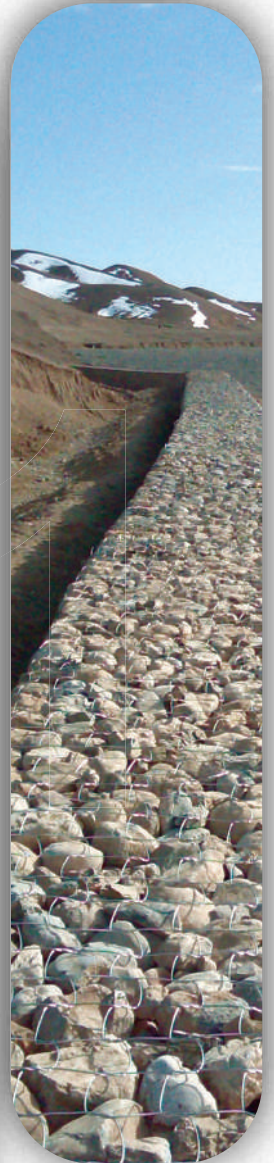
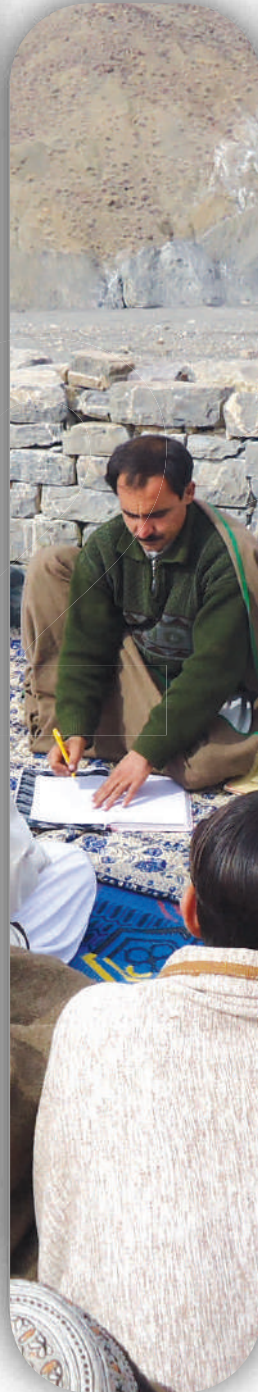


WESS

Annual Report



Organization for Development of Vulnerable Communities



In the name of Allah most gracious most merciful

WESS Annual Report 2021

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List of Acronyms/Abbreviation

ALAC	Advice and Legal Aid Centres
ARV	Afghan Refugee Villages
BoD	Board of Directors
BWASA	Balochistan Water and Sanitation Authority
CBP	Community Based Protection
CDO	Community Development Officer
COVID	Corona Virus Disease
DHQ	District Head Quarter
DOU	Document of Understanding
DWSS	Drinking Water Supply Scheme
EVI	Extremely Vulnerable Individual
EVAWG	End Violence Against Women and Girl
FANSA	Fresh Water Network for South Asia
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GOR	Government Officers Resident
HCF	Health Care Facilities
HF	Health Facilities
HWF	Hand Washing Facility
HRDN	Human Resource Development Network
HMC	Health Management Committee
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IMC	International Medical Corps
MH	Menstrual Hygiene
MSC	Multi Sectoral Committee
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OVs	Outreach Volunteers
PoC	Person of Concern
PVT	Private
PPEs	Personal Protective Equipments
PFA	Psychological First Aid
PWD	Person with Disability
PSN	Person with Specific Need
QMC	Quetta Metropolitan Corporation
RHC	Rural Health Center
RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Engagement
RVs	Refugee Villages

SW/SWM	Solid Waste Management
TB	Tuberculosis
TTB	Trade Testing Board
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOCHA	Union Nation Office for the oordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WESS	Water, Environment and Sanitation Society
WHO	World Health Organization

Dear readers,

It is indeed a great pleasure to share 'WESS' Annual Report 2021 with the masses about the efforts of our organization, during which WESS has also served in COVID-19 pandemic response and winter kit distribution programs. Other themes included Community Based Protection Project CBP, WASH, Education, Livelihood, Health and Protection.

The year 2021 has been a particularly difficult year with lots of losses and sufferings for humanity across the globe including our country communities and our families, affected by the four different layers of COVID-19 pandemic. However, it is hoped that together we can face this issue by following standard SOPs & protocols and pray to ALLAH ALMIGHTY for the early passing of this disease.

As we end the year of 2021, we at WESS are extremely grateful for the contributions, guidance and support provided by our Government officials and NGO colleagues, INGOs and donors/partners, as we trying hard and soul to achieve our mission to establish poverty and hunger-free society and ensure basic rights of disadvantaged peoples of Balochistan. At a time when our challenges are more diversified than ever before, we count ourselves privileged to have such able and dynamic development partners donors at our side.

At present, as we look forward to 2022, we will push forward the agenda for poverty and ensure education, WASH and livelihood development for a sustainable development of our future generation, especially for those who face the greatest barriers to opportunities.

WESS is obliged and thankful its partners and affiliates that include GIZ, UNHCR, UNOCHA, CONCERN, KSR, IUCN, PDA, BDN, SUN-CSA, HRDN and Government of Balochistan for their continued trust and support. My special thanks to the WESS Board members who contributed in achieving organization plans and resource mobilization targets.

As we engage in this important work together, I welcome your thoughts.

Pervez Iqbal
Chief Executive

Water, Environment & Sanitation Society (WESS) is a non-profit, non-political, non-government development organization dedicated to bring lasting improvements in the quality of life of the poorest communities in Balochistan. WESS was established as an independent NGO in July 1999 and is registered with the Government of Balochistan, under the Balochistan Charity Registration & Regulation Act 2019. A committed team of professionals with good knowledge and understanding about social and sustainable development provides governance and direction to WESS. WESS's prime work areas are Health, Education, WASH, Environment, Child rights and Child protection, Livelihoods, NRM, Alternate Energy, Community Development and Humanitarian Assistance during disasters or displacement.

WESS development and humanitarian response projects had been implemented in different districts of Balochistan including Quetta, Loralai, Pishin, Nushki, Musakhel, Killa Saifullah, Killa Abdullah, Ziarat, Kalat, Kharan, Khuzdar, Mastung, Awaran, Lasbela, JhalMagsi, Naseerabad, Jafferabad, Chaghi, Zhob, Harnai, Sohbatpur, Washuk, Kechand Sibi. WESS has been providing support to the Afghan Refugees in Balochistan in partnership with the UN and INGOs.

WESS has maintained strong coordination with elected representatives, active community representatives, government departments, INGOs, UN Agencies and local communities to ensure participation of all key stakeholders in all interventions.

WESS has also institutionalized various new areas including risk management, knowledge management, accountability to beneficiary protocols, internal audit system and strong M&E system towards the achievements of programmatic/organization objectives.

Vision:

A healthy and prosperous society where resources are equitably managed and sustained.

Mandate:

To improve social and physical environment for the disadvantaged people, especially women and children and to provide humanitarian assistance to those affected by disaster or displacement.

Mission:

To bring lasting improvement in the quality of life of marginalized communities, especially women and children through policy and practice interventions in Environmental health, Child rights and Child protection, community Development and Humanitarian Assistance in disasters or displacement.

Section 1

Programme Interventions



1: Community Based Protection

Project Name:	Report Period:	Project Location:	Donor/Partner:	Beneficiaries covered
Delivery of WASH and Protection Services through Community-based Protection SGBV Prevention and Response in the ten RVs of Baluchistan	Jan 1st 2021 to Dec 31st, 2021	Ten Refugee Villages of five districts of Baluchistan	UNHCR	146,546



Summary

Afghan Refugees living in Pakistan constitute one of the largest and most protracted refugee situations in the world. UNHCR has continued to work with the Government of Pakistan to ensure protection and assistance of person of concerns; including their access to education, health, legal protection, and livelihoods. Beginning June 2017, UNHCR Pakistan's strategic direction shifted to prioritize community-based protection (CBP). The shift was geared to, inter alia, reaching more of persons of concern, comprehensively involving community in all processes and decision making, building capacities of communities to enable them identify and address protection needs. Displaced and stateless communities are in the best position to know the threats they face; they are equally familiar with the causes and effects of those threats and can help to address them. Humanitarian actors therefore need to understand and listen to the

communities they serve, to ensure that their programs do not inadvertently leave people and communities worse off. Community-based protection (CBP) puts the capacities, agency, rights and dignity of persons of concern at the center of programming. It generates more effective and sustained protection outcomes by strengthening local resources and capacity and identifying protection gaps through consultation. Similarly, mapping available service providers and creating referral pathways to avail more protection and assistance opportunities for individuals of the target communities. The transition recognizes that CBP is a 'process', not a 'quick-fix' tool, which requires patience, nurturing, time and resources to achieve lasting results.

For the last 13 years, WESS has been working as UNHCR regular partner and implementing UNHCR funded WASH, Community Development, Youth Empowerment and Community Based protection project in the targeted ten Refugee Villages (RVs) of Balochistan namely Surkhab, Saranan, Malgagai, Mohammad Khail, Katwai, ZarhKaraiz, GhazgaiMinara, Chaghi, Lejay Karaiz and Posti RVs in five districts i.e., Pishin, Killa Saifullah, Loralai, Chaghi and Quetta.

To enhance coordination within the sectors, Multi Sectoral Committees were initially formed in 2015 to identify and bridge the gaps in between communities and service providers through



Joint monitoring visit of WESS/UNHCR to Pishin RV

coordination with different partners at the RVs level. In this period sectoral committees of water, health, education, women and youth groups in all refugee villages strengthened to monitor, facilitate and expand the sectoral interventions.

The Community Based Protection (CBP) project and WASH interventions had been implemented in ten RVs and Host communities of Balochistan with 146,546 direct and 272,358 indirect beneficiaries.





