherhood	Safe Motherhood	
Since	1999	*Supplementary Feeding Program since '76* Primary Care since 96 - Safe Motherhood 2001	
Region	Sindh	Sindh	
District	Tharparkar	Thatta	
Name of health centre/location	BHU CHELHAR	RHC GHARO	
Visit date	19/05/04	21/05/04	
Staff	medical officer (male) LHV there for the last 7 years LHW	LHV since 1992 19 LHW	
Other assets	EPI, family planning, HMIS Since 1999: electricity laboratory Xray vaccines + fridge Not enough stock of medicines	EPI, family planning, HMIS Emergency, ambulance, lab, X-ray	
Implementing partner(s)	Health department	Health department	
1. Mechanism of food delivery, food distribution, timing	2 visits before and 2 visits after birth One tin of oil for each visit	2 visits before and 2 visits after birth One tin of oil for each visit	
2. Source of food Type of food received and cost of same items on local market	Tin of 3.7 edible oil (soya) Local market value 300 rps	Tin of 3.7 edible oil (soya) Local market value 300 rps Tin of oil is appreciated because it is sealed and purer than the open can at the bazaar.	
3. Type of activity supported by food distribution	Pre and post natal visits and vaccinations	Pre and post natal visits and vaccinations	
4. Type and number of beneficiaries	60/70 patients a day 50% are women (before 30%) Women come for oil rarely for other problems 15% drop-out after the first visit In Tharparkar district, pregnant women registration is 87% more in WFP assisted health centres	Greater achievements in mothers' attendance and vaccination than with previous programmes. Urban setting. Population 22,178. In Thatta district, pregnant women registration is 54% more in WFP assisted health centres	

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit			
Name of health centre/location	BHU CHELHAR	RHC GHARO	
5. Other accompanying measures	LHW households visit, form health village committee (hygiene, education, EPI, family planning, distribute iron tablets, iodide salt, ORS, weaning practices, monitoring) once a month they visit schools 1200 rps per month Not enough medicines	LHW households visit, form health village committee	
6. Beneficiaries' participation and health committees	See above		
7. Beneficiaries' and staff perception of project benefits and costs	With increased attendance we can give health education, can control immunization and do follow up, family planning has increased Sometimes women with other problems come with pregnant women who come for oil Widespread diseases: tuberculosis, malaria, pneumonia Rich ones use to have doctors at home Mothers in law against Women often go to their mothers' house for deliverance Rich ones use to call doctor at home Private clinics have only male doctors	Greater achievements with SM in number of attending women and vaccinations. Women now keep the vaccination cards as also oil record is in it. Women come not only for oil but there are gaps also due to mobility reasons (they wait for a male to accompany them). Last two babies' vaccinations are not done because there is no oil distribution. Large number delivers at home with "dai" attending. "I have a baby inside me, oil gives me strength; my husband told me 'Go and get the oil?" We knew of the programme because we came to the hospital or because we saw other women. "I go to a private clinic for other illnesses, and come here only for women's problems, because there is female staff." "One woman of my village was not permitted to come by her mother in law, she died for intrauterine death."	
8. Synergies with other stakeholders/ projects	NGO Thardeep arranges awareness raising lectures for WO. Doctor participates to lectures.	UNDP Family Planning programme.	
9. Unintended effects	Because of the oil women come from a distance of even 20 km, sometimes too many women are coming not enough oil.		
10. Comments and suggestions			

