

CAMP'S DECADE OF CHANGE IN PAKISTAN

2002 - 2013



Celebrating over
10 Years of
CAMP's Achievements

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CONTENTS

Introduction to CAMP's Landmark 10 Year Report	03
Acknowledgements	05
Message from CEO	06
What is CAMP?	08
TIMELINE: CAMP's Journey Through the Years	10
MAP: CAMP's Areas of Intervention in Pakistan	12
CAMP'S Programming Areas	13
CAMP's Research	15
Evidence Based Advocacy	23
Sustainable Development	29
Humanitarian Response	37
Camp's Networking & Community Linkages	47
Community Involvement In Governance	49
Community Peace Building.....	51
CAMP's Operations	53
Transparency & Accountability	55
Valuing Human Resources	57
Our CAMP Family	60
CAMP's 10 Year Growth	62
Monitoring & Evaluation	63
Friends of CAMP	67
Our Donors & Partners	69
The Communities' Perspective	72
What Next for CAMP?	77
Lessons Learnt	79
CAMP's Future Plans	82
Annexure	83
Annex 1: List of CAMP's Projects	85
Annex 2: CAMP Organogram	93
Annex 3: CAMP's Audit Samples (Years 2011 - 2013)	94



Introduction to CAMP's Landmark 10 Year Report



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Firstly, I would like to thank my fellow CAMP colleagues who have whole heartedly contributed and provide valuable input and support for this report: Mr. Said Afzal, Mr. Asad Ali, Ms. Ayesha Zia, Mr. Faisal Israr, Mr. Douglas David, Mr. Abdul Waheed, Ms. Mariam Khan, Mr. Riaz-ul Haq, Ms. Fareeha Sultan, Ms. Meher Khan, and Mr. Tahir Ali Awan.

It has taken a lot of time and effort to compile a report on CAMP's work over the past 10 years. This would not have been possible without guidance and support from Mr. Naveed Ahmad Shinwari, Chief Executive CAMP, and our senior management. I owe special gratitude to Ms. Mariam Khan, Director Programmes, Mr. Riaz-ul-Haq, Senior Manager Research, and Mr. Tahir Ali Awan, Director Operations. I would also like to thank Mr. Ali Irtiza for copy editing this report. I would also like to thank Mr. Ali Irtiza for copy editing this report and Ms. Zunera Rais for her assistance during the proofreading and design stages.

We hope this report reflects our passion and drive to improve conditions for communities living across Pakistan. It is a sincere joint effort from all of us here at CAMP and we hope that our endeavours to present our work are recognised and appreciated by our friends and peers.

Barrister Irum Ali Khan

MESSAGE FROM CEO



There have been exciting, yet challenging times that I have seen and experienced during the last ten years while working at CAMP. My association with CAMP is a story of struggles, challenges, and successes. As I look back to when I founded CAMP a decade ago, our accomplishments amaze me. What began as a tiny organisation has evolved into one of the largest NGOs in Pakistan and the leading expert organisation on issues relating to FATA. We officially began our operations in June 2003 with generous financial support of USD 10,000 from Ploughshares Fund, USA, with a small team of two people – a junior colleague and I. We have since then built a strong team of loyal, dedicated and highly qualified experts, and a network of more than 14 offices across FATA and the rest of Pakistan receiving multi-million dollar funding each year. Having started from FATA and expanding our work to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), CAMP is now ready to establish itself in all four provinces of Pakistan as one of the most credible organisations in the country.

During the course of over a decade, there have been numerous turning points that have led us to where we stand today. The launch of the first Understanding FATA research report in 2008 – which I believe, brought us to the forefront – was a watershed in the history of CAMP. As we began to be recognised for possessing knowledge and understanding of the FATA region, donors and international NGOs started investing funds in CAMP because they needed a credible and well-equipped organisation, which could bring value to their funds. This was also the time when we set up our research cell at CAMP where we saw copious reports being published and widely circulated. The Understanding FATA series is widely quoted by academics, research students, journalists and policy makers, and I feel great pride in having shared my knowledge and expertise on FATA with numerous actors and stakeholders. CAMP also deserves credit for its efforts in saving and protecting hundreds of thousands of lives in emergency situations such as the aftermath of the tragic October 2005 earthquake in Pakistan's north; the unprecedented influx of IDPs from Swat; and, the devastating 2010 floods in Pakistan which affected the entire region.

In peaceful times, we have been involved in ensuring that communities have access to improved facilities and better quality services in the health and education sectors. Moreover, we are proud of strengthening communities and civil society in FATA and KP, where over 300 civil society organisations and many more communities are part of our growing network.

The setting up of PEOPLE International (Partners for Peace building and Long-term Development) under UK Charity Law as a sister organisation of CAMP is a strategic move to expand our operations across the globe. PEOPLE International was registered in August 2013 and it has yet to create its history. I am hopeful that we can make a difference and leave our mark in the international humanitarian arena as well.

I thank all our friends, colleagues and supporters for making this possible and helping me sail my ship in rough weather. Special thanks to Mohammed Amin, my best friend and my co-founding board member whose support and encouragement has always been there for me. I would like to thank Professor Dr. John Beavis, the Chairperson of IDEALS [UK], and our partner organisation that has stood by me in difficult times. I am immensely indebted to Dr. Andrew Ferguson, who is serving CAMP in the capacity of a volunteer health expert since 2006. I am grateful to Ms. Chin Chin, a great friend and advisor who has always given me her best advice. I am indebted to my friends and assure that I will always remember their great services for CAMP and myself.

My senior team members, Mariam A. Khan, Tahir Ali Awan, Riaz-ul-Haq and others have greatly contributed to the advancement of CAMP - without their dedication and tireless efforts, we would never have made it so far.

There is no doubt that our services to donors, implementing partners and communities are a direct reflection of our individual capabilities, team spirit, experiences, personalities, and dedication to the cause. Consequently, we strive to build an excellent relationship with our communities and end-users that are mutually rewarding. Establishing close relationships with our communities is a key element in achieving outcomes within optimum resources and time.

I take great pride in sharing with you CAMP's 10 Year Landmark Report. This report is the story of struggle and accomplishment, and of resourceful and committed individuals associated with CAMP who were determined to bring about change in the lives of the unprivileged and destitute.

I would like to thank Barrister Irum Ali, our Advocacy Coordinator, for putting together this report. I hope this report creates an opportunity for readers to learn more about our struggle in achieving the ten year mark.

Naveed Ahmad Shinwari
Founding Chief Executive, CAMP

WHAT IS CAMP?

Community Appraisal and Motivation Programme (CAMP) is a national, non-profit and non-governmental organisation established and registered in May 2002. It works with some of the most underprivileged communities in Pakistan, responding to emergencies, improving access to quality health and education, creating livelihood opportunities, and working closely with communities and government departments to promote human rights, peace and security.

CAMP has created a niche in the areas of FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, where it continues to address development needs, respond to emergencies, advocate for peace and security, and conduct valuable research.

Our technical expertise and capacity to manage projects have helped build a good working relationship with government departments and won the support and trust of local communities. Moreover, our existence in the FATA region as a leading local NGO is recognised due to our knowledge base on local tribal dynamics and culture, transparent and efficient policies, rapport within the local population and representative community institutions, and an excellent working relationship with the FATA Secretariat.

We expanded our research and advocacy work to Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh provinces in 2012 thus further strengthening our network across the country.

For more information and details please visit: www.camp.org.pk

WHO WE ARE...

CAMP employs an eclectic mix of professionals with experience in various fields ranging from research, sociology, law, mass communications, humanitarian studies, international relations, political science, literature, other social sciences, and medicine.

CAMP is proud to have onboard a multidisciplinary team of professionals which includes engineers, doctors, lawyers, social scientists, community development specialists and finance experts. Our team members have rich experience in several areas including operations, management, programme design, monitoring and evaluation, and communications.

By employing such diversity of knowledge and experience, CAMP has developed a valuable resource pool which has contributed to its successes. Without the talent and abilities of its capable staff and leadership we would not have been where we are today!

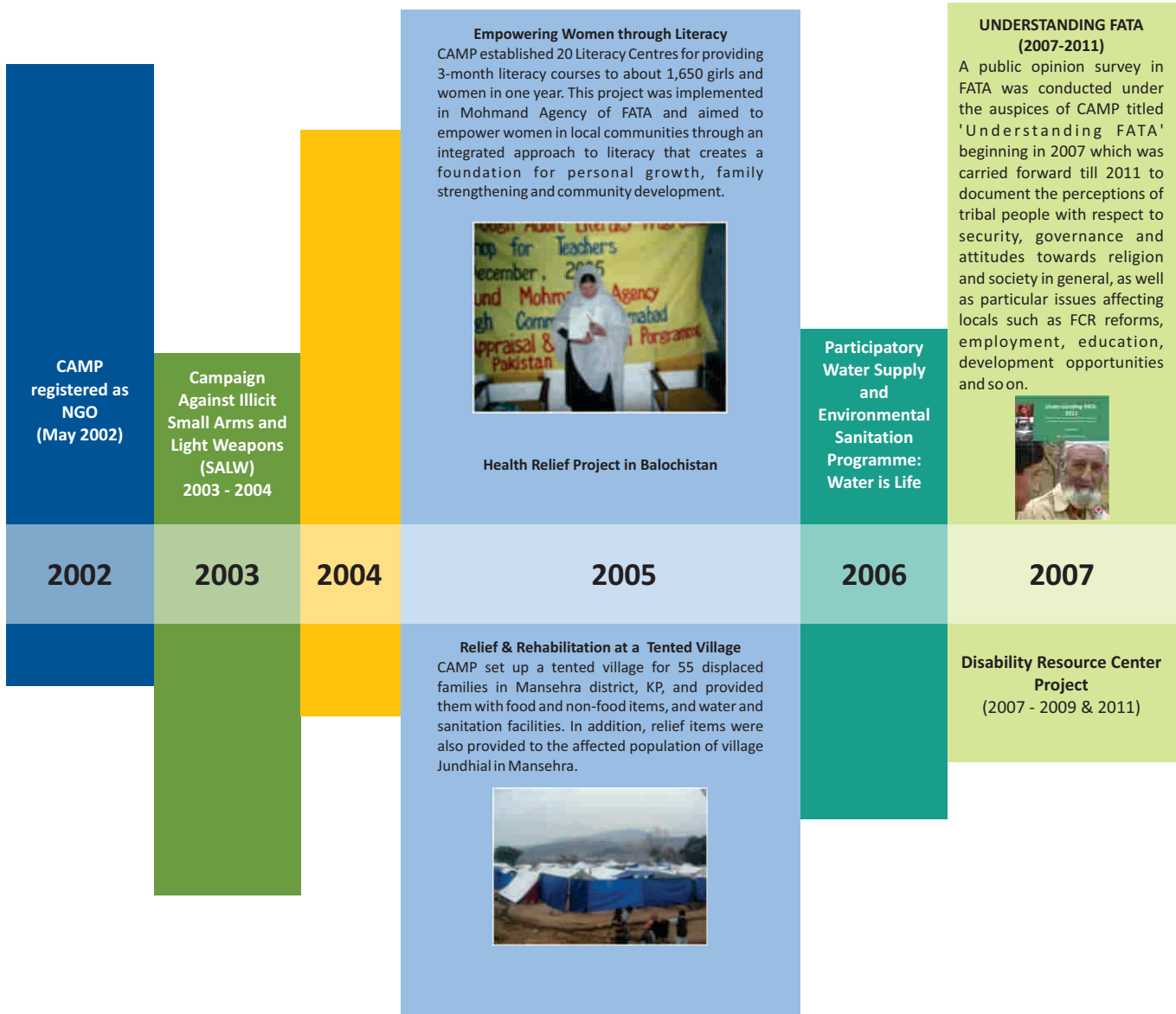


WHAT WE DO...

CAMP has worked in the fields of health, education, rule of law, access to justice, and community development including infrastructure rehabilitation, in addition to producing numerous quality research studies. The focus of our work has been on peace and sustainable development in FATA and KP; advocating and lobbying for socioeconomic and governance reforms, particularly in FATA; active involvement in health care, with a special focus on primary health care services, disability, maternal and child care in KP and FATA; and, advocating and supporting interventions for gender mainstreaming, education, health, livelihood and human rights for vulnerable communities of Pakistan.

We have also responded to natural disasters such as the 2005 earthquake and 2010-11 floods across Pakistan through relief efforts which included distribution of food and non-food items, rehabilitation of infrastructure, and capacity building on disaster management to facilitate people in returning to their normal lives.

CAMP'S JOURNEY



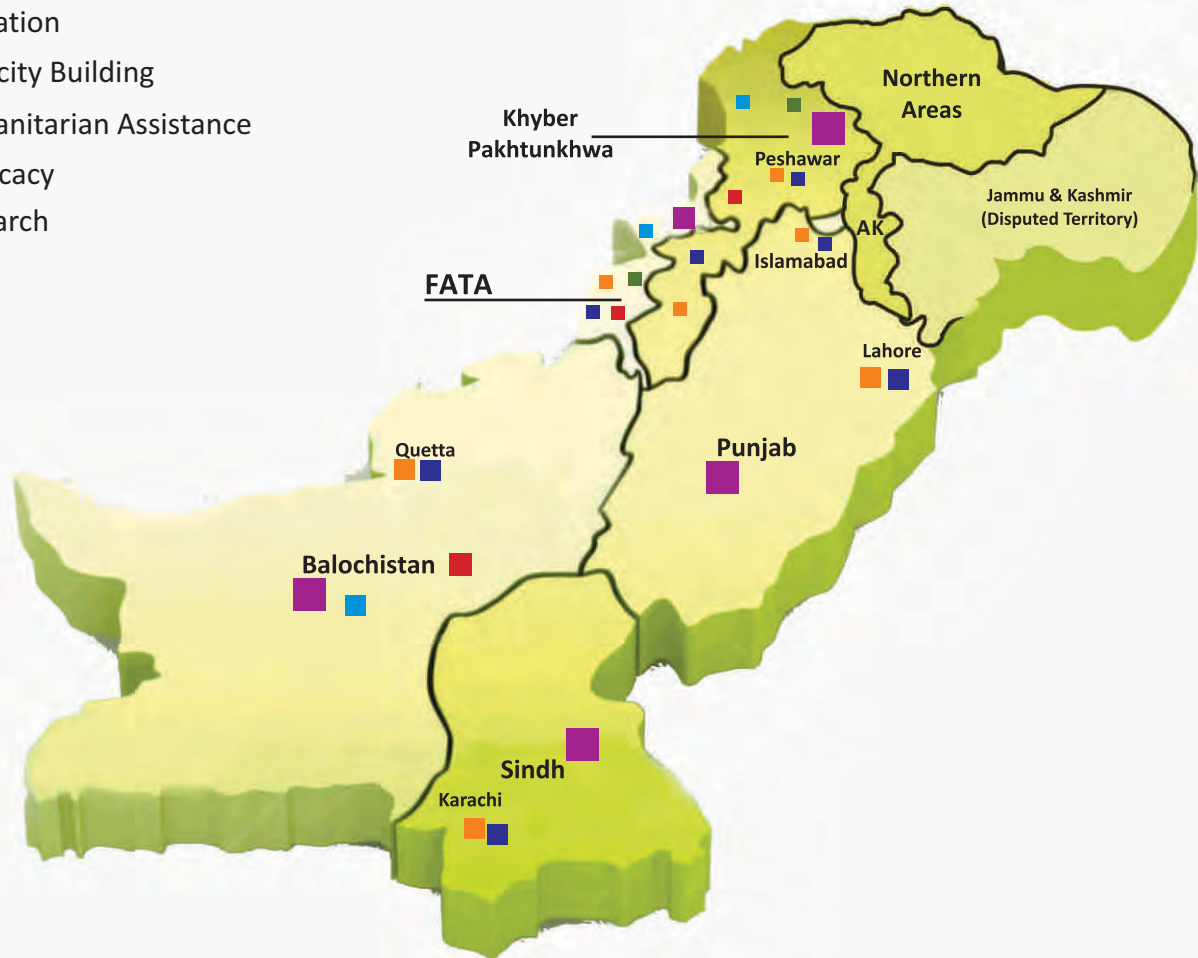
THROUGH THE YEARS

<p>Community Midwifery Project (2008-2009)</p> <p>Emergency Relief & Primary Health Care for IDPs at Jalozai</p> <p>Primary Trama Care</p> <p>Reconstruction of Bedadi Village (2008-2009)</p>	<p>Combating HIV/AIDS</p> <p>CAMP acted as one of Family Health International's local partners in a major HIV/AIDS prevention project targeting high risk youth in Khyber, Mohmand and Orakzai Agencies, and FRs Peshawar and Kohat of FATA.</p> <p>The project was implemented in 2008 and included the establishment of two life skill training centres within the target areas; awareness-raising with community leaders; HIV/AIDS educational workshops in conjunction with schools and community based organisations; training of peer educators; and sporting events to raise awareness of HIV/AIDS.</p> 	<p>Livelihood and Skill Advancement (2010-2011)</p> <p>Emergency Health Project in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2010-2011)</p> <p>Rule of Law Programming in Pakistan (RLPP) (2010-2014)</p>	<p>FATA Emergency Health Care Programme</p> <p>Distribution of Food & Non food items</p> <p>School in a Box</p> <p>Livelihood and Skill Advancement</p>	<p>May 2012 Grand Jirga: A Step Towards Recognising Women's Rights In FATA</p> <p>Unanimously declared ban on evil customs; namely Swara, bride price and Xhag that violate women's rights in FATA through Jirga</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Jirgas held as a first step to develop a unanimous consensus 800 participants including Malik/tribal elders from FATA 120 representatives of Civil Society, CSOs, Media Coverage in 16 TV Channels & 25 national/8 local newspapers 	<p>Understanding Justice Systems of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, FATA and Balochistan; The Pakhtun Perspective</p>  <p>Small NGOs Capacity Building Project (SNCBP) (2013-2014)</p>	<p>Honour Crimes in Pakistan: Unveiling Reality & Perception</p> 
<p>2008</p>	<p>2009</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>2011</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>2013</p>	<p>2014</p>
<p>Capacity Building Of Relevant Stakeholders To Counter Women Trafficking In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2007-2008)</p>	<p>Communities for Change (2009 - 2013)</p> <p>Literacy, Numeracy and Life Skills Training</p> <p>Emergency Relief & Primary Health Care for IDPs at Jalozai (2009 - Present)</p>	<p>Learning for Life (2005-06 & 2010-11)</p> <p>Reconstructing Flood Affected Houses and Community Physical Infrastructure in FATA</p>	<p>FATA Basic Health Programme (2011-2014)</p> <p>Improving Health Indicators in Flood Affected Areas (2011 - Present)</p>	<p>Promoting Participatory Approaches to Peacebuilding in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) of Pakistan (2012 - 2015)</p> <p>Disaster Management and Capacity Building Project (2012 - 2014)</p>	<p>Reproductive Health Project: Improving Mother & Child Health (2013-2015)</p>	

CAMP'S AREAS OF INTERVENTION IN PAKISTAN

CAMP has worked in the following thematic areas across Pakistan:

- Health
- Education
- Capacity Building
- Humanitarian Assistance
- Advocacy
- Research





CAMP'S PROGRAMMING AREAS



CAMP'S PROGRAMMING AREAS

CAMP is committed to working for the interest and uplift of underprivileged communities and has realised the value of informed interventions within the social sector. During its ten year journey, CAMP has developed strong institutional capabilities and expertise on research and the organisation has to its credit over 30 research studies including perception surveys and needs assessments.

With relevant knowledge and expertise, CAMP is in a position to provide reliable and useful information to actors involved in development. We have proven time and again that our work is based on facts and ground realities representing people's views and opinions, which are documented responsibly after carrying out comprehensive surveys, assessments and feasibility studies.

Using credible methodologies, CAMP has produced ground breaking innovative research studies such as the renowned 'Understanding FATA' series (2007-11); 'Understanding Jirga' (2011); 'Understanding Justice Systems of KP, Baluchistan and FATA: The Pakhtun Perspective' (2012); UNDP Inter-Agency Early Recovery Needs Assessment; and most recently, "Honour Crimes in Pakistan: Unveiling Reality and Perception" among many others. This section of CAMP's 10 Year Landmark Report highlights achievements, which includes both stand-alone research projects as well as programmes based on both quantitative and qualitative studies in various areas such as rule of law; peace and justice; conflict assessment and resolution; livelihood; education; media; and, displaced populations.

CAMP'S RESEARCH

Perception Surveys, Assessments & Data Collection

CAMP has a well equipped and experienced research cell which has been operational since 2005 and has produced more than 30 quality surveys, assessments and research studies, which are summarised below:

UNDERSTANDING FATA: THE VOICE OF PAKISTAN'S TRIBAL BELT

The 'Understanding FATA' series (2007-2011) is one of CAMP's most significant research studies, which was widely acclaimed as a major success amongst surveys conducted in Pakistan's tribal areas. With financial support from the British High Commission, CAMP undertook five perception surveys between 2007-2011 in which about 15,050 residents of FATA were interviewed in order to gauge the opinions of both tribal men and women on a wide variety of issues ranging from security to governance.

The "Understanding FATA: Attitudes towards Governance, Religion & Society in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas" research project is one such example that played a key role in providing evidence to policy makers to sign off the FATA Reforms Regulations of 2011, which is believed to be the first step towards major administrative and governance reforms. Furthermore, the data has helped start national, regional and international level dialogues for informed debate on FATA governance, security and development issues.

The 'Understanding FATA' series has gained international acclaim and acted as a catalyst for further academic research on FATA by journalists, researchers and scholars from Pakistan, Afghanistan, US, UK and other interested countries. The report is widely quoted by the afore-mentioned in their theses, papers, articles and journals.

