

ANNUAL REPORT

2015

PAK RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (PRDP)



Development through Social Change

Program Director's MESSAGE



With continued vigor and sense of purpose, PRDP continues to strive on its ambitious program of providing high quality services to communities to whom we are working for. Our efforts are to empower low-income households, health and education for all. PRDP has also added the provision of ancillary services in its mandate. In a country like Pakistan where income poverty is a burgeoning phenomenon, economic contributions towards household income, can help increase the role and bargaining power of people. PRDP is playing a major role to eradicate poverty by alleviating economic disempowerment at the household level and enhancing men and women's socio economic agency through entrepreneurship, trainings on skills, business development ideas and services, and social awareness programs. PRDP thus enables poor and marginalized communities and their families to become economically self-reliant through accessing reliable financial services in a sustainable manner. This promotes economic self-actualization so they can realize their potential and overcome barriers of poverty. I am very proud to be associated with this organization, and I look forward to seeing the management team use new resources and ideas to meet any challenges that may lie ahead.



PRDP has implemented two major projects in the year 2014-15 with our esteemed donors International Development & Relief Foundation (IDRF) and UNICEF. The projects were successfully implemented in Punjab and KPK. The worth of both projects was 17.2 million PKRs. This annual report covers both the projects in a comprehensive manner.

Emergency food security and vulnerable livelihood support to flood affected population in Punjab, Pakistan

The devastating flood in the first week of September 2014 has caused great damages to the lives, crops, properties and houses of the Pakistanis. It created an emergency situation in the country. Jhang district was also one of the badly affected districts in central Punjab.

To meet the needs of affected men, women, boys and girls; PRDP initiated emergency food security and vulnerable livelihood support response from November 2014 to February 2015 to flood affected population in the most affected Union Council of 65-Athara Hazari in district Jhang-Punjab with the support of Trocaire, Irish Charity working for a Just World, one of the major contributors to relief and recovery initiatives.

PRDP distributed wheat seed and fertilizers including Urea and DAP as comprehensive agriculture package among 277 poor, floods affected and most vulnerable households who lost their crops due to flooding. Almost 10% were direct women beneficiaries. All the beneficiaries were trained and oriented to prepare land in advance. Two months from the distribution, 100% beneficiaries cultivated their land and satisfied with the germination and quality of inputs received. Besides the agriculture inputs goats rearing to meet food and nutrition needs along with earning income from milk product are the key livelihoods activities of women in the area. PRDP distributed 2 goats each among 205 most vulnerable women affected due to floods. These women will be able to meet their household needs. 100% livestock beneficiaries were women. In total 60% of direct project beneficiaries were women including and the active participation of women through Women village committees. These VCs were actively participated in project activities including beneficiaries selection, monitoring and facilitation of

distribution of both agriculture and livestock. Female field staff was hired to facilitate women VCs formation, help and guide women at the distribution sites.

The project covers 63% population i.e. 482 HHs out of 767 HHs in the most affected five villages of Union Council Athara Hazari of district Jhang. 90% (277 HHs) male agriculture inputs beneficiaries were male small farmers, tenants, shared croppers while 10% (27HHs) were female agriculture inputs beneficiaries. 100% (205 HHs) of livestock beneficiaries were female segment of the society. It was observed that if agriculture inputs assistance was not provided to them on time, they would have either lost the sowing season, or to borrowed from someone on high interest- either case was not a good option for them for next two years. Now they are able to meet their family food security needs through after harvest and also earn some money to which they will use to meet their family needs. Goats rearing to meet food and nutrition needs along with earning income from milk product are the key livelihoods activities of women in the area.

ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST ACTIVITIES:

| Planned Activities | Planned Targets | Actual Targets | Comments |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Inauguration of project –share with district government & other organizations | - | 01 | Completed |
| Broad based community meetings (BBCMs) | 02 | 02 | Completed |
| Selection of devastated flood villages | - | 05 | Completed |
| Formation of village committees (VCs) | - | 10 | Completed |
| Identification, verification & registration of agriculture beneficiaries | 285 | 277 | Completed |
| Identification, verification & registration of livestock beneficiaries | 205 | 205 | Completed |
| Distribution of Agriculture Inputs (DAP 100kg, UREA 75 kg, Wheat Seed 50kg per family) | 285 | 285 | Completed |
| Distribution of Livestock (pair of goats per family) | 205 | 205 | Completed |
| Pre and Post monitoring field visits by MEAL officer | - | 20 | Completed |
| Monitoring visits by management | 04 | 04 | Completed |
| Sharing & Learning Workshop of project completion with government and stakeholders/organizations | - | 01 | Completed |

