1. GENERAL DATA

Name of the Organization              Swat Youth Front (SYF)
Name of the Project                  Humanitarian Assistance to CIVILIAN
                                      EXODUS IN SWAT
Location of the Project              Camps at District Mardan, NWFP
Address:                             Swat Youth Front Camp Office,
                                      House No 1968, Mohallah Haji abad
                                      Karawan Road, Mardan NWFP Pakistan
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                                      syf@syfswat.org
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(1) Project Overview:

(1.1) Background:

The latest security operation in District Dir Lower, Bunair and Swat resulted in the large displacement of the population of that area migrated to nearby safe places of Dir Upper, Malakand Agency, Swabi, Mardan and HariPur. United Nations sources has declared IDPs situation in Pakistan as the worst human displacement of the world in last fifteen years. They have also claimed that this is more critical than the displacement of Rwanda in 1994. More than 1.7 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) forced to flee fighting in the Swat, Malakand and other restive areas and the influx of IDPs is increasing day by day. Situation in the troubled areas of NWFP has become volatile as hundreds of thousands of more people are displaced from Swat and Dir Upper. Around 0.3 million are still on the move in different troubled areas especially in Swat, Dir lower and Dir upper. They are facing serious difficulties in traveling to safer places due to logistic problems, continuous curfew and heavy fighting. Although no confirm figures about civilian casualties are available due to the fragile situation in the affected areas, but a number of eyewitnesses from different areas has confirmed that scores of dead bodies of civilians are lying in Swat. People of the affected areas are passing from trauma and painful conditions.

The official figures update received from the Emergency Response Unit (ERU) shows that around 133,557 families with 1.018 million individuals have so far been registered at different centers set up for registration of off-camp IDPs at Mardan, Malakand, Nowshera, Charsadda, Peshawar Swabi and Haripur.

Moreover, around 21,291 families having 162,632 persons have so far been registered at different camps set up for the newly arriving IDPs. The number of registered IDPs would increase further as large number of them who fled Mingora and other areas during relaxation of curfew on Friday have yet to be registered. The total registered IDPs including both old and fresh has increased to 244,207 families with 1.716 million individuals.

Now the total number of registered off-camp IDPs has increased to 211,073 families with 1.481 million individuals which also include the old registered 77,516 families (462,528 individuals) off-camp.

Similarly, the registered families in camps on Thursday were 33,134 having 234,589 members which also include the old registered 11,843 families with 71,957 individuals.
During last couple of days the number of previously registered IDPs in camps have reduced from 91,017 individuals to 71,957 as large number of IDPs from Bajaur have left the camps in Lower Dir and returned back to their respective areas.

Presently, 16 camps have been established for the new IDPs in different areas. The camp at Dargai in Malakand has been housing around 7,488 families with 70,867 individuals. Another major camp is at Palai/Palosa where 3,627 families have been registered having 24,726 individuals.

Moreover, in the New Jalozai Camp in Nowshera the number of registered families is 2,428 with 15,158 members. The earlier phases of Jalozai camp have already been housing 7,787 families from Bajaur and Mohmand Agencies with 47,738 individuals.

In addition to this on the basis of SYF need assessment it has been found that some of the IDPS families are also residing in District Haripur, nearly 150 families are residing in 150 quarters of Pak China Fertilizer, 200 families in Government High School No3 Kala Bat Haribur and Polytechnic Institute Haripur while majority of the scattered population approximately 700 families are residing with the host families in District Haripur.

At the relief camps at Sheikh Yaseen and Sheikh Shehzad in Mardan so far 1,907 families (12,576 individuals) and 1,354 families (8,079 individuals), respectively, have been registered.

Among the off-camp IDPs the largest number, 69,055 families (587,356 persons), has been registered in Mardan, whereas 27,965 families (167,780 persons) have been registered in Swabi. Similarly, 17,645 families with 140,727 persons have been registered in Malakand; 9,534 families (58,204 persons) in Peshawar; 6,316 families (44,267 persons) in Charsadda; 3,042 families (20,575 persons) in Nowshera and approximately 1050 families are residing in the district of Haripur.