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit				
WFP activity	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION
Since	School established in 1994 WFP assistance from 2001	Established in 1996 WFP since April 99	Established in 1996 WFP since 2000	Established in 1981 WFP since 2002
Region	Sindh	Sindh	AJK	AJK
District	Tharparkar	THATTA	Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad
Name of school/village	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL NEW ABAD (Chilhar)	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL ISMAIL KHASKHELI (Thatta)	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL NIAZPURA	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL KANIYAN AWAN PATTI
Visit date	19/05/04	20/05/04	24/05/04	25/05/04
Number of teachers	1 head teacher 1 teacher 1 volunteer teacher 1 aspiring to be a volunteer	1 head teacher 3 teachers	1 head teacher 1 teacher	1 head teacher 3 teachers
Other assets			2 classrooms	2 classrooms 1 staff room
Distance from road			Half hour walking distance	On the road
Implementing partner(s)	Education department	Education department	Education department	Education department
1. Mechanism of food delivery, food distribution, timing	They got the March supply in May (69 tins+left over from previous supply in November) and in between no fall in attendance has been recorded.		Supply of oil tins is regular; delivered every month; teachers distribute oil tins immediately.	Supply of oil tins is regular; delivered every month; teachers distribute oil tins immediately.
2. Sources of food Type of food received and cost of same items on local market	Tin of 3.7 edible oil (soya) Local market value 300 rps	Tin of 3.7 edible oil (soya) Local market value 300 rps	4 litres tin of edible oil Local market value Rs 300	4 litres tin of edible oil Local market value Rs 300 Teachers reported that most children are so poor they sell or exchange oil in the shops. Girls reported that they sell oil for Rs 200.
3. Students receiving food per year				

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit				
Name of school/village	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL NEW ABAD (Chilhar)	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL ISMAIL KHASKHELI (Thatta)	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL NIAZPURA	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL KANIYAN AWAN PATTI
4. Girls enrolment vs. other schools	2000: 20-25 girls 2003: 63 girls 2004: 81 girls	1996: 22girls 1999: 77 girls 2003: 128 girls This year class 1 has 20 times more children than class 5 (421 vs. 22).	2000: 38 girls 2004: 96 girls	2002: 40 girls 2004: 70 girls There were 26 little girls in the school, some were observed to be less than 3 years old. some of these little girls walk as much as an hour and a half to get to the school.
5. Targeting				
6. Beneficiaries participation and schools' committees		School management committee		
7. Beneficiaries' perception of project benefits and costs	Teachers report improved performance because of regular attendance, checked through examination results.	Over the years, 11 girls went to higher education, teachers had to persuade parents. A number of these girls reported that elder sisters had not gone to school. "Lunch at school makes children happy; oil makes parents happy".	Generally 9 out of 10 houses send their girls to school. Most girls had older sisters who had studied up to class 5 and some up to class 8. Girls traditionally go to boys middle school close by. At first parents sent 8-10 year old girls now they are sending 3-4 year old girls also. If the oil is stopped 50% parents will stop sending their girls to this school.	More parents are sending their girls to school including very little ones. Every teacher wants to teach in the school. Because girls come regularly their performance is better. When probed teachers defined 'better performance' as writing legibly. If the oil is stopped parents will stop sending their girls to this school.
8. Synergies with other stakeholders/ projects	Tawana Pak since 2003	Tawana Pak since 2003 Free text books Vaccination programme		

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit				
Name of school/village	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL NEW ABAD (Chilhar)	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL ISMAIL KHASKHELI (Thatta)	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL NIAZPURA	GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL KANIYAN AWAN PATTI
9. Unintended effects	School nearby closed down because girls came here.	The parents are so happy of this oil that they send also very little children to school.	A private school close by had 50% girls and 50% boys. Girls from nearby villages are teachers in the school. Use better books and teaching methodology Far better education than in govt. school. Now several girls have left because of oil in govt. school.	There were 45 girls in classes 1-5; 19 of them reported coming from other schools including a private school and a govt. school close by where no oil is given. Girls said the private school was much better but their parents shifted them to the govt. school when oil came but their brothers have continued in the private school.
10. Comments and suggestions				

