



Restoration and Improvement of Sustainable Livelihoods in Konsh Valley, Khyber Pukhtunkhwa Province

Annual Report 2010-2011

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List of Abbreviations

AHITI	Animal Husbandry In Service Training Institute
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
AWP	Annual work plan
CBNRM	Community-based natural resource management
CBO	Community based organization
CF	Community facilitator
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CPI	Community physical infrastructure
DDMA	District disaster management authority
DMC	Disaster management committee
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DPAC	Project advisory committee
DWSS	Drinking water supply schemes
EOP	End of Project
ERRA	Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Authority
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GIS	Geographic information system
GOP	Government of Pakistan
HH	Household
HIP	Household implementation plan
HOP	Household operational plan
IG	Interest Group
KAP	Knowledge, attitudes and practices
KG	Kitchen Garden
KGOA	Konsh Green Orchards Association
KLDF	Konsh Livestock Development Forum
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (formerly Northwest Frontier Province)
LFA	Logical framework analysis
MHH	Male-headed Household
MIS	Management information system
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NWFP	Northwest Frontier Province
O&M	Operations and maintenance
OBL	Osama Bin Ladin
PIP	Project implementation plan
PIC	Project Implementation Committee
PMF	Performance Measurement Framework
RISLK	Restoration and Improvement of Sustainable Livelihoods in Konsh Valley
SLRK	Sustainable Livelihood Rehabilitation in the Konsh Valley project
SLA	Sustainable livelihoods approach
TOP	Terms of partnership
UC	Union council
VCC	Village coordinating committee
WBS	Work breakdown structure
WHH	Women-headed Household

Executive Summary

The project, *Restoration and Improvement of Sustainable Livelihoods in Konsh Valley (RISLK)* successfully completed its second year. The goal of the project is to contribute to coordinated efforts that promote poverty reduction, sustainable development and social equity in earthquake affected areas of Pakistan. The project continued to work with the same 6,000 ultra-poor households in four Union Councils through 324 Village Coordination Committees (VCCs), 162 VCCs for men and 162 VCCs for women.

During the reporting period, most of the targets set in the Annual Workplan were achieved for all components. The project also developed a Gender Action Plan during the year.

This year, unexpectedly heavy rains and flash floods played havoc throughout the country also affecting part of the project area. Local roads and paths were severely affected which impeded the timely completion of all planned activities. With the agreement of CIDA, additional assistance was provided to project beneficiaries whose assets were affected by the floods based on the damage needs assessment conducted by the project team.

The security situation improved from the previous year in spite of the attack on the World Vision office in March 2010. Haashar in coordination with the District Administration took extra security measures and hired two security personnel.

CHF Country Director and personnel from CHF Ottawa helped support project interventions with necessary technical assistance through field visits, regular meetings and missions.

The project continued implementing its sustainability plan, notably by forming more community-based structures for men and women and providing training, as well as establishing two associations related to the CB NRM activities.

1. Introduction

The project, *Restoration and Improvement of Sustainable Livelihoods in Konsh Valley (RISLK)* successfully completed its second year of the reconstruction phase. The strategies to implement activities pertaining to CBNRM, CPIs and the Disaster Management remained almost as designed originally with certain amendments. The project continued to work with the same 6,000 ultra-poor households in four union councils and 324 village coordination committees (VCCs) including 162 VCCs for men and 162 VCCs for women. The goal of the project is to contribute to coordinated efforts that promote poverty reduction, sustainable development and social equity in earthquake affected areas of Pakistan.

During the reporting period, most of the targets in CPIs and CBNRM were achieved. Under outcome 400, the project management kept a very close liaison with District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) in order to avoid duplications of efforts and also to sustain the local Disaster related structures intact even after the completion of the project. Most of the activities as prescribed in the AWP were achieved except a training of the staff in Community mobilization (postponed in view of Strategic Planning Workshop) and staff tour to AKRSP Chitral due to exhaustive activities in the field. The project also developed a Gender Action Plan (GAP) during the year.

This year, unexpectedly torrential rains and flash floods played havoc throughout the country also affecting part of the project area. Local roads and paths were severely affected. The security situation remained normal except World Vision incident wherein several employees were killed in the terrorist attack. Haashar in coordination with the District Administration took extra security measures and in the later stages posted two security personnel through project admin costs.

CHF Country Director and various missions from Ottawa helped the project management in keeping the interventions on track also showing their satisfaction over the project achievements.

Haashar project staff mostly remained intact with exception of Gender Coordinator and GIS Expert who had to leave organization due to their other commitments. Mary H. White replaced Wendy Quarry as project manager for CHF HQ and Irshad Khan took a one year leave of absence and was replaced by Mazhar Khan, Livelihoods Specialist.

This document elaborates the work done over the last year against expected results for each activity, output and outcome and explains strategies and achievements. Over the reporting period the project beneficiaries in NRM sector included a total of 7309 beneficiaries including 6341 men headed and 968 women headed partner households. In CPI sector, the project benefited 1027 Households that included 4596 men and 4174 women both from partner and non partner households.

Table 1: Beneficiary Details 2010-2011										
S. No	Sector	No. of Villages	No. of Partner HH		No. of Non partner HH		Total No. of HH	Total Beneficiaries (in Partner and Non Partner Households)		
			Male-Headed	Female-Headed	Male-Headed	Female-Headed		Male	Female	Total
1	DDR	87	421	16	284	14	735			
2	CPI	55	2034	0	0	0	2034	9140	6868	16008
3	NRM	431	6341	968	0	0	7309	23179	30906	54085

2. Results Achieved to End March 2011

This section describes progress towards project Outcomes, Outputs and activities realised between April 2010 and March 2011.

WBS 100: Project and cross-cutting themes implemented and managed

WBS: 100	Progress	Results
Project and cross-cutting themes implemented and managed to achieve project outcomes	<p>Capacity building of the staff was done as planned in the AWP except for one training on Community Mobilization.</p> <p>CHF missions during the year helped the project to achieve process oriented results. Two missions of Gender Specialist, Margaret Capelazo, helped the project management develop Gender Action Plan (GAP) and mainstream Gender into project management. Two monitoring missions were carried out by CHF HQ, involving the project manager and project accountant.</p> <p>The project management visit to Sri Lanka contributed in streamlining the activities, especially those related to the rehab phase. Proper follow-up of the activities was done to update on enhancement of assets. An Atlas of activities was compiled that narrates achievements in the rehab phase.</p> <p>Clustering of the VCCs was initiated to gear the SL approach towards exit strategy.</p>	<p>The project ensured the incorporation of Gender Equality and Environment in all activities. For example, environmental feasibility is part of every CPI while the project ensured provision of certified seeds/plants to the communities.</p> <p>The project team has a Gender Action to ensure gender is mainstreamed. M&E systems are going to be improved to ensure gender-disaggregated data is captured and projects results that have close disparities between men and women are measured.</p> <p>VCCs have gained considerable trainings in documentation and through constitution of PICs and DMCs. Non-partner communities have also become part of the development process. Women VCCs have benefited from frequent visits of the project staff who built their capacities in documentation, ensured their participation in CPIs implementation and capacity building in DRR.</p>

WBS	Activity	Progress against Planned Targets
WBS 110: Strategic planning, annual work plan and project implementation preparations	CHF and Haashar worked together to draft AWP 2010-11 and Annual Report for year 1. CHF provided input into the design of strategic project elements such as exit of CFs and implementation of project cross	1 annual planning and review session was planned which was achieved.

	<p>cutting themes.</p> <p>Monthly review meetings and field visits were held by the Country Director.</p> <p>The project management carried on with bi-weekly staff meetings and Quarterly review/planning of the project interventions.</p>	<p>Progress reviewed regularly.</p> <p>Regular staff meetings were held and four quarterly review meetings were held as originally planned.</p>
WBS 120: Oversight and mentoring of the SLA and cross cutting theme implementation	<p>Staff training on Social Mobilization and Maturity Indicators of VCCs could not be held as planned in AWP</p> <p>Margaret Capelazo, Gender Specialist CHF Canada, conducted a 3-day training workshop on the topic of Gender Action Planning with Core Staff of RISLK Project Haashar Association.</p> <p>A 2-day Workshop for the Project staff was held on 31st December 2010 and 1st January 2011 to develop Gender Action Plan for the project.</p> <p>Margaret Capelazo, Gender Specialist CHF Canada, reviewed Gender Monitoring Formats with Core Gender team of RISLK project during her second mission.</p>	<p>1 training was postponed in view of Strategic Planning Workshop so that outputs Social Mobilization Workshop could be aligned with the Strategic Planning results.</p> <p>The workshop was not part of AWP. All project staff (9 F/ 14 M) participated in the 1.5 days workshop with Sungi, while Gender Core group comprising PM, PC and two FFOs participated for other one and half day.</p> <p>It was not part of AWP but was conducted as follow-up to the Gender Workshop conducted by Margaret on Gender mainstreaming. Based on recommendations and inputs of Margaret, the Haashar project team finalized a GAP for the last year of the project (See Appendix 2).</p>
WBS 130: Manage Project Finances	<p>The project Finance Officer regularly sent the Quarterly financial reports to the CHF Ottawa.</p> <p>The CHF Pakistan office administration and finance person provided support to HAASHAR to strengthen their financial reporting, and HAASHAR seconded a full time finance manager to the project.</p> <p>During the reporting period, a no cost extension request was forwarded to CHF Ottawa.</p>	<p>All activities related to financial management were completed as designed and according to schedule.</p>
WBS 140: Coordinate and communicate with project committees and stakeholders	<p>The project held 3 District Project Advisory Committee (DPAC) meetings. These meetings were also attended by local VCC men and women members who raised their issues in the meetings.</p>	<p>Target: 4 DPAC Meetings Achieved: 3</p> <p>One meeting scheduled for the last quarter of the year 2 could not be held due to CHF shortage of time.</p>

	<p>VCCs and PICs 324 VCCs (162 men VCCs and 162 women VCCs) continued to meet on a bi-weekly basis. They continue to provide a forum through which beneficiary households discuss issues, learn new techniques and obtain support for their individual livelihood initiatives.</p> <p>The project formed 54 project implementation committees (PICs) in addition to 49 PICs constituted in year 1 in order to implement CPI activities. Each PIC includes an audit committee, a procurement committee and an operations and maintenance committee, and every PIC includes two women. Almost 50% of the VCCs have opened accounts with one woman as a signatory, a definite achievement in the current context.</p> <p>Community Facilitator (CF) Conference at HAASHAR Khanpur Office in October</p> <p>Main objectives of the conference were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledgement of role of the community facilitator's services during 2008-2010 • Future role of CF as community activist and unpaid volunteers • Experience sharing to improve future working and strengthening village coordination committees • Discuss areas of improvement <p>A 4-day Communication workshop was conducted by Ms. Wendy Quarry, external consultant. The purpose of the workshop was to understand broader role of communication, development of communication strategies and to learn about communication functions.</p>	<p>Target: 324 bi-weekly meetings Achieved: 324 bi-weekly meetings</p> <p>Target: 54 PICs Achieved: 54 new PICs</p> <p>The constitution of the PICs remained the same as in year 1 of the project. PICs were imparted health and Hygiene sessions and proper trainings were imparted on documentation of scheme voucher etc.</p> <p>Target: 1 conference Achieved: 1 conference</p> <p>18 women and 70 men participants including both CFs as well RISLK staff (FO teams, PM, PC) and CHF country director) attended</p> <p>Target: 1 workshop Achieved: 1 workshop by 5 women and 7 men staff and management members of the RISLK attended.</p>
WBS 150: Monitor and report on progress toward results	<p>The MIS/GIS was updated to include information on the progress towards CPI implementation, including indicators for monitoring various stages of the CPIs.</p> <p>In view of the fact that MIS data base focuses on Households, the project would amend the data base to include sex disaggregated data.</p>	Data updated on a quarterly basis and generating sex-disaggregated data.