Consolidated List of the IDP Camps:

Established Camps:

1. Katch Garhi
2. Jalozai – I
3. Jalozai – II
4. Yar Hussain – Swabi
5. Shaikh Shehzad – Mardan
6. Jalala – Takhtbai/ Mardan

Established Off-camps
Humanitarian Hubs:

1. Haji Camp, Peshawar (Near General Bus stand, Peshawar)
2. Nowshera (Near Social Welfare office, Nowshera)
3. Charsadda (Mushtarka Flour Mills, Rajjar by-pass road, Charsadda)
4. Mardan – I (Duranabad, Baghda Road, Mardan)
5. Mardan – II (Sange Marmar, Mardan-Swabi Road, Mardan)
6. Mardan – III (Katlang Road, Mardan)
7. Swabi – I (Khunda More, Near Motorway Interchange)
8. Swabi – II (Aurangabad, Swabi-Mardan road, Swabi)
9. Swabi – III (Naway Kalay, Near Haider CNG, Crl Gul Sher Khan Kalay, (Shaway Adda), Swabi Road, Mardan
10. Malakand (Civil Secretariat, Batkhela, Malakand)
11. Bajaur (Political Agent (P.A.) Colony, Khar Bajaur
12. Kohat (Near Malik Fuel station, Bannu Road, Kohat)
13. Pak China Fertilizer Company Haripur
14. GHS No3 Kala Bat, Haripur
15. Polytechnic Institute Haripur

**Expected Off-camps Humanitarian Hubs:**

1. Takhtbai (Hujra/election office Sher Afghan Khan, Mardan Road, Takhtbai)
2. Khairabad / Rustam (Govt. High School, Khairabad)
3. Mardan – IV (Hoti Flour Mills, Mardan)
History of the Conflict:
In 1992, Sufi Mohammad Khan established the Tehrik-e-Nifaz-e-Shariah-Mohammadi (TNSM) in Swat, as a party seeking an Islamic order. The party rose to national prominence in 1995, when Khan demanded the immediate imposition of Sharia, Islamic law. Violence followed as paramilitary forces began an operation against him.

After Khan's imprisonment in 2002, his son-in-law, Maulana Fazalullah, a former chairlift operator, took over the TNSM at age 28. By 2007 he had aligned himself with the hardline Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), setting up dozens of illegal radio stations in Swat from which he preached his message of jihad (holy war).

Fighting in Swat began after Fazalullah in July 2007 ordered supporters to avenge a security force operation to clear militants out of the Red Mosque (Lal Masjid) in Islamabad. Since then, paramilitary forces and the Pakistan army have fought militants led by Fazalullah. A brief truce in May 2008 brought relative peace but fighting resumed in August. Some 4,000 militants are said to be battling 12,000 troops. Although the militants in Swat enjoy support from militants in tribal areas they are not directly linked to them.

There is no independent confirmation of the number of casualties. In January 2009, the military said 142 soldiers and paramilitary troops had died since August 2008. In 2007, the military confirmed the deaths of 230 civilians and 90 military personnel. At the end of 2007, the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) in Swat said at least 400 civilians had died and 1,000 houses were destroyed.

According to rights groups and the media, approximately 800,000 of Swat's 1.8 million people have fled. With intensified fighting from February 2009, as the Pakistan government promised to retake control of the valley from the militants, more people are reported to have left. Camps for internally displaced persons have been set up in Mingora and elsewhere by the provincial government.

After the implementation of the Nazame_adal Regulation and peace deal Taliban militant seized much of the area at district Swat even after the government agreed to their main demand to impose Islamic law in the region and hence Pakistan security forces started operation in district swat after militants seized key government offices and main squares in the area. The security forces operation under way in District Swat, District Bunair and District Dir Lower with gunship helicopters, jet-aero planes and artillery. The armed conflict between the army and the militants caused and is still causing a major displacement of the local population including district Swat, Bunair and Dir Lower.
History of Swat:
The Swat region has been inhabited for more than two thousand years and was known in ancient times as Udyana. The location of Swat made it an important stopping point for many invaders including Alexander the Great and Mahmud of Ghazni. The second century BCE saw Swat forming part of the Buddhist civilisation of Gandhara. Swat was a center of Hinayana Buddhism and of the Mahayana school that developed from it. The Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hsien, who visited the valley around 403 CE, mentions 500 monasteries. After him, Sun Yun (519 CE), Hsuan-tsang (630 CE), and Wu-kung (752 CE) visited Swat as well and praised the richness of the region, its favourable climate, the abundance of forest, flowers and fruit-trees and the respect in which Buddhism was held.