On several occasions, the donor community based in Pakistan has expressed its satisfaction in using Understanding FATA data when devising their funding plans and priorities for FATA. NGOs and INGOs are also using this data when designing their programmes on FATA."

Naveed Ahmad Shinwari
Chief Executive CAMP

Understanding FATA (2007-2011)

The public opinion survey in FATA was conducted by CAMP titled "Understanding FATA" beginning in 2007 which was carried forward till 2011 to document the perceptions of tribal people with respect to security, governance and aptitudes towards religion and society in general, as well as particular issues affecting locals such as FCR reforms, employment education, development opportunities and so on. People in FATA were generally dissatisfied with life and expressed decreasing confidence in the government each year. Top priorities of tribal citizens included demands for education, employment opportunities, administrative reforms, health, justice, public amenities such as electricity and lastly, properly addressing terrorism. Every year, a large majority of respondents reinforced the significance of women and human rights, condemning practices such as honour crimes and forced marriages.

In 2008, in response to questions regarding suicide bombings a majority of people (60%) condemned them as against Islam and its teachings. In relation to deteriorating security in the tribal region, most respondents stated they would not migrate from FATA even if they had an opportunity. In general, over the course of five annual surveys, the biggest concerns of respondents living in the tribal belt were law and order, security, democracy, terrorism and the 'state's inability to provide basic amenities of life'. In 2011, the fifth survey illustrated a decline in optimism amongst locals of FATA who were of the opinion that Pakistan was going in the 'wrong direction'.

Martin Horwood (Cheltenham) (LD)
Daily Hansard, House of Commons
6 July 2011: Column 1604

“...I commend to the Minister an extraordinary report that recently landed on my desk, produced by an organisation called the Community Appraisal and Motivation Programme, which I am happy to say is funded by the British High Commission. That extremely revealing report explores in great detail opinions in the federally administered frontier tribal areas of Pakistan. It shows that there is, unfortunately, a high degree of hostility to British and American policy, but far from universal support for extremist or Salafist militancy. Of the respondents, 42% identified terrorist attacks as the main threat to life, 57% said suicide bombing was never justified, and there was support for military operations by the Pakistani army. The BBC World Service was rated highly as a source of information, and the same kind of attention was given to issues such as education and schools as we would expect to find among people all over the world.”

<p>'Mapping the Informal Justice Systems' perception survey (2013-14) (Unpublished)</p>	<p>Based on the research conducted by CAMP on the Jirga system in FATA and other Pashtun areas of Pakistan from previous phases, and demand generated through various advocacy events in Pakistan, CAMP undertook a mapping study of other forms of informal justice systems in Punjab, Sindh and Baloch areas of Balochistan in 2013.</p> <p>Besides collecting a sample of 2,700 respondents from 12 districts in three provinces, the mapping study includes an extensive desk review and qualitative data from roundtables and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) which will provide insight and knowledge on the research topic.</p>
<p>Honour Crimes in Pakistan – Unveiling Reality & Perception (2013)</p>	<p>CAMP compiled a comprehensive national level research by mapping the perceptions of local stakeholders on different forms of honour crimes and the role of informal justice systems in addressing these crimes in Pakistan through qualitative and quantitative data utilising various research tools. A desk review of available literature and a perception survey of 3,200 respondents and consultations with stakeholders were organised in the form of a research report titled 'Honour Crimes in Pakistan: Unveiling Reality and Perception'. The report was published and made public through a national launch in Islamabad in March 2014.</p>
<p>“Understanding Justice Systems of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, FATA & Baluchistan” The Pakhtun Perspective (2012-13)</p>	<p>This research report is based on a perception survey conducted in 2012 with a sample of 3,900 male and female respondents from across KP (including the Provincially Administered Tribal Areas – PATA), FATA, and Balochistan on their knowledge and experience of both informal and formal justice dispensation mechanisms, namely, Jirga, Federal Courts, Nizam-e-Adl regulations, Musalihat Anjuman, as well as police and district administration when seeking resolution of disputes and legal matters.</p> <p>Qualitative data was collected through 24 Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) and 60 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) in addition to the survey questionnaire in order to gather a variety of insights and opinions.</p> <p>The findings from this survey show that the informal justice mechanism, Jirga, is still preferred by Pakhtuns across KP, FATA and Balochistan over the formal court system. The Jirga is seen as more effective and efficient since it plays an essential role in maintaining social order. It is also inexpensive,</p>

	speedy and accessible to people from all levels of society. In general, respondents lacked confidence in the formal justice systems which are seen as expensive, time consuming, corrupt, biased, and dominated by the affluent classes.
Third Party Result Reporting (TPRR) for Three MDTF Funded Projects – (2012)	In line with the Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF's) support for the Post Crisis Needs Assessment (PCNA's) reconstruction and development strategy, the MDTF initiated Third Party Result Reporting (TPRR) to verify results and carry out rapid evaluations of three MDTF funded projects currently under implementation in FATA and KP. These projects are i) KP Emergency Roads Recovery Project (KP ERRP); ii) Economic Revitalization (ERKF) of KP and FATA; and, iii) the Governance Support Programme (GSP) for KP and FATA. In July 2012, CAMP signed a contract with the World Bank to verify and report on the results as well as carry out rapid evaluations of the aforementioned MDTF funded projects.

A Flourishing Concern

Wasiullah has been working in the marble industry since 1992. “I started off as a salesman, buying marble from different factories and selling it in Punjab”. In 2001, he reopened a marble showroom in Peerbala, Warsak Road. “This was the time when Parchave marble industry was at its peak and everyone thought this was the best business o be in”, recalls Wasiullah.

Originally from Mohmand Agency, Wasiullah decided to set up a marble factory in 2002. Like other marble factories in the area, Wasiullah's Master Marble was doing well until the crisis in Mohmand started around 2009-10.

“A marble company's booster was attacked, which was right outside our factory...damaging our wall, the main gate to the factory as well as the electricity transformer”, says Wasiullah. Blasts and attacks became common and his business suffered. The unit had to be shut down for nine months.

When Wasiullah first heard about the grants from MDTF's and ERKF's implementing partner, SMEDA, he did not believe the news. “At first I did not believe it, but when I found out about the approved cases I also applied for the SMEDA rehabilitation grant through my friend.” Wasiullah claimed Rs. 2.3 million (US\$ 24,287) of which Rs. 1.3 million (US 13,728) were approved.

“I received the first instalment of Rs. 0.64 million (US\$ 6,758) and the remaining amount will be released in the second tranche. With the grant I was able to install another small cutter and also repaired the vertical pillar as well as the shade over it.” Wasiullah explains. He was also able to get the transformer and gate repaired.

“The SMEDA grant has enabled me to restart my business and provided employment opportunities to 20 people – up from nine people after the crisis”.

Wasiullah's annual income of Rs. 1.2 million (US 12,672) has gone down to Rs. 0.6 million (US\$ 6,336). But he is hopeful that with the grant, “our business will flourish again and we will go back to an income of Rs. 1.2 million (US\$ 12,672) a year!”

Wasiullah thanked SMEDA and all other NGOs working for the prosperity of FATA to improve the lives of the people.

Source: “Dividends of Peace MTDF Results” 2013, Multi Donor Trust Fund (World Bank)

Data Collection for Baseline Indicators in selected Districts and Agencies of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & FATA – (2012)

The research study “Data Collection for Baseline Indicators in selected Districts and Agencies of KP and FATA” was carried out in District Kohat, District Hangu, District Dera Ismail Khan, and District Karak in KP and Orakzai, South Wazisirstan and Kurram agencies of FATA. The approach strategically adopted was the use of local resources to conduct a baseline survey in preselected locations in FATA and KP. Primary data (qualitative and quantitative) was collected through structured questionnaires and secondary

	<p>statistics from the conflict areas of KP and FATA. The data collected through this research study may form the basis of defining the baseline indicators in the Result Framework for future Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) Round Two activities.</p> <p>To support the process, CAMP collected specific and relevant information through a General Population Survey, Youth Survey and Survey of Private Firms and NGOs at the community level by employing various methodologies including a perception survey and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). CAMP also used information from various alternate sources to identify gaps in existing system and services.</p>
<p>Media Usage in Selected Areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) (2012)</p>	<p>CAMP and its sister organisation, Regional Research Policy Institute (RRPC) carried out an audience media research in selected areas of KP which included the Districts of Mardan, Charsadda and Peshawar. This research was conducted for Internews in June-October 2011, and included a baseline survey of 560 men and women focusing on studying people's information needs and use of media sources, credibility of electronic sources such as private and government media channels, listener patterns and needs, desegregated by gender and age, in the coverage areas of Radio Khyber, Radio Pakhtunkhwa, Mardan, and Radio Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar.</p>
<p>Detailed Needs Assessment Report of Selected Hospitals and Rural Health Centres – (2012)</p>	<p>This report is based on a Detailed Needs Assessment (DNA) conducted by a team of assessors. The assessment was conducted as an activity of the project titled "Improving Emergency Health Care – FATA" which was funded by KfW. The needs assessment tool was designed by CAMP with the support of HSRU. The DNA was an extension of a Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) conducted earlier to verify the collected data. The assessors used personal observation, interviews with health practitioners, as well as patients and attendants present in the health facilities. This activity was conducted with support from HSRU-FATA.</p>
<p>Understanding Jirga: Legality and Legitimacy in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas' (2011)</p>	<p>The research study 'Understanding Jirga: Legality and Legitimacy in Pakistan's FATAs' focused on conducting an in depth research on the Jirga mechanism and its potential capacity to bridge modernity with tradition. This comprehensive research study used various tools to collect data on the subject, which included desk review, perception survey, consultative dialogues, focus group discussions and case studies. This document has brought forward facts regarding Jirga and people's perception on it and has added value to academic research on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR), and to existing literature on Pakhtuns living in Pakistan.</p>
<p>UNDP Inter Agency Early Recovery Needs Assessment (IAERNA) (2011)</p>	<p>CAMP conducted the Inter Agency Early Recovery Needs Assessment (IERNA) which presented a detailed analysis of the needs in four agencies of FATA: Bajaur, Mohmand, Orakzai and South Waziristan; and identified priority areas for intervention that would help the target communities 'build back better'. The assessment interviewed 1,344 men and women and conducted 16 Focus Group Discussions and 20 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) in a total of 112 villages of the aforementioned areas.</p> <p>The IAERNA, in agreement with UNDP, UN agencies, FDMA and government partners, focused on early recovery needs in the four Agencies of FATA and resulted in the identification of an integrated UN Early Recovery Programme in the following sectors: agriculture; food; security; health and nutrition; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); education; and community restoration and protection. The assessment focused especially on vulnerable community groups such as women, men, girls and boys, as well as elders, minorities and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs).</p>

<p>Understanding FATA: Attitudes towards Governance, Society & Religion in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Volumes I to V (2007-2011)</p>	<p>CAMP has, till date, produced five volumes of 'Understanding FATA: Attitudes towards Governance, Society and Religion in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas". CAMP began gathering qualitative and quantitative data in 2007 with financial support from the British High Commission. This research study was an attempt to understand the problems in FATA, especially in light of the prevalent conflict and how its people have been affected by it. All volumes have received tremendously encouraging response from all quarters and have been successfully circulated amongst stakeholders both the at national and international circuits.</p>
<p>Local Perceptions of the Jirga in Swat and Lower Dir' (2011)</p>	<p>This study was part of a larger project funded under the European Commission's (EC) Crisis Response component of the Instrument for Stability (IfS), which included research and production of 18 country/regional analyses and presentation of findings and recommendations in Brussels and in countries covered by the project.</p> <p>CAMP conducted the study in Pakistan for Saferworld UK, in two locations in Malakand division in order to assess how peace Jirgas can be used for conflict resolution, peace building and restorative justice, and whether peace Jirgas can be further strengthened to resolve community and village-level conflicts to bring peace and stability in KP. The study also aimed to identify how peace Jirgas could develop better relations between communities and security and justice service providers (i.e. police) to create safer and peaceful communities in KP.</p> <p>The key recommendations from the final report include suggestions for developing a strategy for peace building by empowering the Jirga, re-educating younger and older segments of the community to address common interests through Jirga, focusing on youth, responsible dialogue, and empowering women.</p>
<p>Assessing the Legal Environment in Pakistan for Afghan Citizens Perception Survey – (2010-11)</p>	<p>CAMP conducted this research to learn about the existing level of knowledge Afghan citizens have about the Pakistan legal system and their interaction with it; assess Afghan refugees' knowledge about their fundamental rights, various legal institutions and actors in Pakistan; information about the choices they make in attempts to resolve legal problems in Pakistan and their level of satisfaction with the chosen action(s); and also learn about the sources of their information on the Pakistani legal system.</p> <p>It is envisioned that based on the results of this research the concerned authorities will develop programmes to educate refugees about their rights, and how they can access the legal system for guidance and help.</p>
<p>Feasibility Study of Regulatory Regime for Industry, Commerce & Trade in FATA – (2010-11)</p>	<p>CAMP undertook a comprehensive study on how the regulatory regime should be extended to FATA for Industry, Commerce and Trade, along with the recommendations and infrastructure. This endeavour was conducted with the support of FATA Development Authority.</p>

<p>Survey /Enumerations of Existing Industries, Service Sector Entities, Labor Force and Identifying constraints in FATA – (2010)</p>	<p>Through this survey data was collected on the existing service industries, service sector entities, labour force and constraints in all seven agencies and six FRs on the identified parameters in the guidelines and TORs shared by the FATA Development Authority (FDA). The duration of this project was eight months.</p>
<p>Pakistan Grievances Matrix – (2010)</p>	<p>The New America Foundation funded a three month project to conduct an opinion poll amongst FATA residents on various issues including politics, governance, religion and social concerns. The survey was conducted in all seven agencies of FATA, where 1,200 people were interviewed including 200 Maliks. The project began in May 2010 and ended in July 2010.</p>
<p>Landmine Monitor Reports – (2005 – 10)</p>	<p>Landmine Monitor Report is the unprecedented project of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), the co-winner of 1997 Nobel Peace Prize. CAMP was the Primary Landmine Monitor Researcher for Pakistan chapter from 2005 to 2010 and provided annual research reports to Landmine Monitor. The research universe included FATA, KP, Kashmir and Balochistan. CAMP conducted field research as well as kept a regular update on key developments at the policy level. CAMP also developed a landmine casualty database, conducted area specific problem analysis, and documented government responses to the landmine victims/survivors, government disability policies, mine action, mine risk education, and survivors' assistance, etc.</p>
<p>Baseline Survey in FATA – (2009 – 10)</p>	<p>The FATA Secretariat conducted a Livelihood Baseline Survey to develop a better understanding of the socio-economic living conditions of people in FATA. CAMP supported this initiative by conducting the socio-economic baseline survey in 50 villages of Jamrud Tehsil, Khyber Agency. Apart from household interviews, CAMP also interviewed village spokesmen (Maliks and other elders). In addition, CAMP contributed to the survey design and methodology, and delivered training for a team of enumerators. The eight month project began in November 2009 and ended in June 2010. CAMP provided technical support to the donor, GIZ, in FR Peshawar for 30 villages. This survey formed part of GIZ-FLP project which was implemented by CAMP.</p>
<p>A Research Study on the Trends and Causes of Women Trafficking in NWFP, Pakistan – (2010)</p>	<p>CAMP commissioned this study to provide a baseline for the “Countering Women Trafficking in NWFP Pakistan” project with the objective of creating an information base and resource for future programmatic initiatives. The survey focuses to determine the extent of trafficking of women from and into NWFP (now known as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) province, including the main areas of origin, transit and destination of trafficking in former NWFP. The study also identifies efforts registered so far and support available for victims of trafficking in NWFP. It also highlights the levels of awareness among stakeholders regarding the crime of trafficking in NWFP and if support mechanisms are available, how these are accessed and where the gaps are.</p>

<p>FATA Opinion Poll Religion, Governance, Politics & Terrorism - (2009)</p>	<p>Charney Research, a New York based research institution, awarded a survey to CAMP to interview 500 respondents in seven agencies of FATA on religion, governance, politics and terrorism. The survey was completed in mid February 2009. CAMP provided technical and logistical support to Charney Research for conducting the survey.</p>
<p>Employment Opportunity Baseline Survey – FR Bannu and FR D.I. Khan of FATA – (2009)</p>	<p>The one month survey yielded information about nearly 30,000 educated youth (aged 13-30 years) in the survey universe pertaining to levels of literacy/qualification, employment experience and their willingness to be trained/educated in various disciplines. The survey also collected information on the illiterate population over the age of 30 years. This project was titled the “FATA Livelihood Development Project” and implemented in 2009 with the financial support of the International Rescue Committee (IRC). This research was utilised as a guideline for implementing a programme for creating employment opportunities in the above mentioned areas of FATA.</p>
<p>Data Collection of Government Middle and High Schools in FATA – (2008)</p>	<p>In 2008, CAMP collected information on Government Middle and High Schools (girls and boys), through four different structured questionnaires in the areas of Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber and Kurram agencies of FATA for ED Links (USAID funded project). The survey aimed to investigate problems faced by schools in relation to infrastructure requirements such as furniture, sanitation facilities, supply of electricity, and also attempted to find out why parents were not keen on sending their children to school on a regular basis.</p>
<p>Radio Spot Pre-testing in FATA – (2008)</p>	<p>This study aimed to pre-test ten radio spots geared towards parents of children under the age of five in FATA, under the program's hygiene promotion behavior change communication campaign. The survey was conducted in Bajaur, Mohmand, and Khyber agencies of FATA and was contracted by Pakistan Safe Drinking Water and Hygiene Promotion Project (PSDW – HPP), a USAID funded project. The project was managed by AED.</p>
<p>Opinion Survey on Arms Trade Treaty in four provinces of Pakistan – (2007)</p>	<p>In 2007, CAMP conducted an opinion survey in Pakistan to analyse the general perceptions of people pertaining to small arms and security in the country. The opinion survey was carried out in four cities of Pakistan i.e. Peshawar, Lahore, Karachi and Quetta. 100 respondents were interviewed in each of these four major cities of Pakistan. The survey was awarded by International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA), a UK based international network.</p>
<p>Socio-economic Survey of Landmine Survivors in FATA- Pakistan – (2006)</p>	<p>In addition to the 4.9 percent of naturally occurring and accidental disabilities in Pakistan (Human Development Centre Report 1999), landmines are yet another problem continuously adding to already high numbers of casualties and disabilities. Landmines not only cause disabilities but also have long term multiple negative impacts on the families and society in general. Due to social taboos and misconceptions, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) become a burden on their families and society and many of them end up on the streets, begging for survival. To respond to the needs of landmine survivors in a more pragmatic way, CAMP undertook a comprehensive socio-economic survey of landmine survivors in the tribal areas of Pakistan bordering Afghanistan. The survey was sponsored by IDEALS, a UK based Charity.</p>

<p>Analysis of Afghan Refugees' Information Sources in Pakistani camps and settlements – (2006)</p>	<p>This research study unveiled some very interesting facts about Afghan refugees and their way of living in refugee camps as well as settled areas in both rural and urban areas of KP and Balochistan. The scope of this study included a full demographic profile, ethnic and sub-ethnic distribution, as well as information divided by gender, age groups, income and reliance on various sources of information.</p>
<p>Assessment of Government Primary Schools (Boys and Girls) in Mohmand Agency (2005) and Khyber Agency (2007) of FATA</p>	<p>In 2005 and 2007, CAMP successfully implemented projects in the education sector with the guiding belief that problems in this sector can be lessened with rehabilitation and improvements in the existing educational physical infrastructure. This survey was conducted under the aforementioned project in coordination with the FATA Education Department.</p> <p>These projects provided a comprehensive assessment on the condition of schools in FATA. 50 schools in Mohmand Agency and 59 in Khyber Agency were surveyed using a structured questionnaire. The survey was a part of schools' rehabilitation programme funded by Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI) of CIDA.</p>
<p>Institutionalisation of Community Organisations in Districts Lower & Upper Dir, KP – 2005</p>	<p>This survey was conducted for Government of NWFP (now KP) and UNIFAD to investigate the capacity of existing community based organisations for sustainability and their involvement in future initiatives. The objectives of this survey included the creation of an apex body, transferring government ownership to the community, and and empowering women.</p>
<p>Situation Analysis of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and its Impact on Security – (2005)</p>	<p>According to some estimates there are 18 million small arms circulating within Pakistan in civilian ownership. As the national campaigner against use of small arms, CAMP published, in February 2005, a comprehensive research report on small arms titled "Situation Analysis of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and its Impact on Security". The research report consists of both primary and secondary data and was sponsored by regional South Asia Small Arms Network (SASA-Net) and Saferworld UK.</p>

EVIDENCE BASED ADVOCACY

Promoting Informed Programming & Decision Making

CAMP has implemented numerous programmes, and advocated for rule of law, good governance, and development on the basis of evidence gathered through surveys, assessments and research studies, which are summarised below:

RULE OF LAW PROGRAMMING IN PAKISTAN (RLPP)

CAMP is committed to promoting and strengthening the Rule of Law in Pakistan and has implemented a four year long project titled "Rule of Law Programming in Pakistan" which began in 2010 with the financial support of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Islamabad.

Four major research studies on Afghan refugees, Jirga and Honour Crimes were conducted under this project which translated into ground work relating to policy advocacy, grass roots capacity building and dissemination of IEC material.

Reforming the Jirga System through Evidence Based Advocacy and Sensitisation

29th May 2012 Grand Jirga: A Step Toward Recognising Women In FATA

Objective:

To put a ban on the evil customs, namely, swara, bride price, and khag that violate women's rights in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) through jirga.