UNHCR visit to Loralai RV

CBP Beneficiaries split	
Direct	Indirect
146,546	272,358

The project interventions of community-based protection in 10 RVs ensured the protection of Persons of Concerns (PoCs) through Refugee Outreach Volunteers (OVs) for sustainable protection interventions, information dissemination through conducting sessions with male and female communities on SGBV, Child Protection, Access to Basic Services and Community based protection (CBP).

During the implementation of CBP project in 2021, WESS CBP staff trained 200 Outreach volunteers (OVs) that included 100 females. Similarly, 106 members of multi-sectoral committees and 224 members of protection welfare committees including 88 females trained via one day capacity building training on record keeping, conflict resolution, general protection and sensitization.

In the year 2021, OVs had reported and referred 170 protection cases of various nature including drug addicts, PWSNs, PWDs, EVIs and serious medical cases. Of the reported 170 cases, 158 cases had been referred to concerned service providers including Civil hospital, Bolan Medical Complex, TB Centre, Drug Addicts Rehabilitation Centre, UNHCR legal partner, WESS' owed UCH (supported by GIZ) for further treatment/ medication/ rehabilitation and legal process through established referral mechanism and signed MOUs, whereby relevant service providers agreed upon facilitating Afghan refugees on humanitarian grounds. 120 PSNs from urban and RVs were provided with one-time cash assistance known as 'Emergency Cash Assistance' (EMA) in the reporting year.



In the context of Covid-19 situation, WESS with the support of UNHCR installed 70 water storage fiber tanks in the ten RVs on key locations for storage and hand washing purposes besides drilling of 6 new boreholes at Surkhab, Saranan, and ZarhKaraiz RVs. Similarly, in order to cater water needs of both local and refugee communities, 16 water supply schemes were rehabilitated at Quetta and new boreholes were drilled at Killi Huraszai Syedan Pishin and Killi Landi Muslim Bagh. At Killa Saifullah, one of the public water supply schemes was solarized in the reporting year. Around 44,245 POCs and 25,786 locals benefited from the stated WASH interventions under COVID-19 emergency response including 14,632 females.

Implementation Methodology and Activities details:

In order to implement CBP activities in the stated RVs, WESS staff had taken on-board Outreach volunteers (OVs), members of already established community structures in each RV as well as community elders/ leaders. There is a multi-sectoral committee in each RV in which two members each from water, protection, livelihood and education sub-committees and two representatives from OVs had been made part of MSCs. During the implementation of different activities, UNHCR partners, line departments including social welfare, Community Committee members and POCs participated in each stage. International Women's Day, International Children's Day, World Refugee' Day, and 16 days of activism were celebrated in all RVs with 988 females and 896 males participants. WASH activities/ interventions remain of pivotal importance for both refugees and host communities during the reporting year.

Objectives of the Project:

Following were the main objectives of the CBP project;

- Community Mobilization Strengthened & Expanded
- Community Outreach Volunteers formed & Strengthened
- Information Dissemination Process Strengthened through Shura meeting
- Capacity Development of OVs and Community Structures
- Supply of Potable Water Increased and maintained

Details of Activities:

Capacity building Training of Refugee Outreach Volunteers (ROVs):

Outreach volunteers are playing an important role in assisting their communities in several ways that include referring individual cases in need of protection. They are well informed folks and remain in their respective locations and continually monitor the trends of their community besides conducting regular consultation meetings. It is in this context that the need has arisen to further build their capacity so that they serve their community in more efficient and effective



ways. In this context, 200 Outreach volunteers (OVs) including 100 females were trained in 44 trainings in all ten RVs. The trainings were mainly on UNHCR developed modules including UNHCR core approaches, values and principles, GBV & protection. The trainings were imparted by WESS & UNHCR staff at respective RVs.

Capacity building RV:

Community structures is an important feature of refugees living in RVs whereby they coordinate and discuss different issues/ problems related to refugees. In this context WESS staff remained in contact with members of multi-sectoral, protection and water management committees. During the reporting period, 345 members of different committees including 88 females were trained via 1 day capacity building training on overall community skills management including



Capacity building session at Muslim Bag RV

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record keeping, conflict resolution and mobilization. These training were imparted by WESS protection officers and UNHCR field associates in all the targeted RVs.

Social Mobilization & Awareness Sessions with Communities:

Social mobilization & Community awareness sessions remained one of the key activities of Community Based Protection Project during the reporting period, target community was sensitized about different services that UNHCR, its partners and other stakeholders had been providing to them. In this context 240 Community awareness and mobilization sessions were





Community session (female) Chaghi, RV

conducted with both male and female communities in all ten refugee villages (RVs) with 1,114 female and 884 male participants. The sessions were conducted in thematic areas of 'Access to basic services, Identification of PWSN, ALAC, Child Protection, Gender based violence and COVID-19. The information was communicated by WESS CBP staff and Outreach volunteers.

Celebration of Key International Days:

During the reporting year, WESS had celebrated different international days at RVs level including international women day, world refugee day and 16 days of activism. In this regard,



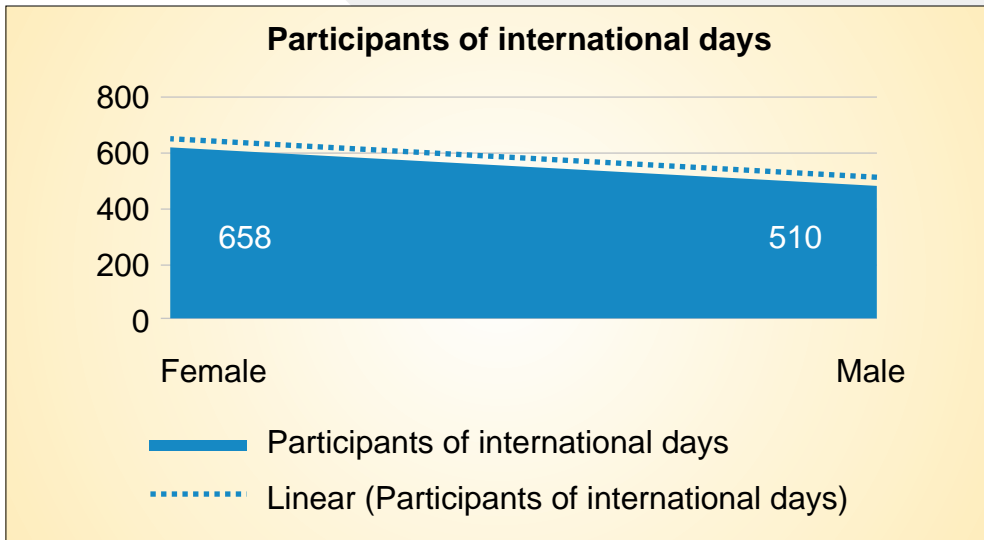
Celebrating 16 days of activism at Chaghi RV



Celebrating 16 days of activism at Loralai RV

number of events organised for male and female community members separately with basic protocols in place in relation to Covid-19. Overall, 33 events were organised related to celebration of stated international days whereby 658 females and 510 males took part in these events.





UNHCR representatives, line departments and other members of civil society had also participated in these events. The events included walks, seminars, workshops, open dialogue on cross cutting themes and indoor games for females. Through these events, communities were sensitized on GBV, women rights and the plight of refugees. Best performers of the cited events were given prizes and shields.

Referring of Individual Protection Cases:

In the year 2021, community mobilisers and outreach volunteers had identified and reported

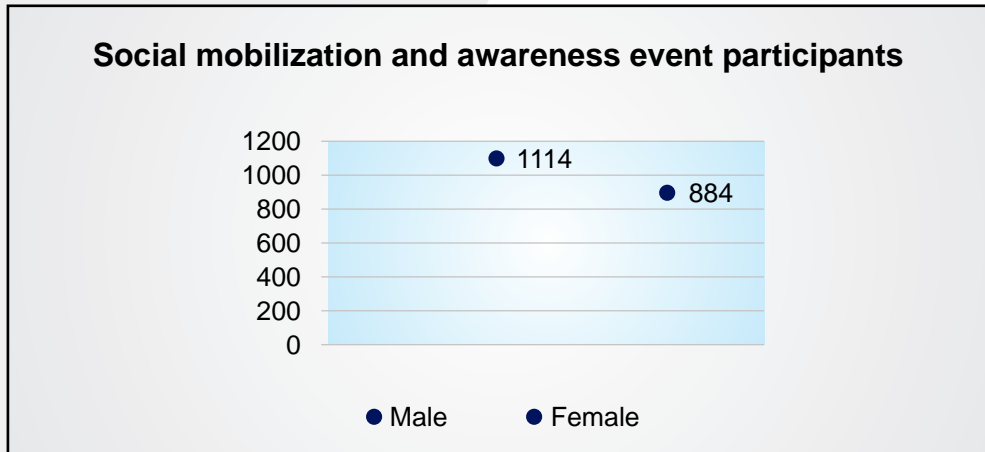
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Community session (male) at Pishin RV



170 protection cases from the ten RVs including drug addicts, HIV positive, serious medical, EVIs and PWDs. Of the total reported cases, 158 were further referred to Civil hospital, Bolan Medical Complex, TB Centre, WESS' owned Urban Cohesion Hub (supported by GIZ), Drug Addict Rehabilitation Centre and legal partner of UNHCR via established referral system and pathways. The reported and referred cases also included 78 females.



Emergency Cash-Assistance Program for PWSNs:

UNHCR with the support from Govt. of Pakistan started the 'Documentation Renewal and Information Verification Exercise' (DRIVE) for renewal of POR cards of registered Afghan refugees and further issuing them new smart cards. During the process, 120 PWSNs cases were identified at Quetta, Pishin, Loralai, Chaghi and Killa Saifullah Districts. WESS CBP teams conducted assessment of these cases by personally meeting them and made recommendations to UNHCR. All identified PWSNs were given one-time cash assistance by UNHCR through WESS to assist the most vulnerable groups.