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit						
WFP activity	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	HEALTH	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION
Since	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002
Region	NWFP	NWFP	NWFP	NWFP	NWFP	NWFP
District	Upper Dir	Upper Dir	Upper Dir	Upper Dir	Upper Dir	Buner
Village name	CHUKIATAN	HIDOO	BARAWAL – A TOWNSHIP AND A SUB-DIVISION	AKHAGRAM	ALOWRI	SUNIGRAM
Visit date	18/05/04	18/05/04	18/05/04	19/05/04	19/05/04	20/05/04
Inhabitants	4000	1,200	20,000	500	1,000	2,500
Ethnic group(s)	Mainly Muslims	Mainly Muslims	Mainly Muslims	Muslims	Muslims	Muslims
Distance from road	On road	1 km	On road	1 km	1 km	1 km
Infrastructures	boys and girls school	Primary boys and girls schools	It is a sub-division Headquarter and has all the necessary social infrastructure	Boys and girls primary schools	Boys and girls primary schools	Boys and girls primary schools
Implementing partner(s)	Education Department	Education Department	Health Department	Education Department	Education Department	Education Department

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit						
Village name	CHUKIATAN	HIDOO	BARAWAL	AKHAGRAM	ALOWRI	SUNIGRAM
1. Organisation of activity, Mechanisms and Timing of food delivery and role and composition of project Committee	The department of education is responsible for the organization of the activity. The distribution of oil is directly executed by the department. A parent teacher association (PTA) exists to look after the school affairs. A meeting was also held with PTA. The nomination of PTA was done by the head mistress and submitted to the directorate. All the members are males. The delivery of oil was delayed at the start but was regularized later.	The department of education is responsible for the organization of the activity. The distribution of oil is directly executed by the department. A parent teacher association (PTA) exists to look after the school affairs but is practically non-existent. The nomination of PTA was done by the head mistress and submitted to the directorate. All the members are males. The delivery of oil was delayed at the start but was regularized later.	The department is responsible for the execution of the activity. The oil distribution is controlled together by the Lady Health Visitor and the Medical Officer. The pregnant woman is issued a card to record the oil distribution and is countersigned by the medical officer. Irregular supply of oil.	The department of education is responsible for the organization of the activity. The distribution of oil is directly executed by the department. A parent teacher association (PTA) exists to look after the school affairs but is practically non-existent. The nomination of PTA was done by the head mistress and submitted to the directorate. All the members are males. The delivery of oil was delayed at the start but was regularized later.	The department of education is responsible for the organization of the activity. The distribution of oil is directly executed by the department. A parent teacher association (PTA) exists to look after the school affairs but is practically non-existent. The nomination of PTA was done by the head mistress and submitted to the directorate. All the members are males. The delivery of oil was delayed at the start but was regularized later.	The department of education is responsible for the organization of the activity. The distribution of oil is directly executed by the department. A parent teacher association (PTA) exists to look after the school affairs but is practically non-existent. The nomination of PTA was done by the head mistress and submitted to the directorate. All the members are males. The delivery of oil was delayed at the start but was regularized later.
2. Beneficiaries Participation	There is no participation of beneficiaries as such except collecting the tin of oils. No. of students: 0 1 2 Total 03/01 28 24 12 98 04/04 54 50 31 190 0 Class = Prep	There is no participation of beneficiaries as such except collecting the tin of oils. No. of students: 0 1 2 Total 06/02 6 3 4 17 05/04 20 10 9 47 0 Class = Prep Practically, the school started with the start of the activity. There was the school even earlier, but without a teacher and students.	There is no participation of beneficiaries as such except collecting the tin of oils.	There is no participation of beneficiaries as such except collecting the tin of oils. No. of students: 0 1 2 Total 04/02 48 44 37 203 05/04 70 64 41 268 0 Class = Prep	There is no participation of beneficiaries as such except collecting the tin of oils. No. of students: 0 1 2 Total 02/02 11 10 23 79 05/04 42 32 17 148 0 Class = Prep	There is no participation of beneficiaries as such except collecting the tin of oils. No. of students: 0 1 2 Total 04/02 20 11 12 62 05/04 64 74 50 242 0 Class = Prep