Activity Brief:

- Local jirgas held prior to Grand Jirga to develop a consensus
- Grand Jirga Held on 29th May 2012
- About 800 participants including Maliks and tribal elders from FATA
- About 120 Guests (Civil Society Representatives, CSOs, Media)
- Coverage in 16 TV Channels
- Coverage in 25 national and 8 local newspapers

The research studies on 'Jirga' conducted under this component highlighted the importance of a concrete, formal and responsible system of justice for the people of FATA. It also provided significant insight into the internal workings of tribal law and institutions, especially the Jirga, which is often criticised by outsiders. In most cases this has come about as either a result of bias in the form of preconceived notions or limited understanding of its functioning.

This is another of CAMP's pioneering research studies. It presented the workings and significance of the Jirga in tribal society as well as recommendations for reform, which have provided the basis of advocacy campaigns under the RLPP project.

Since 2010, the Jirga component has provided capacity building trainings to about 800 men and women till its conclusion in 2014. The participants were sensitised on a wide range of issues including Human Rights, Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973, Islamic Law, and women's rights and rights of indigenous groups with respect to both the formal and informal justice systems of Pakistan.

The project has successfully involved local communities (communities and leaders) for bringing reforms in the tribal Jirga system. A Core Committee has been formed comprising representatives from all agencies and FRs of FATA.

The Grand Jirga of 29th May 2012 proved to be a major success for CAMP in enforcing a ban on discriminatory practices against women in FATA which deprive them of their fundamental human rights and freedoms. A follow up to this ban on discriminatory practices reveals that in the 10 months after this Grand Jirga, some 22 women were saved from being given away as compensation in Swara marriages.

Assessing the Legal Environment in Pakistan of Registered Afghan Citizens



During the past three decades, Pakistan has been host to millions of refugees fleeing foreign occupation, majority of whom hailed from neighbouring Afghanistan. The dynamics of Pakistani society have no doubt been affected by the influx of large populations that attracted the attention of numerous humanitarian groups to address their needs, and that of research organisations to analyse the situation. CAMP also conducted research on registered Afghan citizens living in Pakistan (more commonly known as Afghan 'refugees') in camps and settled areas across the country. This research study was part of the Rule of Law Programming in Pakistan (RLPP) project from 2010 to 2012 which aimed to investigate access to justice and related issues faced by Afghan refugees residing in camps and settled areas. Questions included knowledge of law enforcing authorities such as police as well as experiences/preferences of dealing with such authorities and the courts which revealed lower confidence in formal justice systems – for both those who had some or little exposure – and an inclination towards informal dispute resolution in general. Based on this research study, a year long capacity building programme was developed under which a series of 6 capacity building training workshops were delivered to both government and NGO staff members who dealt with Afghan refugees, and were working for their legal assistance and/or protection.

Addressing Honour Crimes in Pakistan through Local Stakeholders

Elimination of discriminatory customary practices that divest women in Pakistan of their Fundamental Human Rights has been a part of CAMP's RLPP project since 2010. During Phase IV of the project a new component was introduced which aimed to implement an evidence based advocacy and sensitisation campaign on 'honour crimes' in Pakistan. All activities under this component – perception survey, provincial and national level advocacy sessions, theatre plays and IEC material – were designed to produce 'quick impact'.

CAPACITY BUILDING OF RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS TO COUNTER WOMEN TRAFFICKING IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

CAMP signed this project with UNDP's Gender Justice and Protection Fund for a period of two years in July 2008. The objective of this project was to combat women and girl trafficking in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). This project complimented CAMP's earlier intervention which focused on human trafficking and was funded by the European Union in 2007.

In the course of this project, over 100 stakeholders (journalists, lawyers and members of CSOs) were invited to participate in capacity building workshops on countering women trafficking through a specialised training package. Moreover, for addressing coordination, a strong referral system at the provincial level was established between the government and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). CAMP also established a thematic working group at the provincial level which comprised of media, lawyers, CSOs, policy makers and government departments.

COMMUNITIES FOR CHANGE

Laying the Grassroots Foundation for Political Reform in FATA

CAMP initiated the Communities for Change (CFC) project in May 2009 with an objective to empower the communities of FATA to assert and protect their social, political and economic rights as well as actively develop their resilience to sectarian and inter-tribal conflict and influences in three selected agencies.

With initial funding from the Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany, the second and third phases were jointly funded by the German Foreign Office and the British High Commission.

The main activities of the project included capacity building of selected Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in FATA; building a network of CSOs, later named as the "Qabaili Aman Taroon", that could raise a common voice for FATA Reforms and other issues that affected their communities; and advocating FATA Reforms at the grassroots and national levels.

Under its Project "Communities for Change: Laying the grassroots foundation for Political Reforms in FATA", (2009-2013) CAMP has provided training to **1,694 civil society leaders** from FATA on the following areas: human rights; advocacy and lobbying skills; conflict resolution; communications and presentation skills; project management skills; and organisational strengthening and networking skills. In 2011-2012, the project enabled 202 civil society organisations in FATA to hold **972 advocacy events** on human rights, Frontier Crimes Regulation, need for FATA reforms, peace and security etc. Over 53,000 people attended these events across communities in seven agencies of FATA.

Since the CFC project has been working closely with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) all across FATA, the most immediate impact has been on selected CSOs and their communities. The capacity building programme and networking meetings have not only trained CSO participants per se, but also provided them, especially youth, with positive leadership skills and knowledge to become productive and contributing individuals who can be effective and proactive in determining the course of FATA's future. The immediate impact of this project can also be attributed to the FATA reforms debate, to which it contributed through policy dialogues, publicity material and awareness raising events.

The small grants awarded to CSOs were an opportunity for CSOs to manage advocacy projects as well as bring communities together to create awareness, and influence them to raise their voices about key issues. The project has therefore set the trend for community-driven approaches towards advocacy offering long-term sustainability. More than 1,000 activities were conducted by about 200 CSOs and seven agency level CSO networks. The main activities included seminars, hujra/village meetings, speech competitions, training workshops, dialogues, and Jirga sessions as well as sports tournaments. These activities covered topics such as fundamental human rights, conflict resolution skills, FATA reforms and FCR, peace and security, as well as women and children rights. A total of 2,326 advocacy based activities were initiated by CSOs which were attended by more than 100,000 community members. A part of the small grants was also used to purchase office equipment and furniture such as computers, printers and office furniture which strengthened the institutional capacity of the organisations.

Working with seven women's organisations reflects the influence this project has created within communities where traditionally women are not involved in such initiatives. The immediate impact has been that women are becoming aware of the importance of their role and the support they can provide for other women and marginalized groups in their communities.

The FATA debate was initially largely restricted to KP and FATA. However the CFC project along with CAMP's other work has been able to take this debate to a much higher level. This was done formally through arranging national level roundtable discussions and conferences attended by diplomats, donors, media and policy makers etc. and the

Networking for Advocacy

CAMP set up the Tribal Peace Network with over 200 FATA based CSOs (including seven women organisations) in 2009. The network is spread across the tribal region and represents all seven agencies and FRs of FATA. The main purpose of creating this network was to strengthen civil society in FATA and to provide them with a platform through which they could advocate on issues affecting communities.

The main impact of the Tribal Peace Network can also be attributed to the FATA reforms debate, to which they contributed substantially. The network has not only further strengthened FATA's civil society, but also given national and international organisations a network they can approach and work with in FATA. Consequently, several CSOs have received funding from donors and others have been linked for future opportunities.

Similarly, CAMP has a network of over 200 organisations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, including 35 NGOs in the Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA) that have been provided training on peace building.

publication of project's monthly newsletter 'Voices from FATA', and informally through discussions with donors and policy makers both in Pakistan and abroad. In fact CAMP believes that the momentum created by this project along with changing socio-economic factors, has contributed to the FATA Reforms debate, leading up to the Presidential announcement in August 2011.

Overall, the positive impact of the CFC project has led CAMP to build on the model, also highlighting the importance of outreach and engagement in FATA to the outside world.

Local CSO successfully resolves land dispute in Bajaur

SOACH is a CSO that was established under the CFC project umbrella, which works in Savey, a village of Bajaur Agency in FATA. The organisation has been instrumental in resolving many local disputes.

One such conflict concerned a long drawn dispute over a vast portion of undistributed land which was being claimed by two tribes. The conflict became violent and caused injuries on both sides. Local people were also extremely concerned and wanted a peaceful resolution of this conflict. This issue was brought to SOACH's Executive Body and an intervention was planned to resolve the matter amicably. A team was constituted for negotiation comprising of elders from both tribes which held numerous meetings with the parties to convince them to resolve the matter through a local Jirga.

Eventually, the parties did agree to refer the matter to the local Jirga which comprised of some staff members from SOACH as well. The jirga held numerous meetings with the conflicting parties during mediations, visited the site, and recorded statements from both sides as well as from the local community.

After conducting the relevant investigation and mediation, the Jirga decided that since this decision was taken in light of all parties' interests and views, it was accepted by both sides by a written confirmation. After consensus, the Jirga publicly announced the decision which was also lauded by the local community.

This proved to be a great success for a local CBO which managed to resolve a long standing conflict that had turned violent and caused much bloodshed over the years. With the CBO's efforts, not only was this conflict resolved peacefully, but this intervention also enabled SOACH to gain the respect and trust of the local community. Elders from both tribes appreciated the CBO's intervention and resolved to extend full support for its work for bringing about positive changes in the village.

PROMOTING PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES TO PEACE BUILDING IN KP & FATA

Funded by the European Union (EU), this project aims at promoting participatory approaches towards peace building in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan. The objectives of the three year project which started in January 2012 are to enhance the institutional and operational capacity of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in mediation and dialogue, and also to develop EU partnerships with and amongst non-state actors active in peace building at the operational level in KP and FATA.

Drawing on and complementing its existing network in FATA, and through establishing a membership from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), CAMP identified 120 CSOs working on peace-building in KP and FATA, thus broadening its current network in terms of numbers and geographic coverage.

With Saferworld, its partner organisation in the project, CAMP conducted an assessment of the organisations' institutional and operational capacity through in-depth interviews, using a semi-structured questionnaire and evaluation criteria. The assessments were conducted at the CSO offices, where possible, which allowed the project team to verify their existence and current programmes. Based on the findings of this assessment, CAMP and Saferworld have selected a total of 70 CSOs which will benefit from the project.

As next steps, a validation workshop on the assessment was conducted. Based on the assessment, a 'people focused peace-building' Training of Trainers (TOT) manual for CSOs has been developed, and four training workshops for 140 CSO members have been conducted in 2014.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Initiatives in Health, Education & Capacity Building

Human and institutional development is a cross cutting theme in all of CAMP's programmes as we believe in building human resources and strengthening institutions for stakeholders.

Since its inception, CAMP has been consciously working for primary education and adult literacy particularly for women; primary health care (preventive and curative); clean water supply and sanitation; and community physical infrastructure in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province (formerly NWFP).

HEALTH

Reproductive Health Project: Improving Mother and Child Health

CAMP has been selected to partner with Greenstar Marketing Pakistan, which is conducting the Reproductive Health Services Programme funded by the Department for International Development (DFID) UK.

The two year Reproductive Health Project began on 1st April 2013. The outcome of this intervention is anticipated to be the increased use of family planning services and products throughout the country. The target areas include the districts of Kohat and Peshawar of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province. CAMP is implementing this project in coordination with the Directorate of Health KP and district authorities in an attempt to improve collaboration with the public sector with respect to family planning interventions.

Primary Trauma Care: A burning need in FATA

There is a severe need for trauma care across FATA, arising primarily from the frequency of road traffic accidents, gunshot wounds and landmine injuries; the burden is much greater now given the conflict ravaging this region. Due to a lack of suitably skilled health workers and necessary equipment people are dying, while survivors are left with avoidable disabilities.

In 2008, CAMP in conjunction with IDEALS, a UK based NGO, and the FATA Health Directorate, conducted a series of Primary Trauma Care courses in Peshawar, Lahore and Karachi, and also inducted a cadre of local instructors in each centre. With our continued support the Primary Trauma Care (PTC) Faculty has trained a cohort of 75 senior doctors from FATA hospitals. In addition, 17 of the most dedicated and skilled among these doctors were trained as instructors to circulate this PTC Course to the remaining hospital workforce across FATA.

Under this project, all the Agency Headquarter hospitals within FATA have been provided with basic equipment necessary to provide life-saving trauma care for patients. By providing this equipment, those trained in the PTC have been able to utilise (and thus consolidate) their new skills in practice.

Combating HIV/AIDS

In a United States Agency for International Development (US-AID) funded initiative, CAMP acted as one of Family Health International's local partners in a major HIV/AIDS prevention project, targeting high risk youth in Khyber, Mohmand and Orakzai agencies, and the Peshawar and Kohat Frontier Regions of FATA.

The project was implemented in 2008 with plans to continue and expand the initiative if further funding was identified. It incorporated the following activities:

- The establishment of two life skill training centres within the target areas;
- Awareness raising with community leaders;
- HIV/AIDS educational workshops in conjunction with schools and community based organisations;
- The training of peer educators; and
- Sporting events to raise awareness of HIV/AIDS.

Community Midwifery Project: Promoting Safe Births & Deliveries

Maternal and newborn health outcomes in the region are appalling. The lack of skilled health workers contributes hugely to the problem. Supported by IDEALS, and in collaboration with the FATA Health Directorate, CAMP began this initiative in December 2008. Young women with the necessary academic qualifications, motivation and family support were recruited and their 20 month training programme to become the first community midwives to operate in Khyber Agency and adjacent Frontier Regions began in April 2009. The training took place in Peshawar, coordinated by the Provincial Health Services Academy, under the auspices of the Pakistan Nursing Council. Fifteen graduates of the training programme intended to work in their home communities, providing essential ante-natal, delivery and post-natal care for mothers and their new born babies. The top three graduates were among those supported by CAMP-IDEALS.

"I will never give up teaching!"

A bright and sunny day at the school in Mansehra District reflected Riaz's light hearted mood. Proudly looking at his wheelchair, Riaz said he now looks forward to school every day. Mohammad Riaz, a 51 year old from village Shahllia (Union Council Jallo) in Mansehra District is one of many Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) identified by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) almost a year ago. He suffers from paraplegia or paralysis of the lower half of his body. Coming to school and getting around the classroom was always a struggle for him.

"Although life is tough, my passion for teaching the village children meant that I could never give up teaching," says Mohammad Riaz.

Hailing from a very poor family, Riaz could not afford to replace his old wheelchair, which reduced his mobility and became increasingly difficult to manoeuvre with time.

The CAMP and DRC team approached international NGOs and campaigned for Riaz and others like him who desperately needed such equipment.

Eventually, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with UK Rehab International for the provision of 24 wheelchairs to the needy in Mansehra.

Riaz also received a new wheelchair and he could not believe how much easier it was to get around without help! In addition to this, two ramps in Riaz's school were built to improve access for all PWDs, and a new blackboard was installed which helped Riaz in the classroom.

Riaz's school has not only become more accessible to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), but it has become a model school for the entire district. As for Riaz, the wheelchair has given him a "great deal of independence." He can reach school on time and move around with much more ease and confidence.

Riaz also feels that children in his school are much more aware of the needs of PWDs. Riaz is grateful to CAMP for helping him obtain a disability certificate from the Social Welfare Department, which makes him eligible for zakat.¹

He participates in events such as the World Disability Day in Mansehra to raise awareness and is an active member of a self-help group where he continues to advocate for the rights of Persons with Disabilities to this day.

¹The fifth pillar of Islam: Muslims are required to donate a fixed percentage of surplus wealth to poor and needy individuals through the State, which includes PWDs who cannot generally avail opportunities for livelihood themselves.

Child Health Project, Mansehra District, NWFP

Supported by IDEALS, a comprehensive survey was conducted at Bedadi village, Mansehra district located in KP (then known as North West Frontier Province) in 2008. It identified a number of children with significant health problems, including severe malnutrition, anaemia and visual impairment. Subsequently all these children were assessed and investigated by child health and eye specialists in nearby Mansehra city, receiving drug treatment and corrective glasses as needed.

We also supported a three month supplementary feeding programme for the most underweight children at Bedadi, in conjunction with a series of health and hygiene workshops for all Bedadi families – to raise awareness of good feeding practices and reduce the risk of diarrhoeal and related illnesses – which was hugely successful, resulting in significant reduction in the malnutrition rate within the village.

DISABILITY RESOURCE CENTRE PROJECT

The devastating earthquake of 2005 not only left people homeless and injured but also inflicted some of them with severe physical disabilities. While it was an uphill task for every individual to assemble the threads of life and move on, it was all the more challenging for persons with disabilities (PWDs) who had to come to terms with financial as well as physical losses.

CAMP undertook the Disability Resource Centre Project funded by Leonard Cheshire Disability and IDEALS UK in eight Union Councils (UCs) of Mansehra district between 2007 and 2009, through which 600 children and people with disabilities benefited.

A similar project was implemented in district Peshawar from 1st January 2011 till 31st December 2011 with the support of Leonard Cheshire Disability Development Program (LCDDP).

The Disability Resource Centre (DRC) was the first of its kind information sharing/advocacy/service coordination centre in the province. The Project supported an outreach programme to identify disabled children and adults, provided community based rehabilitation services and referred them on to NGO-run prosthetic/orthotic and other rehabilitation units established in the area post-earthquake. It also helped to establish self-help groups to enable accessibility for PWDs at the workplace and schools; promoted coordination with local service providers; and identified access points from where PWDs could obtain certification for their disabilities.

To ensure community participation and a sense of ownership among the direct beneficiaries and community members, a User Group was set up in each of the targeted UCs. Each User Group had nine members of whom four were PWDs (persons with disabilities) while the remaining five were common community members. The prime objective for establishing these user groups was to promote community involvement and voluntarism as well as to secure their support in the identification and selection of deserving PWDs within their communities for implementing the skill trainings programme and provision of seed money.

The main activity in the project was the skill training programme which ultimately led to the economic empowerment of PWDs, who were given training in different trades like tailoring, embroidery, mobile repairing, carpentering and handicrafts. Preference was given to the PWDs who had expertise in the above mentioned skills as trainers in these skill trainings. It is worth mentioning that those PWDs who had some expertise and skills in these

trades were hired as resource persons for these trainings which helped in their overall economic empowerment. An inclusive education programme also worked with local schools to encourage and prepare them to bring children with physical and sensory disabilities into mainstream education. A life skills training programme provided the disabled with locally appropriate skills (carpentry, handicrafts, livestock farming etc) and, in parallel, worked with local employers to encourage them to consider employing people with disabilities.

The multidisciplinary team also provided extensive outreach services: awareness raising workshops and collaboration with local schools to promote inclusive education for children with disabilities; household surveys to identify children and adults with disabilities; physical rehabilitation programmes, together with relevant training for the disabled and their carers; referral of the disabled to other agencies providing specialist services in the area (including those fitting prosthetic and orthotic devices); and the provision of mobility aids (walking sticks, crutches and wheelchairs).

Based on its experience in Mansehra, CAMP implemented a similar project in four UCs of Peshawar district with support from the LCD. The one year project (2011-2012) benefited 948 men and women.

Participatory Water Supply And Environmental Sanitation Programme: *Water is life*

In April 2006 CAMP launched its first participatory water supply and sanitation project in Sra Khpa Bhai Kor, Tehsil Ekka Ghund Mohmand agency with financial support from British High Commission, Islamabad under the Small Grants Scheme (SGS).

Before the project was implemented, 95 % of the housing units would take water for drinking and domestic use from a nearby minor canal. Analysis of the canal water from Warsak Dam revealed presence of a high proportion of silt, which is hazardous for human consumption. The majority of the community also did not have proper latrine facilities inside their houses. With lack of potable drinking water and proper sanitation facilities, the population of the area suffered ill health and epidemic break outs were common, especially



among children and women. It also resulted in environmental degradation, both at community and household level. In the project period, 11 hand pumps and 50 lavatories were installed. Ten water user committees were established for monitoring the use and quality of water. Two CSOs were also formed whose members received capacity building training through workshops organised by CAMP.

By the end of the Project, around 1,500 individuals, including women and children benefited from clean drinkable water, improved sanitation and better health and hygiene practices through information and education sessions.

EDUCATION

Empowering Women through Literacy

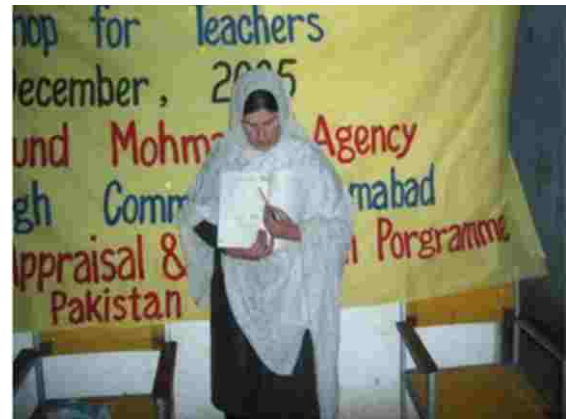
CAMP implemented a women's literacy project in Mohmand Agency with the financial support of the British High Commission, Islamabad in 2005-2006. This project aimed to empower women in local communities through an integrated approach to literacy that creates a foundation for personal growth, family strengthening and community development.

CAMP established 20 Literacy Centres for providing literacy courses lasting three months to around 1,650 girls and women over a one year time frame.

Learning for Life

With funding from the Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI-CIDA) in 2005-2006 and from the Embassy of Japan in 2010-2011, CAMP rehabilitated and reactivated 45 government primary schools for girls and boys, in Mohmand agency. CAMP coordinated both projects closely with the Agency Education Office in Mohmand, and the FATA Secretariat.

The main objective of the project was to make primary education more accessible, increase enrolment of students, particularly for girls at primary level, and increase the retention rate by improving the conditions of the schools. The Project also aimed to enhance capacity of the teachers from the selected schools in school management and innovative skills for better skills transfer.



Moreover, to improve management and supervision at these schools, Parents Teachers Associations (PTAs) were also formed and/or reactivated.