The Kushan dynasty ruled for four centuries until it was over run by the White Huns in 5th century CE and the glory of the Gandhara era came to an end. Hsuan-tsang recorded the decline of Buddhism. According to him, of the 1400 monasteries that had supposedly been there, most were in ruins or had been abandoned. The monks still quoted from the scriptures but no longer understood them. There were grapes in abundance but cultivation of the fields was sparse.

From the 8th century CE onwards, the Arabs started to exert pressure from the west in the Persian-Afghan region where the Hindu Shahi Dynasty still ruled. In 1001 CE, the Afghan ruler Mahmud of Ghazni began a series of invasions into India, conquering Swat amongst other areas and the Muslim period of Swat began.

The modern area of Swat was ruled sporadically by religious leaders taking the title of Akhund, also spelt Akond or Akond. This rank was particular made famous to Westerners by a poem by Edward Lear the Akond of Swat. The poem suggests a far away place, at least according to a Victorian poet.

The Islamic State of Swat was established in 1849 under Sayyid Akbar Shah with Sharia remaining in force but the state was in abeyance from 1863 to 1915. The British recognized the state as a princely state in 1926. Following the Partition of India in 1947, the ruler acceded the state to Pakistan whilst retaining considerable autonomy. The ruler of Swat was accorded a 15-gun hereditary salute in 1966 but this was soon followed by the abolition of the state in 1969. The royal status of the former ruler was abolished in 1972, but the former ruling family is still accorded a high degree of respect by the people of Swat.

(2.2) Project Rationale:

Humanitarian Impact:
The majority of IDPs are fleeing with few possessions and most are taking shelter with relatives or in rented accommodation in the surrounding areas. Most responding agencies are focusing on providing assistance to IDPs in camps, with little attention given to those living in rented houses and with host families. Current capacity and emerging needs reveal gaps in assistance in the areas of emergency shelter and non-food items; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); health, nutrition, education, food and early recovery assistance.
Facilities at Camps:

Food:
Aid Agencies, the local administration, Union council’s representatives and Volunteers are trying hard to fulfill the food needs of IDPs on daily basis and all efforts are no doubt of great value but contribute very little to the need of IDPs. On daily basis the affected have been provided with rice twice a day as a daily meal, having no other source and alternative of cooked, meal (rice) for the last few days similarly, cooking arrangements are also hygienically unsafe. Such situations calls for immediate response of international and national aid agencies to provide quick and rapid supply of dry food and cooking utensils to the IDPs Families in these camps to save thousands of lives diseases and further sufferings.

Drinking Water Facility:
Other Major problem is that of Clean Drinking Water availability to the IDPs in the camps. Local administration, Union Council’s representatives and volunteers have arranged water tankers to provide drinking waters to the camps but these arrangements do not meet the needs of the IDPs. Families also have no sources of water carrying or storage containers for their daily needs.

Health and Hygiene Situation:
Lack of sufficient number of toilets and bath rooms facilities in the camps are the most serious problems especially women suffer a lot due to non availability of toilets to ensure privacy and safety... Temporary arrangements have been made but the women and children are not used to such arrangements where the numbers of facilities are also very limited.

The survey teams observed that existing toilet facilities are poor, unhygienic and not according to local traditions to provide safe facilities within proper shelter. Toilets are made of plastic sack sheets to provide privacy and safety in open grounds. Moreover, the lacks of bath rooms’ facilities in the camps have resulted and will result in spreading of contagious and epidemics in the camps. There is a need of proper arrangements of such unavoidable needs of mankind on emergency basis. Need of structured and semi structure pit latrines and bathrooms are inevitable to the natural need of women and children in an hygienic and safe environment.