BROAD BASED COMMUNITY MEETINGS (BBCMs):

On dated 26-11-2014, Broad Based Community Meetings (BBCM's) comprising of all the segments of society particularly the flood affected poor, vulnerable families separately both for men and women are organized at Union Council-65 of Tehsil Athara Hazari in District Jhang. The worst flood affected five (05) mouzas/villages including Kamra, Latif Shah, Bhagay Wala, Raitri and Basti Darbar Athara Hazari were selected for BBCMs. The aim and objectives of BBCMs conduction was to strengthen the recovery activities in the target vicinity and for information sharing & coordination, moreover to finalize the dates for formation of the village committees. All fabrics of community actively participated and given a chance to speak about the project activities, questions and queries and address the needs and betterment of the program. More than 200 participation was noted and recorded on register during both male and female BBCMs. The project manager briefed the Male BBCM participants and Female Mobilizers with MEAL Officer briefed female BBCM participants about the project entitled "Emergency food security and vulnerable livelihood support to flood affected population in Punjab, Pakistan", the project goals and objectives that how to improve food security and resilience of disaster affected population at UC-65 Athara Hazari and how to address emergency food security and livelihood needs of most vulnerable men, women, boys and girls through appropriate interventions in agriculture and livestock.



Project Manager briefing at Male BBCM



Female Mobilizers & MEAL Officer at female BBCM

FORMATION OF VILLAGE COMMITTEES (VCs):

PRDP strongly believes in grass root level accountability activities and this philosophy, the integration of Social Mobilization and Development, is clearly reflected in its programme structure. The current project is conducted in partnership with Village Committees (VCs) on the principles of participatory development, i.e., on needs prioritized by the communities themselves during the need assessment of the said project and then managed by the community organizations i.e. VCs through democratic decision making processes. Right after the conduction of BBCM, separate Village Committees (VCs) for women and men are formed in five target Mouzas of Kamra, Raitri, Latif Shah, Bhagay Wala and Basti Darbar Athara Hazari of union council 65 Athara Hazari. VCs are formed through a democratic process on standard, but flexible guidelines to accommodate people's own will. Membership and representation from all segments of community i.e. wellbeing categories, geographical locations in village and ethnic groups is ensured. It is ensured that poor and marginalized are also the members of the Village Committees (VCs). In order to empower women and encourage their active participation in the development process, PRDP insists on the formation of women VCs as a prerequisite for any village/mouza community to establish a working partnership with PRDP, women VCs are also formed at each target mouza of the vicinity.

The main objectives of the formation of Village Committees (VCs) are;

- To Create the Sense of ownership and responsibility in the community related to project activities and implementation
- To ensure the equitable and transparent distribution of the Agri & Livestock Inputs, so that we can reach the most vulnerable and needy people as per set criteria.
- To avoid the conflicts arising within the community related to the project.
- To adopt the Bottom up approach, so that all the stakeholders of the project could be involved.
- To assess the needs of the community with their help, so that the needs could be priorities and identified.
- Strengthening Coordination between VCs and PRDP and other stakeholders
- Experience Sharing to facilitate each other



Views formation of Village Committees (Male & Female) – Vote of Oath session

PROVISIONING OF AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK INPUTS:

After successfully conduction of BBCMs, Identification of devastated flood villages, VCs formation, beneficiaries selection and verification the PRDP started provisioning of Agriculture and Livestock inputs with the following objectives;

- To improve food security and resilience of disaster affected population at UC-65 Athara Hazari
- To address emergency food security and livelihood needs of most vulnerable men, women, boys and girls through appropriate interventions in agriculture and livestock through provisioning of inputs.

Purpose: Immediate recovery of farming and livestock needs of flood affected vulnerable families are met and 482 beneficiaries assisted with agriculture and livestock inputs.