During the project period 45 government sector schools facilities were rehabilitated, under which water supply and sanitation were made available to children inside the school premises. In the earlier initiatives, approximately 1,600 students were provided with notebooks and stationary while uniforms were also provided to 250 underprivileged and deserving students. In addition, furniture – tables, chairs – a water cooler and 2 Teacher Training Kits were provided to each of the rehabilitated schools. 45 parent teacher committees (PTCs) were formed and provided with capacity building training on their roles and responsibilities.

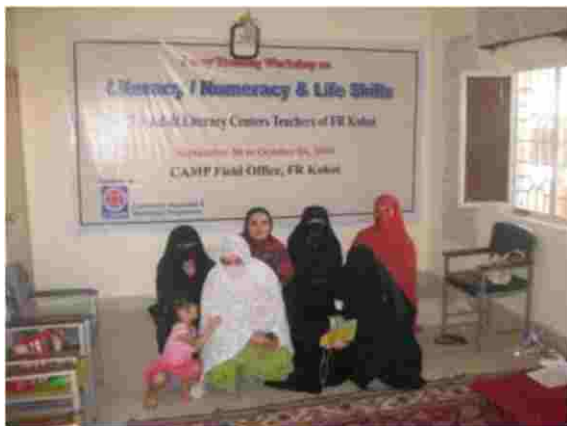
LITERACY, NUMERACY AND LIFE SKILLS TRAINING

In July 2009, CAMP launched a short term project to provide literacy, numeracy and life skills training workshops to youth in Kurram and Orakzai agencies, and FR Kohat with the support of FDP-LD (FATA Development Program–Livelihood Development), and funded through the International Rescue Committee. During the project period, CAMP established 50 home-based adult literacy centres within the target areas, out of which 38 were for women and 12 for men.

In order to improve the effectiveness of these centres, CAMP also built the capacity of Master Trainers. These centres targeted

1,751 youth between the ages of 14 to 28 through a three month

comprehensive literacy, numeracy and life skills course. About 80% of the beneficiaries under this project were female, while 20% were male. A series of life skills workshops was also conducted for 'Cash for Work' employees and other community networks and members which benefitted a total of 550 individuals. This project facilitated the targeted youth by providing them with opportunities to access vocational and/or higher education.



CAPACITY BUILDING

Small NGOs Capacity Building Project (SNCBP)

With support from Greenacre Associate (UK), the two year Project began in May 2013 aims to build the capacity of selected NGOs in districts Peshawar, Kohat, Charsadda, Mardan, Nowshera, Swabi, Haripur and Abbottabad.

In Phase I an initial assessment of small and mid-level registered organisations was carried out and based on agreed upon criteria, NGOs were selected by Greenacre for the capacity building programme to strengthen organisational skills.

In the second phase which began in January 2014, CAMP will provide training to 2500 – 3000 small and medium NGOs across Pakistan. The two day workshops focus on the following thematic areas: good governance (in terms of NGO leadership); financial management; project management cycle; risk management and networking cooperation.

Capacity Building Project for Strategic Partners, FATA

The FATA Development Program-Livelihood Development (FDP-LD) supported the FATA Secretariat and the FATA Development Authority (FDA) to implement the FATA Sustainable Development Programme (FSDP) and raise the quality of life for young people in southern FATA and Frontier Regions.

FDP-LD intended to strengthen government and private capacity, develop infrastructure, deliver basic services, increase job skills and employment opportunities, and support the growth of small business. The integrated programme implemented projects in FATA in collaboration with NGOs based there. In order to stimulate these local players and help them involve more youth in healthy and positive activities, FDP-LD selected CAMP as one its partners to enhance leadership, managerial and administrative capacity of potential partner NGOs who will implement FDP-LD funded small scale projects in lower FATA.

As a partner in the FATA Development Program-Livelihood Development, CAMP conducted a thorough needs assessment of the potential partners of FDP-LD to train them as potential 'agents of change' to promote social cohesion and collective planning that increases solidarity and trust in the long run.

Based on the training needs assessment conducted with the NGOs and government organisations, CAMP conducted five intensive training courses in the following areas:

1. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
2. Proposal & Report Writing
3. Development, Planning and Management



4. Accounts and Book Keeping
5. Social Organisation Techniques and Gender Mainstreaming.

A total of 66 professionals took active part in the training courses, and post-training evaluation feedback showed that they benefited greatly from the programme. There was a recommendation from participants to continue such capacity building efforts in the future.

FATA Livelihood Project

The FATA Livelihood Project (FLP), a component of the FATA Development Programme (FDP) aims at promoting community participation for socio-economic development in FATA. The FLP follows the principles of equality and empowerment of communities at grassroots level.

The long-term objective of the Programme is to improve the quality of life of communities living in FATA. The main objective of the first phase (2009-2012) was to set up operational and accountable Community Development Funds (CDF) to implement small-scale and short-term community projects with the tribes. The selection of projects was based on a consultative approach, and therefore highly demand-driven. The communities were made responsible for the implementation of the CDF project. CAMP played the role of a Facilitating Partner for GIZ, and supported the formation of community organisations during the whole process of mobilisation and project implementation.

Under this project, 21 CBOs were formed for the implementation of participatory rural development projects through social mobilisation organisations in 21 villages of Tehsil Jamrud in Khyber Agency. These villages were selected based on a survey conducted by CAMP in 50 villages to gauge the socio-economic conditions of people living in the agency. Apart from a household survey, the baseline also took into account interviews conducted with influential figures of each village such as Maliks and elders. In addition, CAMP contributed to the survey design and methodology, and delivered training for the selection team of enumerators. The eight month project began in November 2009 and ended in June 2010.

In the first phase of the project, Quick Impact Projects (QIP) schemes were completed in all the 21 targeted villages. In addition, Flood Rehabilitation Schemes were also implemented within the stipulated time period from July 2010 to March 2011.

Under FLP project CAMP provided 21 Community Management Skills trainings (CMST) and six Learning Management System trainings (LMST) to the 21 targeted CBOs. Three committees (Project Committee, Audit Committee and Operational and Maintenance Committee) were formed in each CBO. These committees were trained in the relevant sector in order to effectively and efficiently perform their duties while implementing the developmental projects. The Fuel Efficient Clay Stove Project was also implemented in all the 21 targeted communities. Special focus was given to women who were the direct beneficiaries/ users of those stoves. The purpose of introducing that scheme was to reduce existing fuel consumption and charges, protect environment and to provide better living environment and income generation opportunities to the communities of the target area.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Saving Lives in Times of Need

CAMP has always been at the forefront in dealing with emergencies that have affected different parts of Pakistan over the years. The 2005 earthquake and 2010 floods that wreaked havoc across the country can be cited as particular cases in point. CAMP responded to the disaster in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Balochistan when the most intensive humanitarian assistance was required, and our staff members came forward willingly and offered their voluntary support with full vigour.

Our emergency relief activities that helped save thousands of lives included distribution of food and non-food items and provision of emergency health care to victims. Details of CAMP's work in the aforementioned emergencies are:

RESPONSE TO 2005 EARTHQUAKE

The 2005 Earthquake: Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Tented Village

The 8th October 2005 earthquake killed and injured millions and brought down entire villages and cities in the Northern Areas and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (formerly North West Frontier Province) of Pakistan. The same disaster that claimed more than 80,000 lives, left more than 50,000 wounded and rendered millions homeless, also united the nation in the face of menacing adversity.

Along with individuals and national and international agencies, CAMP rushed to the worst affected areas in the North and set up a tented village for 55 families in Mansehra district of KP. Along with other partners, CAMP also provided these displaced families with food and non-food items, and water and sanitation facilities. In addition, relief items were also provided to the affected population of village Jundhial in Mansehra.



Health Relief Project (Balochistan)

CAMP implemented an emergency health relief project in Naseerabad division, which was the worst affected area of Balochistan province in the aftermath of the floods. CAMP's services comprised of one static round the clock health facility located at an IDP camp at Dera Allah Yar, District Jaffarabad, and seven fully equipped mobile health units catering to the needs of surrounding flood affected communities as well.

A total of 12,069 male patients and 16,472 female patients were treated at the health clinic, while 36,517 male patients and 43,067 female patients were provided primary medical care by the mobile medical units. Thus the total number of direct beneficiaries of the project was 1,08,125.

In addition, 1,098 Health and Hygiene sessions were conducted which were attended by 33,706 individuals. Hygiene kits were distributed to 10,000 families along with delivery kits for women who were in the second trimester of their pregnancies.

These efforts were continued in Phase II in which more medical services were provided and an additional number of activities were conducted. Details on the total number of beneficiaries are provided in the table below:

Services provided	Total number of beneficiaries	Project target
Primary Health Care Services	2,31,521	2,00,000
Health/Hygiene Sessions	2,463 sessions attended by 66,704 people	50,000
Vaccination	2,797 Introduced in Phase II at request of EDO (Health)	
Hygiene Kit Distribution	20,000 (IDP Tent City & Four Tehsils of Jaffarabad District)	10,000
Water Filters	12 donated by LIONS (Germany) installed in 6 Girls High Schools, 5 Boys High Schools, and 1 Community School/Madrassa	-

RESPONSE TO IDP CRISIS OF 2009

Emergency Relief & Primary Health Care for IDPS at Jalozai

Since 2009, CAMP has been responding to the IDP crisis through provision of primary health care services at Jalozai IDP camp in District Nowshera. The project has been funded by the generous support of several donors including the Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI-CIDA), UN-WHO, UNOCHA, Concern Rapid Fund, Government of Germany through HELP, and IDEALS UK.



Various awareness raising activities such as male and female health promotion, WASH training sessions, outreach activities, and commemorating international days such as the 'World No Tobacco Day' have also been conducted under this project.



Until recently, CAMP was managing two health facilities at Jalozi camp to provide primary health care services including consultation, health and hygiene promotion, antenatal and postnatal care, diagnostic facilities, and referral.

The project continues to provide the same services in one section of the camp, covering a population of around 10,000 IDPs.

2007 AND 2010 FLOODS IN KP AND FATA

In June 2007, floods hit the Khyber agency destroying houses, killing cattle and halting all income generation activities. Areas from Landi Kotal to Ragi were the hardest hit. In response to the massive relief requirements, CAMP set up two Primary Health Care (PHC) units with free medical assistance and medicines for the flood affected communities of Katta Khushta and Sultan Khel. Food and non-food items were also distributed among the worst hit communities. A total of 7,000 individuals benefited from the centres, and the efforts of CAMP widened the beneficiary base of PHC service for the area.

Reconstructing Flood Affected Houses and Community Physical Infrastructure in FATA

After the 2010 floods, CAMP conducted a Rapid Damage Assessment of FATA, which showed that the worst affected areas were Khyber and Mohmand Agencies.

In Mohmand Agency, 151 homes were severely damaged and 96 in four villages of Prang Ghar, whereas 96 houses were partially damaged. Meanwhile in Bara and Malagori tehsils of Khyber Agency, 450 houses were destroyed and 120 partially damaged, whereas 150 homes were partly damaged in Tehsil Landikotal.

In total, about 8,000 acres of land was rendered infertile and 140 families lost their livestock. Infrastructure was also badly affected; an eight kilometres long road in Jamrud was destroyed; a five kilometre stretch of a road in Bara was damaged along with two bridges; and in Landikotal eight bridges were partially damaged. While in Mohmand, all main access roads were destroyed thus severely restricting the mobility of local people.

In Khyber and Mohmand agencies, CAMP implemented a project aimed at rebuilding public infrastructure, and providing monetary assistance to 800 families to rebuild their homes. This was done with the support of Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

FATA Basic Health Programme

Funded by KfW, CAMP has been implementing the 'FATA Basic Health Programme' project since December 2010 in close coordination with the FATA Directorate of Health Services (DHS) and AGEK. In March 2011, CAMP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with all stakeholders involved to further the mutual aim of improving emergency services throughout FATA.

The project has a two pronged approach starting with a needs assessment of the 33 identified health facilities in seven tribal Agencies and FRs. The needs assessment clearly recommends the need for local health staff and health facilities. A consultative workshop will be part of the activity on the basis of which tools for the assessment will be fine-tuned. Secondly, on the basis of the needs assessment, equipment for the health facilities will be procured following the standards outlined by CAMP and KfW along with trainings on the use of equipment installed. It is planned that at the end of the activity, a survey will be conducted to evaluate the project impact.

In March 2011, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed by CAMP and the Directorate of Health and Population Welfare signifying the roles of both the partners with the support of KFW. Soon after the signing of MoU, main activities of the project started off in coordination with the Directorate of Health Services.

This project aims to provide the Emergency & Trauma Centres and other relevant departments – in particular, Operation Theatres, Radiology and Pathology – of civil hospitals and Rural Health Centres at the Agency and Tehsil levels with state of the art, needs based medical equipment. In addition, it also aims to build the capacity of health staff on usage of the equipment provided as well as minor repair work of the aforementioned health facilities where and when required.

Distribution of Food & Non-Food Items

CAMP, with the support of HELP–BMZ developed a comprehensive plan for distribution of food and non-food items for the most affected communities in three districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Charsadda, Nowshera and Peshawar. About 10,000 households were provided with packages comprising of food and kitchen items along with hygiene kits for daily use catering to 70,000 individuals. This relief effort was a three month project which began in September 2010.

The project targeted 10,000 families, with each family comprising of about 6-7 persons. The table below shows that the project had a total of 60,850 beneficiaries, out of which 51,378 were women and children and 10,338 were men. To ensure timely and fair distribution, CAMP utilised the services of provincial and district level Food and Non-Food Items clusters.

District	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Charsadda	4,480	4,809	9,641	9,691	28,621
Nowshera	4,998	5,268	9,308	8,844	28,418
Peshawar	860	720	1,628	1,469	3,817
Total	10,338	10,797	20,577	20,004	60,856



School in a Box

With the support of HELP-ADH-TUV, CAMP implemented the project, 'School in a Box' which aimed to provide uniform and warm clothes to 6,000 boys and girls of primary schools in three flood affected Districts of KP province; Peshawar, Charsadda and Nowshera. The project started on 1st December 2010 and ended on 1st March 2011.

Initially, the project was designed for 4,000 boys and girls at the primary level school in the three districts, but after the final budgetary evaluation, this number was extended to 6,000. Therefore, students of 146 schools were provided 6,000 uniforms along with warm clothes. Furthermore, a sports package including tennis balls, badminton kit, a skipping rope for girls and a cricket kit for boys was also given. More than 30 tailors, mostly female, were engaged for stitching uniforms, thus providing them with a livelihood.

Livelihood and Skill Advancement

The categories selected for livelihood support were determined according to the needs of rural areas and source(s) of livelihood of local communities. With financial support from ADH-HELP, 2,381 men and women of the flood affected districts of Charsadda, Nowshera and Peshawar were provided with livelihood and skill advancement training in agriculture. This project was initiated on 28th October 2010 and ended on 30th April 2011.

Agro-based seed and fertilizer was provided to beneficiaries along with the necessary equipment required in farming. To supplement this, training sessions were conducted for farmers to help improve their yield. Those farmers who could not afford to buy seeds after the floods were provided with opportunities to earn a living, which improved their chances of becoming self-sufficient.

CAMP improved food security, and nutritional and economic status of low income flood affected families by providing small farmers with viable and profitable modern methods to enhance current agricultural practices. Seeds of cash crops such as sugar cane and food crops such as maize, and various vegetables were provided to enable farmers to use these items for food and sell the surplus to pay for their expenses.

CAMP also provided support to small and medium enterprises, particularly village grocery shops popular amongst local people. This ensured that they were less dependent on obtaining sellable items on high mark-up based private loans, or obtaining items from whole sellers at a significantly high rate. Other small and medium enterprise owners such as hair dressers, flour grinding machine operators and medicine shop owners were also provided with tools to resume their work and earn a living after the floods.

Livestock-based economic empowerment and semi skilled women enterprise programmes were also implemented as innovative ideas for promoting self help among local people, especially women. About 38% of women from the targets areas were selected as beneficiaries, which meant that every three to four individuals among the direct beneficiaries were women who began to earn a respectable living attributable to this intervention.

Previously, these women either worked as domestic workers without wages only for food or begged on the streets. Girls, mostly orphans, also worked as domestic workers, but did not receive wages for the services they were rendering to feudal families. These girls who had no income to support themselves were able to learn embroidery and stitching under the project. Each girl was provided with a sewing machine and 100 meters of cloth along with other essential embroidery and stitching material.

District	Agro-based Economic Empowerment	Small Business Enterprises	Livestock Based Economic Empowerment	Women Skill Centres
Charsadda	350+70=420	100+100=200	250	121
Nowshera	120+20=140	330+130=460	250	120
Peshawar	130+50=180	70+20=90	100	60
Total	740	750	600	301
Grand Total		2,391		

Provision of Water Filters to Flood Affected Female Educational Institutes

CAMP provided water filters to six flood affected girls' schools and women vocational institutes across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa after thorough needs assessments and coordination with local administration. The assessment revealed the damage caused to local water and sanitation systems due to floods which had contaminated drinking water. The details of institutions benefiting from this intervention and the number of direct beneficiaries – female students – are provided in the table below:

Name of institution	Number of direct beneficiaries
Government Girls' Primary School Hasanzai, Shabqadar	890
Vocational Institute for Skills Centre	320
Girls Primary School Utmanzai, Charsadda	345
Government Girls' Higher Secondary School Kalan, Nowshera	1,100

Emergency Health Project in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

This project was initiated to enable access to quality primary health care services to the flood affected communities of Districts Nowshera, Charsadda and Peshawar. With support from the Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany through HELP (Bonn based humanitarian NGO), eight mobile health units were formed which provided a total of 85,780 individuals with primary health care services. In addition, a total of 10,000 Health & Hygiene kits comprising of medicines and hygiene items were distributed among families in the three target districts.

The project began in August 2010 and continued till March 2011. The mobile health units were formed during the initial emergency phase (August-November 2010), while the delivery of primary health care services was conducted

in the early recovery phase (December 2010-March 2011). Three teams were stationed in the districts of Nowshera and Charsadda each, while the remaining two were responsible for District Peshawar.

These mobile health teams successfully provided 109,671 consultations and delivered 2,762 health and hygiene sessions for a total of 45,171 individuals during the life of this project.

CAMP'S Emergency Response Cell, Peshawar

In the aftermath of the devastating 2010 floods in KP, CAMP established an Emergency Response Cell at its Regional Office in Peshawar. This is based on our experience of dealing with natural disasters, particularly after the earthquake of 2005, and our partners supported us in responding immediately and taking quick action. This Emergency Response Cell conducted Needs and Damage Assessments both during and after the 2010 floods which helped in coordinating relief efforts.

EARLY RECOVERY PROJECTS

Reconstruction of Bedadi Village

Soon after the devastating earthquake, while setting up a tented village for about 50 affected families in Union Council Shinkiari, district Mansehra, CAMP heard the story of these families who had been evicted from the land they were living on as tenants. Still in shock from losing everything during the earthquake, these families could not believe that they had nowhere to go from the tented village.

After some discussion, CAMP presented a project for building houses for these families to International Disaster & Emergency Aid with Long-term Support (IDEALS), who agreed to support the construction of 26 houses. Hiring masons and carpenters from amongst the villagers, the construction started in March, 2008. CAMP and SUNGI, another national NGO, installed two water pumps each at accessible points. The construction of sewerage lines and a drainage system along with 4 septic tanks were initiated by Terre des homes (Tdh). These earthquake proof houses were finally handed over to the families in April 2009. In October 2009, an electricity transformer was also installed.



Improving Health Indicators in Flood Affected Areas

With support from the German government through HELP NGO (Germany), CAMP initiated the Early Recovery project titled “Revitalization and Capacity Building of Flood Affected Primary Health Care Facilities” in close coordination and with the support of Provincial and District health authorities. In 2011-2012, CAMP provided training on Primary Health Care services to 490 health workers including LHWs, LHSs and paramedics. Beside this CAMP revitalized 9 health facilities, four in District Charsadda and five in District Nowshera. Clinical Equipments including three dental units have also been provided to these facilities.

In 2012-2013, CAMP expanded the project's target areas to include Peshawar, which was also affected by the floods in 2010 and again in 2011. As a result, 13 government Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities in Charsadda, Peshawar and Nowshera were rehabilitated and 490 government health workers permanently employed in these facilities were trained on maternal and child health care services. The expected result/outcome of the project is to improve key health indicators within the target population.

In its third phase in 2014, the project will continue to support the rehabilitation of eight selected health facilities in districts Nowshera and Charsadda, while equipping the facilities with clinical equipment and furniture. The project will also provide a structured training program for the 500 government health workers permanently attached to these facilities.

Stronger Capacities for Responding to Disasters

Pakistan is susceptible to recurring natural disasters due to its geographical location and years of environmental degradation. The country regularly experiences flooding, earthquakes, landslides, and drought in addition to other disasters resulting in the frequent loss of lives, livelihoods, property, thus contributing to high levels of poverty across the country.

The year 2010 had damaging effects on the lives of people in some districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa due to torrential rains which resulted in flash floods. Poor management on part of the government, delayed response of humanitarian agencies and lack of preparedness at all levels to deal with such unprecedented disasters resulted in grave consequences. The government failed to respond as it was not expecting such a catastrophe, and rescue workers were neither trained nor equipped to save lives. Added to this was the reality that most local communities are poverty stricken and have no knowledge and preparedness in dealing with the severity of such situations. Moreover, weak infrastructure adds to their miseries.

CAMP has designed a Disaster Management and Capacity Building Project with the objective to train and equip local communities to deal with disasters by establishing local volunteer activist groups known as Disaster Management Groups (DMGs) in the Districts of Nowshera and Charsadda.

Each of these groups is comprised of eight individuals: five men and three women, who are responsible for a village of at least 100 households. The objective of these DMGs is to raise awareness within their respective communities

so as to reduce their vulnerability to disasters and natural calamities after receiving comprehensive four day training.