Lack of Medicines:
Devoid of clean drinking water, hygienic and diet food and moreover no facilities of bathrooms to take baths and unhygienic toilets; the affected are vulnerable to contagious and epidemics are explicit.
Most of the affected are suffering from abdominal diseases, like diaheria, stomach problems, Malaria, skin diseases and others diseases as assessed during the assessment. The non-availability of necessary medicines and other health facilities in the camps are serious barriers to meet the need of IDPs.
Education:
Communities experiencing crisis commonly place the provision of education as a top priority for assistance. Both children and parents want schools, but in an emergency there is a breakdown in the local mechanisms that support education. The structure and stability of education can give children, their families, and communities’ resilience and hope in the future. Postponing education provision until ‘the conflict is over’ can mean that many children and girls in particular will never attend school again. They may not learn to read, write, or count, and burdened with adult roles and left without the opportunity to play, the development of other essential life skills is hampered. Uneducated children are vulnerable to a future of poverty and violence, and lack the more complex skills needed to contribute to their society’s reconstruction and development.

Why SYF is undertaking the project:
SYF is an independent, flexible, democratic, non-profit youth organization working for poverty reduction, literacy, employment, women empowerment, peace and disaster management in Malakand Region, NWFP, Pakistan since 1997. SYF has established its camp offices in District Mardan, Peshawar and District Haripur and is striving to work for the people of Malakand Agency. The organization being from the conflict affected area has ground information and experience about the situation and has also link in the community. The organization being familiar with the social needs, mind setup of the survivors and their psychological needs can successfully implement its activities in a smooth and transparent manner.

SYF understand more clearly the complexity of the conflict environment where SYF work and has practical experience to know about how assistance that is given in conflict settings interacts with the conflicts. SYF knew that assistance is often used and misused by people in conflicts to pursue political and military advantage and the organization has the capacity to be able to prevent it.

(2.3) Swat Youth Front Capacity to Undertake the Project:
SYF has a rich experience in the field of humanitarian assistance and the following are some of the relevant project carried out by the organization;

Relief Project for Snow Fall Affected:
In February and March, 2005, the organization provided relief assistance in shape of food items to 4096 families and non-food items to 700 families affected by heavy snow and rainfall in upper Swat in collaboration with Oxfam GB and CRS Pakistan.
Flood preparedness project:
In May, June 2005, the organization has completed River Swat Flood Preparedness Project in collaboration with Oxfam GB. 54 vulnerable villages situated on the bank of river swat were identified. The project provided emergency relief to the affected of that natural disaster. During the assessment it was noted that due to lack of education the affected people are facing health related problems as they are not adopting safety measures in day to day life. SYF started a campaign to create awareness regarding oral and other dangerous diseases through local newspapers, posters, stickers, pamphlets, and public meetings. The people were sensitized and mobilized through volunteers and other health related staff.

Shangla Earth Quack Response:
During the recent disaster of earthquake SYF in collaboration with Oxfam provided quick relief to the 3016 affected families in 6 union councils in upper part of district Shangla. SYF provided relief items to 4316 families in district Shangla and Batgram in collaboration with CRS. SYF also provided 750 female kits in collaboration with Shirkat Gah Peshawar in district Shangla and Kohistan. Moreover, SYF jointly with National Trust for Population Welfare (NTFPW) and Marie Stopes Society UK, conducted Medical camps in the earth quack affected areas of district Shangla.

Health & Nutrition Program:

- SYF had provided foodstuffs to 500 students of Non Formal Basic Education Schools for four years in collaboration with Catholic Relief Services Pakistan (CRS) to address malnutrition among targeted poor village students. The activity continued from December 1999 to May, 2004.
- In June, 2005, SYF in collaboration with OXFAM GB conducted a rapid assessment in the most flood vulnerable 54 villages of district Swat and provided emergency relief to the Affected of that natural disaster. During the assessment it was noted that due to lack of education the vulnerable people are facing health related problems as they are not adopting safety measures in day to day life. SYF started a campaign to create awareness regarding oral and other dangerous diseases through local newspapers, posters, stickers, pamphlets, and public meetings. The people were sensitized and mobilized through volunteers and other health related staff.
- SYF had established an MCH centre in far-flange area of Swat district in collaboration with Trust for Voluntary Organization (TVO) funded by European Commission. SYF was responsible for the provision of trained staff, internal management, social mobilization and revenue generation for the sustainability of the MCH. The major component of the project was to provide Reproductive health services to the adult population of the area and ensure quality health facilities in the area. SYF had provided a lady doctor, LHV, lab attendant and support staff to the centre. The centre is equipped with all necessary furniture and other tools. The project is designed on sustainable principals and is running smoothly via local community management committee.
- The book entitled “A disabled village children, a guide for community health workers, rehabilitation workers and families, written by David Werner has been published in English by Hesperian Foundation USA. The contents of the book are very useful for all stake holders. But non availability of the book in national language’ Urdu, is a great problem. Therefore, SYF with financial assistance of
(Small Grants Programme) World Bank Islamabad and Hesperian Foundation USA translated the book into national Language, Urdu, and disseminated 500 copies of the same among the lady health- workers, health practitioners, rehabilitations centers, public libraries and civil -society Organizations. These all new information and material served and are still serving the relevant people to promote the treatment and rights of persons with disabilities.

**Education:**
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) reached between SYF and Pakistan literacy commission in May 1999 for the implementation of 63 Non-formal Schools in the various parts of district Swat. 63 female were trained in teaching techniques and thus the schools were started. From May 1999 to June 2007, 3245 students (2986 female students and 259 male students) successfully completed primary education.
- Three functional literacy classes were started in March 1999 with the financial assistance of Pak Swiss Small Scale Enterprise Promotion Programme for the working female (Children & adults) in various sectors of Mingora region and thus 84 working female completed nine months course.
- In the year 2001 a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) reached between SYF and Education Department Govt: of NWFP (Under Public Private Collaboration for education program PPC) and has started intermediate classes in Government Girls High Schools of Mingora, Gowalirai and Charbagh, 411 poor Students successfully completed faculty of arts (F.A) from September 2001 to June, 2007.

**Sports for Peace Project:**

The Public Affairs Section, US Embassy, by the Mutual Educational and cultural exchange Act of 1961, makes award with Grant No. SPK 33008GR060 on September, 20, 2008 to Swat Youth Front for the project “Sports for Peace” to encourage initiatives where sport can assist in creating a platform for post-conflict, peace-building and development dialogue by facilitating and equipping 330 youth sport teams with sports goods and establishing a network of them. The main goal of the project is to help in intervention of reviving sports activities, leisure opportunities, and social interaction in more than 330 villages or towns. It directly involves 3360 player of 330 teams of Cricket, Foot Ball and Volley Ball and more than 38,000 indirect beneficiaries (spectators) on daily basis in healthy and peaceful activities.

(3) Project Description:

**Purpose of the Project:**

The purpose of the project is to reduce the vulnerability of the displaced communities through minimizing the affects of the displacement by providing timely relief assistance in shape of food and non food items, Hygiene kits to internally displaced families.

**Immediate Objective:**
1. To provide food and non food items, medicines and Hygiene Kits to the IDPs to recover from displacement and trauma.
Out Puts:
1. Non food items and food items provided to the most vulnerable families.
2. Improved access to safe and reliable water points for male and female users
3. Improved access to personal Hygiene products
4. Involvement of beneficiaries in design and implementation of the project
5. Provide relief from psychological and physical stress.

Key Interventions
A large proportion of affected population yet remains without any support and help. SYF has carried out assessment and it has been widely realized that the affected need immediate support in nonfood and food items and Hygiene Kits for the women. The relief items will be distributed in government schools and camps where the migrants have taken shelter in camps and the government schools of District Mardan, Swabi, Nowshera and Malakand Agency NWFP.

Project Beneficiaries:
Under the Proposed Project SYF will provide relief assistance to the IDPS residing in the government established camps at Malakand, Mardan, Swabi and Nowshera and the scattered population living with the host families and schools in Mardan

Implementation Strategy:
Provision of relief items would be carried out immediately through a participatory process by involving District Administration, local government, camps administration, IDPs representatives, volunteers and aid agency. The project would minimize the affects of IDPs and reduce vulnerability of the affected families and help them to come out of the situation caused by displacement. The relief work would be completed in about one month.