Distribution of Menstrual Hygiene (MH) Kits among female PWSNs:

WESS CBP staff of Chaghi, Loralai and Pishin RVs had been distributed 8,000 Menstrual hygiene kits among female PWSNs from the ten RVs. The kits provided by UNHCR consisted different sanitary items including sanitary clothes, tissues, soaps and other items used by females. The PSNs included female headed households, female disables, and child-bearing women.

Drilling of new boreholes, Upgradation of Solar system and of Water Storage tanks:

There are 45 water supply schemes and 250 hand pumps in the ten refugee villages of five districts providing water to about sixty-seven thousand POCs. In the year 2021, WESS has installed 70 fibre Water storage tanks of 1000 and 500 gallons at key locations in the ten RVs for hand washing purposes (with prime focus on COVID-19 context), drilled 6 new boreholes





Water Tanker Installation at Loralai RV

and upgraded sixteen water supply schemes of Quetta city by installing new pumping machinery. Small schemes also operationalized by installation of submersibles and solar systems at Chaghi, Surkhaband Ghazgai Minara RV-Schools. From the cited interventions 600 students including 168 girls benefited through safe drinking water facilities along with awareness session on the importance of hand washing in COVID-19.



WESS Staff PSEA training



Key Impacts of overall Project:

- In COVID-19 context WASH schemes for hand washing practices benefited 28,845 POCs
- General community made aware regarding precautionary measure against the COVID-19 pandemic
- Female PWSNs have improved hygiene facilities in their areas.
- Outreach volunteers build up linkages with other OV's best practises for knowledge management and sharing.
- Outreach volunteers play active role in addressing their community problems/ issues and monitoring protection trends
- Capacity of MSC built and actively responding to protection needs
- OV's ability to demonstrate different skills built, leading towards their positive role in promoting extra-curricular activities in their communities
- Community is sensitized in relation to the observance of different international days and adhering to basic protocols of WHO & Government of Pakistan
- Supply of potable water remained available throughout the year. Beneficiaries now have easy access to safe and clean water in RVs as well urban locations



2: Promoting Social Cohesion and peaceful coexistence between Afghan Refugee and Host population of Quetta

Project Name:	Report Period:	Project Location:	Donor/Partner:	Beneficiaries covered
Promoting Social Cohesion and peaceful coexistence between Afghan Refugee and Host population of Quetta	Nov 2020 to Dec 31st, 2021	Quetta	GIZ	22,017



Summary

Afghan refugees living in Pakistan constitutes one of the largest and most protracted refugee situations in the world. Currently, there are 1.4 million registered Afghan refugees residing in different parts of Pakistan including Balochistan, which hosts 27% of whole refugees. Of the total Afghan refugees in Balochistan, 57% reside in different areas of Quetta urban and the rest 43% in refugee villages. According to UNHCR fact sheet 0.3 million registered Afghan refugees living in Quetta urban and they face different problems and challenges, including, poor livelihood, lack of education, health facilities, social issues, arrest and detention, lack of job opportunities and general protection conditions. Children and elderly are mostly vulnerable sections of the society and they are exposed to protection and acceptance issues. Also, there are less chances for youth particularly females to further realize their potential in different spheres of life,

which gravely affects them psychologically. Refugee children on the other hand are also facing protection issues in work places, especially, street working children who are garbage pickers and work in hazardous places.

To address the above issues WESS and GIZ started this project in November 2019 to establish an urban cohesion hub to promote social cohesion between Afghan Refugees and Host population of Quetta. Union Councils for the project are Geo, Kechi Baig, Satellite Town, Lore Karez and the targeted Clusters include Qadir-Abad, Buhsa Mundi, Bashir Chok, Ghosabad, Satellite Town, Mugalabad. The main components are Education, Protection, Livelihood and CIF (Community Initiative Fund).

Under the education and protection component, the program includes literacy classes, computer courses, English language classes, child friendly environment through ECE, and a learning resource center, legal aid and health care. Livelihood component includes vocational and technical training courses for target unemployed population with the provision of small grants for business establishment. Whereas protection component provides conducive environment for street working children, legal services for target population, psycho-social support and health interventions among others.

Project Objectives:

Objective 1: Target population in Quetta District has optimal access to basic education and literacy by 2021.

Objective 2: To improve the livelihood of host and refugee communities through skill development programme by 2021.

Objective 3: Improved practices towards protection in target area of Quetta by 2021

Implementation Methodology of the Project:

Project methodology is based on strong participation of local and refugee communities to benefit from integrated services in health, education, vocational skills, legal support, protection of street working children, their siblings and recreational activities among others for peaceful co-existence in targeted communities. The programme focuses on 60% refugee and 40% host population. The beneficiaries of the proposed project are men, women, working children, disables, older people among other vulnerable groups.

The community structures played a vital role to promote peaceful coexistence and ensured the participation of different ages, gender and marginalized groups to ensure social cohesion. Member of CCs and OVs worked as a tool to mobilize the targeted population and ensured that most vulnerable population is benefited from the programme. WESS also conducted management



trainings for community structures and community workers to effectively deliver the services of the proposed project. The urban cohesion hub established in a central area ensured easy access of all the target beneficiaries to health, protection and education services.

Overall Progress:

Details of Activities:

Perception Surveys:

Both pre and post perception surveys were conducted by WESS. It was assessed that at post perception stage there was significant change in desired indicators of conflict resolution and level of interaction i.e. more than 60% of participants fall in category of 4-5 scale with regards to satisfaction of the treated groups on said indicators.

Staff capacity building:

Different trainings were conducted for staff in accordance with the need of thematic areas of urban cohesion hub. These capacity building interventions were comprised on protection, GBV, exposures, staff training on basic teaching pedagogies, literacy enhancement, training on database management among others.

MIS development:

A comprehensive MIS system has been developed at the inception phase of the project. MIS aimed to collect data from different sources (i.e. registration forms, assessments, beneficiaries list, and desegregated data of beneficiaries of education/health/livelihoods components among others) in organized way to help the management of WESS to make corrective actions and decisions. In this regard, an expert firm was hired to develop this system for WESS/GIZ project.

Quarterly-Progress Review meetings:

WESS management along with project staff conduct quarterly progress review meetings in the UCH on regular basis. This resulted in reflection of project activities in terms of desired targets and results. The gaps and issues identified were presented to the management and timely and necessary action were devised as a result of these meetings. These meetings also assessed the target and achievements and result in corrective actions from relevant staff to inline the project according to project objectives.

Quarterly Meetings with UNHCR partners, Health, Education and Social Welfare Department:

In this regard WESS hold quarterly coordination meetings with UNCHR partners namely





Review meeting at UNHCR-IPs at UCH

DANESH, SEHER (ALAC), LEGEND SOCIETY and representative of Health, Education and Social Welfare Department to complement and link services for creation of synergies with UCH. The meetings resulted towards informed decisions and proposed solutions regarding challenges in services, eventually contributing to attainment of desired objectives of UCH.

Souvenir for visitors:

The visiting officials from government line department and other partner organizations like UNHCR its IPs) and other social sector activists were presented Souvenirs for acordial relationship and their tended support to UCH services.

Staff training & exchange visit:

Staff visit was arranged in last quarter of the project to Pindi/KPK to gain first-hand knowledge of good practices and lesson leams of different organizations who are working on social cohesion and running community centres for host and refugees. This was also an opportunity where staff interacted with the senior management and discussed freely different aspects of diverse interventions in an ideal atmosphere.

Awareness Raising:

WESS has also celebrated different international days to aware the target communities regarding their rights and protection aspects. OV's also played instrumental role in Polio vaccination campaigns, enrolment campaigns and other key events including celebration of different international days like refugee day, women day, and breast cancer day. Sports events were



also arranged both at indoor and out-door level to promote social cohesion and peaceful coexistence.

Capacity building through Management Skills Training for members of cluster Committee/OVs:

Two trainings (for 01 male and female each) were conducted for target beneficiaries in Urban Cohesion Hub-UCHs. The duration of each training was of 02 days and members of these committees comprised committee members from cluster committees and OV members. These trainings covered topics like leadership skills, linkage development, communication, life skill to empower the community to make decisions for sustainable solution of their problems.

Formation of CCs & identification of OVs:

A total of 12 Cluster Committees (06 male CC & 6 female CC in each cluster) were revitalized and 12 Outreach volunteers are involved in project activities for each location (06 OVs male & 06 females in each cluster). Meetings were held focused on the identification of beneficiaries for skill and education components. CC/OV members also involved in identification of potential ideas for CIF with identification of PWDs for assistive devices and arranging sports events. Members were also engaged in identification of legal and medical cases who required guidance and assistance under this hub.

Child Friendly Space:

In the reporting period siblings of working children attended the joyful learning classes that were



Joyful learning center at UCH



equipped with playing and displayed material followed by electronic teaching through cartoons and games. These children in the span of 6 months had taken a step forward in developing the sense of coexistence by sharing the space with others and peer learning concepts.

English Language participants	
Boys	Girls
90	45

Adult Literacy/Numeracy:



Literacy class

The purpose of these classes were to enable the illiterate beneficiaries to learn the basic writing and reading skills. During the reporting period 310 male and female beneficiaries (50% each) were provided literacy classes according to NCHD syllabus. The pass out literate trainees were also certified by WESS.

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Signature campaign on Women's Day

Formation of Computer Lab:

The educated youth beneficiaries were given the opportunity to learn the basic computer courses



computer class



f MS. Office in a well-equipped Computer Lab at Urban Cohesion Hub. This gathering opportunity has not only enabled the children of both the communities to improve their computer skills but also to utilize this skill in public and private sectors to have better livelihood opportunities.



Graduation ceremony of Joyful Learning Center

Computer Lab participants	
Boys	Girls
155	155

English Language Classes:
English being one of the most used languages in the modern world, has become a significant



English language class





Graduation ceremony of English Language class

need of everyone regardless of the age, caste and nationality. We at the UCH passed out 310 (50% male and female) beneficiaries with the knowledge of Basic English.