Funded by the German Government, the 'Disaster Preparedness and Capacity Building Project' aims to empower flood affected communities in districts Nowshera and Charsadda of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province through capacity building initiatives to enable them to effectively manage natural disasters, leading to risk reduction.

The 27 month project which started in July 2012 has formed 258 Disaster Management Groups (DMGs) so far and trained 1,904 local activists (DMG Members) including 749 women. These activists have in turn trained 41,866 individuals including 21,118 females. By the end of the project in September 2014, 264 Disaster Management Groups will be trained to reach out to 52,800 individuals. These DMGs will eventually be linked to the district government for their sustainability.

“We can help ourselves”

Village Attaki is located about 3 km towards the south east of Tehsil Shabqadar of District Charsadda, at the River Swat which is prone to the spillway of floods and excessive water flow during monsoon season. Torrential rains sweep away crops and damage the infrastructure every year. However, July 2010 witnessed the most devastating and damaging flood in the history of Pakistan. It affected many such downstream villages and reduced most of them to ground.

Village Attaki was one of those villages which received heavy damage to both public and private property and affected many lives.

With the experience of previous years, torrential rains during July and August 2013 caused a huge scare within local communities; when signs of potential floods grew visible, a general alarm was raised through sirens at different mosques and mobile loudspeakers hoisted on vehicles. The DMG members of village Attaki Malaken immediately contacted the authorities in Charsadda as they had been informed to stay in close coordination with district administration during such times. After confirmation they called a meeting to plan their activities as per the contingency plan that has been formulated during the training programme.

The DMG members met and discussed the overall situation and decided to inform the rest of the community – who had previously been oriented through roll-out trainings – to be ready at standby positions.

The necessary rehearsal was conducted; a tool kit was assembled and made functional; and, as per the contingency plan, duties and tasks were divided amongst DMG members to be prepared in case of a flood.

The community's response to the flood warning was very positive and they began refreshing their evacuation and contingency plan(s) to be prepared for the disaster rather than creating panic as had happened during the previous floods.



CAMP'S NETWORKING & COMMUNITY LINKAGES



CAMP'S NETWORKING & COMMUNITY LINKAGES

CAMP's mission is to provide greater opportunities to marginalized and vulnerable communities in rural areas of FATA and KP to reclaim their right to sustainable development, peace and security. In order to work towards this, CAMP diligently promotes effective partnerships among institutions across Pakistan, and internationally, through dialogue, building common perspectives, promoting and coordinating activities for bringing peace, harmony, prosperity and sustainable development. We have a large network of civil society organisations spread across FATA and KP including youth, community elders, religious leaders and Maliks, as well as men and women.

Through these efforts, we want to build communities where people can lead their lives with dignity, honour and without any discrimination based on class, race, religion and language.

CAMP's communication and advocacy interventions essentially involve advocating for rule of law, and enforcement of fundamental rights for the people of marginalised communities; we have attempted to provide a voice to the underprivileged and enable them to fight for their rights.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN GOVERNANCE

CAMP has been very active in raising key governance issues through its various programmes. Not only has CAMP created debate around core issues, it has also brought communities and policy makers, as well as local officials, to the same table for addressing concerns.

For example, CAMP's governance related work has been able to take the FATA reforms debate to a higher level. This was done in several ways including formally through arranging national level roundtable discussions and conferences which were attended by donors, civil society organizations, media and policy makers etc.; and also research work such as the 'Understanding FATA' series, the 'Voices from FATA' newsletters, and formal and informal discussions with donors and policy makers both in Pakistan and abroad. In fact CAMP believes that the momentum created by CAMP's network of CSOs and programmes have contributed to the FATA Reforms debate, leading up to the Presidential announcement in August 2011.

Under its Project "Communities for Change: Laying the grassroots foundation for Political Reforms in FATA", (2009–2013) jointly funded by the British High Commission and the Embassy of Federal Republic of Germany, CAMP aimed to empower communities from the FATA (residents and diaspora) to better understand local and regional governance issues and to create momentum for needed change, which will ultimately help to stabilise the border region of Pakistan. In 2011 – 2012, the Project enabled 202 civil society organisations in FATA to hold 972 advocacy events around human rights, the Frontier Crimes Regulation, need for FATA reforms, and peace and security etc. Over 53,000 people attended these events across communities in seven agencies of FATA.

GENDER AND YOUTH INVOLVEMENT

As an organisation, CAMP remains sensitive to gender and youth issues and continues to integrate and encourage women and young people to participate in programme areas. The same attitude is also maintained internally as reflected in the gender balanced workforce.

CAMP received support from UNDP's Gender Justice and Protection Fund for a two year project to combat women and girls trafficking in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which compliments CAMP's earlier project funded by the EU (2007 – 08). Building on that model, the project is strengthening legal and policy framework and institutional accountability and access to justice, research oriented advocacy and awareness to change



attitudes, and brokering partnership and cross-sector alliances at all levels. Until April 2010, over 100 stakeholders (journalists, lawyers and members of CSOs) have been trained on countering women trafficking techniques through specialized series of training. Moreover, for addressing the issue in coordination, a strong referral system at the provincial level has been established between the government and civil society organisations. CAMP has also established a thematic working group at provincial level comprising of media persons, lawyers, representatives of CSOs, policy makers and government officials. Quarterly meetings are held for assessing the issue and recommending reforms in laws and policies regarding women trafficking.



COMMUNITY PEACE BUILDING

'Promoting Participatory Approaches to Peace Building in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan' is a three year project that started in January 2012, and aims to promote and develop participatory approaches to peace-building initiatives in KP and FATA.

To contribute to the overall objective, the action is designed to achieve two specific objectives:

- To enhance the institutional and operational capacity of civil society actors active in the field of peace-building in KP and FATA.
- To develop EU partnerships with and between non-state actors active in the field of peace-building at the operational level in KP and FATA.

In addition, CAMP initiated a public awareness and advocacy campaign titled "Ballot without Bullet" that targeted voters in five areas of the North West Frontier Province (now known as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) during the Parliamentary Elections of 2008.

Using banners, posters, radio broadcasts in local dialects and press conferences the campaign encouraged political groups and the general public to refrain from 'arms display and use' during the elections. There was significant media interest including two special radio discussion programmes on the issue.

The campaign helped to raise awareness on the need for small arms control in the former NWFP and highlighted the wider impact of small arms misuse during elections. Whilst there is no conclusive proof, local people reported a perception that there were lower rates of election related deaths and injuries in the areas where the campaign ran than in other districts.

TRIBAL PEACE NETWORK ('Qabaili Aman Taroona')

The Tribal Peace Network is a network of over 200 FATA based CSOs (including seven women organisations), established under CAMP's Communities for Change (CFC) project in 2009. The network is spread across the tribal area and represents the seven agencies of FATA. The main purpose of creating this network was to strengthen civil society in FATA and to provide a platform through which it could advocate on issues affecting communities.

CAMP's capacity building programme, small grants schemes and networking strengthening activities have not only trained CSO leaders per se, but have also given them, especially youth, positive leadership skills and knowledge to become productive and contributing individuals who can be effective and proactive in determining the course of FATA's future. The immediate impact of the CSOs and their network can also be attributed to the FATA reforms debate, to which they contributed.

Moreover, a result of strengthening over 200 organisations has been that several of them have emerged as NGOs from grassroots CBOs. This has not only furthered FATA's civil society, but has also given national and international organisations a network they can approach and work with in FATA. Consequently, several CSOs have received funding from donors and others have been linked for future opportunities.

ESTABLISHING STRONG RELATIONSHIPS

CAMP's long history of working in FATA and KP, coupled with the technical expertise and capacity to manage projects has helped build a good working relationship with the government departments, but more importantly, it has also won the support and trust of the local communities. Moreover, our existence in the FATA region as a leading NGO is recognized due to our knowledge base on local tribal dynamics and culture, transparent and efficient project management policies, rapport within the local population and representative community institutions and excellent working relationship with the FATA Secretariat.

Our approach is based on developing close cooperation with local communities and relevant stakeholders from the start, and relies on detailed assessments to identify and prioritise needs of communities we work with.

CAMP has a viable network of local partners and volunteers within FATA. It is a policy at CAMP to implement all projects with the help of community organizations and volunteers to ensure sustainability and transparency of projects. Therefore, communities in target villages are motivated and facilitated to form organizations which jointly implement projects with CAMP's field teams. The capacity of these local organisations is enhanced through an appropriately designed training package. CAMP has the capacity and experience of forming the following types of institutions:

- Community Based Organisations/Women Organisations
- Youth Groups/Organizations
- Parents and Teachers Associations
- Project Management Committees
- School Management Committees
- Water User Committees
- Pool of Volunteers and Elites of the local areas in FATA

CAMP'S OPERATIONS



CAMP'S OPERATIONS

CAMP operates under well-defined Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that provide guidelines for smooth implementation of organisational activities and promote good governance. These include a Human Resources Policy, Administration & Procurement Guidelines and an Internal Control Financial System. Accounts are audited externally on an annual basis.

In relation to transparency, we have worked on building and strengthening our systems and procedures relating to HR, administration, programme policies and procedures. CAMP carries out an annual audit conducted by an independent external auditor whose reports are available on request.

In this section, we provide an overview of CAMP's operational policies and practices which constantly evolve and grow with our experience. We have recently developed and revised a number of policies relating to human resources, monitoring & evaluation, finance, and procurement which are being implemented.

TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY

CAMP operates under well-defined internal control systems for smooth implementation of organizational activities that promote transparency, accountability and good governance. These systems provide a standard set of policies, procedures and guidelines to facilitate record keeping, information sharing and periodic report generation for operational efficiency assessment. Internal control systems are established to ensure transparency, adherence to management policies, safeguard assets and secure complete and accurate records. Internal control systems are governed by Board of Directors and operated by its management through support units i.e. Human Resource, Finance, Administration and Procurement.

Transparency and accountability are core values for CAMP. Information on organization's work in consolidated reports is readily available for all stakeholders. Publication and proper circulation of research studies, reports and newsletters is part of its efforts towards transparent information sharing. Open door communication policy has helped organization in its growth, and improved efficiency and ethical standards. CAMP believes in across-the-board accountability. Officials are answerable for their work to management, the board, and stakeholders especially to the communities they serve. There is redress when duties and commitments are not met.

OUR CORE VALUES

Good Governance:

The Board of Directors of CAMP is primarily responsible for the organisation's sustainability and has a high degree of reliance on its Founding Chief Executive. The board governs and oversees the operations of CAMP. It makes sure that the organization operates legally, ethically and effectively. Ultimately, the board is accountable to donors, partners and other stakeholders. CAMP's management exercises responsible resource management and mobilization to meet highest professional standards.

Conflict of Interest:

CAMP has an explicit conflict of interest policy that bounds its members to disclose any conflicts of interest and remove themselves from the related decisions. All employees exercise the utmost good faith in all transactions involved in their duties. The interest of organization is considerably taken into account in all decisions and actions.

Excellence in Leadership:

CAMP expects all employees in a supervisory capacity to exemplify appreciative leadership. The key elements of good leadership are mutual support, effective communication, teamwork, role modelling and accomplishments.

Performance Priority:

All employees are expected to meet high productivity standards. At CAMP, productivity relates to time management, teamwork, efficiency, cooperation and contribution. Each employee participates in bi-annual and annual performance reviews on their responsibilities and duties. Clear performance expectations are

communicated to the employees. Capacity building of employees for improved performance is an integral part of performance management at CAMP.

Equal Employment Opportunity:

CAMP serves in, and practices, the principles of equal employment opportunity. It is the policy and intent of CAMP, that no otherwise qualified person with disability shall, solely by reason of his or her disability, be excluded from applying for employment or be subject to discrimination if employed. (The captain of Pakistan's blind cricket team, Zeeshan Abbasi has worked with CAMP in the Disability Resource Centre Project).

Non-Discrimination:

There is equal respect for all irrespective of caste, creed, religion, sex, national origin or ancestry, marital status, social status and language.

Mutual Respect and Cooperation:

A culture of mutual trust, respect and sensitivity to other's opinions and beliefs is highly valued at CAMP. Each member contributes through teamwork and mutual cooperation. The organization is strongly committed to positive attitudes, freedom of expression, and constructive criticism. In CAMP, every individual feels respected and valued, as well as challenged and rewarded.

Gender Equity:

CAMP believes in promoting a society in which women and men enjoy the same opportunities, outcomes, rights and obligations in all spheres of life. CAMP has a policy to formulate measures to ensure that gender specific vulnerabilities and capacities of men and women be systematically identified and addressed.

VALUING HUMAN RESOURCES

CAMP has been an exciting and wonderful working experience for most of its staff members. When CAMP started back in 2002, it was a small team of less than ten staff members. Over the years, CAMP has expanded not only in terms of its thematic and geographical areas of operation but also in the human resources capacity. Today CAMP has more than 150 committed and dedicated employees.

CAMP has in place a human resources (HR) manual, which covers tools and resources needed to administer day to day people management activities. Employees are oriented on the use of the HR Policies and the Manual has been put on the website accessible to all employees.

CAMP implements transparent and non-discriminatory human resources practices. CAMP is an equal opportunity employer and encourages employment of women, members of minority groups and people with disabilities. The CAMP code of conduct provides for a congenial and pleasant working environment where supervisors and their reporting staff work as teams in collaboration and cooperation respecting one another. Appropriate forums are provided for conflict resolution. Behaviours causing Harassment including Sexual Harassment and Discrimination are not tolerated in CAMP. The Civil Behaviour Committee authorised by the Senior Management timely responds to and investigates staff complaints and recommends necessary actions. CAMP also encourages informal resolution of grievances through supervisors and senior managers. The Senior Management of CAMP has ensured that our HR Policy complies with Pakistan's Labour Law and we endeavour to provide all benefits and entitlements as are available under it.

CAMP gives extraordinary importance to developing the professional capabilities of staff. Learning and development opportunities are provided to all staff members. A mix of human resource development initiatives are implemented including special assignments, deputation to senior roles, and internal and external training courses.

In the recent past, staff members have attended capacity building events on proposal development, report writing, project management, leadership development and management, peace initiatives, social/resource mobilization, security awareness, disaster management, communication skills, conflict resolution and organisational policies and procedures.

Employees of CAMP feel proud to be part of such a successful organisation as you can read in their own words:

Riaz-ul Haq
Senior Manager, Research

I joined CAMP on 02nd January 2005 as Senior Programme Officer when it was a very small organisation attempting to deliver quality services to the communities of FATA. CAMP has certainly come a long way since then and has made considerable achievements in infrastructure development, emergency and disaster management, health, advocacy, and research projects in FATA, KP and Balochistan. CAMP has also published the ground breaking 'Understanding FATA' series which has for the first time in the history of Pakistan, represented the unknown aspirations, fears and expectations of the people living in the tribal belt.

I am proud to have been part of this research and CAMP's other quality studies and feel blessed to be working in an environment which has contributed significantly to my personal and professional growth, development and learning. We at CAMP are extremely lucky to have such a sincere, dedicated, and hardworking management team which sets a brilliant example for all of us here!

Asad Ali Qureshi

Project Manager, Communities for Change

Coming to work for CAMP from a larger organisation was a difficult decision for me. Initially, I was appointed as a Project Coordinator, and within a short period of time, based on my performance and hard work I was promoted to the Project Manager position. I have come to realise that joining CAMP was the right decision as it has given me a great boost in terms of my professional development. The Communities for Change (CFC) project was a good experience as it provided us with opportunities for close interaction with FATA's communities during our work.

Shabir Hussain Shinwari

Project Manager, Health Early Recovery Project

I have been working in CAMP for over two years and my experience has been extremely positive and beneficial so far. When I was asked to manage a project I thought it would be difficult but with the guidance and support of my seniors, I have achieved my project targets. CAMP provides everyone with a good and positive environment for work which ensures maximum productivity for all employees. I believe that CAMP is one of the most credible national NGOs working in Pakistan and wish all the best for its growth and progress in future.

**Tahir Ali Awan
Director Operations**

It is my radiant sentiment to place on record my gratitude to CAMP. Joining CAMP was the best decision I've ever made and it's been the privilege of a lifetime to work for CAMP for over ten years. Witnessing the evolution of CAMP has been a profound experience for me. All the incredible support from my Chief Executive, Naveed Shinwari and other colleagues has been inspiring for me. We have effectively implemented a number projects for uplifting the downtrodden communities of Pakistan which makes us incredibly proud of our accomplishments. I am confident that in the coming years we will continue to work for alleviating the miseries of vulnerable communities throughout our country.

Tariq Khan

Senior Project Officer, Peace Building Project

I have been part of many exciting and challenging tasks during my time at CAMP; all of which have contributed towards increasing my capacity and expertise. While conducting the CSO needs assessment in KP and FATA, our management gave us full support despite many difficulties that CAMP had to face as an organisation. It was a very enlightening experience as we came to know about local issues which would not have been otherwise possible. Under this project, we hope we can improve the CSOs capacity and help them in addressing their problems themselves in future.

**Fareeha Sultan
Project Manager, Peace Building Project**

Since joining CAMP in August of 2010, I have truly experienced what it means to be a Project Manager. My job in this capacity has allowed me to work with people who have a diverse background of cultures and knowledge. This has helped enormously in my personal and professional growth. The most important part of all these experiences at CAMP is that my senior management and colleagues have supported me every step of the way and provided a mix of knowledge and resources to help me work through challenges. I'm proud to work for CAMP for the kind of work it does, but I'm mostly proud because this organisation cares about its employees and is truly committed to their success!

**Abdur Rehman
Project Manager, Disaster Preparedness
& Capacity Building**

I have found CAMP to be a very dynamic and versatile organisation which has provided me with a creative learning environment. We also have an extremely professional, hard working team which is always ready to take on any challenge!

**Irum Ali
Advocacy Coordinator**

Working at CAMP has been an enlightening experience for me as this was my first exposure to the development sector. Since NGOs in general are mistrusted and perceived negatively, it was heartening to see an organisation that is working so sincerely for the empowerment of underprivileged communities and rule of law. I am proud to be associated with CAMP's efforts and wish all the best for its progress and prosperity!

Muhammad Amin
Co-Founder & Board Member

I am fortunate to be both a co-founder and board member of Community Appraisal and Motivation Programme. The hands-off policy and maintaining the status quo in FATA kept its inhabitants in a time lock vis-à-vis the rest of the countrymen. An integrated and sustainable policy is needed to put FATA on path to peace and prosperity. CAMP is supporting the cause to share their perspective for common solutions, and I am proud to be part of it as a board member to contribute in it and many other interventions.

Mariam Khan
Director Programmes

I joined CAMP almost five years ago, with some inhibitions of working with a local NGO! Very soon that changed and I found myself in an organisation where I was given the space to learn and grow, professionally and personally. As a working mother, I could not have asked for a more supportive team than I have at CAMP! With donors who continue to place their trust in CAMP, communities who want to help make a difference, and a team that is committed, here's wishing CAMP all the best in the decades to come!

Chin Chin
Programme Advisor

“Congratulations to CAMP on marking its first decade of life with flying colours. I would also like to congratulate the team and the leadership propelling CAMP to a known entity in development sector particularly in KP and Fata region. I have over 7 years of association with CAMP in different capacities; friend as well as volunteer. This association provided me with an opportunity to see and experience the growth of CAMP. Over the years, CAMP has expanded horizontally and vertically; from a relatively small local NGO based in Peshawar struggling with a few small grants and limited staff to a multi-donor and multi-sector NGO employing hundreds. From a loosely ad hoc management structure to a defined structure supported with processes and procedures. With a committed team and vision, strong organisation, CAMP will continue to move forward and contribute to the development sector.”

Zunera Rais
Capacity Building Coordinator, Peace Building Project

Working with CAMP has been an enriching experience in more ways than one; it has been professionally elevating, personally very gratifying and has broadened my horizons. I started with the Communities for Change Project in 2009, during which I was able to interact with people from FATA and have a deeper insight into their problems. Joining CAMP again in 2013 was like coming back home! While much of the organisational practices have changed and progressed, so much is still the same, like the very comforting and familial environment. I wish CAMP the very best in all future endeavours!

Ibrahim Shinwari
Board Member & Senior Journalist

It was in 2007 that I first attended a Focused Group Discussion on the Frontier Crimes Regulations organised by CAMP in Jamrud Tehsil of Khyber Agency. Previously I had a totally different and favourable opinion on the FCR but since then, CAMP has not only changed and reformed my entire perception on this outdated tribal system but also provided me an opportunity to observe and study its adverse effects on the lives of tribal people thus bringing about a revolutionary change in my thinking about the century old system which has usurped the rights of tribal people. CAMP has undoubtedly played a vital and leading role in transforming the thoughts of tribal people (including myself) about the existing system and also has the sole privilege of recommending practical remedies to all ills within the FCR and in accordance with the aspirations of the oppressed tribal people with whose views CAMP has always valued. Translating the first volume of Understanding FATA from English to Pashto was a great experience as it provided me insight into different aspects of tribal life, customs and traditions and more importantly the tribal people's views on all these important matters. Understanding FATA was a huge innovative achievement of CAMP which has never been done in the past cannot be replicated in future.

