The flood water is unreliable that it is difficult to predict its amount and exact time of flowing so that cause adverse impacts on physical structures, economic and social life of the people. In order to prevent these adverse effects, it is crucial to develop some measures through community participation.

The Government of Pakistan constructed the weir/dispersion structures in the hill torrent area through community participation to prevent negative impacts of flood commonly occurred in the country, and to use flood water for irrigation, under the consultation services of National Engineering Services Pakistan (NESPAK). In this paper, how the community participation has been assured and the results of the projects are discussed.

NESPAK launched the well structured social mobilization methodology to involve the community in the project activities. However, to study the short term impact of the project, the authors in the year 2009, thoroughly studied the existing flood management practices through participant’s observation, especially the communication network among the various farmers groups. Additionally, focus group discussion; key informant interviews and other required data were also collected from the secondary source for two different periods (pre and post intervention) for comparison purpose. The collected data was processed and analyzed in the MS office.

The primarily analysis of the data shows that there has been significant improvement in the flood management practices which ultimately have impact on the cropping pattern/intensity/production, employment opportunities, literacy, health, and minimization of the flood risks and socio-economic uplifting of the area.