English Language participants	
Boys	Girls
155	155

Sports Events:

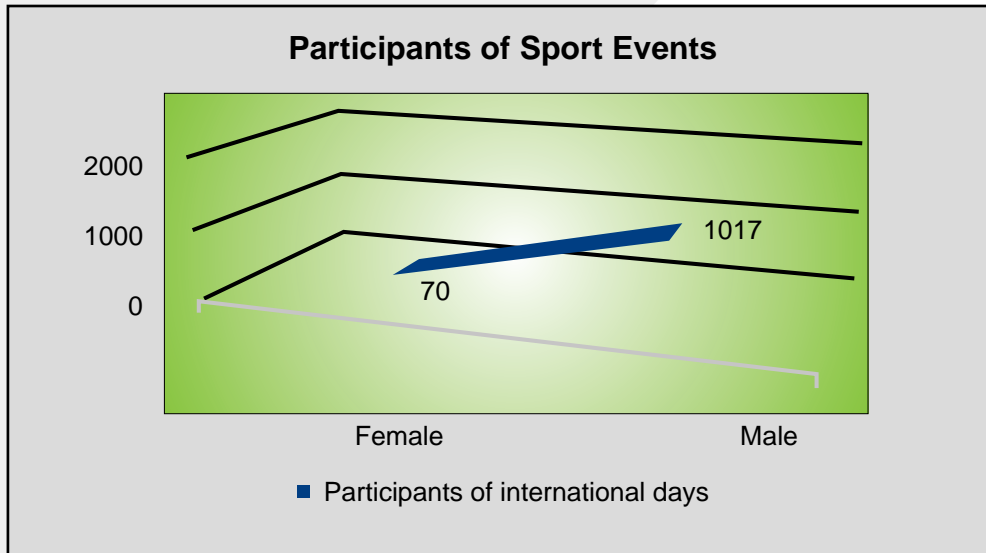
Using the sports as a connecting medium, UCH conducted 45 sports events that included different matches of cricket, football, chess and Kung Fu with maximum participation of host and refugees. These events contributed in paving the ways of trust, acceptance and sportsmanship among the youth and children.



Kung Fu competition among host and refugees



Football Tournament at Quetta



Skill Development activities:

Skill development classes especially the dress making and fashion designing trades are very popular among the 150 female of the host and Refugee communities. Females attended these classes with great interest. Besides, 100 Male were trained in auto bike and motor winding skills. After the certification of skilled trainees both males and females were provided with small grants and a business plan was also developed by the pass out learners to start their own business to improve their standard of living. All the trainees under this component were certified by Trade testing Board for their further engagement in public and private sector for improved living standards.



Vocational skill class at UCH



Community Initiative Fund (CIF):

26 schemes had been implemented in the targeted areas proposed by the community. These CIF schemes significantly contributed in promoting peaceful co-existence among the host and



Carpet weaving



CIF wool spinning

refugee communities by connecting them through a collective proposed action. CIFs focused the most marginalized groups and helped the community in its development and eradicating the gaps between both communities.

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Legal services and referral:

Provision of Legal advice by WESS lawyer continued in the reporting period to both Host and Refugees. The Cases included Registration of Host and Afghan Refugees (both PoR, CNIC) processes, legal cases, repatriation and GBV among others. WESS lawyer provided individual and group sessions in the community as well, these sessions helped in building trust between the communities and the legal/justice system.



Corner for street working children:

UCH also provided a safe space to the street working children where they had been entertained and facilitated through refreshment, games, recreational activities Health facilities and learning



Motor winding class at UCH

opportunities (Life skill based Education, literacy). Picnics and exposures were arranged for these children who were engaged in bread earning.

Health Support:

At UCH, Health support was provided through OPD and referral of serious cases to different



Health OPD at UCH



hospitals. Under health component, sessions were arranged in community over different topics including awareness on COVID vaccination, malaria, tuberculosis-TB, vaccination of children and other diseases. Most of the patients were PEADs and women. Apart from this, serious cases were referred to jam-e-shafa under the umbrella of UNHCR.

Psychosocial support to men, women, disables and working children:
In this reporting period 200 psychosocial cases were handled by the psychosocial support team at WESS. Psychosocial support was extended to the protection cases, including drug addicts, stress/panic due to social discrimination, and GBV and working children among others. Cases were also referred to doctor of WESS for OPD and further referral to focused hospitals for free treatment.

GBV sessions:

Target Communities were also facilitated in different GBV sessions. These sessions aimed to sensitize the community regarding the Gender based violence in the society on different stages. Target communities, especially women go through stress which contributes in increasing the GBV at homes. The sessions contributed in increased knowledge and awareness of GBV survivors to manage and cope up with stress positively.

GBV Session participants	
Male	Female
310	738

Session on protection:

Under protection component WESS lawyer arranged a series of sessions on social protection to refugee and host communities on foreign act and minor civil cases. WESS arranged sessions with large numbers of individuals in the targeted areas. Sessions also focused on effects of a specific pattern of abuse and restoring human dignity through different measures.

Meeting with Law enforcing departments:

WESS facilitated joint meetings of community structure and officials of law enforcement agencies (police officials) to seek all possible cooperation and support in connection to the solution of protection related issues. The meetings were focused on legal and protection issues and to seek all possible support from police department for targeted communities of Quetta. A joint action plan was prepared by WESS and Police department to work for possible solutions of protection cases.

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Provision of Assistive devices to PWDS:

People with disabilities are the vital part of our society regardless of their nationality. Both the host and Refugee PWDS face the same challenges and issues in our society. PWDS are often left out behind as they cannot compete due to the physical disabilities. Based on the past worst practices, a huge gap has been created among the normal and PWDS. Covering up this gap, provision of different assistive devices to PWDS marked a positive impact on the PWDS and people around the UCH .



Distribution of Assitive devices

For smooth exit of the program, GIZ also extended program for duration of one month during which some new activities were included and some are revised. During the extended period, number of sports activities, assistive devices, winterization kits for working children were revised and increased as per demand and need of the targeted communities. The details are as under:

- To complement exist strategy, WESS arranged meetings with cluster committees/OVs/, focal person of CIFs, beneficiaries of protection/vocational skill, pass out learners of education to devise and made synergies with relevant partners (Social welfare/UNHCR/IPs of UNHCR among others) and guided them for developing linkages for sustainability of the project.
- WESS also provided PPEs to follow COVID-19 protocol to prevent them from the effects of Corona Virus. All the staff were trained on IPCs by doctor of the UCH. The PPEs helped staff to deliver their sessions without any fear of COVID-19 Pandemic.

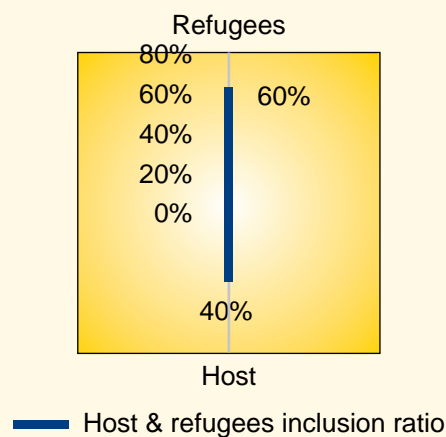


- WESS team also provided COVID-19 protection kits and hygiene kits to 4000 beneficiaries of the target areas of Quetta. This helped to reduce the risk of COVID-19 spread. Communities also trained on importance and use of PPEs and hygiene kits to follow COVID-19 protocol and prevent them from the effects of Corona Virus. WESS doctor facilitated short sessions on the importance and use of provided materials at community and UCH level.
- WESS team also rehabilitated a BHU of catchment areas of targeted UCs. After a rapid need assessment, it was found out that one BHU needs rehabilitation work. In this regard, work was carried out to rehabilitate the building' minor repair, WASH facilities repair and white wash of the building. An average of 100 patients visit this BHU per day. According to BHU staff, an average of 2000 patients are benefiting from this intervention.

Key Impacts of overall Project:

- Afghan refugee and host communities living in Quetta District have improved capacities and skills at individual and community level.
- 230 poor beneficiaries from Afghan refugee and host communities living in targeted clusters made able to run small livelihood initiatives and improved living standard.
- The Urban Cohesion Hub provided quality services harmonized with public institutions and in coordination with UNHCR regular activities.
- The services offered by the UCH in Quetta to 60% Afghan refugees and 40% of host communities (5% of them especially vulnerable individuals, i.e., persons with disabilities or street children).

Host & refugees inclusion ratio



- The CIF has supported 26 small socio-economic projects in the areas around UCH, reaching around 15,000 beneficiaries. This significantly contributed to enhance the enterprise development of target beneficiaries.
- The project significantly contributed to one of the main social aspects i.e., reduction in conflicts between Afghan refugees and Pakistani residents of the host communities. As evidence, the community structures are working jointly and smoothly and all the completed interventions went on without any conflict. Both the communities are sending their children to education facilities of UCH which is a vital source of proof justifying existence of social cohesion.
- 60% of the individuals (both from Afghan refugees and host community residents) participating in sports activities confirm with an average of at least 4 on a scale of 1 to 5 that they have developed a greater willingness to interact with each other through sport events.
- Regarding conflict resolution and level of interaction between host and refugees, it was found at post perceptions stage that 60% beneficiaries showed their satisfaction ranging from 4-5 scale that project significantly contributed to these two indicators.

Monitoring:

Participatory planning and monitoring mode was adopted for the project. In this regard, community participation was ensured while establishing different levels of indicators. Besides, project adopted performance-based monitoring system by developing qualitative and quantitative indicator. The indicators had been tracked according to monitoring framework with set frequencies of time. The said process was also supplemented and complemented through process monitoring by WESS/GIZ management, and important stakeholders like UNHCR and Commissioner Afghan Refugee by their feedback. In this regard, the project also benefited by incorporating the inputs in ongoing process. The feedback through process significantly contributed to enhanced learning of the organization and its knowledge management system. Project monitoring also included MIS development which mainly include management of beneficiary data, monthly and periodic progress reports, monitoring reports to ensure quality, accountability and smooth decision making by management of the program.