OUR CAMP FAMILY



Ghulam Haider (Driver)
It's been 4 years at CAMP for me and I have never had any negative experience with anyone. I am very happy to be part of this organisation and hope to contribute to its future as well



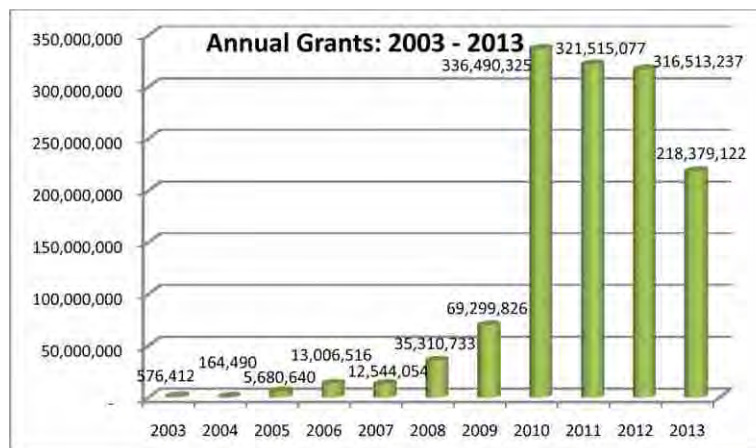


Muhammad Aslam Khan (Driver)

I have worked at CAMP for over 4 years and the best aspect of working here is that I have received the utmost respect from each and every individual regardless of position or status which makes me feel a very special part of this organisation. May Allah bless everyone here! Ameen.



CAMP'S 10 YEAR GROWTH



As a result of our hard work and networking, CAMP has steadily expanded over the past 10 years as we have received more grants that have been utilised for the benefit of local communities across Pakistan. CAMP received its first grant of Rs. 5,76,412 in the year 2003 from Ploughshares to conduct a campaign against the illegal use of small arms.

As illustrated in the figure above, CAMP received its highest grant amount of Rs. 3,36,490,325 in 2010 when the international donor community responded to the devastating floods in Pakistan. CAMP was involved in relief work, distribution of food and non-food items for affected families and also set up a disaster relief centre in Peshawar. Early recovery initiatives were also conducted in schools and local communities through alternative livelihoods and other relief for people.

However, after 2010, due to deteriorating security conditions in KP and FATA, our grant amounts have reduced in light of increasing government restrictions on NGOs to work in conflict sensitive areas. This in turn has affected our FATA-related initiatives, opening new avenues for us in other provinces of Pakistan.

No	Donor	Grant Amount
1	Embassy of Federal Republic of Germany	137,486,770
2	British High Commission	75,913,514
3	German Embassy & BHC	147,407,290
4	UNDP	3,099,574
5	GIZ	46,470,425
6	HELP	491,862,611
7	CIDA	16,580,196
8	Embassy of Japan	7,976,918
9	WHO	43,006,183
10	IDEALS	45,560,345

No	Donor	Grant Amount
11	British Council	260,000
12	Family Health International	7,970,048
13	IRC	7,600,588
14	German Development Bank	102,077,855
15	SDC	70,911,201
16	USAID-LCDDP	3,166,881
17	CONCERN - Rapid Fund	26,874,988
18	Greenacre Associates Ltd	10,523,044
19	World Bank	4,296,109
20	European Union	61,270,290

MONITORING & EVALUATION

CAMP has a complex operational system. It is working with diverse communities, in multi-sectoral thematic areas, in vast geographical areas, and with different donors. In order to meet high standards in all its programming, CAMP has established an independent and proactive Monitoring and Evaluation department.

The department supports efforts of management in adequate project designing, implementation, and closing out. It serves as an early warning system, appraises senior management and project managers about internal and external factors that can impact performance of the projects, and supports them in making informed decisions. Moreover, it feeds in to donor reports and final project evaluations when needed.

The M&E department contributes to organisational learning and knowledge sharing by reflecting upon and sharing experiences and lessons so that the management can gain full benefit from what has been done and how. Furthermore, it upholds accountability and compliance by demonstrating whether or not the work has been carried out as agreed and in compliance with established and agreed standards.

M&E CORE VALUES

1: Do No Harm

M&E practices uphold the principle of “Do No Harm”. Data collectors and those disseminating monitoring related reports are respectful that certain information can endanger or embarrass respondents. Participants in data collection have the legal and ethical responsibility to report any evidence of criminal activity or wrongdoing that may harm others.

2: Impartiality

Customs, cultures and dignity of the human subjects are respected. This may include differences due to religion, gender, disability, age, sexual orientation and ethnicity. Data collection, analysis and reporting strive for a balanced representation of any potentially vulnerable or marginalized groups.

3: Confidentiality

Confidentiality will be maintained pertaining to the information collected and sources. The information would only be shared with the concerned stakeholders ensuring safety of the informants.

4: Learning

Learning is the focus throughout the monitoring processes and procedures at organizational, project and individual levels. The “Monitor-Learn-Act” model is practiced.

5: Adequate Investment in Programme Design

M&E supports capacity development activities and provides technical assistance. Monitoring and evaluation plans

are developed before a project begins, with clear and measurable intended results that can be tracked, documented and assessed.

6: Providing Understandable and Clear Measure of Change

M&E enables stakeholders and beneficiaries to understand what change was achieved (also to what extent and how change occurred) as a result of a project interventions.

M&E STANDARDS

Standard # 1: Participation

When feasible and appropriate, monitoring should be participatory as stakeholder consultation and involvement in the same will increase the legitimacy and utility of information gathered, as well as overall cooperation and support for and ownership of the process. It would further enhance the transparency and quality in work.

Standard # 2: Gender Balance

Particular attention should be given to a gender-balanced representation in all project interventions and consequent benefits.

Standard # 3: Stakeholder's Feedback

Monitoring system will ensure that stakeholders can provide comment and voice any complaints about the work. This will also include a process for reviewing and responding concerns/grievances.

Standard # 4: "Need to Know" Information

M&E system will focus only the information that is needed to know as there is a great deal of information that is nice to know; however, nice to know information will only slow down the timeliness of the information system. Information which comes too late will likely not contribute to improved project quality.

Standard # 5: Collection of Reliable Data

Reliable data will be collected providing a solid base for quality key project and management decisions based on monitoring data and results. Use of appropriate tools and methodologies for data collection along with well trained data collectors and enterers will be ensured accordingly.

Standard # 6: Information Authenticity and Acceptance

The data collected will be transformed into information and then knowledge through appropriate analysis plan. Feedback from all project and technical staff would be sought on reports encompassing the collected and processed information to ensure its authenticity and acceptance.

Standard # 7: Information/Results Sharing with Stakeholders

Results will be used and disseminated accordingly with the stakeholders to address problem identified in a timely manner and ensure transparency in the work carried out. Not only successes and accomplishments but also challenges, weaknesses and lessons learned will

be shared with the stakeholders. This will include analysis of the results and way out to address any challenges and problems identified.

Standard # 8: Adherence to Humanitarian Charters

Adherence will be kept to all humanitarian charters while practicing monitoring and evaluation e.g. SPHERE, IMMI and HAP.

Standard # 9: M&E Budget Allocations

Apart from M&E staff salaries, 5-10% of the projects budget will be allocated for M&E activities like field visits, progress review meetings and recording success stories etc.

Standard # 10: Information Collection Levels

Vinformation would be collected pertaining to all level of causal chain i.e. from inputs to impacts of the projects/programmes.

Standard # 11: M&E Plans & Calendars

Comprehensive M&E Plans and calendars would be developed for all projects.

MONITORING & EVALUATION TOOLS

M&E Department develops tailor made tools for data collection through an inclusive process during which feedback is sought from communities and from technical internal and external units. Tools are finalised only after addressing concerns and viewpoints of all those who matter. M&E department follows following steps for finalising data collection tools.

Step 1	Draft data collection tool in-light of research objectives and performance indicators
Step 2	Drafted tool is discussed with respective project management and with internal and external technical units (such as Agriculture Department, Livestock Department, Health Department; as the case may be)
Step 3	Develop second draft of tool and share with project management and technical units for review and final comments

Step 4	Comments from project management technical units are addressed and final draft of tool is developed
Step 5	Field test of tool is done during which feedback from potential respondents is sought. This helps fine tuning of the tool
Step 6	Tool is finalised



FRIENDS OF CAMP



FRIENDS OF CAMP

Over the years, CAMP has maintained a very good working relationship with local, national and international donors. Currently, we maintain partnerships with funding organisations, charities and campaigns in Pakistan as well as abroad. Our current donors include: British High Commission through Greenacre Associate UK, European Union, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, German Foreign office, HELP (Germany), German Development Bank (KfW), and UNOCHA-ERF.

We have also received support from Department for International Development (DFID), the World Bank, UNDP Swiss Cooperation for Development (SDC), GIZ WHO British High Commission Islamabad, Ploughshares Fund (US), International Disaster Emergency Aid and Long-term Support (IDEALS UK), UNDP, USAID through RTI/FHI, USAID through AED, USAID through ED Links, USAID through PSDW-HPP, Leonard Cheshire International (UK), Charney Research (US), International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL, Geneva), International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) and Saferworld (UK), FATA Development Authority (FDA), International Rescue Committee (IRC).

OUR DONORS AND PARTNERS

Help e. V. and CAMP Pakistan – Five years of partnership

It started in July 2009. The military operations of the Pakistan army against the Taliban in the Swat valley made hundreds of thousands of people to flee the area. They found refuge inside camps in and around of Peshawar and their situation called for humanitarian assistance. It was then that CAMP and Help engaged in a first emergency medical project for the refugees. By now more than 15 projects with a financial volume of more than 5 million Euros have been jointly implemented and we are entering our fifth year of partnership.

In summer 2010 large areas of Pakistan were affected by floods. Since then Help and CAMP are delivering assistance to the flood affected people through food aid, livelihood support, mobile clinics, clothing, water purification systems, renovation of clinics and equipment, training of medical staff, income generating projects and a disaster prevention project started recently. Fortunately the activities are supported by the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, donations and private sponsors like NAK (German apostolic relief fund) and the Lions. Millions of people were served. Humanitarian and development assistance in large areas with a challenging infra-structure need a high degree of organizational talent, control and mutual trust. CAMP fulfills these criteria and demonstrated anytime to be a reliable partner. We are looking forward to continue fruitful cooperation and wish CAMP a bright future.



Karin Settele (Mrs.)
Executive Director

EMBASSY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Islamabad has been working closely with CAMP for more than five years on projects related to rule of law, conflict prevention, peace building as well as stabilisation measures.

CAMP particularly specialises on research work as well as on public consultations with a far-reaching audience in several regions in Pakistan.

All projects of the German Embassy with CAMP have successfully been implemented so far; on the basis of formulated indicators, the main objectives and the outcome of these projects could be well evaluated and measured.

It is moreover worth mentioning that CAMP has active ties and relations to local partners and NGOs, which enables CAMP to work intensively in conflict areas and to gain supplementary knowledge in essential fields of work.

The collaboration and direct communication has always been fruitful and trustworthy. As for the near future, the German Embassy Islamabad is looking forward to continue its cooperation with CAMP.



Partners in Peace – CAMP & Saferworld

Saferworld joins the many friends and supporters of CAMP in congratulating the organisation and staff for its impressive achievement over the past 10 years in Pakistan. CAMP's work has been invaluable in promoting the needs and aspirations of ordinary people of KP and FATA. Our partnership with CAMP goes back several years now, and we wish you every success in the years ahead."



Paul Murphy
Executive Director, Saferworld

"Working with CAMP on the empowering of young men and women from FATA towards the development of more progressive visions for decision making mechanisms such as the traditional "Jirga" gave me the opportunity to widen my own horizons and to take a closer look at the issues which are of concern to the people of FATA. CAMP provided an enabling environment not just for the participants of this extremely significant process, but also provided a window for me to look at systems that can bring value to all citizens if the principles of justice and equity are held supreme. I am proud to have been part of an important process and wish further successes to CAMP in its endeavours in its focal areas."



Feryal Ali Gauhar
Human Rights Activist

British High Commission, Islamabad

The British High Commission Islamabad has partnered with Community Appraisal and Motivation Programme (CAMP) on several projects ranging from research studies to interventions on conflict prevention, peace building and stabilisation.

The "Communities for Change" project (2010-2013) is the most recent example of the cooperation between CAMP and this High Commission. The project focused on capacity building of CSOs, CSO networking strengthening, small grants distribution and monitoring and advocacy on FATA reforms implemented in the seven agencies and six frontier regions of the FATA.

The British High Commission has found CAMP to be a reliable and trustworthy partner.



Colin Hicks
Second Secretary Political,
British High Commission
Islamabad

I have worked with CAMP for over ten years. During this time we, (the Charity IDEALS), have been engaged in work in the North West of Pakistan and more recently in Lebanon on the Syrian border. Mr. Naveed Shinwari (CEO CAMP) has also been advisor to support our activities in Sri Lanka after the Tsunami of 2005 and in Gaza and the West Bank where we are engaged in extensive surgical, and other, training.

Mr Shinwari has been very active, via CAMP, working in the so called tribal areas of Pakistan along the Afghanistan border. This work included extensive help to IDEALS with medical training and care of injured and sick individuals in large numbers. Without his help most of our work would have been impossible. Apart from responding in a medical sense to the various severe crises he has been intimately involved in developmental community medicine and matters unconnected with direct medical assistance.

One of CAMP's most spectacular and successful venture was building a small town/village for farm workers who had been displaced by the earthquake of 2006 and who were living in tents and even wood/cardboard shacks because the international aid had been taken by local powerful individuals. With great courage and detailed planning Mr Shinwari and his staff allowed us to develop a self-supporting community, living in earthquake proof houses, which is still thriving. This would have been impossible without the intelligence, courage and leadership of Naveed Shinwari.



John P Beavis MB BS FRCS DMCC
Chairman of IDEALS

"It is indeed, a matter of great pleasure to appreciate appraise the activities and achievements of CAMP regarding research on socio-political and economic conditions in FATA and in consequence publishing "UNDERSTANDING FATA" in several volumes in different languages which has rendered valuable information to national and international communities. CAMP also publishes monthly news letter "VOICES FROM FATA" which provides news of activities of FATA of a month. the CAMP had arranged a series of lectures on the reformed FCR which I had the privilege to deliver as former Chairman FCR Reforms Committee, to different stakeholders for their information and knowledge. The CAMP has contributed a lot in imparting awareness and knowledge for uplifting and development of FATA.

I hope and pray for its success in its mission."



Justice (Retired) Mian Muhammad Ajmal
Justice (Retired) Supreme Court of Pakistan

A Tribute to CAMP

"As a long-standing admirer of the most valuable work done by CAMP (Community Appraisal & Motivation Programme) I have great pleasure in joining the celebration on its completion of ten years of its existence. CAMP has won wide respect, at home and abroad, by choosing to work in the country's most difficult terrain for anyone desirous of achieving social change. Its leaders and their dedicated associates have gone to each and every nook and corner of not only the tribal areas that are adjacent to Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa but also the tribal belt in Balochistan. They have won the respect of the tribal people by listening to them and appreciating their outlook on life, about the demands of their past and their expectations of the future, before lecturing them on the need and ways of modernisation. They have also learnt to argue profitably with the proponents of a switch-button change in the tribal people's social ideals and practices. Maintaining a low profile and preferring sustained endeavour to publicity, they have built up a treasure of knowledge on how the tribal community works and feels, that should be of immense value to anyone who wishes to make for their painless social progress. The best tribute to CAMP's trail-blazing work is its success in persuading several tribes to give up traditional practices such as Swara, that impinged on women's rights. On the other hand, CAMP has been able to open the door to a serious discussion on the place of 'jirga', after the introduction of long-pending reform, in the tribal people's life. Seeing the 10-year-old CAMP in good health reinforces one's optimism that our tribal people will not fail to realise themselves."



I.A Rehman
Chairman, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan

"I feel very privileged to have been associated with CAMP over the past 10 years, as donor, partner, health advisor and friend. To have been a very small part of CAMP's remarkable story has been fantastic, and everybody associated with the organisation should feel proud of their contribution. Professionalism, integrity and transparency are traits that have been embedded within the organisation from the beginning, despite working in an extremely challenging and volatile environment, and have been central to the successful delivery of a widely diverse range of projects and programmes. I look forward to the opportunity of commenting on further success and organisational growth in another 10 years!"

Andrew Ferguson
CAMP Health Advisor

THE COMMUNITIES' PERSPECTIVE

“This was the best gift I could ever get”

Twenty five year old Zaib-un-Nissa was afflicted by polio in her both lower limbs when she was just a child. Living in a remote rural area of Shinkiari, District Mansehra, Zaib is a girl with a poor financial background and her ordeal is not an unusual one, given the lack of facilities and medical aid in her area. She lives with her parents and uses a basic wheelchair for mobility.

In 2007, CAMP began the Disability Resource Centre (DRC) project which was financially sponsored by the Leonard Cheshire Disability (LCD). As the project was the first of its kind in the area therefore Zaib-un-Nissa was excited to participate in the activities. She was provided with physiotherapy services and was referred to the nearest skill centre for vocational training. After going through regular four month training sessions in tailoring, designing, hand embroidery and machine embroidery, she learnt a completely new set of skills to enable her to earn a respectable livelihood; in this vein CAMP provided her with a sewing machine as a starting point.

“I enjoyed learning a new skill and started to realize that despite my disability, there was a lot I could do. This was the best gift I could ever get, with my new skills and my shiny new machine I started making curtains, ready-made clothes and other handicrafts for the local community.”

On the occasion of World Disability Day, CAMP-DRC organised an exhibition in which Zaib's products such as curtains, stitched clothes and other embroideries were displayed. Her efforts and skills were highly appreciated by everyone. The district Nazim purchased a curtain of Rs. 5,000 (US\$ 60) whereas other international organizations visited the stall and ordered curtains and handicrafts amounting to Rs. 20,000 (US\$ 245).

“Soon after the ceremony personnel from the 'Handicap International' visited my skill centre and conducted a skill-training workshop for women living with disabilities in sewing and tailoring. Handicap International nominated me as President of our local society for women trainers. They also registered me with cottage and small-scale industries”.

She said that she is very happy to be able to support her parents and herself. She is now the only earning member of her family and most of their domestic needs are being met through her income.

“The community respects me and I hope that all Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) are given the same opportunities that I did. I am proud to be a role model for young girls and women in my community. I believe this could not have been possible without the generous support of CAMP-DRC and Leonard Cheshire Disability, and I will always be grateful to them for changing my life in so many ways!”

Advocating peace in FATA

The CFC project aimed to empower the people of FATA to reclaim their rights and to work for promotion of peace and security in their own areas through peaceful ways. For this purpose various community based organisations have been formed or restructured, and among them is a village based organisation known as 'Barandi'.

Barandai is a remote and underdeveloped village of Tehsil Toi Khula in South Waziristan Agency (SWA), with a population of about 10,000 people. Despite having limited access to education, health and infrastructure facilities, the village population had been living peacefully for a long time. In recent years however, things started to change and people started becoming anxious about their peace and security; incidents such as kidnapping, robberies and murders by unidentified groups began increasing, which gave rise to a deep sense of insecurity and fear amongst the general public. Conditions deteriorated so much so that locals began abandoning their homes to migrate to safer areas for protecting their families and property.

Members of the CBO Barandi began monitoring this situation to devise a strategy for restoring peace and security to their village. They held meetings with elders and other influential figures of the local communities and after much deliberation, it was unanimously decided that a Peace Committee should be established to address this issue. The Committee was thus formed with 50 members representing the whole village; it comprised of heads of clans/tribes, elders, and other community members.²

For maintaining security, it was agreed that the Committee members would form citizen patrol units to monitor the areas and lookout for suspicious activities. It was decided that those found guilty of involvement in criminal/illegal activities would be fined Rs. 100,000; the amount collected through fines would be utilised to meet the day to day expenses of the Committee. In addition, the members of this Committee were given the responsibility of resolving local disputes involving land or other issues in order to secure peace in the area.

Within five months of its establishment, the Peace Committee's efforts began to bear fruit; a sense of security and harmony began returning to the community and people's anxiety over safety lessened as they began to go back to their homes.

The locals appreciated Barandi's efforts which have now gained trust and respect amongst the people. Indeed, this CBO deserves all credit for its dedicated and earnest efforts for playing a crucial role in uniting local people and devising solutions for resolving the security problem.

²In the absence of formal policing in FATA, citizen groups known as 'Aman Lashkars' (tribal militia) comprising of local tribesmen are formed which execute security functions such as regulating and monitoring their respective areas and enforcing local Jirga decisions. They are comparable to a normal functional police force elsewhere in the country except that they perform these duties entirely voluntarily. It is customary for strong, able bodied young men to be part of these Aman Lashkars; in fact it is culturally acceptable and also encouraged.

“Just when I was losing hope...”

My name is Haq Nawaz and I belong to Mohalla Doda in Union Council Shinkiri of District Mansehra. I am 35 years old, married with two daughters and a son.

In 1995 I had a bad road accident which left both my lower limbs paralyzed. Before the accident, I was working at a shop and earning about Rs. 4,000/- a month. It was not much but we tried our best to make ends meet; whatever little savings we had were spent on my treatment, and so I did not have enough to support my family. Times were tough for me and my family and the future looked bleak.

Just when I was losing hope, a team from Community Appraisal and Motivation Programme (CAMP) visited my house and interviewed me. Soon after that they referred me to the 'Helping Hand' rehabilitation centre for physiotherapy. After undergoing treatment there, I felt much stronger but was still worried about finding work. The CAMP team came back to discuss opportunities for setting up a small business for me, and we also discussed the challenges I was facing with my disability.

The CAMP team referred me for enterprise development training where I learnt how to set up a small scale business. I wanted to set up my own shop after the training course and CAMP was kind enough to provide me with seed money to start. CAMP also constructed a ramp outside the shop so I could get in and out easily.

My shop is located in front of the government and private schools in Mohalla Doda. I'm doing great business and earning about Rs. 12,000/- every month, which is a blessing for my family!

I will always be thankful to CAMP's Disability Resource Centre (DRC) for enabling me to obtain a disability certificate from the government, and helping me set up this business. I am respected by my community and have become a role model for others, all thanks to CAMP's support!

Upholding the Right to Education

Sarwar Khan is a local farmer from Tehsil Parang Ghar, Mohmand Agency who is associated (as Joint secretary) with a local Community Based Organisation (CBO) Mulgari Welfare Association (MWA). This CBO is a part of CAMP's Civil Society network in FATA which was supported by the CFC project.