	<p>The project MIS/GIS expert accompanied the Haashar team that visited Sri Lanka on experience sharing and learning visited in June this year.</p> <p>The GIS section printed an Atlas of Rehab activities and Graduation analysis report which was shared with stake holders.</p>	Visit to Sri Lanka was concluded according to the AWP schedule.
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The table below indicates the types of community structures established through the project.

Table 2: Project Community-Based Structures in Konsh Valley (2010-11)

Union Council	No. of VCCs		No. of DMCs	PICs
	Men VCCs	Women VCCs		
Hilkot	55	55	15	17
Battal	54	54	14	15
Chattar Plain	26	26	10	13
Ichhrian	25	25	10	11
Total	160	160	49	56

Note: Out of total 1127 DMC members, 343 are women (30%). In PIC, there are essentially 2 women members out of total 8 members (25%).

Problems Encountered:

Over the reporting period, although activities implementation remained smooth the following factors affected the project implementation negatively;

1. Turnover of GIS expert and the Gender Coordinator at a time when the project activities were in full swing. However the incumbent Gender Coordinator fulfilled the gap being experienced.
2. Exit of the Community Facilitators affected level of communication with the VCCs and the partner households.
3. The functioning of DPAC was affected due to turn over of DCO several times during the reporting period.

Outcome 200: Community-Based Natural Resource Management

Outcome: 200	Progress	Results
Enhanced and sustained livelihoods through CBNRM with a focus on ultra poor and vulnerable groups	<p>The Project achieved almost all the targets set in the AWP.</p> <p>During implementation of CBNRM activities, the project staff and management learnt some new lessons which would be incorporated in new planning.</p> <p>In addition to implementation of physical activities, formation of Konsh Valley Orchard Association and Konsh Valley Livestock Development Forum are landmark achievements that would ensure sustainability of interventions.</p>	<p>Target: Increased asset base for partner households</p> <p>Achieved: KG activities helped in savings at household level. Due to limited space available for this activity around the houses, commercialization is not possible. However women showed interest in the activity and many have started this activity on their own.</p> <p>Target: Increased access and control of benefits from livelihood assets by women</p> <p>Achieved: The women beneficiaries were actively involved in growing</p>

	<p>The project intends to strengthen linkages with Line departments to ensure their sustainability in future.</p>	<p>vegetables, orchards and other plantations etc. Many of these activities were carried out with women aspirants (382 KGs, 11 Orchards with women). Joint visits of the women community members with women staff members were conducted and on field demonstrations of improved agriculture practices increased their level of knowledge considerable.</p> <p>The close relationship of the women team of the project with women VCCs has resulted in increases access and control for example with respect to plantation/Kitchen gardens, openly discussing the benefits of the products and evaluating the cost/benefit of such interventions.</p> <p>Target: Increased access to community/extension services by men and women</p> <p>Achieved: The activities in CBNRM have ensured access of local men and women to Livestock and Agriculture service providers. The LEWs being local can easily be approached by women for delivering veterinary services at their doorsteps. 13 veterinary service points run by men LEWs are delivering services to the local communities. Veterinary Service Points have achieved confidence of the local communities (men and women). They would be serving as bridge between the local communities and the livestock Department.</p>
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Output	Activity	Progress against Planned Targets
Output 210: Strengthened capacity building to deliver gender-sensitive services in CBNRM and other livelihoods initiatives		<p>Target: Increased number of men and women with demonstrated livelihood-related skills</p> <p>Achieved: Capacity building is essentially part of every CBNRM activity. The project carried out trainings of men and women in KG, Orchards, Plantations and Livestock management.</p> <p>Target: Increased number of men and women practicing sustainable CBNRM initiatives</p> <p>Achieved: Indicated in table below</p>

		<table><tr><th></th><th>Target</th><th colspan="3">Achieved</th></tr><tr><th>NRM Activities</th><th>Total HH</th><th>Total HH</th><th>Men HHH</th><th>Women HHH</th></tr><tr><td>Maize Seed</td><td>1800</td><td>1634</td><td>1448</td><td>186</td></tr><tr><td>KG Seed</td><td>3000</td><td>2664</td><td>2282</td><td>382</td></tr><tr><td>Fruit Plants</td><td>500</td><td>789</td><td>684</td><td>105</td></tr><tr><td>Fodder Plants</td><td>1600</td><td>761</td><td>677</td><td>84</td></tr><tr><td>Mot Grass</td><td></td><td>59</td><td>50</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>Forest Plants</td><td>600</td><td>1184</td><td>1020</td><td>164</td></tr><tr><td>Orchard</td><td>50</td><td>55</td><td>44</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>Block Plantation</td><td></td><td>163</td><td>136</td><td>27</td></tr></table>		Target	Achieved			NRM Activities	Total HH	Total HH	Men HHH	Women HHH	Maize Seed	1800	1634	1448	186	KG Seed	3000	2664	2282	382	Fruit Plants	500	789	684	105	Fodder Plants	1600	761	677	84	Mot Grass		59	50	9	Forest Plants	600	1184	1020	164	Orchard	50	55	44	11	Block Plantation		163	136	27
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WBS 211: Train beneficiaries in agriculture, provide seeds and related inputs	Provision of Maize seed of <i>Pahari</i> variety and training. The selection of the seed type was made in consultation with local agriculture department. Due to non availability of sufficient seed with Agriculture department, the seed was procured from open market through tendering process. The project teams in collaboration with local Agriculture extension workers also provided trainings in seed sowing and after care.	Target: 1800 Achieved: 1634 Households, including 1448 MHHH and 186 WHHH (based on the revalidation of aspirations). Respective VCCs were also involved in identification of the aspirants.																																																		
Output	Activity	Progress against Planned Targets																																																		
Output 220: Increased horticulture and farm-based forestry production with a priority on addressing women's access and control		Target: Household plans are implemented and sustained Achieved: According to the aspirations of the households, the project provided fruit plants to 789 partner households (30 plants each) including 684 men and 105 women PHH against target of 500; Fodder plants to 761 PHH including 677 men and 84 women PHH against target of 1600 PHH; and Forest and fodder plants to 1184 PHH including 1020 men and 164 women PHH against target of 600 PHH during the reporting period. Target: Increased women's access to horticulture and farm forestry based production Achieved: 11 women aspirants were benefited through Orchards establishment in addition to those activities mentioned in the paragraph above.																																																		

		<p>Target: Men's and women's horticulture and forestry initiatives are implemented</p> <p>Achieved: As mentioned in above paragraphs.</p>
<p>WBS 221: Build beneficiaries' capacity to manage fruit trees; distribute trees</p>	<p>Orchard Establishment</p> <p>Certified plants (Apricot, Peach, Plum, Walnut, Lemon and Persim) were collected through facilitation of Baffa Research Station from a local reputed nursery Apricot, Peach, Plum, Walnut, Lemon and Persim.</p> <p>The project staff followed up 40 fruit orchards established in 2009-10 and conducted one day training for owners of the orchards.</p> <p>The orchard owners organized themselves into an Orchards Association, "Konsh Valley Orchard Association".</p> <p>Fruit Tree Plantations Various species including Walnut, Apple, Plum, Apricot and Peach were distributed after thorough revalidation. Proper trainings were also imparted to the beneficiaries at the time of plantation.</p> <p>The project initiated a market survey for fruit marketing to get to know what type of fruits are purchased locally and in neighbouring towns.</p> <p>The project is in the process of registering the fruit orchards with Agriculture department for future sustainability.</p>	<p>Target: 50 Orchards</p> <p>Achieved: 55 Orchards of which 11 were established with women while 44 with men. Each Orchard was on average 0.5 Acres.</p> <p>1 refresher training on seasonal diseases and care of orchards</p> <p>1 Orchard Owners Association formed. New orchard owners were included and the project intends to include women Orchard owners as part of Association in last year of the project</p> <p>Target: 500 Aspirants</p> <p>Achieved: 789 Aspirants (105 women and 684 men) aspirants.</p> <p>Achieved: 1 market survey</p>
<p>WBS 224: Provide training to grow vegetables from improved seeds</p>	<p>Kitchen gardens</p> <p>remained very successful and popular with women as KGs provide a supply</p>	<p>Target: 3000 households</p> <p>Achieved: 2664 PHH (2282 MHHH and 382 WHHHs).</p>

	<p>of food for meals and income. The project management conducted this same activity twice this year.</p> <p>The project field officers held on-site training in soil preparation, kitchen garden planting and care. The project has also started collecting enhancement data on Kitchen Gardening so as to ascertain benefits to men and women of the communities.</p>	
WBS 227: Build beneficiaries' capacity to plant and manage trees	<p>The activities related to WBS 227 were carried out after revalidation of the aspirants and through signing of ToPs that put the after care of plantations as buy in of the aspirants.</p> <p>Fodder Plants The project distributed multipurpose plants (Mulberry and Bakain).</p> <p>Forest Trees The project provided forest trees of the varieties Poplar, Robinia, Bakain and Soapnut. Training was also provided.</p> <p>Block Plantations</p> <p>Mot Grass Plantations Sessions on importance of Mot grass were also held with beneficiaries and VCCs</p>	<p>Target: 1600 Aspirants</p> <p>Achieved: 761 aspirants for Fodder plants (677 men and 84 women households)</p> <p>Target: 600 aspirants</p> <p>Achieved: 1184 aspirants that included 164 women and 1020 men aspirants.</p> <p>Target: not planned</p> <p>Achieved: 163 aspirants (27 women and 136 men).</p> <p>Target: not planned</p> <p>Achieved: 59 HHs (50 men and 9 women aspirants).</p>
Output	Activity	Progress against Planned Targets
Output 230: Improved conditions for livestock management and fodder production with a priority on addressing women's access and control		<p>Target: Men and women each identify one benefit at the household level from livestock management and fodder production</p> <p>Achieved: vaccination of 15,816 animals (in winter and summer seasons) through LEWs and Line department.</p> <p>Target: Increase in men's and women's livestock and fodder initiatives</p>