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit						
Village name	CHUKIATAN	HIDOO	BARAWAL	AKHAGRAM	ALOWRI	SUNIGRAM
3. Targeting	The village has been chosen in a VAM targeted district. All the girls attending the school are entitled to get oil without any distinction, provided they have attended the school for at least 20 days. Teachers also get a tin with at least 22 days attendance a month.	The village has been chosen in a VAM targeted district. All the girls attending the school are entitled to get oil without any distinction, provided they have attended the school for at least 20 days. Teachers also get a tin with at least 22 days attendance a month.	The village has been chosen in a VAM targeted district. A tin of oil is given to expectant mothers for each of two prenatal visits, starting from the third month of pregnancy, for tetanus vaccinations and two postnatal visits for tuberculosis and the first dose of polio and diphtheria-tetanus vaccinations for the infants.	The village has been chosen in a VAM targeted district. All the girls attending the school are entitled to get oil without any distinction, provided they have attended the school for at least 20 days. Teachers also get a tin with at least 22 days attendance a month.	The village has been chosen in a VAM targeted district. All the girls attending the school are entitled to get oil without any distinction, provided they have attended the school for at least 20 days. Teachers also get a tin with at least 22 days attendance a month.	The village has been chosen in a VAM targeted district. All the girls attending the school are entitled to get oil without any distinction, provided they have attended the school for at least 20 days. Teachers also get a tin with at least 22 days attendance a month.
4. Type of food received	One tin of oil a month.	One tin of oil.	Oil	Oil	Oil	Oil
5. Created assets and their actual use						
6. Possible economic/social activities generated						
7. Degree of reduced vulnerability perceived by the beneficiaries						

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit						
Village name	CHUKIATAN	HIDOO	BARAWAL	AKHAGRAM	ALOWRI	SUNIGRAM
8. Changes in coping and livelihoods strategies for the poor						
9. Changes in the need for food aid in the area						
10. Women's strategic needs addressed			Food is undoubtedly important for the poor. However, this needs to be established as to what is women's most imp. need, vaccination for tetanus or something else.			
11. Suggestions and Comments and Non-planned Effects	The school is at the main road and close to district headquarters. PTA is chaired by Tehsil Nazim, who takes keen interest in the school. New rooms are under construction but teachers are not enough. Regularity of children has improved results.	There is also a boys' primary school in the village and 40 girls are also attending. Girls do not want to shift to this school as Islamic studies are not taught here.	Some awareness level is there, as people react positively to other immunization campaigns, as polio; health education. be introduced; patients decrease with the decrease in supply; seminars be held at the grassroots level and religious leaders be invited as well.		Village Sunigram: In addition to oil, attracting parents to send girls to the school and bringing a boom, the headmistress is playing a vital role in getting the girls motivated. She belongs to the same village and has been a model role for young girls. She did not take care of the social norms and went to the school with the support of her parents. All the women of her age group try to follow her and send their children, younger sisters or nieces to school. Mothers visit school to control their daughters, which has a good impact on quality. The student teacher ratio is very poor and there is a need to further increase the number of teachers.	