Prior to distribution pre distribution activities were done by PRDP field staff. Grass root improvised participatory approach of Social Mobilization was adopted by developing consistently advanced socio anthropological and communication tools, mechanisms and practices. Extensive consultations, discussions, meetings with individuals, groups at community levels were initiated through specialized and trained mobilization teams in community accessible location to all beneficiaries, and at mosques (for group level discussions) and criteria of beneficiary selection for Livestock and Agri Inputs was explain clearly and acquire the community, groups and individual. The Village Committees (VCs) at village/mouzas levels (Mouza Kamra, Mouza Latif Shah, Mouza Raitri, Mouza Bhagay Wala & Mouza Basti Darbar) was explained the criteria in community meetings and were asked to provide the names of potential beneficiaries. The Community selected beneficiaries were then visited by PRDP staff for further verification and after satisfaction of field staff that the person is really fulfilling our criteria. The assessment form was filled and relevant information was taken from the beneficiaries. Copy of National Identity cards (CNIC) was taken from each beneficiary. Field Staff also wrote comments on each assessment form about the beneficiary.

Monitoring Mechanism: During start till end of the project period the Monitoring and Evaluation was integral part of the project cycle management for PRDP. The whole process of the monitoring was led by MEAL officer who made time to time monitoring of all the project activities including Pre and Post distribution monitoring of agriculture and livestock inputs. Various monitoring tools were developed to ensure transparency and accountability and shared with the communities as well. For the purpose of

verification of beneficiaries of the project, 80 forms out of 482 of five mouzas were selected randomly for cross checking. All 80 forms were cross checked and confirmed.

A post-distribution survey was carried out to assess the overall satisfaction of program beneficiaries and to collect information for facilitation of post -distribution monitoring activities. The specific objectives of this end of project survey were as follows:

- Assessment of satisfaction level of program beneficiaries with regard to the overall intervention.
- Collection of information for facilitation and implementation of post distribution monitoring & evaluation

PRDP management including Executive Director conducted regular monitoring of the beneficiaries selection, distribution of the agriculture and livestock inputs and program planning/review meetings to tackle the progress of the project and ensured that all the bottlenecks are solved immediately. This helped in quality implementation of the project. The village committees were also involved in project quality monitoring and VCs members remained present in each single activity of the project including beneficiaries selection, distribution of tokens, identification and selection of distribution point/venue, time and date for the distribution of the agriculture and livestock inputs, distribution of agriculture and livestock inputs to the beneficiaries and even pre and post monitoring of the goods provided by PRDP. This remained very successful participatory monitoring and helped in timely completion of the activities. In addition to regular reviews monthly project review was conducted with all staff members. The field teams and Project Manager also carried out the day to day monitoring.

Trocaire and PRDP places greater focuses on downwards accountability as per HAP standards and putting Complaint Response Mechanism (CRM) in practice. PRDP printed accountability banners in local language with complete details of quantity of each items being distributed along with complaint numbers where beneficiary can launch complaints. The Village Committee members were also oriented about CRM procedure to guide any illiterate men and women to use CRM incase of any concern. The quantity of agriculture inputs and livestock were also mentioned on tokens for accountability.

Issuance of beneficiaries' tokens: After the cross checking and verification of the registration forms, the beneficiary's tokens were issued according to the distribution plan of the project prior to 3 days before distribution. For accountability and transparency purposes all the tokens having the details package of Agri and Livestock Inputs. Total 482 tokens were issued.

Coordination: The District Officer Social Welfare Jhang was taken on board right from day one when the initial assessment was started. An endorsement and NOC was also obtained from DO-Social Welfare Mr. Azhar Abbas before launch of project activities.

The distribution date and venue were shared with Trocaire-Pakistan before distribution. The local and district administration including District Social Welfare Officer was invited as a chief guest for the distribution. Some community notables, social workers and civil society's representatives were also invited to look after the distribution process in terms of true transparency and accountability. Besides this PRDP senior management including executive director was also present during the distributions/provisioning of Livestock & Agriculture Inputs.

Distribution Site: Keeping in view the past best practices of PRDP logistics departments, a safe, neutral, wide open and accessible distribution point was selected in consultation with Village Committees and local government administration for distribution of Agri & Livestock Inputs. For ensuring the true transparency, accountability and visibility of the items complaint numbers with full details of Agri & Livestock Inputs package per family was addressed on panaflexes at the distribution point both for male and female beneficiaries separately.