		<p>Achieved: Provision of fodder plants and Mot grass root stalk to beneficiaries in high altitude areas that included total of 677 men for fodder plants, 50 men for mot grass, 84 women for fodder plants and 9 women for mot grass</p>
<p>WBS 231: Build beneficiaries' capacity to manage, de-worm and vaccinate livestock</p>	<p>Build capacity of women in livestock management to become LEWs. Livestock Department was consulted on contents of the training and also for identification of resource person of the training</p> <p>Refresher Training One-Day Refresher workshop for male and female LEWs in March 2011 in collaboration with the Livestock department. District Livestock Officer, Senior Livestock Officer Shinkiri and LEWs participated. The objective of the workshop was to elaborate future course of action for Vet. Service Points and role of the LEWs, their linkages with the Livestock Department.</p> <p>The Workshop concluded with formation of Konsh Livestock Development Forum (KLDF). ToRs of the KLDF are being drafted. The Livestock department announced taking over of the forum and strengthen their linkages with the forum.</p> <p>Vaccination Campaigns The Livestock department was fully involved in implementation and supervision of the campaigns. The Vet Service Points served as focal points for the campaigns. Local LEWs took the responsibility of informing the communities about the campaign while the Livestock Officers held sessions on importance</p>	<p>Target: 20 women trained as LEWs</p> <p>Achieved: 15 Women from two Union Councils were imparted 3 days training on Livestock Management Techniques. Women from other two UCs have also been identified and their capacity Building event will be held in 1st Quarter of Year 2011-12.</p> <p>Target: 1 refresher training</p> <p>Achieved: Refresher training for 22 Livestock Extension Workers (18 men and 6 women) .</p> <p>1 Association of LEWs formed. The trained women LEWs have become part of the Konsh Livestock Development Forum (KLDF).</p> <p>Target: 2 vaccination campaigns</p> <p>Achieved: 9677 Animals (small and Large) were vaccinated in Winter campaign and 6139 Animals were vaccinated in Summer Campaign. Women came in large number to the vet Points along with their animals to benefit from the activity.</p> <p>The campaign involved local LEWs to improve the confidence of the community in local services.</p>

	of vaccination and de-worming within the communities.	
WBS 233: Establish veterinary service points	Nothing to report	
WBS 235: Train beneficiaries to work with provided improved fodder seeds and planting material	Nothing to report	

Table 3: Number of Livestock Vaccinated					
# of Villages	Buffaloes	Cow	Goats	Sheep	Total Animals
Union Council Hilkot					
20 Village	1201	750	2294	1413	5658
Union Council Batal					
7 Villages	332	209	496	374	1411
Union Council Chatter					
8 Villages	260	163	361	99	883
Union Council Ichrrian					
10 Villages	505	245	726	249	1725
Total	2298	1367	3877	2135	9677

Problems Encountered:

During the revalidation process with partner households, it was found that some livelihoods aspirations had changed. Based on this new information, the target beneficiaries and activities were adjusted and new ToPs were signed. New activities such as Mot Grass and Block Plantations were added according to the aspirations.

Outcome 300: Community Physical Infrastructure

Outcome: 300	Progress	Results
Community infrastructure in place to support sustainable and equitable economic development	The Project initiated the targeted number of schemes well in time. Based on experiences of year 1, the project management decided to continuously monitor progress and processes of the CPIs. The local conflicts, low capacity of the communities to deposit buy-in and flash floods/rains in monsoon are some of the factors that delayed the implementation of schemes. Still most of the schemes were completed in time. Some of the schemes	<p>Target: Functioning infrastructure management committees for men and women</p> <p>Achieved: Establishment of 54 PICs each having 8 members with at least 2 women members.</p> <p>The project built capacities of the PICs such that they did all the processes of purchase of material, documentation of vouchers and supervision of schemes. Women VCCs resolution is mandatory for the starting of any CPI. In addition one of the signatories was required to be from the women VCC. This has enhanced the level</p>

	<p>have been completed physically but documentation is in progress to release the final instalments.</p>	<p>of participation of women in the project implementation. The implementation of CPIs through active involvement of communities has imprinted a very positive sign of transparency and ownership at local level.</p> <p>Target: Increased participation/empowerment of marginalized groups</p> <p>Achieved: The project secured effective participation of about 54 VCCs through opening their accounts, making both men and women presidents/secretaries as signatories, and involving them through resolutions in implementation of all aspects of the CPIs.</p> <p>Target: Decrease in waterborne diseases resulting in healthier men, women and children</p> <p>Achieved: Feedback from regular VCC meetings have shown considerable decrease in water borne diseases. The project intends to collect data on decrease in diseases in last year.</p> <p>The project held sessions on health & and hygiene with PICs and the VCCs. The project engineers involved the PICs/VCCs in designing of the schemes to ensure that water is not wasted at the source.</p> <p>Target: Access to markets and services strengthening households economic development</p> <p>Achieved: Too early to report</p>
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Output	Activity	Progress against Planned Targets
<p>Output 310: Reconstructed and/or new water and sanitation infrastructure, including health and hygiene promotion benefiting men, women and children, with increased capacity to sustain such infrastructure</p>		<p>Target: Women report a reduction in time spent on water collection leading to increased productivity</p> <p>Achieved: The feedback from regular VCC meetings and the PICs in the respective areas where CPIs were implemented have reported saving of 10 minutes to 3 hours in time spent for bringing water. Additionally women have appreciated provision of safe and clean drinking water available at their doorstep.</p> <p>Target: Increased household access to potable water</p>

		<p>Achieved: Due to implementation of water supply schemes, hand pumps and dug wells, the communities have access to water resources near their homes.</p> <p>Target: Decreased incidents of diarrhoeal disease in children and elderly</p> <p>Achieved: Feedback from regular VCC meetings have shown considerable decrease in water borne diseases. The project intends to collect data on decrease in diseases in last year.</p> <p>Target: Separate men's and women's management committees are established and meet to maintain water infrastructures</p> <p>Achieved: 54 PICs and Operation & Maintenance committees are working to ensure sustainability of CPIs in their respective areas. Resolutions from both Men VCC and Women's VCC are required to proceed with a CPI. Women are represented on the PICs (25%) and one woman is a signatory for the account.</p>
WBS 311: Repair or construct water ponds	<p>The project constructed water ponds with both partner households and non-partner beneficiaries. The implementation was done through a process-oriented participatory approach. The PICs were fully involved in identification, implementation and O & M of the CPIs. The process included;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opening a bank account with the VCCs; • Organizing PICs that includes both partner (70% of members) and non-partner s (30% of members). PICs have a 3:1 ratio of men and women; • conducting a feasibility screening that covers social, technical, environmental and gender equality aspects; • developing terms of partnership for the infrastructure scheme; • carrying out an environmental screening for each of the schemes; 	<p>Target: 12 water ponds</p> <p>Achieved: 10 water ponds During feasibility studies, some ponds had to be dropped.</p> <p>A total of 4197 beneficiaries (2261 men and 1936 women) are getting potable water from these water ponds. In addition, the water ponds have isolated places for livestock where they can drink water easily.</p>

	<p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collecting a buy-in amount from participating households. <p>Once the scheme prerequisites were fulfilled, the project transferred the first instalment of the scheme. The PICs were provided proper training on documentation and engineers shared technical expertise to purchase quality items and to construct the schemes.</p>	
WBS 313: Repair or construct dug wells and hand pumps	Construct dug wells using a process similar to the water ponds.	<p>Target: 12 dug wells</p> <p>Achieved: 14 dug wells A total of 1871 community members (846 men and 1025 women) benefited.</p>
WBS 315: Repair or construct gravity flow water schemes	<p>Construct water supply schemes (WSS) using the process described above.</p> <p><i>Repair Irrigation channels</i></p>	<p>Target: 12 WSS</p> <p>Achieved: 12 WSS 2756 community members (2261 men and 1936 women) benefited.</p> <p>Target: 4 irrigation channels repaired</p> <p>Achieved: This activity was not done.</p>
Output	Activity	Progress against Planned Targets
<p>Output 320: Reconstructed and/or new small scale soil and water retaining structures, roads and corridors benefiting men, women and children with enhanced capacities in the operation and maintenance of such structures</p>		<p>Target: Separate management committees for men and women are established and meet on a regular basis</p> <p>Achieved: 20 committees were formed to follow up maintenance of the Access paths</p> <p>Target: Male and female committees are trained in operations and maintenance</p> <p>Achieved: The project built capacities of 20 committees in operation and maintenance. O & M committees comprise of 2 men and 2 women community members wherein one woman and one man is partner household.</p> <p>Target: Check dams, roads and terraces are maintained</p> <p>Achieved: No check dams and roads were constructed in the reporting period.</p>
WBS 321: Repair access roads	The project constructed access paths following the process used for other CPIs.	<p>Target: 20 access roads</p> <p>Achieved: 20 access paths benefiting a total of 1809 Households (8330 men and</p>

		4738 women). These structures have benefited local communities especially the women and children improving mobility and transportation of domestic use items to their houses.
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Problems Encountered:

During the reporting period, the CPIs were implemented according to same processes as in year 1. However, the rains and floods in August 2010 affected the implementation of the schemes and infrastructure was damaged in different villages of Konsh Valley which caused considerable delays. In addition, some of the CPIs could not be implemented because the local communities could not deposit the cash contribution ("Buy-in"). During the Strategic Planning Workshop (April 2011), the project management decided to adjust the buy-in policy for the final year of the project.

Please refer to Appendices 4 and 5 for a map of CPIs in the project area and the status of CPI completion as of March 2011.