3: Improving National Capacity to Respond to COVID-19

Project Name:	Report Period:	Project Location:	Donor/Partner:	Beneficiaries covered
Improving National Capacity to Respond to COVID-19 Pandemic in Pakistan (Cap-COVID)	1st October 2020 to 31st May 2021	District Killa Abdullah	Concern World Wide	90,909



Summary

During the reporting year, WESS also implemented CAP-COVID-19 project with the support of Concern World Wide (CWW) in district Killa Abdullah to control the high risk of Corona-Virus pandemic further spreading in general communities. The project duration was 8 months. The report shows three months progress of the project.

Project was commenced with the process of logistic and management arrangements and staff detail Induction session by Concern Worldwide.

Following the baseline survey, coordination meeting was organized with District Health Department and PPHI and endorsed functional health facilities facing lack of COVID-19 response equipments

and other health and NFI materials. District Health Officer suggested 14 health care facilities HCFs for project interventions. As a result of baseline survey, 10 HCFs were finalized and



Health facilities support at District Killa Abdullah

selected for the project interventions and 5 additional were endorsed on the recommendation of District Health Department and PPHL

Technical feasibility assessment was carried out by project team. In this regard, 15 washrooms rehabilitated and 13 hand washing stations installed to ensure the precautionary measures in the context of COVID-19 response mechanism.

Two days inception workshop for project staff was instigated by Concern (WWP) in November 2020. Workshop covered the main activities and sub activities, implementation strategy, code of conduct, reporting modality with elaborated tools which can be used to enhance the competency and project sustainability.

PPEs for frontline doctors, paramedical staff and project staff were purchased and distributed after the finalization of distribution plan with District Health Department and PPHL.





Provision of medical equipments to health facilities at Killa Abdullah

Implementation Methodology and Activities details:

The project was implemented following the strategy to emphasis on arrangement to cope COVID-19 through enhanced attentiveness and retort capacity at the government and community level. Project implementation methodology aimed to contain further disease spread by supporting the government through strengthening and complementing existing initiatives, and the interventions contributed to the primary (Health and WASH) impacts of COVID-19. With most of the cases being managed at national and provincial capitals, the deed supported to brace public, and where pertinent, not-for-profit and benevolent private health facilities at the district level to help manage the caseload. In close coordination with PDMA, and DDMA, the program focused on the gap-filling approach in areas that expected to be at higher risk of exposure and spread, and not being supported by other actors.

The project also delivered essential need-based supplies, medical and non-medical equipment, disinfectants, PPEs and indispensable IPC measures, rehabilitation and installation of sanitation infrastructure to the identified overworked health facilities and other public services. Moreover, front line responders were also trained in government health facilities on COVID-19 public health measures, along with the provision of psychosocial support to patients, their families and front ineresponders. The implementing consortium considers that next to the COVID



response measures, routine health services must continue functioning to prevent new vulnerabilities. Support to health facilities also contributed other public services and front-line responders to prevent further infections.

Project Objective:

To support the Government of Pakistan's efforts in responding to the COVID-19 Pandemic nationwide.



Awareness session with health staff

Specific objective:

To improve the capacity of public services, including health facilities, disaster management authorities, and frontlines to respond to the health care emergency.

Staff and logistical arrangements:

Process of staff hiring included newly deployment and or internally transfers (for which addendums/Transfer letters were developed). Project logistic Committee convened compressive assessment survey in persistence to selection of a suitable place for field office for CAP-CIVID-19 project. The committee recognized to establish field office, keeping in view accessibility, safety and security factors. Furthermore, logistical arrangements regarding vehicle and warehouse had been finalized.

Baseline Survey of Proposed HCFs:

Coordination meeting was conducted with District Health Department and PPHI converging the baseline survey of health facilities, requested to propose and recommend functional health facilities which indoor and outdoor patients' ratio is up to the mark and facing lake of COVID-19 response equipments and other health and NFI materials on need basis. Health Department recommended 14 health facilities for the said survey, during the data analysing



two health facilities were found non-functional and were replaced with functional one upon the recommendation of DHO.

Following health facilities were facilitated through health interventions.

Killa Abdullah DISTRICT		
1	DHQ Chaman	DHQ
2	THQ Dobandi	THQ
3	RHC Abdullah Khan	RHC
4	RHC Mazai Ada	RHC
5	RHC Abdur Rahmanzai	RHC
6	BHU Murdah Karez	BHU
7	BHU Haji Bakht College Road	BHU
8	BHU Abdur Rahmanzai-1 (Gharbi)	BHU
9	BHU Naurak	BHU
10	BHU Zangal Pir Ali Zai	BHU

Technical feasibility survey of WASH infrastructure in Healthcare facilities: Technical feasibility survey of focused health facilities was conducted on the specified formats. Survey encompassed technical and social feasibility in WASH infrastructure. Data was collected



Hand washing point



against different parameters such as how many latrine facilities in health unit, what is the existing condition and scope of work required, availability of water for washroom and other needs of



Latrine and hand washing point

health facility. Following the detailed technical survey, BOQs for latrine rehabilitation and Hand Washing Station were developed and shared with technical team of CWW for review and further process.

Personal Protective Equipment for Project staff, Doctors and Paramedical staff in Health Centers:

Procurement of PPEs for frontline doctors, paramedical staff and project staff was processed in the reporting period. Process was started with purchase request along with equipment list, reviewed and finalized by technical team of CWW, quotation opening session was conducted.

Following table shows the detail of PPEs for project staff/visitors and stakeholders:

S#	Item	Description	Qty
1	Protection Gear	Disposable Protective Cover all with Elastic Cuffs, Attached Hood and Boots.	50
2	N95 Masks	N95 respirator	50



3	Surgical Masks	Three Play disposable Surgical mask, good breathability,	25
4	Surgical Gloves	Gloves - surgical or examination-nitrile, powder-free, sterile, single-use	25

Other items for health staff include Anti-Bacterial Soaps, Surgical Masks (50 pcs), KN95 Masks, Gloves Disposable (100 pcs), Gloves Reusable, Gowns and Thermal Guns, Safety Suits for HF's Includes: Face shield, Goggles, Face Mask and Gloves.



Non-COVID-Non medical equipments



4: COVID-19 Response Project Balochistan

Project Name:	Report Period:	Project Location:	Donor/Partner:	Beneficiaries covered
COVID-19 Response Balochistan	9th Aug 2020 to 31st Dec 2021	District Quetta and Killa Abdullah	Concern Worldwide Pakistan	159,987



Summary

WESS implemented COVID-19 Response Project with Close collaboration of RAPID Fund (RF) & Concern World Wide (CWW) in District Quetta & Killa Abdullah, after the recommendation of Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Baluchistan and Health Department to control the high risk of Corona-Virus epidemic further spreading in general communities. Keeping in view the alarming and worst COVID-19 situation WESS started the project Titled COVID-19 RESPONSE BALUCHISTAN in District Quetta, Tehsil Quetta: UCs Lore Kareez, Sarda, Kuchlakh, Arab Karam Khan Road, Pashtoon Bag and District Killa Abdullah Tehsil Chaman, Gulistan and UCs Chaman Town, Daman Ashezai, Mehmood Abad, Abdul Rehmanzai and Maizai Ada. Fifteen Health Facilities selected in Both Districts, Nine (9) Basic Health Facilities BHUs, Six (6) Rural Health Centers.



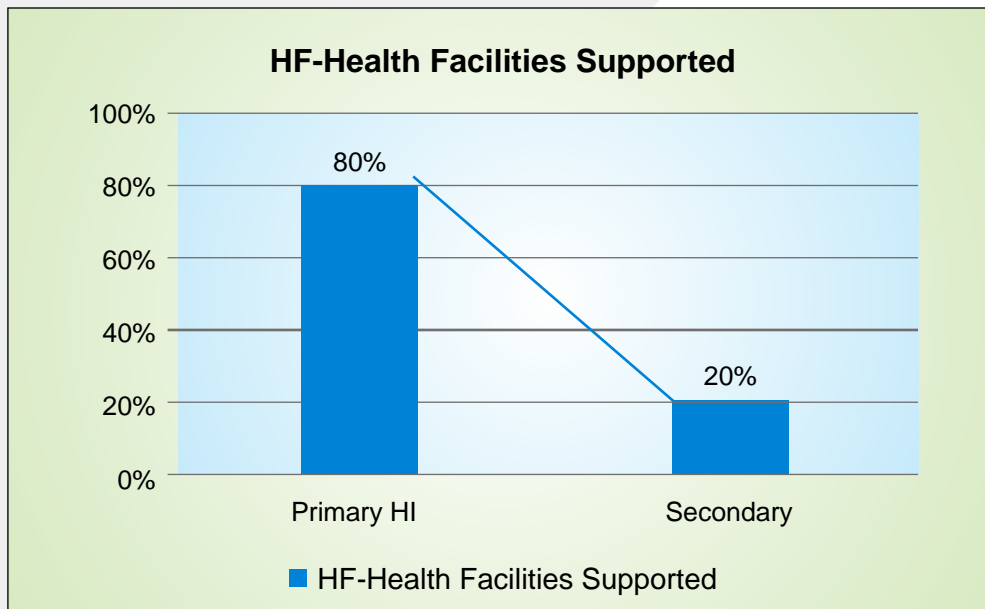
Initial meeting with district administration Killa Abdullah

Under the project Health, WASH and Shelter- activities were conducted in the reporting period. Through these activities frontline health workers, paramedical staff, outreach workers and general community members were covered. In Health sector 569,395 beneficiaries, in WASH 598,594 beneficiaries and in Shelter sector 291,998 beneficiaries benefited in the targeted UCs of District Killa Abdullah and Quetta. For the accountability of stated activities Sixty (60) Complaint Response Mechanism (CRM) sessions conducted at Health Facilities and in Communities, CRM banners displayed at Health Facilities and at communal places to ensure transparency and compliment the implemented activities of the project.