One day, while going to his fields, Sarwar Khan passed by the Government Girls Primary School in Tehsil Parang Ghar, where he saw a pickup parked nearby and two men busy loading chairs and tables in the vehicle. Curious, he went up to the two men and asked why they were taking the furniture away. They told him that a school teacher had asked them to take the furniture to his house for personal use.

This greatly disappointed Sarwar Khan and he rushed to the President and General Secretary, MWA to inform them of this incident. In FATA, village Maliks allocate land for construction of schools and in return the government recruits employees on their recommendations which make them responsible for the school. After consultation, Sarwar Khan and other members of the CBO decided to visit the local Malik, Taj Muhammad Khan, and discuss the incident.

Taking immediate action on the complaint of the CBO members, Malik Taj Muhammad Khan contacted the school and stopped the men from taking away the school furniture to the teacher's house. The CBO members also lodged a complaint with the Agency Education Officer (AEO) against the school teacher.

A few days later, the CBO members received an invitation letter from AEO Ghallana for a meeting during which the AEO constituted an Enquiry Committee. This Committee visited the school and held detailed meetings with teachers, the Malik and other villagers. In light of information gathered by the Committee, a detailed enquiry report was presented to the AEO and the teacher involved in the incident was immediately suspended.

Reaching out to children at Jalozai...*

Zakia Jan is a 13 year old girl hailing from Bara, Khyber Agency who had to leave her home in January 2012 along with her parents, three brothers, and a sister and come to the Jalozai IDP camp located in District Nowshera.

Her father worked on daily wages for manual labour but after leaving home he had no employment and resorted to drug abuse. His wife, Zakia's mother, fell ill and thus could not look after her family as well. This left the family in a very precarious situation where they could hardly make ends meet and relied solely on daily rations at the IDP camp.

Zakia was severely affected by her family' plight – having to leave her home and adjusting to new conditions added to the trauma – and thus she became increasingly withdrawn and aloof. She was identified in a family counselling session organised by CAMP at Jalozai where it was observed that Safia had stopped communicating and interacting; she would not even make eye contact with others.

After a thorough assessment, separate family counselling sessions were held with Zakia's parents where they were provided with information on child development and motivated to help establish a positive relationship with her.

With the guidance and counselling of CAMP's psychologist, Zakia was able to regain her confidence and communication skills and in time began to interact with others. Now, she is much more secure and is able to convey her feelings openly. She makes regular visits to the Basic Health Unit (BHU) for medical checkups and also keeps in touch with the psychologist on her own. According to Zakia, "I feel more brave and good about myself now that I have seen the positive changes in my personality".

* Child's name has been changed for protection.

A happy ending for all..?*

Zarmina is three and a half years old. She was already malnourished before arriving at Jalozai camp with her family and never had any childhood vaccinations in her home village in Bajaur Agency, FATA. Within weeks of her arrival she developed measles, having unfortunately missed the most recent vaccination campaign in the camp.

In these circumstances measles often leads to death, and Zarmina developed a full set of complications: chest and ear infections, early signs of Vitamin A deficiency eye disease (despite being given the recommended Vitamin A supplements) and dehydration because she became too weak to drink.

So why are we working in Jalozai camp and the region as a whole?

Yes, to provide the best possible care for sick children like Zarmina but, more importantly, to prevent others from suffering the same fate.

This particular story has a happy ending, at least for now. After being stabilised in our health care centre, Zarmina was admitted to the local hospital and slowly improved. But of course she will soon return to the camp and eventually to her home, to be faced with the same problems and a health service that cannot cope with the demands placed on it.

*Child's name has been changed for protection.

Anila finally started her dream career thanks to CAMP-IDEALS

In late 2008, with the financial support from IDEALS-UK, CAMP launched a two year project of Community Midwifery Training in order to train 15 young females from the Khyber Agency, FATA. The objective of the training was to provide the reproductive health services to the deprived and downtrodden communities of FATA at their doorsteps. After successful completion of the CMW course, the top two position holders were given the opportunity to join LHV course. Miss. Anila (first position holder) and Miss. Afsana (second position holder) were the two lucky girls selected for LHV training at Public Health School at Hayatabad, Peshawar.

Miss. Anila Nowsherwan 23, resident of Suleman Khail Landikotal, Khyber Agency belongs to a poor and conservative family. She has three brothers and five sisters. With a strong desire to become a doctor, she passed her Intermediate (pre-medical) examination with distinction but couldn't join the medical college due to financial constraints. Besides her academic activities she is also involved in politics. She is the President of Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz group for FATA region.

Anila is thankful to CAMP-IDEALS for helping her to start a new beginning of her life and a career she always dreamed of.

WHAT NEXT FOR CAMP?



WHAT NEXT FOR CAMP?

After a decade of working for underprivileged communities in KP and FATA, and conducting research and advocacy across the country, we at CAMP hope to expand our operations and areas of work into the rest of Pakistan in light of our lessons learnt and plans for future programming. We hope to continue working with full transparency by upholding the highest standards of professionalism and accountability as we have in the past, and making more efforts to empower communities all across the country.

LESSONS LEARNT

During our work throughout Pakistan, we have implemented numerous projects and learnt many lessons from our successes and mistakes as well as from communities that we have interacted with.

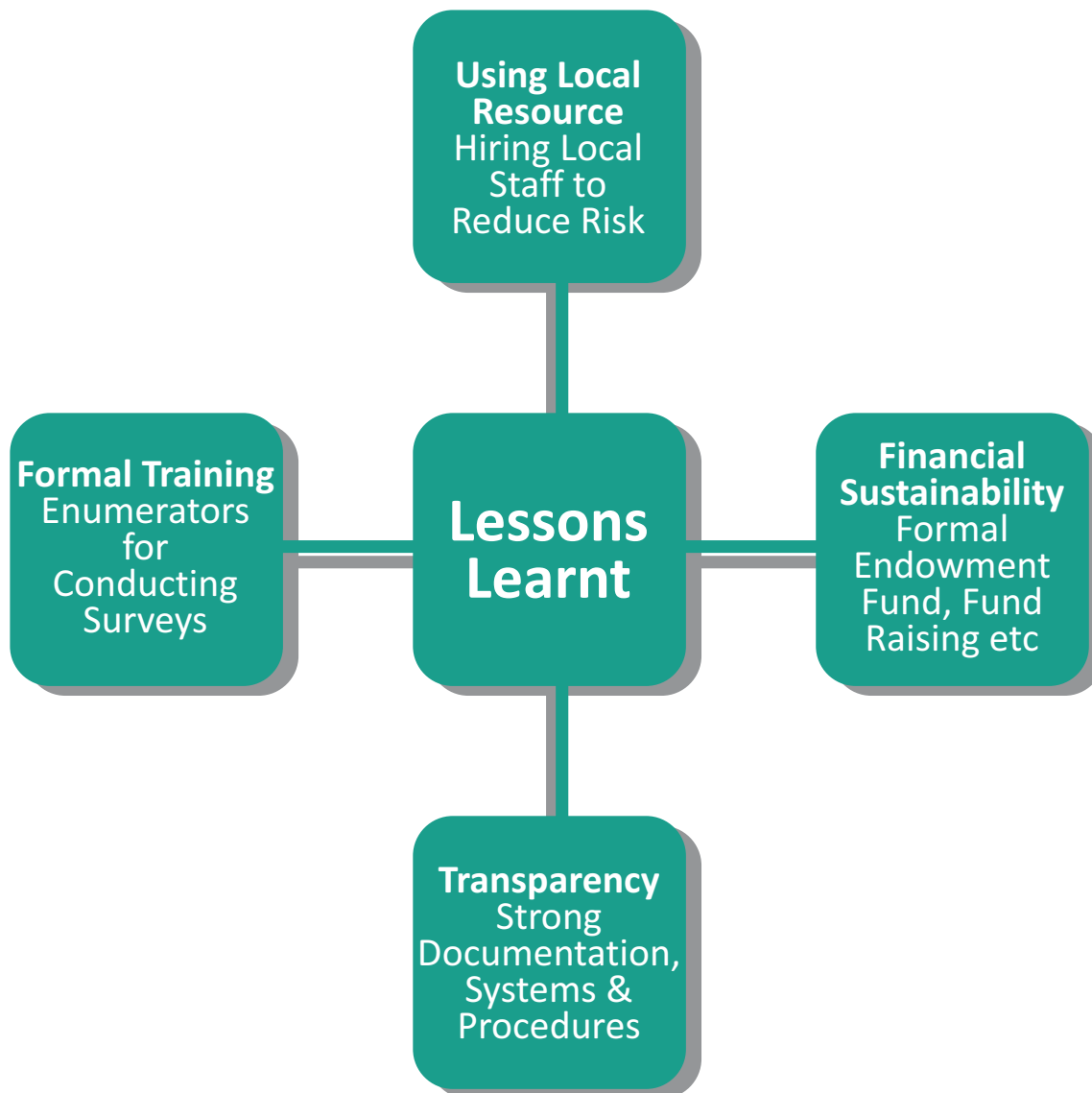
In our landmark report, we have included key lessons learnt over the past decade; we hope to move ahead in light of our experiences and also provide our employees and partners an opportunity to learn from our work and implement programmes more successfully in future.

As illustrated in the figure above, one of the main lessons we learnt during our work is the importance of utilising local resources; for example, while conducting the first 'Understanding FATA' survey, surveyors were sent from Peshawar to various agencies of FATA which increased travel expenditure and hindrances such as security risks, weather and accessibility. As a result, our staff members were denied access to Waziristan and could not complete the survey in half of Bajaur Agency. Thereon, we realised the importance of utilising local resources and established agency level offices employing local staff members who have been extremely beneficial for improving and strengthening our networks in the region. This in turn, has enabled CAMP to interact freely with locals – particularly people in FATA – and helped us in building a soft image of the tribal belt of Pakistan. Our perception surveys, research work and advocacy on FATA reforms have contributed towards very real and tangible change in the form of the first ever FATA Reforms package being signed by the government.

Our revolutionary 'Understanding FATA' research series has become internationally renowned and acknowledged by academics, practitioners and won critical acclaim. It has become a sound basis of our programmes including the 'Communities for Change (CFC)', 'Promoting Participatory Approaches to Peacebuilding in KP and FATA', and the 'Rule of Law Programming in Pakistan' projects.

In addition, during our surveys, we found that there was a dire need to sensitise enumerators and surveyors on the ethics and procedures of conducting research. It is often seen that people view all representatives of NGOs as aid workers; at times it becomes very difficult to ignore their pleas for help – for this purpose an enumerator must explain the purpose of his/her visit and clearly inform the potential respondents that they are visiting with the sole intention of gathering information. It has been observed in the past that many false promises have been made to people in need which clearly defies the ethics of research; CAMP has a strict policy of adherence and thus all our enumerators are sensitised on the basic principles of conducting a survey which includes concepts such as asking for permission, cultural sensitivity etc.

CAMP, like many other NGOs, is mainly dependent on project grants from donors; however, we aim to expand our sources of funding to include a formal endowment plan and fund raising for our various causes in order to improve our sustainability.



We have recently developed and implemented a comprehensive HR policy including detailed procedures on whistle-blowing and addressing grievances. In addition, we have also recently formed a Civil Behaviour Committee (CBC) which has the mandate to address disciplinary matters, harassment claims under the Protection Against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act 2010 as well as other issues.

We have also built in flexibility into our programmes and strategies to adapt to changing contexts such as security, political instability etc. In this regard, our donors and partners have been extremely supportive and have stood by us through both good and difficult times.

Our move to open an Islamabad based office was part of our strategy to improve our visibility amongst the donor community and to enable frequent interactions with both donors and government centres.

We are striving to strengthen our practices and procedures internally in order to improve our performance and increase donor's and communities confidence in our work. However, in the current security-driven scenario, we are struggling to implement our projects in sensitive areas due to tighter government restrictions – particularly in relation to obtaining NOCs to work in conflict areas and lack of coordination between donor agencies and relevant government departments. The private sector would benefit immensely from liaison between donor organisations and the government as it would contribute to confidence building and improved relations with external actors as well.

CAMP'S FUTURE PROGRAMMING

After achieving our milestone of 10 successful years, we now look ahead to take CAMP towards new possibilities as we wish to replicate our triumphs in other areas of programming and geographical regions. Some of our future plans include the following:

- **Plans for geographical expansion:**

With numerous successes in KP and FATA to our credit, we are now planning on designing and implementing programmes in the rest of Pakistan, particularly Balochistan and Sindh.

- **Financial Sustainability:**

We plan to develop a financial plan under which we will expand our funding sources to including an endowment fund as well as adapting to the international practice of fund raising.

- **Strategic Planning:**

In light of changing political scenarios, it has become pertinent to devise a medium to long term strategy for future security.



Strengthening our Human Resources

Human resource is a core asset of any organisation and we at CAMP have also worked hard to build a strong central programme which in turn has translated into capable project teams. Staff retention at CAMP is high with the employees spending an average of four years at the organisation.

We practice a policy of retaining successful employees regardless of completion of projects. One example is Mr. Said Afzal Shinwari who has been with CAMP for over six years in many different capacities – he has been part of an initiative against human trafficking, the 'Communities for Change' (CFC) project and is currently part of the 'Small NGOs Capacity Building Project' funded by Greenacre Associates.

In view of our approach towards strengthening our human resource, CAMP conducts capacity building training workshops for staff members on a periodical basis. In 2014 and beyond, we intend to implement a formal training programme for our staff members based on needs and gaps in capacity identified in annual appraisals by employees and their supervisors.

CAMP goes international!

CAMP has registered a sister organisation under the name of 'People International' as a charity in the UK and is poised to go worldwide. We are looking to initiate programme in the region. We hope to continue striving for peace and development!

ANNEXURES



Annex 1 - List of CAMP's Projects

Annex 2 - CAMP Organogram

Annex 3 - CAMP's Audit Samples (Years 2011 - 2013)

ANNEX 1

List of CPI, Development, Evidence Based Advocacy & Emergency Relief Projects

Donor/Funding Agency	Project Title	Project Area	Duration	Grant Amount
Emergency Relief & Rehabilitation Projects				
1. Pakistan Emergency Response Fund - UNOCHA	Primary Health Care for IDPs from FATA in Jalojai Camp, Nowshera	Nowshera, KP	March 2014- September 2014	PKR 13,036,270
2. WHO - CERF	Emergency Relief & Primary Health Care for IDPs in Jalojai Camp (Phases 3 and 7)	Nowshera, KP	Oct 10, 2013 – Feb 09, 2014	PKR 9,425,816
3. Concern Rapid Fund (CRF)	Integrated Humanitarian Assistance through Cash Grants to IDPs in District Kohat	Kohat, KP	June 10 - August 24, 2013	PKR 11,280,000
4. Concern Rapid Fund (CRF)	Emergency Relief & Primary Health Care for IDPs in Jalojai Camp (Phases 3 and 7)	Nowshera, KP	April 29 - August 28, 2013	PKR 10,629,283
5. Concern Rapid Fund (CRF)	Emergency Relief & Primary Health Care for IDPs in Jalojai Camp (Phases 3 and 7)	Nowshera, KP	January 16- April 15, 2013	PKR 7,704,425
6. Pakistan Emergency Response Fund - UNOCHA	Primary Health Care for Internally Displaced People of Phase 3 in Jalojai Camp (Phase 3)	Nowshera, KP	Oct 2012 – Jan 2013	PKR 10,038,242
7. WHO - CERF	Emergency Relief and Primary Health Care Project for IDPs in Jalojai Camp (Phase 3)	Nowshera, KP	JULY-AUGUST 2012	PKR 2,484,035
8. WHO - CERF	Emergency Relief and Primary Health Care Project for IDPs in Jalojai Camp (Phase 3)	Nowshera, KP	20 April – 30 September 2012	PKR 8,124,109
9. Pakistan Emergency Response Fund – UNOCHA	Primary Health Care for Internally Displaced People in Jalojai Camp (Phase 3)	Nowshera, KP	Jan – June 2012	PKR 6,925,905
10. WHO – CERF	Primary Health Care for Internally Displaced People of Pakistan, Jalojai Camp (Phase 6)	Nowshera, KP	April 2011- September 2011	PKR 5,177,966
11. HELP through Aktion Deutschland Hilft	5 Mobile Clinics, 1 Static Clinic, 10,000 Hygiene Kits, Vaccinations, Hygiene Promotion	Naseerabad, Balochistan	March 2011 – June 2011	PKR 59,662,293
12. HELP through Aktion Deutschland Hilft	School in a Box	Nowshera, Charsadda & Peshawar - KP	Jan – Feb 2011	PKR 12,569,232
13. WHO	Establishment of Acute Respiratory Infection Centre at THQ Hospital Chakdara (Lower Dir)	KP	Nov 2011- April 2012	PKR 2,643,596

14.	LIONS Germany through HELP	Water Filter Project in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	06 water filters installed in flood affected schools, KP	2011	PKR 3,494,400
15.	Ministry of Development & Economic Cooperation (Germany) through HELP	Livelihood Support Activities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Charsadda, Nowshera & Peshawar, KP	Dec 2010 – May 2011	PKR 96,969,600
16.	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	Reconstructing Flood-Affected Houses and Community Physical Infrastructure in FATA	Khyber & Mohmand, FATA	Dec 2010 - June 2011	PKR 38,639,000
17.	GTZ –Government of the Federal Republic of Germany	Rehabilitation measures in affected villages of Jamrud, Khyber agency	FATA	November 2010 – December 2010	PKR 8,062,450
18.	HELP through LIONS Germany	Water Filter project in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	KP	1 Month Nov 2010	In kind contribution
19.	German Foreign Office through HELP	Distribution of Relief Items – 10,000 Non-food item parcels in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Charsadda, Nowshera & Peshawar, KP	Sep 2010 - Dec 2010	PKR 77,820,787.2
20.	German Foreign Ministry through HELP	Emergency Health Programme in Balochistan Province Primary health care, distribution of hygiene kits and mosquito nets, water purification etc.	Naseerabad, Balochistan	October 2010 – June 2011	PKR 52,880,404
21.	HELP through German Foreign Office	Emergency Health Project in Nowshera and Charsadda districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Distribution of hygiene kits and non- food items	Charsadda, Nowshera & Peshawar, KP	Phase I: Aug – Nov 2010 Phase II: Dec. 2010 - 2011)	PKR 25,892,256 Check: Euros 646,464
22.	Candian Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI), CIDA	Provision of food and non-food items for 500 flood affected families in district Charsadda, KP	Charsadda, KP	September 2010- March 2011	Rs. 3,989,026
23.	Ministry of Development and Economic Cooperation Germany(BMZ) through HELP	Distribution of Relief Items –10,000 Food parcels distribution in Charsadda, Nowshera and Peshawar districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Charsadda, Nowshera & Peshawar, KP	Aug 2010 - Dec 2010	PKR 51,372,800
24.	WHO	Primary Health Care for Internally Displaced People in Jalozai Camp	Jalozai, KP	July – August 2010	PKR 1,061,613
25.	HELP through Aktion Deutschland Hilft	8 Mobile Clinics, Hygiene Promotion	KP	December 2010 – March 2011	Euros 209.264
26.	HELP through German Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Primary Health Care & Relief Provision, IDPs in Jalozai camp	Peshawar & Nowshera, KP	July – 2009 Nov 2009	PKR 15,233,820

27.	Candian Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI), CIDA	Emergency Primary Health Care & Relief Provision for Internally Displaced People of Jalozai Camp	Jalozai Camp, Nowshera	March – June 2009	PKR 3,099,500
28.	Family Health International (FHI)	Flood relief project		2008	PKR 5,290,840
29.	Candian Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI), CIDA	Emergency Primary Health Care and Relief Provision to the Flood Affected Families of Khyber Agency and Peshawar	Khyber Agency & Peshawar	Aug- Sep, 2008	PKR 2,788,760
30.	Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany	Emergency Primary Health Care and Relief Provision to the Flood Affected Families of Khyber Agency	Khyber Agency	Aug – Sep 2008	PKR 5,553,600
31.	IDEALS, UK	Bedadi Village - Establishment of a Housing Conlony for Affected Families	Mansehra, KP	2007 -2009	PKR 18,403,507
32.	IDEALS, UK	Establishment and Management of Survivors Tent Villages	Village Bedadi, Mansehra	8 Months (Nov 05- June 06)	PKR 1,903,760
33.	Individual donations and IDEALS UK	Distribution of relief items for 50 families	Azad Kashmir	October 2005	PKR 53,183
34.	CAMP	Health Relief Camp	KP	July 2002	In kind contribution and volunteers support
35.	IDEALS UK	Emergency Health Project in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Jalozai, KP	January 2010 – May 2010	PKR 2,946,261
Research/Evidence Based Advocacy Projects					
36.	Internews Agency	Media Usage in Selected Areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	KP	Sept 2012-Jan 2013	PKR 3,733,508
37.	World Bank	Third Party Reporting Assignment	KP & FATA	5 Months (July 31-Dec 31, 2012)	PKR 1,421,228
38.	World Bank	Data Collection for baseline indicators in selected districts and agencies of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & FATA	FKP & FATA	May – Aug 2012	PKR 3,585,495
39.	Saferworld	Local Perceptions of the <i>Jirga</i> in Swat and Lower Dir (People's Peacemaking Perspectives Project)	Swat & Lower Dir, KP	2011	PKR 1,558,180
40.	UNDP	Inter-Agency Early Recovery Needs Assessment	FATA	October 2011 – December 2011	PKR 4,995,679
41.	British High Commission, Islamabad	Understanding FATA Volume V: FATA Public Opinion Poll	FATA	June 2011 – January 2012	PKR 12,827,540
42.	FATA Development Authority (FDA)	Survey /Enumerations of Existing Industries, Service Sector Entities, Labor Force and Identifying constraints in FATA	FATA	2010	PKR 6,000,000
43.	New America Foundation (NAF)	Perception Survey	FATA	May – July 2010	PKR 2,520,030
44.	British High Commission, Islamabad	Understanding FATA Volume IV: FATA Public Opinion Poll	FATA	Feb 2010- March 2011	PKR 19,456,470