Outcome 400: Disaster Management

Outcome: 400	Progress	Results
Enhanced community-led disaster preparedness in the most vulnerable villages	The project started with constitution of DMCs at sub-cluster level. At the same time the project management in consultation with CHF Country Director and the District Disaster Management Authority started capacity building of DMC members in Search and Rescue, First Aid and Information and Communication. The project intends to form DMCs at Union Council level which is acknowledged structure of the DDMA. The DMCs would be equipped with stockpiles of emergency items at Union Council Level.	<p>Target: Improved understanding and knowledge of disaster-preparedness among ultra poor men and women</p> <p>Achieved: Sessions on Disaster Management completed with all the 49 DMCs and training on Search and Rescue, First Aid provided to DMC members.</p> <p>Staff also held sessions with VCCs and the PICs on Disaster Management.</p> <p>Target: Quality and comprehensiveness of community disaster preparedness plans in selected villages</p> <p>Achieved: To be done in last year of the project</p>

Outputs	Progress	Progress against Planned Targets
Output 410: Community-based disaster mitigation arrangements, awareness raising and capacity building for men, women and children	<p>The project completed formation of 49 DMCs at sub cluster level.</p> <p>DMCs comprise of four sub-committees;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Search & Rescue Committee 2. First Aid Committee 3. Info and Communication committee and 	<p>Target: Increased number of villages with operational disaster management plans</p> <p>Achieved: 49 DMCs formed. DM plans to be done next year with 49 DMCs.</p> <p>Target: Male and female community activists participate in disaster</p>

	<p>4. Logistic Committee</p> <p>The composition of each DMC contains 60% non-partner and 40% partner households.</p> <p>The DMCs would be equipped with stockpiles of emergency items at Union Council Level.</p>	<p>preparedness activities</p> <p>Achieved: The project built capacity of 296 members of Search and Rescue Committees through 4 Union Council-based trainings.</p> <p>The project trained 276 First Aid Committees members of DMCs (196 men and 80 women) for through holding 4 trainings, one exclusively for women.</p>
<p>WBS 411: Train local volunteer men and women in disaster preparedness; facilitate linkages with local health department and district disaster mitigation committee</p>	<p>The project management in consultation with the District Disaster Management Authority started capacity building of DMC members in Search and Rescue, First Aid and Information and Communication. The project intends to form DMCs at Union Council level which is acknowledged structure of the DDMA.</p>	<p>Target: Training to DMCs</p> <p>Achieved: Training provided on Search & Rescue and First Aid.</p> <p>Trainings in Information, Communication and Logistics are scheduled next year.</p> <p>The project staff carried on awareness sessions on Disaster Risk Reduction with men and women partner households.</p> <p>The project also kept close relation with DDMA.</p>

Problems Encountered:

There was a delay in Technical Assistance from CHF DRR/CCA Specialist to provide capacity building due to scheduling problems. Technical Assistance from CHF will be provided next year.

3. Management and Strategic Considerations

3.1 Results Towards Mitigating Risks

Over the last two years, the probability and potential impact of the risks which were identified during the PIP underwent changes. Pakistan has remained prone to a number of natural and man-made risks. However, HAASHAR Association remained alert to respond to the risks despite not having very many resourceful to confront the risks.

Among all the identified risks, the instability of the political and security situation is the most worrying for the project in general and local inhabitants in particular. Project implementation has been disturbed several times due to army operations, bomb blasts and the attack on the World Vision office. Project management took extra steps to ensure staff safety. This elevated project operations costs. The steps included:

- Pick and drop of staff members from Mansehra to the field ;
- establishing a code of travel for women staff while travelling;
- regular participation in all security meetings and briefings;
- regular contact with local and district law enforcement agencies;
- avoiding of field work during local demonstrations and agitation events;
- installation of check post, barbed wire, exit points, Cameras etc at office premises; and
- keeping the project activities at low profile under such situation

Keeping in view the risks confronted in year 2010-11, the chart of risks and mitigation measures is amended for the purpose of Annual Report 2010-11.

Risks, Probability and Potential Impact	Mitigation Strategies
<p>Natural disaster like rains and floods may damage the infrastructure/ cause delay in implementation of schemes</p> <p>Probability: High Potential impact: medium</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DMCs are being trained to confront such situation • The project has made funding arrangements for immediate relief work for any such incident • Time lines for implementation of project interventions have been set keeping in view Monsoon and winter seasons.
<p>Local economy was affected by high inflation and depreciation of Rupee value.</p> <p>Probability: High Potential impact: low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of Households in skills and handling of NRM related assets • Gearing the local economy towards collective marketing through Livestock and Orchards groups
<p>Ultra poor stand at risk of being unable to integrate or use the training and skills they learn through the project in ways that are meaningful for them.</p> <p>Probability: medium Potential impact: severe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project accelerated the process of linkage development with other stake holders like line agencies, local NGOs etc. • Refresher training will help to ensure that poor men and women are integrating and using training to meet desired ends.
<p>The political and security situation continues to be unstable. This risk should be differentiated from the conservative norms and values more generally in play in the project area.</p> <p>Probability: medium Potential impact: severe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The staff got training in confronting any untoward incident • Close communication with the communities and gaining their full confidence on role of Haashar in development of the Konsh valley • The district project advisory committee (DPAC) giving due support to overcome the negative effects of political instability.

Risks, Probability and Potential Impact	Mitigation Strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close working relation with District Administration
<p>The conservative nature of society increases.</p> <p>Probability: medium Potential impact: moderate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HAASHAR continues to build and strengthen rapport with all social groups • Community facilitators and field staff provide strong support to ultra-poor groups
<p>Local communities resist advances towards gender equality.</p> <p>Probability: high Potential impact: severe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of the men and women VCCs has resulted in gaining confidence in this respect. • Staff has sensitized communities through engaging local leaders in a constructive dialogue about gender roles, and by involving women in decision-making and capacity building. • Separate men and women structures have been welcomed by the local communities
<p>Local stakeholders are unwilling to support and facilitate initiatives that benefit the ultra-poor.</p> <p>Probability: low Potential impact: medium</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of the local community in PICs and DMCs has enhanced working relation among partner and non partner households
<p>Presence of NGOs with varying approaches increases the dependency syndrome in affected communities.</p> <p>Probability: low Potential impact: low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the NGOs have left the area hence the project interventions are being welcomed and people adapting to our approach. • Communities are required to contribute cash, goods in kind or labour to infrastructure projects to ensure that they own the projects. • DPAC meetings raise awareness of project activities amongst those who coordinate NGOs efforts. They also provide an opportunity to coordinate and harmonize different projects' activities.
<p>Male household members might be forced to migrate to find employment.</p> <p>Probability: high Potential impact: low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project focuses on providing access to the project to women, on forming women's interest groups and on activities that provide a greater number of livelihood options to women.
<p>The ultra-poor, the community and the project can not agree on what each ultra-poor household will contribute as buy in to infrastructure initiatives.</p> <p>Probability: medium Potential impact: moderate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project staff started dialogue on Buy in amount and its implications on implementation of CPIs.
<p>Infrastructure operations and maintenance becomes too costly. Maintenance is not kept up.</p> <p>Probability: medium Potential impact: Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project built the infrastructure activities around operation and maintenance committees comprised of both men and women. Members of these committees have received trainings. VCC are also carrying out savings for better maintenance of their CPIs

3.2 Project Management

During the reporting period devastating rains and floods affected the project area and caused damage to various infrastructures, crops, habitations, lands and livestock. In light of this, the project management in coordination with the Country Office and CHF HQ prepared a request to CIDA for an extension in the duration of the project.

During the reporting period, Mary Heather White took over responsibility as Project Manager from Wendy Quarry. Wendy Quarry will continue to provide support particularly for the communications. Mr. Irshad Khan, CHF Country Director, took a one year leave of absence beginning in February 2011. A Livelihoods Specialist, Mr. Mazhar Khan, was hired beginning in March 2011 and is covering many of the Country Director Responsibilities.

Technical Assistance

During the reporting year a capacity building and experience sharing visit was organized and conducted to Sri Lanka to see and learn from experiences of Sewa Lanka Foundation, where a similar project has been implemented. The visiting team comprised of the project management along with the CHF Country Director and Sungi's team. A report of the visit was shared for wider dissemination.

During the reporting period, two technical back stopping missions have been conducted by the CHF's Head Office team. The missions focused on field monitoring and capacity building by the CHF gender expert regarding ensuring and mainstreaming gender concerns in project management, especially for monitoring and evaluation. As result of mission a gender action plan has been formulated and is being implemented. There was also a visit by the CHF Project Accountant to support financial systems and ensure compliance. The Project manager visited the project twice for monitoring and capacity building.

In addition to this, the Country Director Pakistan had a continuous follow up and field visits to various project areas, had meeting with project's team and partners in all the four working union councils.

Financial Management

CHF and Haashar hold regular financial review sessions to share and discuss finance-related issues and to provide backstopping around guidance on financial procedures from CHF Ottawa. The Financial reports and updates are prepared and shared with CHF on regular basis and it is playing very effective role in financial management. The CHF Project Accountant visited Haashar in Pakistan to support financial systems and ensure compliance.

Performance Monitoring

Monitoring project progress and conducting review meetings are regular features for project team. The Country Director CHF regularly held monthly review meetings with the project team coupled with his regular field visits to different field locations. Minutes and reports for these visits and meetings are written and shared with all the concerned team members both in Haashar and CHF head office. In addition quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports outlining progress are prepared by the project's team and shared for submission to CHF head office and CIDA. The CHF Gender Specialist provided support to the team for incorporating gender-sensitive data collection methods and reporting on closing of gender gaps in as a result of project interventions.

Project Sustainability

The DPAC continues to be a forum for building and strengthening linkages with government line agencies in order to secure technical expertise in agriculture and livestock extension services and other related field activities. The DPAC has also included other line agencies like local health, education and social welfare departments, during the year , project worked to diversify links to health, education and social welfare departments in order to provide support in addressing the related issues being faced by the project communities and ultimately linking these communities with the concerned agencies.

A conference was held with Community Facilitators (CFs) who had been engaged with the reconstruction project until they completed their contracts. 18 women and 70 men participants including both CFs as well RISLK staff (FO teams, PM, PC) and CHF country director) attended the conference. The main objectives of the conference were:

- Acknowledgement of role of the community facilitator's services during 2008-2010
- Future role of CF as community activist and unpaid volunteers
- Experience sharing to improve future working and strengthening village coordination committees
- Discuss areas of improvement

The workshop report outlining the main results is available for circulation.

Local institutional development is also a project sustainability mechanism. The VCCs were continuously strengthened during the year and the DMCs established involving both men and women. In addition, a number of associations were formed related to specific areas of intervention. These included the "Konsh Valley Green Orchard Association" and Konsh Valley LEW forum. The links established between these associations and the government line departments will ensure sustainability of services.

HAASHAR replicated the project approaches in a new project funded by World Concern in adjoining Siran Valley. The project used the SLA to benefit a total of 2200 Households including 1400 women headed and 800 men headed households who were assisted through Backyard Poultry and Nursery Raising interventions.

3.2 Communications

During the last quarter of the reporting year a capacity building workshop to develop understanding and capacities of the project team on communications was organized by CHF and conducted by an international expert in communications, Wendy Quarry. CHF Head Office played a pivotal organizing role for this workshop. Members of Haashar's team especially those who are responsible for communications, participated in the workshop. Based on the learning of the workshop, the communication mechanisms will be improved.

3.4 Gender Equality

HAASHAR and CHF undertook different activities on multiple levels to fulfil their commitment on gender equality with its stakeholders. These activities were carried out under advocacy, capacity building, social mobilisation, institutional development and project implementation to mainstream gender into project.