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit						
WFP activity	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	CARW	
Since	2002	2002	2002	2002		
Region	NWFP	NWFP	AJK	AJK	AJK	
District	Buner	Buner	Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad	
Village name	KORIA	NAWAKALI	DHAIRY MAHAJARAN	LUNDA BASEERA	BICHARH	
Visit date	21/05/04	21/05/04	25/05/04	25/05/04	25/05/04	
Inhabitants	5,000	4,000	900	1,500	2,000	
Ethnic group(s)	Muslims	Muslims	Muslims	Muslims	Muslim	
Distance from road	0.5 km	On road	1.5 km	15 minutes steep walk from the road	On road	
Infrastructures	Boys and girls primary schools	Boys and girls primary schools	Boys + girls primary school	Boys + girls primary school	Boys + girls primary school	
Implementing partner(s)	Education Department	Education Department	Education Department	Education Department	Forests Department	
1. Organisation of activity, Mechanisms and Timing of food delivery and role and composition of project Committee	The department of education is responsible for the organization of the activity. The distribution of oil is directly executed by the department. A parent teacher association (PTA) exists to look after the school affairs. A meeting was also held with PTA. The nomination of PTA was done by the head mistress and submitted to the directorate. All the members are males. The delivery of oil was delayed at the start but was regularized later.	The department of education is responsible for the organization of the activity. The distribution of oil is directly executed by the department. A parent teacher association (PTA) exists to look after the school affairs. A meeting was also held with PTA. The nomination of PTA was done by the head mistress and submitted to the directorate. All the members are males. The delivery of oil was delayed at the start but was regularized later.	The department of education is responsible for the organization of the activity. The distribution of oil is directly executed by the department. A parent teacher association (PTA) exists to look after the school affairs. A meeting was also held with PTA. The nomination of PTA was done by the head mistress and submitted to the directorate. All the members are males. The delivery of oil was delayed at the start but was regularized later.	The department of education is responsible for the organization of the activity. The distribution of oil is directly executed by the department. A parent teacher association (PTA) exists to look after the school affairs. A meeting was also held with PTA. The nomination of PTA was done by the head mistress and submitted to the directorate. All the members are males. The delivery of oil was delayed at the start but was regularized later.	The Forest Department implements the project. A team of female social organizers has been recruited to motivate women to organize themselves. This organization was formed in Nov. 2002, with 28 members. Members regularly save to develop their own resources and have accumulated Rs. 8,940, which they are planning to use for internal lending. Members have undertaken different socioeconomic and infrastructural related activities. They get food stamps from WFP and some cash contribution from the government. Their male counterparts work for activities like road construction and also get food stamps.	

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit						
Village name	KORIA	NAWAKALI	DHAIRY MAHAJARAN	LUNDA BASEERA	BICHARH	
2. Beneficiaries Participation	There is no participation of beneficiaries as such except collecting the tin of oils. No. of students: 0 1 2 Total 04/01 4 - 19 42 05/04 109 83 32 289 0 Class = Prep	There is no participation of beneficiaries as such except collecting the tin of oils. No. of students: 0 1 2 Total 04/01 13 9 9 48 05/04 65 101 29 234 0 Class = Prep	There is no participation of beneficiaries as such except collecting the tin of oils. No. of students: 0 1 2 Total 04/01 2 9 6 34 04/04 23 11 14 70 0 Class = Prep	There is no participation of beneficiaries as such except collecting the tin of oils. No. of students: 0 1 2 Total 04/01 0 4 6 24 04/04 14 6 5 46 0 Class = Prep	Members actively participate in the planning and implementation of all the interventions at village level, which has given them a sense of belonging, and they are responsible for the operation and maintenance of different infrastructure. They also contribute in the cost of the activity in terms of cash, labour and land, where needed.	
3. Targeting	The village has been chosen in a VAM targeted district. All the girls attending the school are entitled to get oil without any distinction, provided they have attended the school for at least 20 days. Teachers also get a tin with at least 22 days attendance a month.	The village has been chosen in a VAM targeted district. All the girls attending the school are entitled to get oil without any distinction, provided they have attended the school for at least 20 days. Teachers also get a tin with at least 22 days attendance a month.	The village has been chosen in a VAM targeted district. All the girls attending the school are entitled to get oil without any distinction, provided they have attended the school for at least 20 days. Teachers also get a tin with at least 22 days attendance a month.	The village has been chosen in a VAM targeted district. All the girls attending the school are entitled to get oil without any distinction, provided they have attended the school for at least 20 days. Teachers also get a tin with at least 22 days attendance a month.	The village has been chosen in a VAM targeted district. However, no specific method is used for the selection of villages and the target group in the villages, assuming that all are equally poor. Sometimes, it is not possible to segregate people in a village. However, WFP system is such that only the poor can participate.	
4. Type of food received	One tin of oil a month.	One tin of oil a month.	One tin of oil a month.	One tin of oil a month.	WFP provides food stamps, to be converted into food from different specified grocers, and the cash contribution by the govt. where possible.	
5. Created assets and their actual use					This organization exists only for the last 18 months. The activities undertaken so far are: Plantation: 35,000 saplings; construction of 1.5 km fair weather road; vocational training by 20 members; poultry vaccination and vegetable growing training.	