Implementation mechanism and activities:

WESS possesses the capacity to undertake the proposed project as previously implemented emergency response projects in Health, WASH and other sectors and enjoys good working relationship with authorities. Under the project, WESS was technically supported by International Medical Corps (IMC) in health sector. Working with the WHO, IMC is leveraging its relationships with local and national ministries of health to provide expertise, equipment, training, and triage and treatment services. WESS adopted a multi-pronged approach to ensure that at-risk areas can prepare for and respond to potential outbreaks of coronavirus. Priority response activities included: Training and Capacity Building to Protect Frontline Health Workers, deployment of Screening and Triage Stations, and Case Management and Community Outreach and Engagement.





In coordination with relevant health departments, DDMA and PDMA, WESS successfully implemented the project with following key activities:

Activities Description:

Protective Gears/Basic PPE for WESS staff:

WESS provided 250 protective gear for the field staff and sanitary worker to ensure their safety; the PPEs for staff were utilized during the field interventions and movement in the proposed field areas. The project staff and sanitary workers were also oriented on its utilization and disposal of PPEs and their protection against the virus.

Implementation mechanism and activities:

WESS supported the health department in the provision of important medical supplies including 15,000 surgical masks, 15,000 gloves and 300 sanitizers according to the need identified. All these items were handed over to relevant government authorities with proper documentation of the handing over required as means of verification for the project record.



Receiving of medical supplies by DHQ Chaman



Provision of Oxygen Cylinder and Oxygen disposable mask:

WESS provided 65 Oxygen Cylinders (240 cft) to targeted health facilities. The Oxygen Cylinder and disposable masks were delivered to District Health Department Quetta and Killa Abdullah as per Health facility requirements. WESS ensured the acknowledgment form the relevant health department/facility. The relevant health facilities were made responsible for the refilling of the cylinders.

Provision of Infrared Thermometers:

The health department lacked infrared thermometers essential to detect the suspected COVID-19 cases maintaining the required distance. WESS handed over infrared thermometers to Health Departments Quetta and Killa Abdullah with required documentation. District Health Officers further distributed it among the health facilities and government staff deployed at monitoring points.

Training WESS staff on COVID-19 (Awareness and protection):

IMC also arranged one day training for WESS staff, who were directly engaged in the communities and HFs-health facilities on Infection Prevention & Control (IPC). The training covered broadly Basics of COVID-19, Signs and symptoms, Mode of Transmission, Infection Prevention and Control, Risk communication and community engagement.

Training of Trainers (TOT) for Health Staff:

Under the project, WESS also facilitated a one-day specialized training for selected 20 health



Online Tele medicine session



staff working in health facilities with the technical support of International Medical Corps (IMC). The selected health staff were trained on various aspects of COVID-19 including Introduction to basics of COVID-19 Virology & Epidemiology, Case definition, surveillance, labs and SOPs for the response, COVID-19 Case Management, Infection Prevention and Control, Management of ill travelers at point of entry.

Risk Communication and Community Engagement:

RCCE messages were passed on through FM Radio (1-minute message for 20 times a day for 60 days) and other distant modes of communication especially during lockdown phases. WESS ensured that radio messages must be repeated 20 times in a day and at least for two months. 352 RCCE awareness sessions about COVID 19 prevention and personal hygiene



RCCE session female



RCCE session male

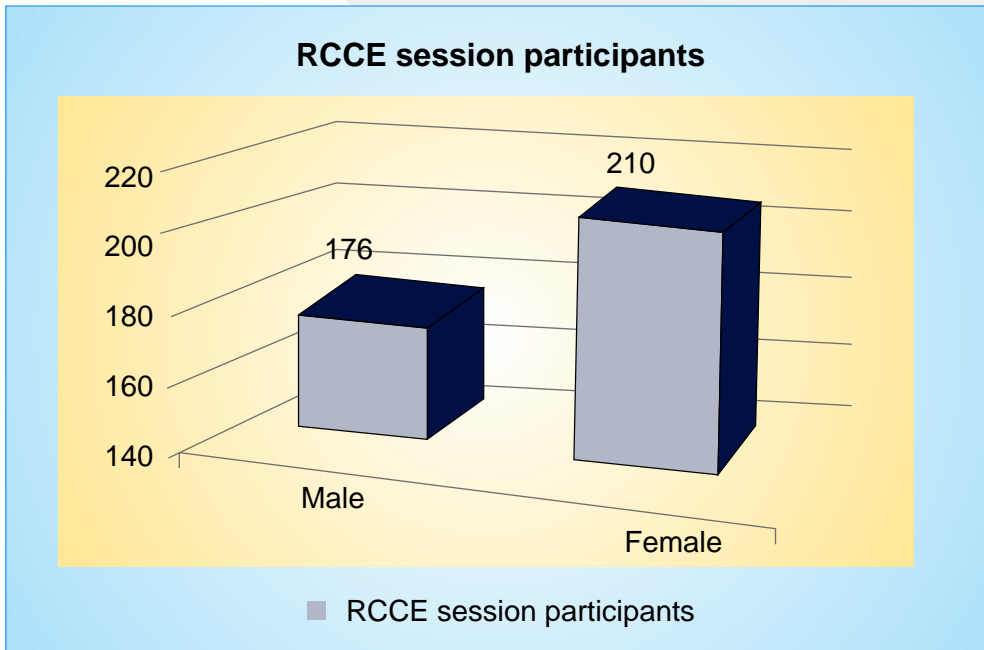
conducted in the targeted area, where no communication systems available. Each participant provided with soap and face masks. RCCE Officer (male and female) hired and trained to effectively achieve the target in time. Each RCCE team (male and female) further conducted sessions for male (176) and female (210) community.



Announcements about COVID prevention

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Apart from above, IEC messages as per the WHO and UNICEF guidelines, printed on 250 panaflexes and displayed in different locations/points/hospitals/QC/markets/offices etc.



CRM session with health staff



Repair and rehabilitate of Sanitation facilities:
WESS completed the minor repair work in the existing latrines in the targeted HF along with



Latrine rehab BHU Hanna Urak

the provision of disinfection supplies as per actual needs. Project also ensured inclusion of Ages & disabilities, protection, women-specific needs, addressed in the activity.

Installation Hand Washing Points:
WESS installed 32 Hand Washing Points with 100-gallon water tanks having a base of the steel



HWP at police line Chaman



frame for each tank and soap tray installed at main entries of health facilities. Drainage of the wastewater addressed properly by connecting with existing surface drains.

Sanitary workers:

As per Health Dept, the cases of healthcare workers infected with COVID-19 in Balochistan were on the rise and based on the need WESS supported 13 sanitary workers working in HFs in two Districts. The sanitary workers used basic PPE kits (including masks, face shield and gloves-available items in local market) and also trained to ensure proper waste disposal inside HFs premises as well as at the dumping sites.

Medical Waste Management:

The disposal of COVID-19 related medical waste is important need and was a priority activity in the project and hence small-scale incinerators for combustion purpose thereby maintaining a specific temperature as per protocol in the targeted districts. Other hazardous medical wastes i.e., syringes, empty injection bottles, and needles, etc. carefully collected, loaded and transported to available high temperature incinerators in DHQ level hospitals.

Liquid Waste Management:

In this regard, additional PVC pipes along with related plumbing work, refilling work to fill ditches for removal of stagnant water, etc. The activity included extra PVC pipes/joints to be used for connecting existing drains in targeted HFs as per assessment. WESS staff based on the training from IMC properly oriented labors and drivers involved in waste management, about the related hazards particularly the infection prevention and control of COVID-19.

Health facilities cleaning materials:

WESS also provided cleaning materials (kits) to all targeted HFs (13) for regular disinfection of the facilities. These kit contents included soaps (bar/liquid), washing powder, dish wash, floor cleaning disinfectants, Mops, plastic buckets etc.

Provision of NFI Items:

15 HFs supported in both the districts with the provision of 410 Bedding Kits and 6,000 disposable bed sheets to cater the needs of COVID patients. These items were handed over to the concerned health departments with proper handing over procedure mentioned above.

Monitoring:

In this regard, guidance were drawn from sectoral guidelines and the global humanitarian response plan of COVID-19 for monitoring and evaluation of project activities and results. The

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M&E system was engaged with the PDMA, district authorities, health department and local level officials to monitor and supervise the project activities. At the start of the project, Monitoring was led by the WESS M&E team and supported by the engineering team, representative from PDMA, health department and district government and RAPID Fund. The monitoring teams reviewed the progress of different activities, identified gaps and suggested course correction. Involving district, facility and community level stakeholders ensured local level ownership and quality assurance. Process monitoring mainly focused, spot-check. During lockdown WESS also used mobile phones to contact beneficiaries, health facilities officials to check the progress and quality of activities.



5: Reducing adverse affects of disasters on the lives and livelihoods of the vulnerable population of district Pishin at Balochistan

Project Name:	Project Period	Report Period:	Project Location:	Donor/Partner:	Beneficiaries covered
Reducing adverse affects of disasters on the lives and livelihoods of the vulnerable population of district Pishin at Balochistan province.	Sep. 2020 to March 2021	Jan to March 2021	District Pishin	UNOCHA	17,500



Summary

The said PHPF-Pakistan Humanitarian Pool Fund project of food security/livelihood is aligned with the finding of Vulnerability Assessment & Mapping-VAM findings and Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan for COVID-19 Pandemic 2020 - objective to Preserve the ability of people most vulnerable to the pandemic to meet basic livelihood needs, through their productive activities and access to social safety nets and humanitarian assistance. It also supported priority response objectives of Phase 4 (emergency) to save lives and livelihood. WESS project was also aligned with VAM findings which illustrated that bordering areas like Barshore and refugee populated areas like Saranan for focused interventions.

The Project benefited 17,500 population with the inclusion of male, female, PWD, old age and

women headed households.