Implementation of Gender Strategy

The gender strategy had been developed previously to provide a road map to mainstream gender in all project activities. For this purpose it is obligatory from both men VCC and women VCC to pass a resolution regarding the need for all project activities. As well as, Terms of partnership (ToPs) of project interventions is signed by both men and women. These TOPs clearly state the roles and responsibilities of men and women.

HAASHAR has also taken many other affirmative actions to reduce social and gender barriers on women's mobility and access issues. Where ever possible skill trainings workshops were conducted within physically accessible location and female trainers were hired for first aid trainings.

HAASHAR RISLK team has also monitored performance of both the gender groups to ensure proper implementation of ToPs. Separate meetings of men and women VCCs were held to ensure that the voices of both sexes are captured and incorporated to mainstream gender into project interventions. During the reporting period, there was a significant increase in the participation of women due to staff efforts.

Any significant step has been taken towards gender equality in context of gender sensitive M&E formats development. A few monitoring formats have been developed for each project component to report not only on activity level but also on outcome level gender results. Another initiative has been taken to investigate gender dynamics; access and control patterns, share in decision making through using qualitative tools and methods (FGDs, case studies, etc.)

Advocacy

There had been three DPAC meetings held for the reported year. Representatives from line departments and other NGOs working in the same area attended the meetings. Approximately 11 woman and 13 men from partner households attended the meetings. HAASHAR management presented a detailed project orientation of RISLK project (with emphasis on SLA approach). HAASHAR management also shared progress and issues faced with the DPAC participants. There had been a question and answer session and experience sharing followed by community representatives sharing of opinions and suggestions. Community representatives both men and women actively shared their issues, concerns, and feedback on different NGOs work in their respective areas.

These community representatives also raised voice for their gender specific needs; men mostly demanded for access road, bridges and agricultural related initiatives while women strongly expressed their need for community based health facilities provision, WSS as well as highlighted the need for establishing schools. The line department representatives promised to meet the needs within their jurisdiction.

HAASHAR is a member of the Gender Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Network (GRRN). The GRRN provides a forum to share information, experiences and resources on gender equality. This year a significant agenda item discussed at the network meeting was "Preventing harassment at workplace." All the partner organizations were asked to develop a unit at organizational level who will raise awareness about preventing harassment at workplace as well as devise coping mechanisms. HAASHAR assured the network about its full commitment towards promoting harassment free work place environment. CHF Gender Specialist will support Haashar in developing policies and procedures against Harassment in the Workplace.

Social Mobilization & Raising Awareness

Social mobilization and raising awareness about project cross cutting themes especially gender and environment had been on going activity throughout the year. RISLK project field teams had been actively working on inducing active community participation and sense of ownership through social mobilization. In this regard there had been regular meetings not only with men VCCs but with women too.

The partner households, especially women, were kept aware of project interventions so as to ensure their participation and ownership of activities. Access of women to VCCs and other activities especially those related to agriculture, horticulture and livestock management was made possible within acceptable social and cultural framework. This awareness was made in routine meetings of VCCs and on spot training sessions. Both women and men participated in infrastructure scheme site selection, implementation and operation and maintenance.

There have been 75 gender awareness session held with VCCs (both men and women) benefiting 980 VCC and other community members. Through these sessions men and women's roles had been made realised in the development process. This session also focused on sensitizing men towards women's participation and share in decision making related to all project activities as well as hint on their future leadership roles on community based structures. Sessions reports and findings were shared at project periodic meetings.

A gender awareness session was conducted with women LEWs in context of women's roles in livestock management. This helped in developing better understanding about the project's objective to involve women in this sector and build their capacities.

Institutional Development and Capacity Building

As mentioned above HAASHAR has firm commitment to ensure gender equality in all its activities including strengthening institutions and paving the way for women in leadership roles. For this purpose HAASHAR has given special attention on capacity building of women in community based structures. There had been regular meetings with both men and women VCCs and they had been provided with sessions on record keeping, financial transactions, negotiation skills and gender awareness. All trainings for community-based structures are provided for men as well as women, as well as training related to project components.

In CBNRM component, 2 LEW trainings took place in 2010 with both men and women. A Konsh Valley LEW forum had been developed comprising of both men and women LEWs which are linked to the livestock department. Another forum has been established, "Konsh Green Orchard Association" which includes both men and women orchard growers. In DRR component, search & rescue and first aid training was provided to both male and female DMC members.

The basic knowledge and skills of the staff on gender mainstreaming were further improved through advanced training that provided an opportunity to elaborate a gender action plan and strengthen the project's gender tool kit in Appendix 2. Through this work, project staff was able to transmit gender concepts and a practical approach to gender mainstreaming to communities at large (for example, by conducting the 75 sessions mentioned above). The CFs also participated in two training workshops to build skills in addressing gender issues while supporting men and women VCCs, PICs and DMCs. As a result of these trainings and general awareness sessions with the DMCs, the local communities have acknowledged and admitted the importance of women's inclusion in Disaster Risk Reduction and being an equal part of the society. There seems to be a commitment to this.

Gender mainstreaming: GAP workshop

A two day GAP workshop had been held on 31st December, 2010 - 1st January 2011 with RISLK project team to analyze year 2010-2011 project activities, their outputs and outcomes, monitoring mechanism and identifying gaps.

This workshop had two main deliverables; first is a draft of gender action plan for year 2011-2012 and second deliverable was an M&E strategy draft consisting of project component (their outputs and outcomes) monitoring formats which are to be used in consultation with MIS (MIS playing major role to derive data using these formats, analyzing it and sharing statistical reports). This GAP draft was incorporated in APW 2011-2012.

3.5 Environment

As a result of the floods in 2010, in the project area 6 persons died, 94 livestock perished and dozens of CPIs were damaged. Routine activities had to halt for at least one month in view of damage to village link roads as a result of landslides and gully erosion. Haashar was involved in getting baseline information on flood damages in its working areas (Siran and Konsh valleys) and also collected information through rapid assessments in District Shangla and District Kohistan. The project staff also collected detailed information on flood damages in its RISLK Project area and provided detailed information to CHF country office in Pakistan.

As per the project Environment Strategy, environmental feasibility studies are incorporated into the overall Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) technical feasibility assessment. They are conducted jointly by the project engineer and the field officers. The project team used the format prepared in the previous reporting period to assess environmental feasibility of interventions through CHF Country Director's facilitation. Local men and women participate in the initial assessments, and the environmental impacts of infrastructure schemes are discussed in detail at VCC and PIC meetings.

3.6 Performance Monitoring

During this year, the project continued collecting, recording and analyzing data in the MIS and GIS according to the PMF and at household, village and project level. During workshop with Margaret Capelazo, the issue of sex disaggregated data was discussed and the project management decided to

collect sex disaggregated data as well. Quarterly progress reports were submitted to CHF after field reports were reviewed by project management. Regular staff meetings were held on monthly and sometimes bi-weekly basis. In additions, the CD CHF regularly held review meetings with project management and held field visits to monitor various activities.

During the reporting period, the project management held meetings with Wendy Quarry and Carrie Lee (First Secretary CIDA) to apprise them on progress of the project implementation. A high level CHF mission comprising Wendy Quarry, Mary H. White and Margaret Capelazo visited Haashar Field area and held detailed meetings with the project management. Chief executive CHF Canada also visited CHF country office where RISLK Project management held meeting to review the activities. This provided opportunities to further modify strategies given the current state of project roll out.

The project management through valuable inputs of the CD CHF developed monitoring formats to ease the related data collection.

3.7 Lessons Learned and Implications for the Coming Year's Work Plan

SL approach is a developing approach and being flexible, it may adopt the the local circumstances. The Haashar's RISLK project is being implemented in a conservative and traditional society. Over the implementation period of this project, Haashar gained a lot of experiences and over this period modified methodologies accordingly. The first year of recon phase helped in modifying strategies related to CPIs and Disaster management. Induction of non partners into PICs and DMCs with willingness of the Partner households, incorporating gender into CPIs which was considered to be men's area of work and training women in First Aid to become part of DMCs were some innovative ideas that took quite some time to become stream lined.

CHF has provided, and continues to provide valued support to HAASHAR from headquarters and from CHF's Pakistan Country Office in Abbottabad. However, it's apparent that the partner organization requires more support, on a more sustained basis. Based on new lessons learned during reconstruction phase of the project, the following issues came to light;

- What support should the Green group still require
- Is there a need to repeat Graduation Exercise
- What type of assets Green, Orange and Red groups still need
- How to ensure sustainability of VCCs that represent segment of villagers
- How to sustain involvement of women
- Relationships with government, Linkages and their sustainability
- MIS/GIS, Handing over to line departments/District Government
- Management and capacity building

SLA poses a variety of design challenges or dilemmas which need to be tackled by the restoration phase of the project. HAASHAR already initiated implementing recommendations of the lesson learning mission as well as started exploring possible practical answers to questions raised by the mission. Following are the major practical steps in this regard.

- Project already conducted household revalidation exercise to identify who is ultra-poor, especially in post-disaster situation. Project is also still open in accommodating new identification of ultra poor households by wider communities' members in case someone was missed.
- To include those who are not ultra poor, including those who are only slightly better off than the ultra poor, project is working on institutionalization of village coordination committees, infrastructure related project implementation committees and disaster management committees. With this strategy project will be working at the household versus the community level. This will also enable project to keep short term 'wins' to keep households engaged without losing sight of the longer-term SL and capacity objectives.
- Project improved household and community engagement strategy by having involvement of the wider groups (Like VCC) and responsible person identification at the time of terms of partnership.
- In some interventions like vegetable cultivation, fodder trees plantation, village coordination committees meeting and household interactions, project started replicating lesson learnt exercise at

management, core staff, community facilitators, households and village level.

- Project also continuously working on building relations and linkages to make the project interventions sustainable and to have clarity on the investments required at the institutional level, e.g. Livelihood Groups, Village Committees, district or provincial administrations, as well as the policy level.
- HAASHAR replicated SLA model with simplicity at adjoining Siran Valley. The project was funded by Concern Worldwide and a total of 2200 Households including 1400 women headed and 800 men headed households were assisted through Backyard Poultry and Nursery Raising interventions.

Appendix 1: Case Studies 2010-11**#1: BUILDING THE FUTURE AGAIN**

Mr. Hashim Ali a resident of village Jalgali who is a member of the local DMC says “after getting training of first aid now I can move the seriously injured patients to the hospital without giving any extra pain to him/her. I have got the techniques of getting the injured persons out from partially collapsed buildings.