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit						
Village name	KORIA	NAWAKALI	DHAIRY MAHAJARAN	LUNDA BASEERA	BICHARH	
6. Possible economic/ social activities generated					The road has contributed in generating economic activities. People can transport consumption items at a cheaper rte. Home based poultry has generated income and also improved nutritional status. Vocational training in sewing and knitting has not yet helped them generate income indirectly as they do not need to go to the market now. One lady is trained in poultry vaccination. She is helping others against some charges. Scheduled meetings help women get together and share their economic and social concerns.	
7. Degree of reduced vulnerability perceived by the beneficiaries					Members have done a good deal of work within a short time. Women's income is being generated and they are getting socially empowered. The major difference in the vulnerability reduction can only be observed after some time.	
8. Changes in coping and livelihoods strategies for the poor					Communities' needs are addressed. However, credit input will have to be added or links with DFIs be developed to provide financial resources to the poor at easy terms.	
9. Changes in the need for food aid in the area					Food stamps serve the purpose of converting them into food items as needed by communities.	

Village Sites Visited during the Field Visit						
Village name	KORIA	NAWAKALI	DHAIRY MAHAJARAN	LUNDA BASEERA	BICHARH	
10. Women's strategic needs addressed					All women's needs are not addressed, like health. This is only possible by developing some complementarities and synergies.	
11. Suggestions and Comments and Non-planned Effects			Insufficient space and No. of teachers according to the No. of children is a common issue. The enrolment is increasing. In Lunda Baseera, 78 students (26 boys and 52 girls) are sitting in one room, which was built by villagers on self-help basis. There is a danger of disease break out due to unhealthy and un-hygienic conditions, particularly when children cannot sit in the open due to unfavourable weather. The Chairman School Management Committee is taking personal interest in fund raising for the school. He monitors the oil distribution to ensure the oil goes in the right hands. It was reported that the school building will be constructed during 2004-05.		(i) Linkages for credit programme be established. (ii) Cash component may be added in physical infrastructure and training. (iii) Complementarities and synergies be developed with other donors assisted projects to enhance the impact. (iv) Sustainability mechanism needs to be developed together with other community based projects.	

ANNEX 4: LIST OF PERSONS MET

WFP

Names	Designation
Mona Shaikh	Prog. Manager
Rashida Amir	Prog. manager
Mohd Bhatti	Consultant
German Valdivia	Representative
Ajmal Farooq	Project Officer
Nadeem Bhatti	ICT Officer
Khalida Malik	Prog. Manager
Salim Akhtar	Programme Officer, Peshawar
Aslam Khan	Head of Sub Office

UN Agencies

Omar Ahmad Abidi	Representative, UNICEF
Maurice Robson	Education Advisor, UNICEF
Osama Makkawi Khogali	Chief of Peshawar Office UNICEF
Lena M Lindberg	Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP
Morris Robson	Chief, Edu & Child Protection, UNICEF
Dr Chaudhry Inayatullah	Asst. Resident Representative, UNDP
Mohd Zafar Iqbal	Asst Resident Representative, UNDP
Imtiaz Alam	District Focal Person UNICEF, Peshawar
Mr. Karl Kulessa	Deputy Representative, UNFPA
Ms Shahida Fazil	Assistant Representative, UNFPA
Mr. Ronny Adhikarya	Representative, FAO
Mr. Muhammad Ali Syed	National Professional, FAO
Dr. Khushhal Khan	WHO
Dr. Samiullah	Peshawar Office, WHO