Beneficiaries split		
Male	Female	Children
3400	4370	9730

The project also complemented to the others ongoing response including UNHCR livelihood program to fill any gaps and expand programme coverage horizontally and ensuring effective coordination with relevant partners/sectors and government authorities at district level. The interventions included conditional and unconditional support in the form of cash for work, poultry distribution, cash grant, seed distribution, kitchen gardening and cash for training interventions.

Implementation Methodology and Activities details:

The project was based on participatory approach while ensuring the participation of all the relevant stakeholders and communities in project interventions. It was ensured that project interventions inform the Cluster strategy, in high priority geographical area of Pishin. Apart from this, project objectives were also inlined with WFP/FAO/UNHCR thematic areas.

The families were supported through different activities to address immediate food insecurity problems. Protection is main streamed to help reduce risks or harm to the beneficiaries. District Pishin has been prioritized and appeared in most vulnerable category due to lockdown and putting additional pressure on food security situation following various shocks resulting from consecutive climate related hazards like droughts, snowfall and locust swarms etc. Project rapid need assessment also determined the immediate and urgent needs of population of targeted UCs. The situation assessed by WESS also interacted with relevant government authorities to assess the level of damages and needs.

Project Objective:

To reduce the adverse effects of disasters on the lives and livelihood of the target population of District Pishin.

Process of staff hiring included newly deployment and or internally transfers (for which addendums/Transfer letters were developed). Project also established field office, keeping in view accessibility, safety and security factors. Furthermore, logistical arrangements regarding vehicle and warehouse had been finalized.



Project had identified the target vulnerable population for different interventions. The identification process had been completed according to the set criteria for each program intervention. The identification was based on vulnerability, age, disability, widow, women headed households, family with income of less than Rs.12K and having small land for agriculture among others. For cash for work interventions, Technical feasibility survey of focused areas had been completed. Following the detailed technical survey, BOQs of cash for work schemes finalized and approved by relevant sector partners.

WESS team also assisted the beneficiaries through cash for training interventions to 700 women, who were provided kitchen gardening support and poultry.



Cash disbursement at Pishin RV



Kitchen gardening plot at Pishin



under the project 40 cash for work schemes were completed. These schemes were related to rehabilitation of water pounds, water course rehabilitation, protection bands, rehabilitation of



CFW Saranan



Street pavement RV Pishin

khuskababandat, community center rehabilitation. Project adopted WFP modality of fund transfer to the beneficiaries by OMNI service of United Bank Limited.

In this regard, 500 women were distributed the poultry, with 9 hens and one rooster. The project identified all the target beneficiaries as per set criteria of the project.

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Poultry distribution at Pishin

To support the affected families of farmers, WESS provided 1000 farmers with seeds and fertilizers with special focus on marginalized farmers.



Wheat seed distribution in farmers of Pishin



6: Winterization Response Program in 11 districts of Balochistan and one district of Waziristan KPK

Project Name:	Report Period:	Project Location:	Donor/Partner:	Beneficiaries covered
Winterization Response Program in 11 districts of Balochistan and one district of Waziristan of KPK	Nov 1st, Dec to 31st, 2021	Districts Quetta, Killa Abdullah, Killa Saifullah, Chaghi, Ziarat, Hamai, Lorakai, Kalat and Pishin of Balochistan and Baka Khail Camp of Waziristan district KPK	King Salman Relief (KSR)	203,000



Summary

To respond to the immediate needs of disaster-affected areas of Balochistan, The project benefited 29000 families of 11 districts i.e. 10 in Balochistan and 01 districts of KP. Planned Winter items (per family) for distribution were provided by KS Relief i.e. 2 polyester Quilts, Gents & Ladies shawl, 3 Socks Adult (Male), 3 Socks Adult (Female), 4 Socks Children, 4 Muffler For Boys, 4 Children Caps, 2 Warmer Suit for men, 2 Warmer Suit for Women.



Winter kit distribution at Loralai

As per government notification, NOC from PDMA is mandatory for which a detailed solicitation form was developed putting the organization profile and project description and detailed implementation plan. Prerequisite documents were submitted and envisaged a series of coordination meetings, in a result NOC from PDMA, was acquired successfully to implement the project activities in the focused districts.



Distribution of winter kits in PWDs





Distribution of winter kits in Harnai

In the context of receiving targets of the KSR project, the WESS team arranged number of meetings to receive the No objection Certificates (NOCs) for the smooth execution of the targeted plan.

The project implemented for the communities of targeted districts with immediate needs of winterization support due to natural disaster i.e earthquake, heavy snowfall. Actually, it was live-saving activity especially for women and children of the targeted areas. During the assessment and distribution process, the WESS team especially facilitated the PWDs. In this regard, 29,000 families were supported with intervention by providing winterization kits.

The goal of the KSR project was to Increase access to winterization assistance by the most vulnerable families in Balochistan and the KPK regions in Pakistan. The main objectives were to assist 29000 families of 10 districts of Balochistan and 01of KPK through the provision of winterization kits.

After completion of winterization kits at Hamai District, WESS team organized distribution to other districts including Loralai, Kalat, Mastung , Kila Abdullah, Kila safullah, Chaghi, Pishin and Quetta simultaneously. In this regards, WESS team arranged coordination meetings with district administrations, police departments, FC, and other relevant stockholders for smoothly excavation of the activities.



List of Tehsils and districts Covered for the distribution:

Sr.#	District	Tehsil
1	Harnai	Sharag/Khost/Harnai
2	Loralai	Loralai/Kudezai
3	Kalat	Kalat/Aghalrfan Tehsil
4	Mastung	Mastung/Kadkocha
5	Zairat	Ziarat/Sanjavi
6	Killa Saifullah	MuslimBagh/KanMehterzai&Killa Saifullah
7	Pishin	Pishin/Barshore
8	Killa Abdullah	Gulistan/Thooth Ada/Abdramanzai
9	Chaghi	Chaghi
10	Quetta	PashtoonAbad/Alamau/Haji Ghaibi



Section 2

WESS Compliances, Internal Control & Support Functions



About WESS

WESS Compliances, Internal Control & Support Functions

WESS has strong management and support functions which ensures the smooth implementation of programs/ projects and related functions as well as achieving the desired results/ milestones in compliance with organizational policies and procedures.

Internal Controls:

Below is brief of WESS internal control and other progress in term of financial, administration and human resource contribution in development/humanitarian sector:



Finance Section:

Finance section plays vital role in compliance assurance in every organization. Similarly, finance section in WESS controls and manages the financial matters of the organization ensuring organizational and donor compliances. The section is equipped with qualified professionals whereas WESS financial system is governed and guided by a robust financial policy. Automated system for financial reporting exists in WESS which provides accurate and reliable financial information in a timely manner. Furthermore, the books of accounts along with financial statements/ record are periodically audited by external auditors as well as respective donors. Internal control environment in WESS mainly focuses on safeguarding organization's assets, detecting and preventing fraud and error and ensuring the accuracy and completeness of

accounting record.



Reporting directly to WESS BoD, WESS Internal Audit section is working independently to add value and improvements to organization's overall operations. Main objective of establishing Internal Audit section in WESS is to assess the overall effectiveness of the organization's compliance practices and protocols as well as to find out the intentional or unintentional weaknesses or deficiencies in organizational routine financial and administrative functions for rectification of errors and omissions and bringing perfection in organization's compliance practices and protocols.

Logistics and Procurement Section:

Logistics and Procurement section is responsible for all sort of procurement in WESS. A well-defined Procurement Policy covering all aspects of procurement and experienced staff is supporting the section. The section is responsible for ensuring effectiveness, both cost and quality wise, in procurement and therefore has high standards of quality assurance in acquiring goods and services. The section has excellent track record for following up its Annual Procurement Plan.

Monitoring & Evaluation Section:

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) section is another important unit of WESS. Headed by experience M&E Manager, the section is contributing a lot in ensuring the right direction of program execution



and achieving the desired outcomes using the available resources in compliance with applicable policies and requirements. The section is providing important input in further strengthening the WESS Program delivery. M&E section is also supporting the implementation process of projects by providing inputs in program planning/M&E framework and setting up criteria and tools for different activities. WESS M&E section has also established a comprehensive document of its institutional memory which elaborates all the organization achievements since its inception. This document comprises of WESS contribution both in programme and compliance. At compliance level, the document shows WESS response towards fulfilment of tax liability and tax returns to government revenue. The document is also showing WESS contribution towards human resource deployment since its inception. This living document also showcases WESS programmatic achievements in different sectors, benefited around two million population of Balochistan.

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Human Resource Department:

WESS Human Resource section follows recruitment channel to ensure complete transparency in the process of staff hiring. The section is vibrant in addressing human resource challenges and coping with these challenges. besides, improvements and revisions are made in WESS

HR Policy on a regular basis. WESS is an equal opportunity employer, it ensures that there is no discrimination in WESS hiring/ firing on the basis of sex, religion, race, language and disabilities etc.

Administration Section:

Functions of the department are mainly divided into program support and general office administration. Addressing the needs and assistance requested by the program is Administration section's prime responsibility while the domain of general administration ranges from WESS Head Office to the field offices through strong communication link and coordination. WESS Administration section is adequately equipped with required office equipment and modern engineering equipment.



Administration section is also responsible for supervising the following sections:

- a. Transport Section
- b. Information Technology Section
- c. Safety & Security Section

WESS Communication system:

The communication section left no stone unturned for ensuring WESS branding. WESS communication sections has worked on various components of WESS in order to have a better branding and visibility. The projects implemented through WESS with various donor agencies were shared with virtual audience through various channels. During the report period WESS communication policy has been revised. The changes have been made in parallel to donors' communication policies. In addition, standard template of email signature has been made the part of policy. In addition, focal person for social media channels has been nominated and communication section looks after all the arrangements relating to social media.