Once, my 8 years old child was having his dinner. Unfortunately, he started crying due to throat problem by sticking a piece of bone therein. It was quite difficult to get access to the hospital in late hours due to unavailability of conveyance. As the matter was serious, I used the techniques learned during the training given by HAASHAR Association. I did bow him and executed thrust of palm at his back and the bone came out of his throat. Thus, he was rescued in very short interval of time. He has started performing his daily activities. He goes to School and plays. I am very happy now.

This is all because of the first aid training that I have got from HAASHAR Association”. I do really appreciate the immediate concern of HAASHAR Association for setting up such useful trainings in the remote villages of Konsh valley. Thanks to ALMIGHTY ALLAH that HAASHAR Association is a blessing for the people like me. If it were not, it would have been a great loss of my life”.

#2: Ownership can bring maximum benefits from minimum resources

Khatoon is a member of VCC Jalgali, Union Council Battal in Konsh Valley. She lives with her husband and five children. She received package of Kitchen Gardening seeds this year which she cultivated in a small piece of land in her neighborhood.

Khatoon says, “we are very poor and it was very difficult for us to buy vegetable from market. Now our plot is full with different kinds of fresh vegetables which is enough for their home consumption. My interest has increased to cultivate vegetables at home. Moreover our neighbour also got benefits and they will continue the same practice in coming season”. She said that she has enough space to grow the vegetables, but were lacking knowledge, methods and techniques to grow the vegetables at home.



“I am personally very thankful to HAASHAR Association and its Livelihood Program, I especially thank FO who provided an opportunity to learn the benefits of kitchen gardening and to make aware about the hazards of the chemical vegetables”.

#3: Clean Drinking Water for Khalabat Village ensures Participation of Men and Women

The water supply scheme described in this case study serves the "Community of Khalabat" a village of 450 people in Battal Union Council, District Mansehra. According to Mr. Habib Ur Rahman, president of VCC Khalabat "before the scheme they had no access to clean water. The women of the village fetched water from far flung areas by keeping the pots on their heads through tough paths. Sometimes they had to bring water by holding the bucket in one hand and the child in second hand. There was a common source of water for the villagers and livestock and was the cause of diseases in the village. In the past, the local community was not in the habit of solving their basic problems. Although poor living conditions persisted, the community was discouraged from taking initiative to improve their own situation". He further added that during the regular visits of HAASHAR Association in the village Khalabat, the VCCs were activated. New leadership (President and Secretary) was elected by the community with the aim of strengthening the VCC by using their own resources. The community participated actively in the VCC meetings. The first step that community took was saving. To prove the viability of VCC, the VCC increased their saving up to Rs 45,000 only in two months, a great achievement for the ultra-poor community. VCCs (men and women) brought their basic problem of unavailability of clean water in the village through resolutions to HAASHAR Association.



After completing the social, technical and environmental feasibility reports, HAASHAR Association approved the scheme in the village. After the survey a PIC (Project Implementation Committee) was formed consisting 6 men and 2 women. After describing all the terms and conditions of the organization a TOP signed with the PIC and the work started.

At least one member from each house remained busy in the digging process for pipe lines. After the collective efforts of the villagers they dug up to the length of 9300 feet in only 17 days. They also completed the construction of main water tank in the village in 10 days.



Regarding gender he said "Gender analysis before the project intervention reveals that women of the village do the hard physical labor by bringing water daily from far flung areas and are responsible, before and after work, for all domestic tasks. Men of the village do not involve in the process (considered women's work). At household level, men represent their families but are often not fully aware of the specific needs and interests of their wives and daughters and women are often ill-informed. Within the family, men make most of the decisions, while on public matters women have even less decision making power. Cultural norms and values discourage women and girls from attending public meetings, giving opinions and taking part in decision making even on issues such as water which concern women most".

During the visits of HAASHAR Association a lot of time and energy spent in encouraging the villagers and beneficiaries to change the century old system especially concerning initiatives from the people themselves and the involvement of women who were not used to being asked their opinion. HAASHAR implemented its program through a series of steps including sensitization, need assessment, construction and digging and maintenance. Men's and women's participation was ensured in each step by identifying men's and women's needs, informing each household about the process, motivating women to come to meetings and training sessions by explaining the importance of their participation and by proving to them that it is worth their time,



encouraging women to give their opinion in public by stressing the importance of their ideas, and getting men to listen to women by explaining women's crucial role in water supply issues.

These efforts are leading to positive results, both technically and socially. The President further added that they will soon have access to clean drinking water. Within a few days they will complete their drinking water supply scheme. The clean water will be in their houses which will reduce the time of women and girls which they usually spend in fetching water, and gives them some free time each day which can be spent on income generating activities. Women will feel less mental and physical stress because after getting clean water in the houses they have more time and energy for their daily work.

#4: Turning Weakness Into Strength¹

Muhammad Wazeer, is a resident of Saldar village in Battal Union Council. "During the earthquake in 2005, I was studying in class 10 in the Government school in Battal. Our house comprised two rooms. My sister, brother and myself were sleeping in one room and my in the other room. I was fast asleep. Suddenly there were screams. I woke up and while I was looking for my shoes to run out, the roof suddenly collapsed. By that time my father, brother and mother were out of the house. But my sister and I could not run out on time. When I was taken out of the debris my left hand was badly injured. When my sister was pulled out she had already died. I was taken to the nearby hospital where I remained unconscious for two days. Later, I was taken to Ayyoub Medical Complex Abbottabad but my left hand remained non-functional."



"My father is a laborer bringing home between Rs 4000 to 5000 per month. This is barely sufficient. Now that I am grown up I have to enter practical life. I would like to be a helping hand to my father who is growing old. I am very thankful to HAASHAR for providing us plumber training course, and also providing us with a certificate and a set of Tools. I decided to work with a plumbing shop to gain experience in client handling, and now I have sufficient earning backed by experience. I also worked in our village and recently HAASHAR Association provided us DWSS in our village. I worked as plumber in this scheme and earned Rs 7500. Now I can earn between three hundred to five hundred rupees per day which is not bad to begin with. I am grateful to HAASHER ASSOCIATION that they have invested in our training for a long term benefit to the ultra poor community."

¹ By Sheikh Qasim Adeem

Appendix 2: Gender Action Plan**Gender Action Planning For RISLK Project 2011-2011
Workshop Report**

Venue: Aashiana Hotel Mansehra
Date: 31st December 2010, 1st January 2011

Background:

Gender mainstreaming as a cross cutting theme for RISLK project needs to be implemented as it's the project's commitment with its all stakeholders. For this purpose a gender strategy was formerly designed and implemented in 2009-2011. As annual work year 2010-2011 was about to come to an end it was decided that there should be an analysis of previous years work plans, implementation strategy, identify gaps and suggest some action points/ activities to fill in the voids to whatever extent it's possible inside project scope.

Part one of the workshop mainly dealt with group works and discussions on year 2010-2011 project activities with their outputs and outcomes, monitoring mechanism along identified gaps.

Second part of the workshop mainly dealt with suggested activities for next annual work plan, drafts of M&E formats to measure project activities outcomes thus analyzing to what extent gender gaps have been reduced and help achieving project goals.

This workshop had two main deliverables; first is a draft of gender action plan for year 2011-2012 and second deliverable was an M&E strategy draft consisting of project component (their outputs and outcomes) monitoring formats which are to be used in consultation with MIS (MIS playing major role to derive data using these formats, analyzing it and sharing statistical reports). This GAP draft is to be incorporated in APW 2011-2012 which will be held in April, 2011.

Workshop participants included program manager Mr. Anees Khan, RISLK project coordinator Mr. Tariq Tanoli, and other staff including engineers, MIS section, male and female field staff and sector experts. Workshop facilitation and moderation was done by RISLK project gender coordinator along with PM and PC.

Agreed upon Implementation principles for RISLK GAP 2011-2012

- Priority will be given to women in decision-making
- Women will be motivated to take ownership of assets
- Steps to increase women's access and control over resources and their respective benefits.
- Increase women's participation in (paid)productive work
- Increase men's participation in reproductive work
- Making an effort to sensitize men regarding women's potential leadership roles and their share in decision making.
- Taking affirmative actions to maximize women's participation in skill trainings
- Involve women in activity planning and implementation.
- Encourage income to be handled by women.

Gender Action Plan for RISLK Project 2011-2022

Outcome 200 : CBNRM

Discussion:

RISLK project team analyzed the current activities under CBNRM outcome;

Agriculture related activities (KG, Crop seed distribution, forest/fruit orchard establishment /fodder plants distribution) & beneficiary's capacity building in related areas.

Livestock related activities (vaccination, LEWs trainings for women & men, establishment of vet service points

Suggested Action plan for year 2011-2012

It was decided that mentioned below activities will be made part of AWP 2011-2012

- Both men and women will be provided KG seed and some on spot awareness about the activity.
- Women will be strongly encouraged to take part in fruit orchard, forest block and fodder plants establishment and where ever possible women engaged in KG activity will be linked with these too.
- It was also decided to continue with LEWs trainings with both men and women and if possible try to increase women's ratio in the mentioned activity.
- Women led vet service points (8 planned) will be given special attention thus to strengthen their potential economic aspect for women.
- Linkages development will be done with livestock department and women's active participation will be ensured through all established forums.
- It was also decided that women's access to these services and control over benefits will be monitored through revised monitoring mechanism and (ongoing informal)gender awareness and sensitization sessions with both men and women

Outcome 300: Community based Physical Infrastructure Schemes

Discussion:

RISLK project team discussed current CPI activities which includes reconstruction/repairing of WSS, dug wells, water ponds, hand pumps and making access paths.

It was decided to continue with the current activities based depending on aspirations from the communities and their identified needs relating to the project outcome.

Suggested Action plan for year 2011-2012

- Need identification for drinking water related needs still unfulfilled in the project areas
- Some additional wss for the villages where there is need for such conditioned by number of households and cost benefit analysis by the technical staff.
- Where wss may not be possible meet the need through dug wells and hand pumps (again based on aspirations from the community)
- It was also decided to come up with some O&M trainings to build up PIC committee's capacity (both men and women) in sustainability context.
- It was also suggested that during next year's annual work planning budget allocation for access paths will be increased thus maximizing its benefits

- Awareness sessions on improved health and hygiene practices for general community esp. with men will be made part of annual work plan. These sessions will be made obligatory where WSS are being implemented to achieve the outcomes (decrease in diarrhoea disease).
- CPI activities outcomes (economic gains, change in roles and division of labor, improved health status of given communities) monitoring will be made part of AWP 2011-2012 through revised m&e formats and fgd's.
- In sustainability context there will be devised some mechanism to encourage women's leadership role esp. in PIC as being key stake holder in water resource management.

Outcome 400: Disaster Management

Discussions:

Under this head first the RISLK team listed down the activities done in previous year 2009-2011; community based hazard, risk assessment and identification of most vulnerable villages through hazard and risk mapping, formation of DMCs at sub cluster levels, capacity building of these DMCs through first aid trainings to both men and women members.