Other Donors

Serafino Piacer	Comm Attaché, Embassy of Italy
Christoph Sander	DCM, Embassy of Germany
Ambreen Arif	Education Adv, USAID
Anneh Benstoven	Charqe de Affairs, Embassy of Finland
Ole Pohl	DHM, Embassy of Denmark
Gul Najam Jamy	Head, Islamabad, IUCN
Babur A. Beg	Programme Officer
Raza Ahmad	Programme Officer, ADB
Harry Putkar	First Secretary, Embassy of Netherlands
Michael David Dale	Counsellor, Head of Operation, EU
KhalifBile Mohamud	Representative, WHO
MalickZulfiqar Ahmad	Programme Officer Sustainable Livelihoods, DFID

Federal Government of Pakistan

Name	Designation
Shaukat N. Tahir	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare & Special Education
M Usman Qadir	Deputy Director (Projects), Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal Head Office, Islamabad
Shaukat Mahmood	Director Projects, Ministry of Women's Development, Social Welfare & Special Education, Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal, Islamabad
Habib ur Rehman	SRO (F. Aid), Ministry of Education
Dr M Saleem	AED, Ministry of Education
Pervaiz Iqbal	Dy. Edu. Advisor, Ministry of Education
Dr s Iqbal S Raza	DDG, Ministry of Health
Dr Masood A Rana	CSC, Ministry of Food & Agr.
Dr Shakil A Khan	DC

Government of Sindh

Department	Name	Designation
P & D Department	AG Pirzada	Chief Economist
Health Department	Mr Dawoodpota	Additional Secretary Health
Health Department	Dr Rizwana	Project Manager
Education Dept.	Mujeibur-Rehman Islam	PD GPEDP
Education Dept.	F.M. Lakho	DO – GPEDP
P & D Department	Mohd. Faheem Akhtar	ACE Education
P & D Department	M.H. Mughal	C (Education)
P & D Department	Hassan Ali Din Mohd.	C (F Aid)
P & D Department	Dr Fawad Shaikh	Assistant Chief (Health)
P & D Department	Zia Bano	P.O (F Aid)
Health Dept.	Dr Daud	Add Sec. Health
Health Dept.	Shaista Mubarak	Planning Officer
P & D Dept.	Fazal Nizammi	Chief

Government of North West Frontier Province

Department	Name	Designation
P&D Department	Mir Laiq Shah	Additional Chief Secretary
Schools and Literacy	Amjad Shahid Afridi	Secretary
Health Department	Dr. Ihsanul Haq	Secretary
Health Services	Dr. Jalil ur Rehman	Director General
Health Services	Dr. Shabina Raza	Deputy Director
Department of Health	Mr. Sher Gull	Chief Planning Officer
	Mr. Fazli Manan	Director Schools
	Mr. Atta Ullah Khan	Deputy Director Schools
P & D	Mr. Naseer Ullah Khan	Planning Officer
	Mr. Zafar Hassan	Chief Economist
	Syed Waqqar-ul-Hassan	Chief Foreign Aid
	Mr. Nadeem Ahmad	Assistant Chief Education
Department of Education	Nargis Jamal Durrani	Statistical Officer

Government of AJK

Department	Name	Designation
PWMP/Forest	Rubiba Shaheen	JSO
PWMP	Javaria Sharif	Social Organizer
Education	Jamshid Naqvi	DEO Elementary Female
ILM/Forest	Nahid Naqvi	JSO
ILM/Forest	Ghazala Mustafa	JSO
PWM Project Dept.	Shazia Haider	Social Organizer
ILM Project Forest Dept.	Tabassum Rani	Social Organizer
DPI.E.Edu.	S.M. Khurshid Khan	Education
Education	Dr. Shehla Waqar	Additional Sectary
AJK P & D Dept.	Dr. Manzor-ul-Haque	Chief Economist
Forest	Sardar M. Khurshid	Sectary Forest
P & D Dept.	Dr.S.Asif Hussain	Chief Agriculture
ILM Muzaffarabad	Mohd. Younas	DEO
PWMP MZD	Kh. Riaz Gajjari	DEO
PWMP MZD	Imtiaz Ahmed	Range Officer
ILM/PWMP	Kh. Ashfaq Ahmed	SSO
Education	Raja Zafar Iqbal	APD Education
ILM	Nosheen Gillani	Junior Social Organizer
ILM Forest Dept.	Marya Gillani	Junior Social Organizer
Forest Department	Abdul Hamid Mughal	Range Forest Officer
Forest	Abdul Qayyum Ch.	Project Director
WFP	Sultan Mehmood	Head of AJK Office
P & D	Sardar Rashid	ACS
Forest	Sardar Khurshid	Secretary
P & D	Dr Ghulam Haider	Chief
P & D	Dr S. Asif Hussain	Chief
Education	Dr Shella Waqar	Add. Secretary
Education	Mr Zafar Iqbal Chaudhari	Programme Manager
Forest	Mr Qayyum	Conservator
Forest	Raja Younas	D.F.O