Following was the Agri & Livestock Packages distributed per beneficiary family;

| Agri Inputs Package per farming family: | | | |
|--|------------|---|------------------------|
| No | Input | Specification | Qty per pack / Packing |
| 01 | Fertilizer | DAP 46% phosphorus, 18% nitrogen | 100 KG |
| 02 | Fertilizer | UREA 46% nitrogen | 75 KG |
| 03 | Wheat seed | Variety - Faisalabad -2008. More than 80% germination | 50 KG |

| Livestock Inputs Package per farming family: | | | |
|--|-------|--|------------------------|
| No | Input | Specification | Qty per pack / Packing |
| 01 | Goat | Breed- Pure Beetal, Weight 40kg and 3 to 4 months pregnant, Age 18 to 24 months, Good body conditions score and shining hair coat, Well developed udder free from mastitis, the teats should be two in number and well arranged. | 02 |

Following is the distribution detail of the Agri Inputs (Fertilizer DAP 100 KG, Fertilizer UREA 75 KG, Wheat Seed 50 KG package per family) and Livestock (02 Pair of Goats per family) beneficiary families.

| Sr. # | Mouza/Village | Total HHs | Agriculture Beneficiaries | Livestock Beneficiaries | Remarks |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 01 | Darbar 18 Hazari | 357 | 112 | 99 | Owners |
| 02 | Raitri | 85 | 36 | 33 | Tenants |
| 03 | Bhagay Wala | 80 | 45 | 25 | Share Croppers |
| 04 | Latif Shah | 45 | 30 | 13 | Small Farming Families |
| 05 | Kamra | 200 | 54 | 35 | |
| Total HHs | | 767 | 277 | 205 | |
| Total HHs Beneficiaries | | | 482 | | |



ED is viewing the ware house and distribution point of Agriculture Inputs



Female Agri Inputs beneficiary



DO Social Welfare Jhang is at distribution point



Goats at PRDPs distribution point with banners reflecting the complaint mechanism and specification



Female beneficiary with pair of goats



beneficiary verification process at distribution point

SHARING & LEARNING WORKSHOP/FORMATION OF NGO COORDINATION FORUM:

PRDP took the initiative to form NGOs coordination meeting forum as there was no such forum within the district Jhang, where organizations to share their progress and have liaison/interaction among each other and to avoid the duplication of the work in the same vicinity. While felt the need of coordination PRDP took lead to form NGO Coordination Forum at district level for all humanitarian actors including INGOs, NGOs and Government. Almost 12 national and international organizations including government line department participated on the platform of the forum and monthly meetings were organized. In the newly established said forum all the progress of the project was shared with the participants and all the humanitarian actors and government line department showed their gratitude and appreciated the way PRDP is working in terms of true transparency and accountability.



Sharing & Learning Experiences with NGOs Coordination Forum established by PRDP

CASE STUDIES:

Case Study-01

Food Security through Agriculture Inputs

Nov 2014 – Feb 2015



Ijaz Hussain with MEAL officer PRDP spraying in his wheat field cultivated at Kamra, UC 65-Athara Hazari, Jhang

Introduction & Problem Statement: The 36 year old Ijaz Hussain is a resident of village Kamra of Union Council Athara Hazari in district Jhang. He is a small farmer and father of 3 kids, wife and parents. This is a family of 7 members. He was totally relying on his 3 acre land to earn livelihood for his family. Unfortunately the September 2014 massive floods destroyed his standing crops of rice and sugarcane. After suffering huge financial loss due to damage to entire standing Kharif crops and with no backup resources available to cultivate wheat for the next season, Ijaz became vulnerable for the external assistance and was in trauma, as the only source of livelihood for his family had been destroyed and he could do nothing but see his destroyed crops with dejection. After 1-2 months the flood water slowly started to recede but Ijaz was unable to cultivate his land for Rabi crop of wheat.

Intervention: PRDP initiated an assessment in the area with the help of Village Committee of Kamra village to identify beneficiaries under Trocaire funded project entitled “Emergency food security and vulnerable livelihood support to flood affected population in Punjab, Pakistan”. During the assessment survey Ijaz was identified and registered for support under the project. Ijaz was provided a comprehensive agriculture inputs package which includes Wheat Seed 50kg, Fertilizer DAP 100kg & Fertilizer UREA 75kg enabling him to cultivate Wheat for the Rabi season.

Result: Ijaz Hussain worked extremely hard in sowing the wheat crop with the inputs provided under the project. As a result, he was awarded with an excellent wheat crop which, he proudly mentions to his village fellows, was possible only due to the early recovery and food security project support. He states that now he is not worried about food security of his family, for at least a year. In a pleasant mood, he also mentions that he is no longer a depression patient and has once again started enjoying every day of his life. He also added that the agriculture inputs were of high quality and he is now able to produce 1600kg wheat per acre.