45.	Foreign Office of British High Commission, Islamabad	Understanding FATA Volume III: FATA Public Opinion Poll	FATA	2009	PKR 4,378,466
46.	Ed Links is a USAID	Data Collection of Government Middle and High Schools in FATA	FATA	2009	PKR 2,151,300
47.	USAID FATA Development Program-Livelihood Development (FDP-LD) through International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Employment Opportunity Baseline Survey in FR Bannu and FR D.I. Khan of FATA	FATA	December 2009	PKR 2,300,000
48.	USAID FDP-LD through IRC	Life Skills, Literacy & Numeracy training project in lower FATA	FATA	1 July 2009 – 31 December 2009	PKR 10,570,142
49.	USAID FDP-LD through IRC	Youth Civic Engagemtn for Strategic Ortners	FATA	Febraury 2009- May 2009	PKR 1,948,094
50.	Pakistan Safe Drinking Water and Hygiene Promotion Project (PSDW – HPP), AED/USAID	Radio Spot Pre- Testing in FATA	FATA	2008	PKR 394,200
51.	Charney Research	Opinion Polls in FATA	FATA	December 2008- Janaury 2009	PKR 1,283,513
52.	Foreign Office of British High Commission, Islamabad	Understanding FATA Volume II: FATA Public Opinion Poll	FATA	2008 – 2009	PKR 1,260,090
53.	IANSA	Provincial survey and national consultation on Arms Trade Treaty	NWFP	2007	PKR 297,498
54.	Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI) of CIDA	Assessment of Government Primary Schools (boys and girls) in Mohmand and Khyber Agencies of FATA	FATA	2005-2007	PKR 530,000
55.	British High Commission, Islamabad	Understanding FATA Volume I: FATA Public Opinion Poll	FATA	Sept 2006 – Aug 2007	PKR 7,557,985
56.	IDEALS, a UK based Charity	Socio-economic Survey of Landmine Survivors in FATA-Pakistan	FATA	15 June – 14 August 2006	PKR 472,500
57.	British High Commission, Islamabad	An analysis of Afghan Refugees' Information Sources in Pakistani camps and settlements	NWFP	December 2006	PKR 607,500
58.	Government of NWFP and UNIFAD	Research Study on the Institutionalisation of Community Organisations in Districts Lower and Upper Dir	NWFP	March 2005	PKR 300,000
59.	FATA Development Authority (FDA)	Feasibility Study of Regulatory Regime for Industry	FATA	8 months	PKR 6,828,000
60.	GTZ – German Technical Cooperation	Livelihood Baseline Survey in FATA CAMP FATA	Khyber Agency	8 months	PKR 1,500,000

Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) / Rehabilitation projects					
61.	HELP through Aktion Deutschland Hilft	Revitalization of Health Facilities and Capacity Building of Health Staff project in KP	Nowshera and Charsadda districts, KP	October 2013-September 2014	PKR 41,746,232
62.	HELP through Aktion Deutschland Hilft	Revitalization of Health Facilities and Capacity Building of Health Staff project in KP	Peshawar, Nowshera and Charsadda	July 2012-September 2013	PKR 30,435,500
63.	HELP through Ministry of Development and Economic Cooperation, Germany	Building Capacities of Communities for Disaster Risk Reduction	Charsada and Nowshera	July 2012-Sept 2014	PKR 83,462,400
64.	HELP through Aktion Deutschland Hilft	Revitalization of Health Facilities and Capacity Building of Health Staff project in KP	Nowshera, Charsadda and Peshawar districts of KP	July 2011- June 2012	PKR 39,075,557
65.	GIZ - German Technical Cooperation	FATA Livelihood Project (FLP)	Khyber Agency, FATA	July 2010 – February 2011 December 2010 – May 2011 Jan 2011- May 2012 Jan 2011- August 2011 January 2012- May 2012	PKR 9,228,750 PKR 3,784,200 PKR 12,852,191 PKR 5,733,873 PKR 3,842,595
66.	Japanese Embassy, Islamabad	Project for Rehabilitation of Village Schools & Small Infrastructure Development in Mohmand Agency, FATA	Mohmand Agency, FATA	1 year (March 2010-Mar 2011)	PKR 8,097,520
67.	German Development Bank (KfW)	Basic Health Programme for FATA	All of FATA	3 years (December 2010 – December 2013)	PKR 93,600,000
68.	Canadian Fund for Local Initiative (CFLI) of CIDA	Participatory Sustainable Village Development Program	Khyber Agency – FATA	1 Year	PKR 2,650,000
69.	British High Commission, Islamabad	Participatory Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Programme	Mohmand Agency – FATA	6 Months (Apr – Sep 2006)	PKR 690,935
70.	CFLI, CIDA Islamabad	“Participatory Rehabilitation and reactivation of public sector girls primary schools”	Mohmand Agency – FATA	12 Months (14 Mar 2005 – 13 Mar 2006)	PKR 2,220,000
Development Projects					
71.	DFID, in partnership with Greenstar Social Marketing, Pakistan	Improving maternal and new-born health in target locations of KP and FATA	Kohat, Peshawar in KP; Mohmand, Khyber, FRs Kohat and Peshawar in FATA	2 years (March 2013-March 2015)	PKR 44,342,400

72.	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	FATA Livelihood Development Programme	Kurram and Khyber agencies of FATA	April 2012- September 2014 Project terminated in April 2013	PKR 11,000,000
73.	PATRIP Foundation	Provision of Medicines for Afghan Refugees in Pakistan	KP	December 2011 Amended in 2012	PKR 76,758,062
74.	Leonard Cheshire Disability (LCD)	'Khud Mukhtar' Project	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1 year (Jan – Dec 2011)	PKR 36,99,888
75.	IDEALS UK	Midwifery Training Programme for Women	Khyber, FR Kohat, and FR Peshawar	Jan 09 – Feb 2010	PKR 4,722,937
76.	Fata Development Programme – Livelihood Dev.	Literacy and Numeracy Training Program	Kurram, Aurakzai and FR Kohat, FATA	First 6 Months (5 years plan) – 1 July 09	PKR 11,238,071.75
77.	IDEALS, UK	Training of 100 doctors from FATA, in coordination with Gandhara Medical College	FATA		PKR 2,366,810
78.	IDEALS, UK	Provision of Primary Trauma Kits to Hospitals in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	FATA	2008	
79.	IDEALS UK	Disability Resource Centre	KP	2008 2009	PKR 22,24460 PKR 18,56,975
80.	British High Commission, Islamabad	"Learning for Life: Women Adult Literacy Program"	Mohmand Agency – FATA	12 Months (Oct 05 – Sep 06)	PKR 2,408,000

Awareness/Capacity Building Projects

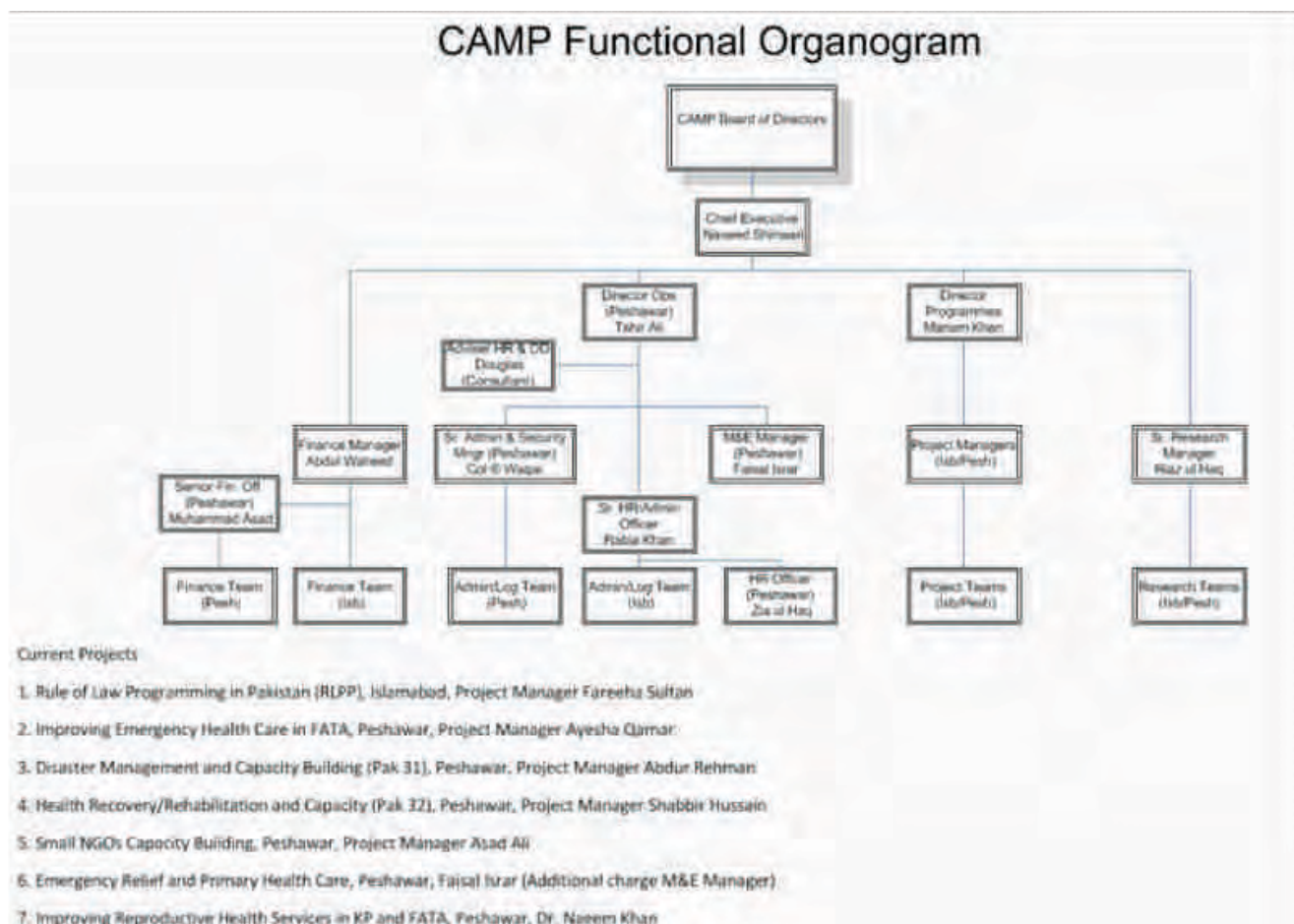
81.	Greenacres UK (BHC funds)	Small NGO Capacity Building Project	KP	May 2013-July 2014 (to be continued)	PKR 3,424,680
82.	Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Islamabad	Rule of Law Programming in Pakistan – Phase IV	National level	March 2013 – Feb 2014	PKR37,294,347
83.	European Union (EU)	Promoting Participatory Approaches to peace building in KP and FATA	KP & FATA	January 2012 – December 2014	PKR 103,609,135
84.	Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Islamabad	Rule of Law Programming in Pakistan – Phase III	National level	March 2012- Jan 2013	PKR33,649,506
85.	Embassy of Federal Republic of Germany, Islamabad, British High Commission	Communities for Change: Laying the grassroots foundation for Political Reforms in FATA (Phase III)	FATA	April 2012- March 2013	PKR 52,227,526
86.	British High Commission, Embassy of Federal Republic of Germany, Islamabad,	Communities for Change: Laying the grassroots foundation for Political Reforms in FATA (Phase II)	FATA	May 2011 – March 2012	PKR53,658,537
87.	Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Islamabad	Rule of Law Programming in Pakistan – Phase II	National level	May 2011 – Jan 2012	PKR 26,776,588.8

88.	Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Islamabad	Rule of Law Programming in Pakistan – Phase I	National level	July 2010- Feb 2011	PKR 23,815,760
89.	Embassy of Federal Republic of Germany, Islamabad, British High Commission	Communities for Change: Laying the grassroots foundation for Political Reforms in FATA (Phase I)	FATA	May 2009 – March 2011	PKR69,714,000
90.	Leonard Cheshire International, UK	Disability Resource Center	Mansehra	1 April 2009 – 31 March 2010	PKR10,000,00 2,173,000
91.	ActionAid	Campaign Against Frontier Crimes Regulation-FATA	National	September – November 2009	PKR154,000
92.	USAID through RTI/FHI	Development and implementation of HIV prevention activities for high risk youth, including development of two life skill training centres for the high risk youth in Khyber, Mohmand and Orakzai agencies, and FR Peshawar and FR Kohat of FATA"	Khyber, Mohmand and Orakzai agencies, and FR Peshawar and FR Kohat of FATA	May 2008-March 2009	PKR2,835,848
93.	Saferworld, UK	Ballot without Bullet	Pakistan	1 Month (Feb 2008)	PKR450,000
94.	Ploughshares Fund, a US based International Donor	Campaign Against the illicit use of small arms and light weapons	Pakistan	12 Months (13 May 03 – 12 May 04)	PKR576,412
95.	IANSAs and Saferworld	Get from report			
Human & Institutional Development Projects					
96.	German Embassy in collaboration with KAS	Afg-Pak Civil Society Conference	Pakistan	November – December 2011	PKR 3,214,440
97.	British Council	Active Citizens Programme	Peshawar, KP	September 2011-March 2013	PKR316,500 plus CAMP contribution
98.	LCDDP	US-AID	KP	2011-2013	PKR 3,808,700
99.	DFID	Short term consultancy to support design of multi-sectoral programme to tackle conflict and instability		June –July 2011	PKR 4,141,800
100.	Fata Development Programme – Livelihood Development	Skills Enhancement Programme for FDP LD Partner Organisations	FATA	3 Months (June-Aug 2009)	PKR2,064,109
101.	Management Systems International	Collecting Baseline Data from FATA Schools		15 October 2008 – 28 February 2009	PKR 2,175,323
102.	UNDP	Capacity Building of Relevant Stakeholders on Women/Girls Trafficking	KP	2 Years (July 2008-June 2010)	PKR 4,592,000
103.	European Union	Capacity building of relevant stakeholders on "Counter Human Trafficking"	KP	18 Months (Jan 2007-June 2008)	PKR6,400,000
104.	RTI, US	FATA based NGOs/CBOs Assessment	FATA	2 Months (June-July 2007)	PKR500,000

105. IANSA and CAMP	Celebrating "Global Week of Action" against small arms	Pakistan	2004-2011	
106. DFID through Coffey International	Aitbaar programme (Peacebuilding Support to PCNA)	KP & FATA		PKR 8,502,041
107. International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL)	Landmine Monitor Report	Pakistan	2005 - 2012	

ANNEX 2

CAMP Organogram



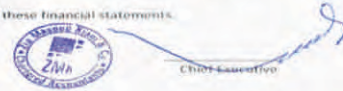
ANNEX 3

CAMP's Audit Samples (Years 2011 - 2013)

CAMP's Audit Sample (Year 2011)

COMMUNITY APPRAISAL AND MOTIVATION PROGRAMME INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011			
	Note	2011 Rupees	Restated 2010 Rupees
Income/ Grant			
Grant received	12	321,515,077	330,490,325
Consultancy and management fee income		1,038,144	7,811,552
		322,553,221	344,003,887
Expenditures			
Personnel cost	13	(83,349,499)	(49,450,276)
Project cost	14	(270,855,453)	(151,726,694)
Operational cost	15	(35,356,431)	(22,827,631)
Consultancy expenses		(8,600,636)	(6,025,015)
Administration cost	16	(13,858,589)	(8,485,578)
		(412,020,608)	(238,215,194)
Finance cost	17	(89,467,367)	100,188,683
Other income	18	(108,688)	(202,122)
Net surplus for the year		6,142,848	14,210,017
Transferred (to) / from restricted funds		(83,433,227)	120,686,383
Surplus / (deficit) for the year		(3,135,176)	15,947,248

The annexed notes from (1 to 20) form an integral part of these financial statements.



COMMUNITY APPRAISAL AND MOTIVATION PROGRAMME BALANCE SHEET - AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011			
	Note	2011 Rupees	Restated 2010 Rupees
PROPERTY AND ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property & equipment	4	4,097,541	3,261,965
Intangible asset	5	80,000	90,000
Total non-current assets		4,177,541	3,351,965
Current assets			
Advances, deposits, prepayments & other receivables	6	21,402,283	7,815,705
Cash and bank balances	7	45,046,657	135,183,139
Total current assets		66,448,940	142,998,844
Total assets		70,626,481	146,350,809
Restricted fund and liabilities			
Restricted funds	8	20,545,631	115,387,506
Accumulated surplus	9	12,038,384	15,703,815
Total restricted fund and liabilities		32,584,015	111,091,321
Non-current liabilities			
Liability against assets subject to finance lease	10		288,780
Current liabilities			
Loan payable		5,247,430	3,589,570
Current portion of Lease Liability	10	790,200	488,593
Other payables	11	32,204,844	11,803,035
Total current liabilities		38,242,474	15,921,198
Total fund and liabilities		70,626,481	146,350,809

The annexed notes from (1 to 20) form an integral part of these financial statements.



CAMP's Audit Sample (Year 2012)

COMMUNITY APPRAISAL AND MOTIVATION PROGRAMME BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012			
	Note	2012 Rupees	2011 Rupees
PROPERTY AND ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property & equipment	4	5,029,420	4,092,541
Intangible asset	5	70,000	80,000
Total non-current assets		5,099,420	4,172,541
Current assets			
Advances, deposits, prepayments & other receivables	6	13,740,751	21,402,281
Cash and bank balances	7	22,456,688	35,080,657
Total current assets		36,197,439	56,482,938
Total assets		41,296,859	60,655,479
Restricted fund and liabilities			
Restricted funds	8	76,158,399	70,545,631
Accumulated surplus	9	85,414,903	32,584,015
Non current liabilities			
Liability against assets subject to finance lease	10	-	-
Current liabilities			
Loan payable	10	993,051	5,247,830
Current portion of lease liability	10	-	790,200
Other payables	11	4,888,905	32,004,844
Total current liabilities		5,881,956	38,042,874
Total fund and liabilities		130,452,257	108,172,520

The annexed notes from (1 to 20) form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive
CAMP

COMMUNITY APPRAISAL AND MOTIVATION PROGRAMME INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012			
	Note	2012 Rupees	2011 Rupees
Income/ Grant			
Grant received	12	316,513,237	321,515,077
Consultancy and management fee income		3,420,596	1,038,144
		319,933,833	322,553,221
Expenditures			
Personnel cost	13	(83,654,476)	(83,349,499)
Project cost	14	(310,435,113)	(270,855,453)
Operational cost	15	(22,918,775)	(35,356,431)
Consultancy expenses		(931,408)	(8,600,616)
Administration cost	16	(14,260,129)	(13,858,589)
		(232,199,901)	(412,020,008)
Finance cost	17	87,713,932	(89,467,387)
		(17,702)	(108,688)
Other income/(Loss)	18	(4,257,574)	6,142,848
Net surplus for the year		83,458,656	(83,433,227)
Transferred (to) / from restricted funds		(86,695,036)	80,298,051
Surplus / (deficit) for the year		(3,236,380)	(3,135,176)

The annexed notes from (1 to 20) form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive
CAMP

CAMP's Audit Sample (Year 2013)

Page 1 of 16

COMMUNITY APPRAISAL AND MOTIVATION PROGRAMME BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Note	2013 (Rupees)	2012 (Rupees)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	5	5,415,942	5,029,420
Intangible asset	6	60,000	70,000
Total non-current assets		5,475,942	5,099,420
Current assets			
Advances, deposits, prepayments & other receivables	7	18,829,761	13,740,751
Cash and bank balances	8	95,223,444	72,456,688
Total current assets		114,053,205	86,197,439
Total assets		119,529,147	91,296,859
Restricted fund and liabilities			
Endowment Fund		13,879,932	-
Restricted funds	9	92,296,638	76,158,399
Accumulated surplus	10	(276,870)	9,256,504
		105,899,700	85,414,903
Current liabilities			
Loan payable		743,051	993,051
Other payables	11	12,886,396	4,888,905
Total current liabilities		13,629,447	5,881,956
Total fund and liabilities		119,529,147	91,296,859

The annexed notes from 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive




Page 2 of 16

COMMUNITY APPRAISAL AND MOTIVATION PROGRAMME INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

	Note	2013 (Rupees)	2012 (Rupees)
Income/ Grant			
Grant received	12	212,496,965	316,513,237
Consultancy and management fee income		8,502,093	3,420,596
		220,999,058	319,933,833
Expenditures			
Personnel cost	13	(68,585,221)	(83,654,476)
Project cost	14	(81,316,447)	(110,435,113)
Operational cost	15	(24,569,745)	(22,918,775)
Consultancy expenses		(7,750,057)	(931,408)
Administration cost	16	(13,475,684)	(14,260,129)
		(195,697,154)	(232,199,801)
Finance Cost	17	25,301,904	87,733,937
Other Income/(Deficit)	18	-	(17,702)
		(8,474,095)	(4,257,574)
Net surplus for the year		16,827,809	83,458,656
Transferred (to) / from restricted funds		(27,091,822)	(86,695,036)
Surplus / (deficit) for the year		(10,264,013)	(3,236,380)

The annexed notes from 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive




Community Appraisal and Motivation Programme (CAMP) is a national non-profit and non-governmental organisation established and registered in May 2002, under the Societies Act of 1860 (Registration No. 192/5/2946). We work with some of the most underprivileged communities in Pakistan; responding to emergencies, improving access to quality health and education, creating livelihood opportunities and working closely with communities and government departments to promote human rights, peace and security.



Community Appraisal &
Motivation Programme

www.camp.org.pk

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