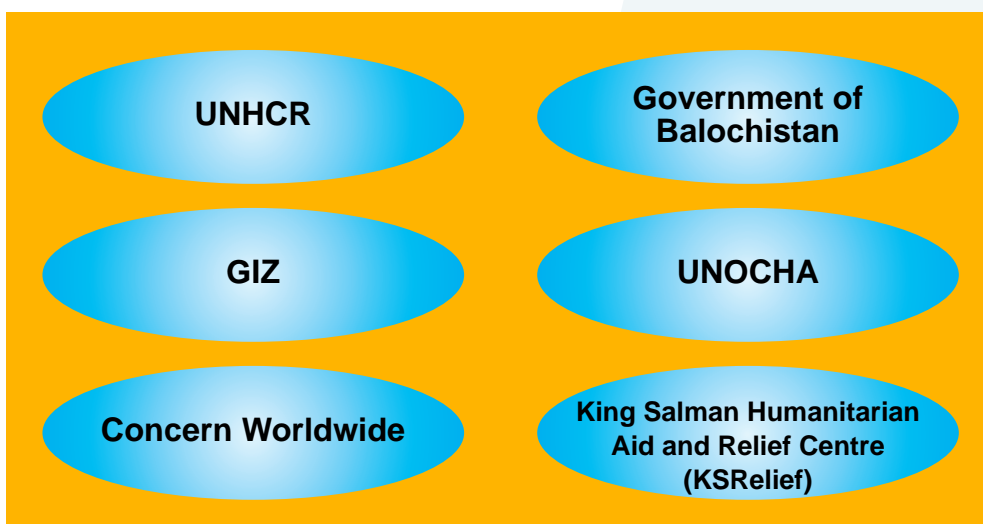
WESS decided to make its presence on various social media channels (Facebook, twitter etc.). Activities that are conducted in various districts of Balochistan are now posted on social media platforms. The purpose of creating these channels is to engage our virtual audience, friends of WESS, stakeholders and community members virtually.

Communication section is determined to work on innovative models of branding. WESS initiated newsletter for its Urban Cohesion Hub project. WESS also publishes bi-annual newsletter regarding its programmes.

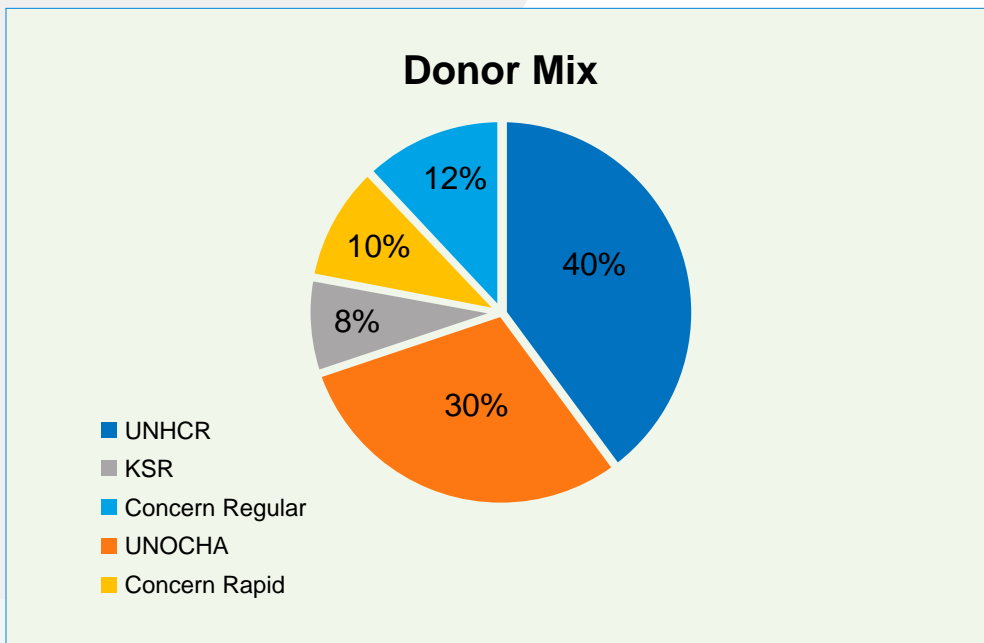
WESS believes in healthy partnership. We have designed beautiful premium diaries that are made of pure leather. All distinguished guest that visits WESS is being honored with this diary.

DONOR MIX

Current Year Donors (Donors Financial Contribution)



Apart from compliance policies, WESS other policies' sexual harassment, child rights, gender policy, whistle blowing, climate change, PESA, M&E Policy, anti-corruption, procurement of goods and services, vendor contract management and climate change amongst others.



Focused Districts in 2021:

Quetta	Loralai	Pishin	Killa Saifullah	Killa Abdullah	Chagai
Ziarat	Harnai	Kalat	Mastung	Baka Khail Camp of Wazaristan KPK	

WESS human resource contribution in term of staff deployment in 2021:

Total deployed persons: 148
With 75% male and 25% female

Networking/Affiliation:

During the year WESS remained involved with different development networks i.e., BDN, NHN, IUCN, PDA-Pakistan Development Alliance, HRDN, SUN CSA & FANSA in different thematic areas. (please elaborate in the list of acronyms)

Regarding partnership with PDA, WESS has conducted Citizen Score Card exercise in target communities of Balochistan. The aim of the activity was to set community perspective and further comparison with national/provincial priority framework to assess the similarities of both.

Currently, WESS has an active engagement with the following networks/alliances:

- Registered with Government of Pakistan-Economic Affairs Division EAD
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy (PCP)
- Balochistan Development Network (BDN)
- Pakistan Democratic Alliance (PDA)
- Human Resource Development Networks (HRDN)
- Balochistan Citizen Sector Self-Regulation Initiative (BCSI)
- Member of Gender Task Force (GTF)
- Member of End Violence Against Women & Girls (EVAWG)
- Member of SUN-CSA

WESS Governance:

The role of WESS-BOD is to ensure consistent alignment with mission and vision goals, review the organization performance periodically to ensure viability and sustainability, and support the Chief Executive and the rest of senior management in networking, advising, and any other capacity as needed. To keep the board members equipped with updated knowledge and information, they are oriented periodically on current policies (relevant revisions) and program developments. WESS policies are available to all staff and management, and pledge properly documented.

Membership / Affiliations



WESS is registered with
Economic Affairs Division
Govt. of Pakistan



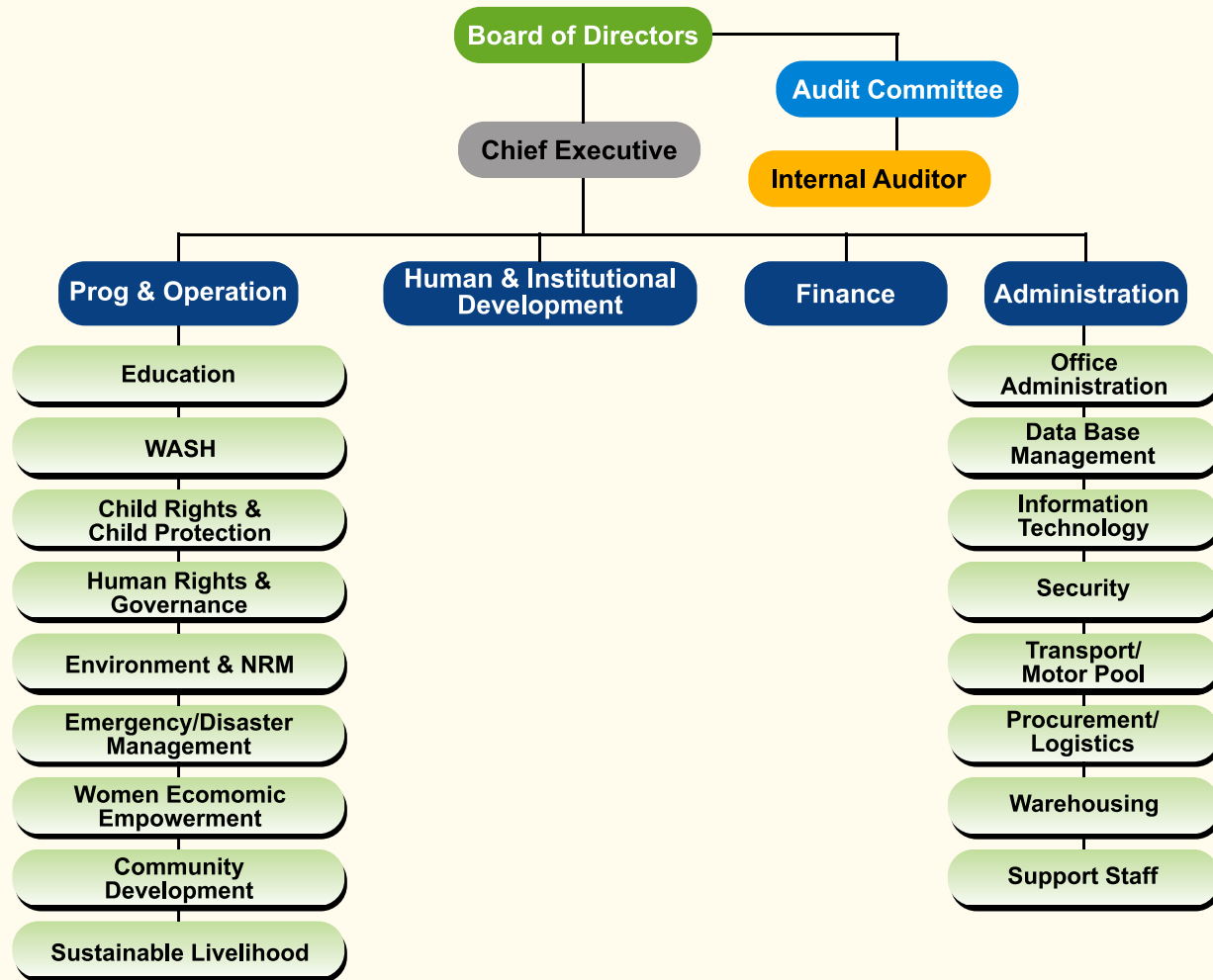
Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy



Our valued partners in 2021



WESS Organogram



WESS



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