Case Study-02

Livestock Rearing A Sustainable Livelihood

Nov 2014 – Feb 2015

Introduction & Problem Statement: The 45 years old Aliya Tahira is widow and is resident of village Raitri of Union Council 65-Athara Hazari, District Jhang. Since the death of her husband, she alone has been looking after her family consisting of 6 children and herself. Subsistence agriculture, livestock and laborious work is the main source of livelihood for her household. Before flood this was a livestock rearing family. “Due to devastated floods of September 2014 we have sold 04 goats to meet the other necessities of life. The floods took away all the assets they had ever earned in my life; I was left with empty hands” said Aliya, after floods their life became miserable and they were have no source of bread. With damaged house, 6 kids to look after, and no resources to cope with the current situation, Aliya stood helpless and vulnerable, waiting for some sort of help from the divine.

Intervention: PRDP team with the help of village committee Raitri selected her as beneficiary of their project and provided her a pair of goats as livestock package. Training on livestock increased her capacity which directly impacts their source of income. She also built the shelter for their livestock to save them from hard and harsh condition.



Aliya Tahira of Raitri with pair of goats

Result: The project distributed pair of goats of Beetle breed to Aliya beneficiary of the livestock package; she was much happy and told that the distributed pair of goats is suitable to the environment of the area. Being as livestock rearing family she further added that PRDP Internal Vet Specialist that provided technical support to the beneficiaries of livestock and regular visit by the veterinarian to the field is ensured for the reason of providing the technical inputs at the village level. She claimed that the veterinarian visited them for the follow up on their livestock's and provide expert opinions to them. The effects of the livestock intervention in terms of increase in income would be evident within three to six months after the end of the project period.

Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) Jalozai Camp Nowshetra (KPK)

Background:

Pakistan continues to suffer from a plethora of natural and human induced hazards that threaten to affect lives and livelihood of people. In last decade, the country has been hit by devastating floods; sever earthquakes, landslides, cyclones, conflict, etc. Whereas the vulnerabilities to these disasters have increased due to their intensity and frequency, efforts have been made to build communities' capacity to withstand these disasters by adopting community based approaches and strategies in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

Besides responding to several emergencies including earthquake 2005 and floods 2010-2011, PRDP has actively been engaged in disaster risk management both in emergency and development programs. Such an approach shall be focused at benefiting most vulnerable segments of population and it will raise the impact of poverty alleviation efforts.

Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) will be integrated in participatory development process. The core objective of this approach will be reducing vulnerability at household level leading to the development of community based preparedness plans encompassing vulnerabilities, capacity gaps and desired interventions to mitigate risks and enhance resiliency of local communities.

PRDP started Emergency Preparedness project in Jalozai camp where 18 capacity building trainings conducted for community, teacher, PTCs and 1 training was conducted for staff of various partner organizations working in Jalozai camp with the collaboration of UNICEF.

Project Purpose and Achievements:

The purpose of this partnership is the provision of emergency preparedness training to teachers, PTC members, Youth Groups and Student Representative Councils (SRCs) in Jalozei camp, Nowshera district, KP. Before the start of the project, PRDP also received NOC from PDMA (See annex 9)

1. An emergency preparedness checklist developed, printed and disseminated to 33 focus schools

PRDP developed attached guidelines which are available for further dissemination to schools. The checklist contains various aspects related to preparedness. (See annex 5). The IEC material was also printed and distributed, the detailed report of IEC is attached as annex.



2. Community Based Emergency Preparedness Trainings

The purpose of this assignment is the provision of emergency preparedness training to teachers, PTC members, Youth Groups, Student Representative Councils (SRCs) and children in Jalozei camp, Nowshera district, KP. Activities include:

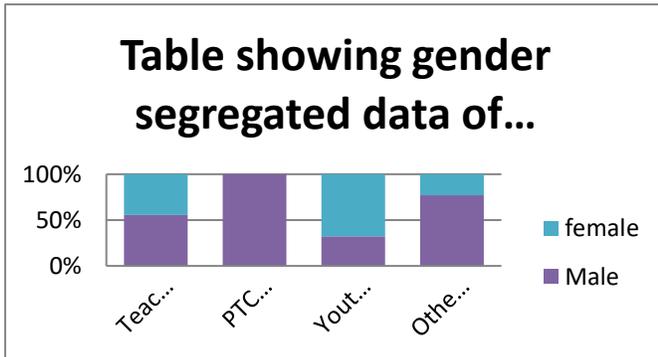


As per project budget total 18 trainings for communities and 1 training for other partner organization staff were organized which was attended by 26 staff member from various organizations. In total 10 organizations representatives participated in Emergency Preparedness Trainings which again shows the level of interest and participation from other. See below table