It was strongly realized that this component (DM) needs to be strengthened adding set of activities for 2011-2012 as few major activities are yet to be done to meet the project DM outcomes in real sense. It was also emphasized that while designing and implementing DM related activities gender aspects are to be given special attention as gender dynamics are integral aspect of disaster management process.

Suggested Action plan for year 2011-2012

- Coming up with list of vulnerable villages with identified hazards (type and level of risk) and operational DM plans with some mitigating measures.
- Training both men and women (DMCs) in S&R (search and rescue) and logistic.
- Two remaining first aid trainings for women and men are to be done in next year and women's participation will be ensured through taking some affirmative actions to overcome social/gender barriers (mobility issue, poor economic condition to meet traveling cost etc) through providing incentives where ever possible under budget constraints.
- Gender awareness and sensitization sessions with 49 DMCs (both women and esp. men) to raise awareness about gender aspects (issues and concerns) of disasters and facilitating them coming up with gender sensitive community based DM planning.
- It is yet to be decided about the location of stock piling (village/cluster/UC level) but it was agreed upon that stock pile items will be identified with reference to community's gender specific needs (identified by men and women) also ensuring women's smooth access to these stock piles along with some functional mechanism between DMC sub committees in case of any disaster situation.
- Linkages development of these DMCs with line departments and DDMC is also realized an important activity for AWP 2011-2012 with emphasis on women's active participation
- Capacity building of RISLK staff in disaster management was also to be made of of next years work plan.

M&E/MIS :Effective gender equality monitoring through strengthening MIS

Discussion

There was an in depth discussion about current MIS data situation and gaps which may cause some serious problem in identification and analysis of project outcomes and benefits in gender context.

MIS also serving as m&e role being back bone of RISLK project needs to be strengthened To serve its purpose.

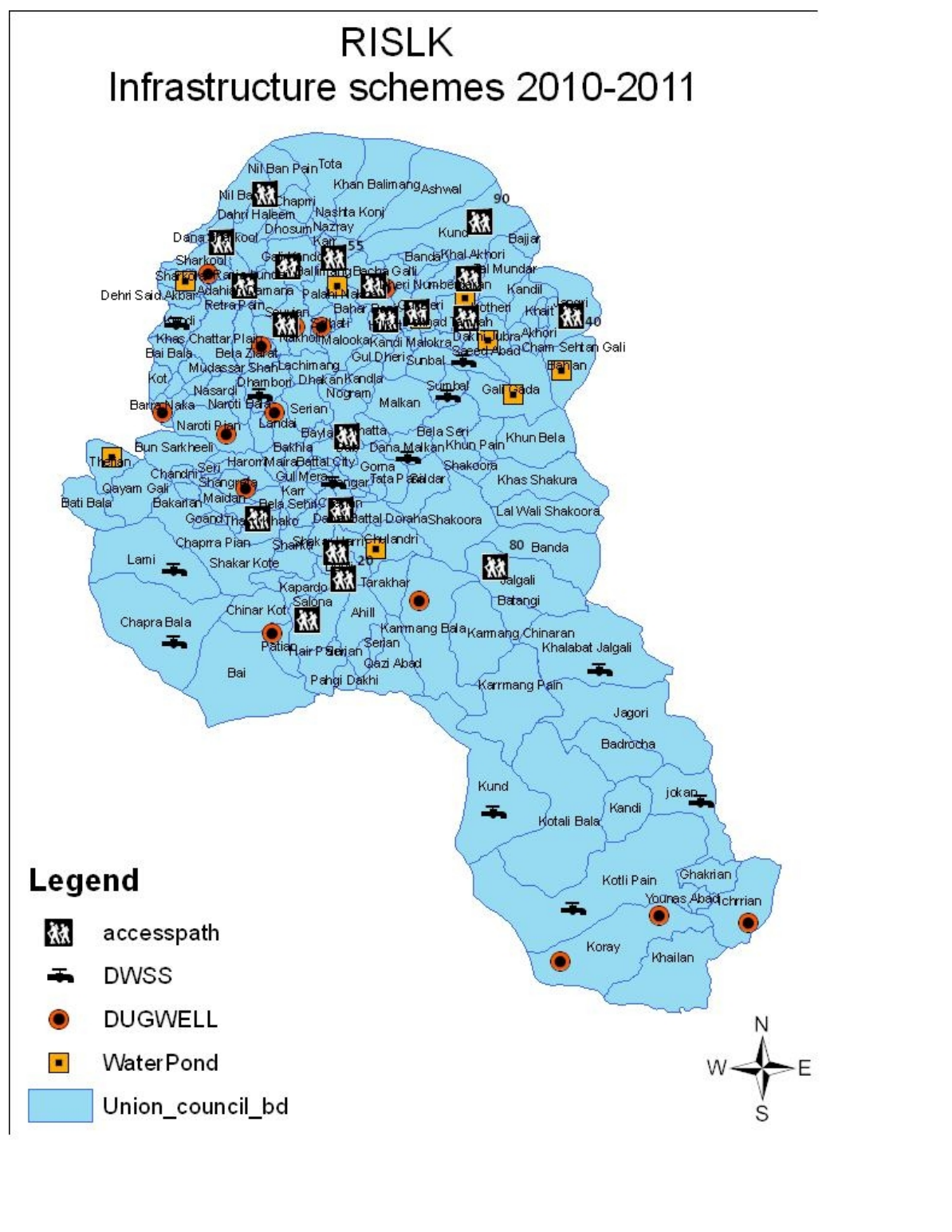
Its was discussed that due to some changes in project's practice ;laying off CFs who were engaged for monitoring and data collection previously now there is a need to develop some m&e formats and some adapted monitoring strategy for coming year.

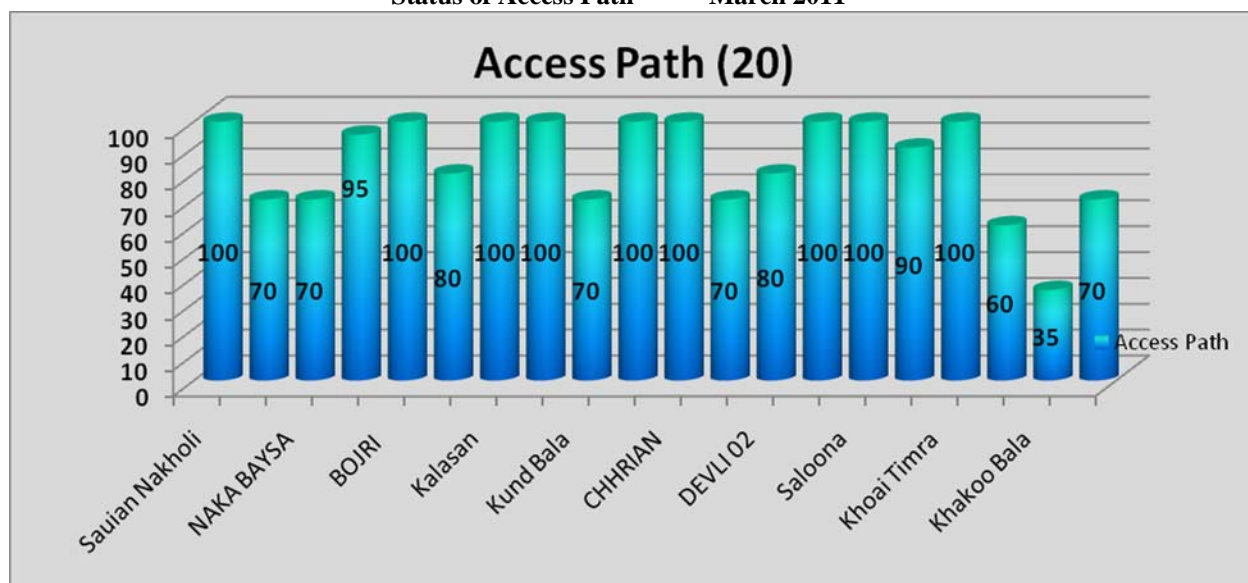
MIS should be able to come up with sex disaggregated data(minimum) as well should reflect how & where gender gaps are reduced or what outcomes are achieved.

Suggested Action plan for year 2011-2012

- Its was decided that MIS section will revise its current database and ensure taking sex disaggregated data on all activities using revised formats and coming up with periodic analytical reports on reduced gender gaps.
 - Changing current formats to identify changes in current gender issues in women's access to and control over benefits.
 - It was also decided that through using qualitative as well quantitative data collection tools and methods MIS will track changes not just on activity level but also on outcomes e.g. not just number of WSS reconstructed but how people in a given community (men and women) benefited from it in productive, reproductive areas and any other gains from the activity.
 - It was decided that MIS section in coordination with gender coordinator and project management will revise all formats to make it gender sensitive and make it effective to collect data on gender equality
 - It was also suggested that there will be done FGDs with different IGs (interest groups) to monitor the outcomes esp. women's access control issues and control over benefits. Few formats were drafted in the workshop along with a sample FGD questionnaire for one activity and were decided to develop same for all the project outcomes.
 - It was also suggested to set timeline for these periodic m&e activities e.g. FGD quarterly/biannually stated in AWP 2011-2012 and to be conducted accordingly.
 - GAM (gender analysis matrix) formats are to be conducted in last quarter of project to evaluate project outcomes and impacts.
- [See annexure for sample monitoring formats and FGD questionnaire for CPIs \(Annexure not included in Annual Report but available as required\).](#)