Distribution strategy at camps:
The food items will be distributed from the ware house through existing management/administration committees of the camps and involving two members of IDPs representatives from each camps to create sense of ownership and responsibility among them.

Structure of Distribution Committee of Camps:
Camp Administration
Two Persons from Camps IDP
Local Volunteers
District Government Representatives
Camps Cluster Supervisor
The distribution committee of each camp will ensure the distribution to families of Camp and Verified scattered families living out of camp vicinity with relative, friends and spontaneous camps.

Distribution of Food Package to the scattered population:
SYF will design a distribution token with different colors and consisting of the following information;
Name, Father Name, Permanent Address, present address, CNIC Number contact number Union Council and distribution point with SYF official seal/stamp.
SYF’s volunteer during the identification of the scattered families, with the help of secondary data and SYF’s rapid assessment in Mardan district will enlist the above
information into a list including the colour of the token and will distribute/allot the filled token to the head of the scattered IDPs family. During the distribution at the distribution points/camps the SYF volunteers and project staff along with the distribution committee will distribute the food package to the token holders of scattered families after the verification. The token will be sealed with a distribution stamp. All these efforts will lead to keep the system transparent and participatory.

**Psychological Support to Women and Children:**
The IDPS are survivor of long-lasting conflict and now sudden displacement, the same emergency complex has a very negative impact on women and children in particular. To mitigate the negative affect SYF proposes, on the basis of past experience with the earthquake affected people and sports for peace project, the provision of Health Hygiene Kits to the women and drawing papers, colour pencils, stories books and toys to the innocent children to recover from the trauma for a time being caused by displacement. The distribution of these items will be carried out in camps and the schools as they need it the most to fulfill their basic needs and recreational and educational activities.

**Coordination/liaison with District Government and Administration:**
The distribution process will be carried out in close coordination with District government and administration. SYF will provide tentative distribution work plan to the concerned stakeholders and involved them in the process to ensure transparency and smooth functioning of the activities.

**Formation of Distribution committees:**
The project staff will constitute distribution committees, consisting of Camp Administration, Two Persons from Camps IDP, Local Volunteers, District Government Representatives and Camps Cluster Supervisor to ensure transparent and rapid distribution of the food package to the IDPs. List of the distribution committees will be shared with the district government.

**Volunteerism:**
SYF has enough volunteers to cope with the relief activities. The volunteers will be engaged in the assessment process, distribution process and to support the project staff.

**Rapid assessment of scattered families:**
Rapid assessment along with registration will be carried out by the SYF staff and volunteers with the support of secondary data.

**Record keeping and Reporting:**
All the activities of project and each distribution will be recorded and reported to you and concerned stakeholder for information sharing and progressive reviews.

(4) **Project Management**

SYF’s staff having rich experience in the field of disaster management will be engaged in the execution and management of the project activities on voluntarily basis. The following project staff will be responsible for the overall project management;

- Team Leader: The team leader will be responsible for the overall management, monitoring and supervision of project activities and networking.
• Project Manager: Project manager will be responsible of the overall management of project activities in District Mardan, Nowshera, Swabi and Malakand Agency.

• Cluster Supervisors: 10 cluster supervisors will be responsible for camps. Each cluster supervisor will supervise cluster of five distribution points/camp

Please come forward to help the conflict survivors:

This is the time for every kind-heart to come forward and help those who indeed need help. All relief items can be donated in kind as well.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Item Type</th>
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<td>Food Items:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flour, Pulses, tea, Energy Biscuits, Dry Milk, Oil and sugar and mate</td>
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<td>Non Food Items:</td>
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<td>Kitchen set, Water Carrier and other</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<td>Hygiene Kits:</td>
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<td>Soup, toothpaste, brush, Cotton, Female Pads, towel, Medicines, Sterilized, Anti Mosquitoes lotion, hand fan, nail Cutter and hair oil etc..</td>
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<td>Drawing papers and toys/ sports goods:</td>
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<td>Electric Pedestal Fan:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2500 PKRS</td>
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Apart from these the IDPS especially women and children are in urgent need of ready made clothes, foam, Health Hygiene Kits and Shawl etc…

The above items will be provided to each family and in Pakistan average family consists of 6 to 7 members.

Bank Accounts Information

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