| Activity | Male | Female | Staff | Total |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------|--------------------|-------|
| CBDRM training | 9 | 9 | 1 | 19 |
| Organization Details | | | | |
| Sr No | Name of Organization | | No of Participants | |
| 1 | Seed | | 1 | |
| 2 | Best | | 3 | |
| 3 | Camp | | 6 | |
| 4 | Mulim Aid | | 4 | |
| 5 | IRC | | 3 | |
| 6 | PRDP | | 3 | |
| 7 | SRSP | | 1 | |
| 8 | Change Foundation | | 1 | |
| 9 | TCF | | 1 | |
| 10 | DKH | | 1 | |
| 11 | Kado | | 3 | |
| | Total | | 27 | |

The project team successfully organized 19 trainings and women participants from camp was very encouraging. In total 550 participants were training and out of which 320 women and 230 were men. **This shows 58% of Emergency Preparedness training participants were women, which quite significant achievements are keeping in view the cultural issues of FATA and in the IDP camp.** The detailed breakdown per category is attached. A comprehensive ToT was also organized at Peshawar for the staff of various organizations working in Jalozai camp. In addition to IRC and Muslim Aid (the partner of Unicef), PRDP trained other partner staff including Camp Management of PDMA as PDMA and camp management requested to involve others in the process. Following table shows detail of trainings.

| S.No | Participants' Description | Achieved | | |
|------|--|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Male | female | Total |
| 1 | Teacher | 25 | 20 | 45 |
| 2 | PTC Member | 45 | 0 | 45 |
| 3 | Youth and Community | 140 | 294 | 434 |
| 4 | Other Organization(SEED, BEST, CAMP,MUSLIM AID, SRSP,PRDP,THE CHANGE FOUNDATION, DKH,KADO,IRC) | 20 | 6 | 26 |
| | Total | 230 | 320 | 550 |



Agenda of two days training:

| Topic | Methodology | Time | Responsible |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Day One | | | |
| Introduction, norm setting, fear and expectation | Participatory | 9:00 To 9:15 | Facilitator |
| Basic Terminologies/Concepts of DRR | Interactive Lecture | 9:30 To 10:00 | Facilitator |
| Tea Break (15 Min) | 10:00 To 10:15 | | |
| DRR framework in Pakistan/ Institutional arrangement | Interactive lecture/Brain storming | 10:15 To 11:00 | Facilitator |
| Disaster Management Cycle | Group Discussion | 11:00 To 11:30 | Facilitator |
| Introduction to Participatory Risk Assessment approaches(HVCA/COVACA) | Interactive Lecture | 11:30 To 12:00 | Facilitator |
| Lunch Break | 12:00 To 12:30 | | |
| Introduction to Risk Assessment Tools & Application | Group Work/Presentation | 12:30 To 1:00 | Facilitator |
| Emergency Evacuation | Interactive Lecture | 1:00 To 1:30 | Facilitator |
| Introduction to Light Search & Rescue/ Rope Management(knots) | Interactive Lecture | 1:30 To 2:00 | Facilitator |
| Day Two | | | |
| Recap | Participatory | 9:00 To 9:15 | Facilitator |
| Orientation to First Aid and First Aid Principles | Interactive Lecture | 9:15 To 10:00 | Facilitator |
| Tea Break | 10:00 to 10:15 | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| DRs ABC/ Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) | Demonstration | 10:15 To 11:30 | Facilitator |
| Wounds ,Bleeding, Fracture, spinal card injury, | Interactive Lecture | 11:30 To 12:00 | Facilitator |
| Lunch Break | 12:00 To 12:30 | | |
| Bandages | Demonstration | 12:30 To 1:00 | Facilitator |
| Strain , Sprain, heart attack, heat emergencies, Incest & Snake bite, fits, Causality Handling | Demonstration/ Interactive lecture | 1:00 To 1:30 | Facilitator |
| Fire (Types, Causes, Principles, Prevention & Extinguishing) | Demonstration/ Group discussion | 1:30 To 2:00 | Facilitator |

Pictorial Highlights of Jalozai Camp Training on DRR For men and women.