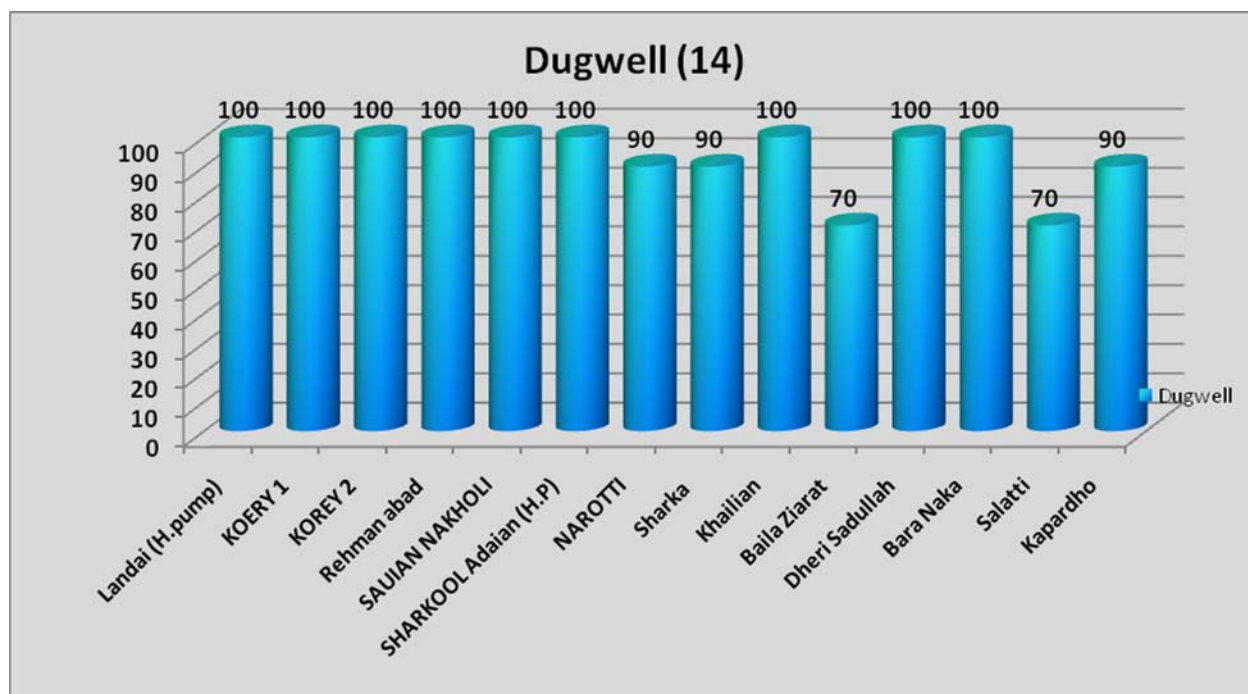
Appendix 3: Map of CPIs 2010-11



Appendix 4: Status of CPIs at March 2011**Status of Access Path ----- March 2011****Target: 20****Achievement: 20****Achievement Rate: 100%**

Scheme Name	Village Name	Union Council	Progress %
Access Path(20)	Sauian Nakholi	Chattar	70
	BAGROO	HILKOT	70
	NAKA BAYSA	HILKOT	70
	Maira Balimang	HILKOT	70
	BOJRI	HILKOT	100
	GUL DHERI	HILKOT	70
	Kalasan	BATTAL	100
	Gee mang	BATTAL	100
	Kund Bala	HILKOT	60
	DEVLI	BATTAL	100
	CHHRIAN	BATTAL	100
	Hill kot	HILKOT	70
	DEVLI 01	BATTAL	70
	CHADNI	BATTAL	100
	Saloona	Ichrrian	100
	Naka Shaheed	Hillkot	70
	Khoai Timra	Hillkot	95
	Dana sharkool	Chattar	60
	Khakoo Bala	Battal	35
	Raitra Bala	Chattar	40
Total No of Beneficiaries		Men Beneficiaries	Women Beneficiaries
13068		8330	4738

Status of Dugwell ----- March 2011



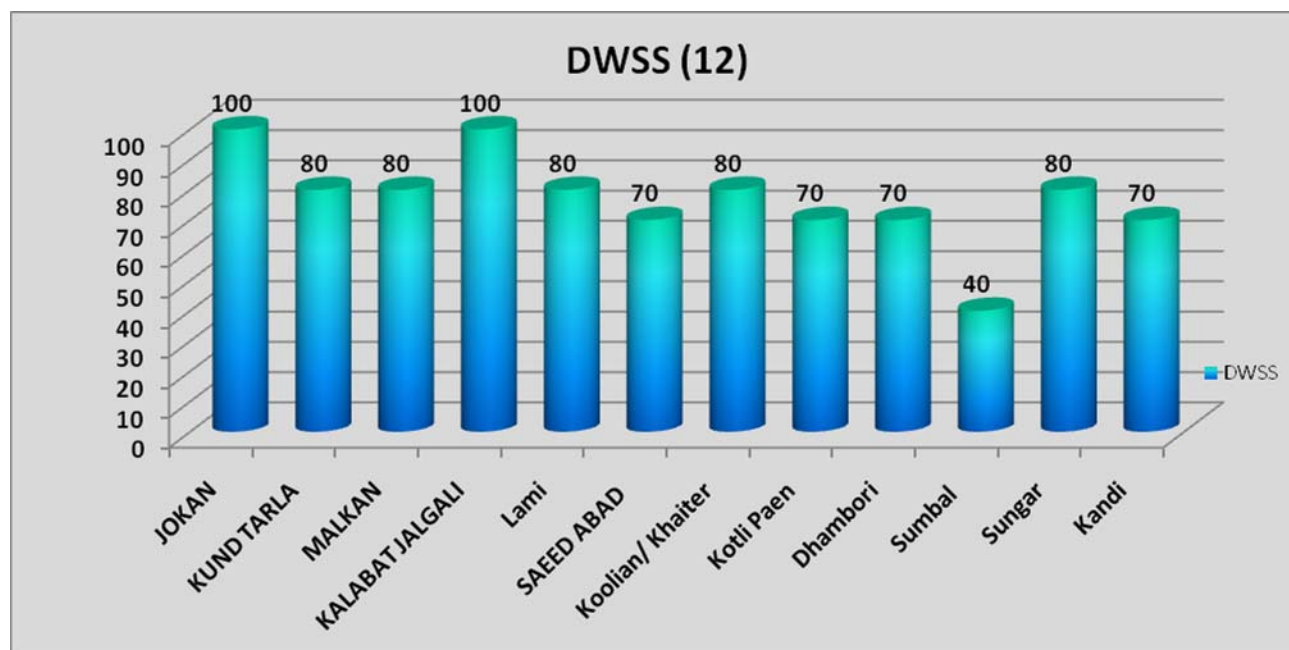
Target: 10

Achievement: 14

Achievement Rate: 100%

Scheme Name	Village	Union Council	Progress %
Dug Well (14)	Landai (H.pump)	BATTAL	100
	KOERY 1	ICHRIAN	70
	KOREY 2	ICHRIAN	100
	Rehman abad	ICHRIAN	70
	SAUIAN NAKHOLI	CHATTAR	70
	SHARKOOL Adaian (H.P)	CHATTAR	70
	NAROTTI	BATTAL	75
	Sharka	BATTAL	70
	Khailian	ICHRIAN	70
	Baila Ziarat	CHATTAR	70
	Dheri Sadullah	CHATTAR	70
	Bara Naka	BATTAL	70
	Salatti	HILKOT	70
	Kapardho	ICHRIAN	70
Total No of Beneficiaries		Men Beneficiaries	Women Beneficiaries
1871		846	1025

Status of DWSS ----- March 2011



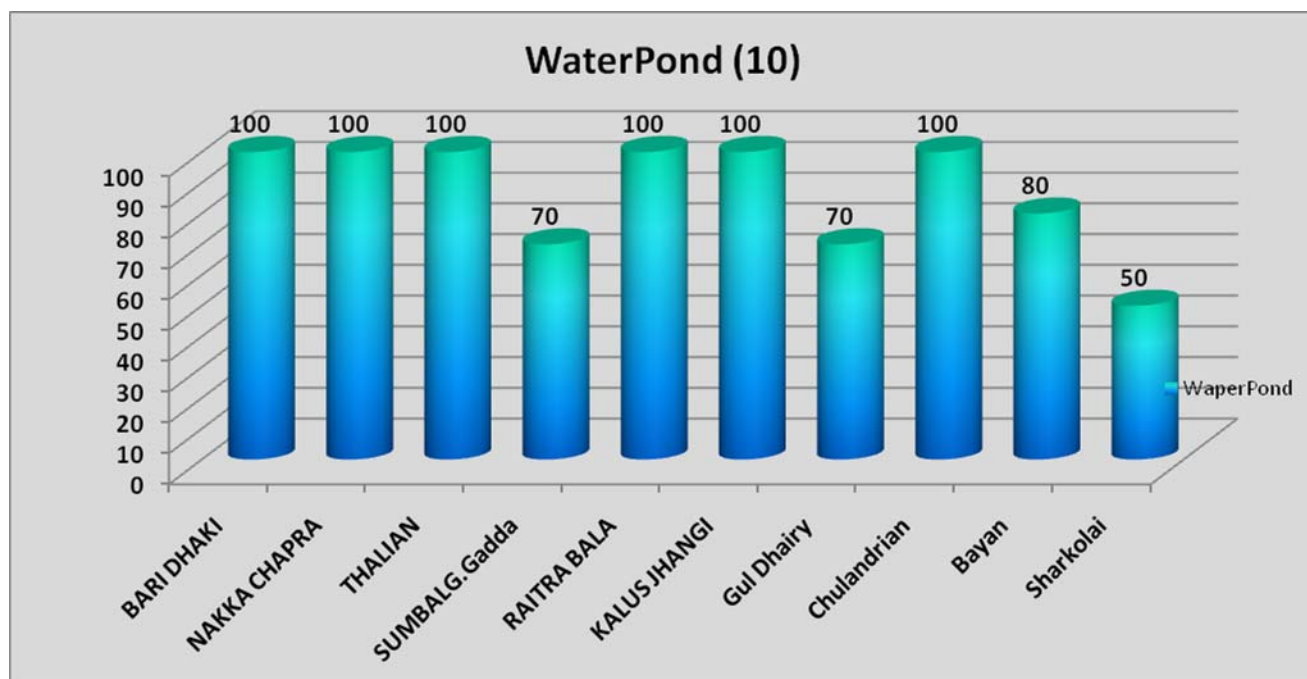
Target: 12

Achievement: 12

Achievement Rate: 100%

Scheme Name	Village	Union Council	Progress %
DWSS (13)	JOKAN	ICHRRAIN	85
	KUND TARLA	ICHRRAIN	80
	MALKAN	CHATTAR	80
	KALABAT JALGALI	BATTAL	85
	Lami	ICHRRAIN	80
	SAEED ABAD	HILKOT	70
	Koolian/ Khaiter	ICHRRAIN	70
	Kotli Paen	ICHRRAIN	70
	Dhambori	CHATTAR	70
	Sumbal	CHATTAR	40
	Sungar	BATTAL	70
	Kandi	Hillkot	70
Total No of Beneficiaries		Men Beneficiaries	Women Beneficiaries
2756		1543	1213

Status of Water Ponds ----- March 2011



Target: 12

Achievement: 10

Achievement Rate: 100%

Scheme Name	Village	Union Council	Progress %
Water Pond (10)	BARI DHAKI	HILKOT	100
	NAKKA CHAPRA	HILKOT	100
	THALIAN	BATTAL	100
	SUMBALG.Gadda	Chattar	70
	RAITRA BALA	Chattar	100
	KALUS JHANGI	HILKOT	70
	Gul Dhairy	HILKOT	70
	Chulandrian	BATTAL	85
	Bayan	HILKOT	60
	Sharkolai	Chattrra	50
Total No of Beneficiaries		Men Beneficiaries	Women Beneficiaries
4197		2261	1936