Tharparkar District

Department	Name	Designation
District Government	Dr Haresh	Administration Officer
	Prof Hotchand	District Officer, Secondary
	Mumtaz Begum	District Officer, Elementary
	Raheema Nohri	Administration Officer, Female
	Saleha Naheed	District Officer, Education Acad. & Training
	Dr Khatau	
	Pirbhulal	DOH Administration
	Aslam	
TRDP	Dr Sonu	
Baanh Beli	Dr Ayub	

Thatta District

Agencies	Name	Designation
District Government	S Noor Ahmed Shah	DO, Elementary
	Raheela Seema Khokar	ADO, Female
	Naseem Akber	ADOfficer, Female
	Noor-un-Nisa Palejo	ADO, Female
	Ume Kulsoom	ADO, Elementary
	Aisha Jakhro	SPE, Female
	Dr Ghulam Nabi	Procurement Officer, Health
	Dr Hafeez ul Haq	EDO Health
Local Government	Abdul Waheed Brohi	UC Nazim Chatochand
	Ghulam Nabi Babbar	UC Nazim, Unqar, Thatta

Upper Dir District

Department	Name	Designation
Local Government	Mr. Tariqullah	District Nazim
	Maniz Azam	District Co-ordination Officer
District Government	Dr. Rahatullah	Co-ordinator EPI
	Dr. Nazar Muhammad	Co-ordinator, Food & Health Programme
	Dr. Nazir Ahmad	-
	Mr. Gul Murad Khan	Executive District Officer Education
	Mr. Majid Ullah	Clerk Education Department

Buner District

Department	Name	Designation
Local Government	Mr. Aurangzeb Khan	District Co-ordination Officer
District Government	Mr. Sher Afzal Khan	Executive District Officer Education
	Mr. Muhammad Hussain	Executive District Officer Health
	Mr. Hidayatullah	Assistant District Officer Education

Implementing Partners Tharparkar

NGOs	Name	Designation
SCOPE	Tanveer Arif	CEO
TRDP	Sonu Khanghani	ED
Bhan Beli	Dr Mahmood Ayub	Project Manager
Bhan Beli	Faiz Mohammad	Gen. Secretary
Bhan Beli	M Achar	-
Bhan Beli	S Shaikh	SO
TRDP	Ahsan Ali	Field Eng.
SCOPE	M Iqbal	Co-ordinator
TRDP	Narumal	Manager F&A
TRDP	Allah Nawaz	Manager
TRDP	Khatau	PO Networking
SCOPE	Abdul Aleem	-
TRDP	Zaheer-uddin	Project Officer

INGOs

INGOs	Jiwan Das	Programme Manager, Save the Children
	James John	Deputy Director, CRS
	Walter L Doetsch	Head of Programming, CRS
		Pragramme Manager, IUCN

NGOs

NGOs	Rakhshanda Naz	Resident Director, Aurat Foundation, Peshawar
	Agha Ali Jawad	General Manager, NRSP
	Mohd Tahir Waqqar	Programme Officer, NRSP
	Begum Shagufta Mustafa	Chairperson, Youth Academy of Pakistan, Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Muzaffarabad

And many women, men and children in the project area.

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