



A CASE STUDY OF
The Network of LSOs in Chitral
**Chitral Community
Development Network**



Every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of the information contained in this report. All information was deemed to be correct as of May 2016. Nevertheless, the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) and Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) cannot accept responsibility of the consequences of its use for other purposes or in other contexts.

©2016 Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN). All rights Reserved.

Principal Investigator: Aziz Ali Dad
Research Team: Shumaila Mansoor
Review Team: Khaleel Ahmed Tetlay, Fazal Ali Saadi,
Mohammed Ali Azizi and Khurram Shahzad
Design & Print: Dot Advertising, Islamabad

The Network of LSOs in Chitral

A Case Study of

**Chitral Community
Development Network**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Background of LSOs in Chitral	01
2. Evolution of Chitral Community Development Network	03
3. Objectives of CCDN	04
4. Institutional Profile	05
5. Governance and Structure	07
6. Key Achievements	08
6.1.1. Promoting Public – Private Partnership	08
PPP Development Forum	09
• Joint Declaration with KP Government	09
• Unanimous Resolution with the District Government	10
• Cultural and Social Activities with the Government	11
• Joint Plantation Campaigns	12
6.2. Peace and Social Harmony	13
6.3. Youth Development Initiatives	14
7. Women Empowerment	17
8. Linkages and Partnership development	18
9. Key Lessons	19
10. Way Forward	20
11. ANNEXURES	21
Annex1: List of LSOs registered with CCDN	21
Annex 2 Contact Information	22

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AKCSP	Aga Khan Culture Services Pakistan
AKDN	Aga Khan Development Network
AKHS	Aga Khan Health Services
AKRSP	Aga Khan Rural Support Programme
AVDP	Ayun and Valleys Development Program
BLSO	Biyar Local Support Organization
BYLSO	Boroghil and Yarkhun LSO
CCDN	Chitral Community Development Network
CESVI	Italian Organization
CIADP	Chitral Integrated Area Development Programme
DADP	Drosh Area Development Program
EELY	Enhancing Employability and Leadership for Youth
GADO	Garamchashma Area Development Organization
HARSO	Hindu-kush Area Rural Support Organization
IC	Inter Corporation
ICDP	Integrated Chitral Development Program
KADO	Karimabad Area Development Organization
KIDP	Koh Integrated Development Program
KLSO	Khow Local Support Organization
LAPH	Legal Awareness Program for Human Rights
LSO	Local Support Organizations
MIED	Mountain Institute for Education and Development
PPP	Public Private Partnership
QASADO	Qarambar and Shandur Area Development Organization
RADO	Razdan Area Development Organization
RSPN	Rural Support Programmes Network
SAP-PK	South Asia Partnership Pakistan
SAVE	Society for Arkari Valley Endeavors
SMADP	Shishikoh and Madaklasht Area Development Program
TADO	Tarichmir Area Development Organization
UC	Union Council
USAID	United States Aid for International Development
UTDN	Upper Torkhow Development Network
V/WOs	Village/Women Organizations

01. Background of LSOs in Chitral

The Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) was established in 1982 by the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) at Gilgit with two key objectives – to work towards contributing to improve the incomes of people of the programme areas, and to develop replicable approaches of community driven development (CDD). AKRSP adopted the key principles identified and implemented by Dr Akhter Hameed Khan at the Comilla Project. These principles are often referred to as the conceptual package: the poor communities need to get mobilized and need their own organisations, they need to generate capital through regular savings and continuously upgrade their human skills. After initiating the programme in Gilgit region in 1982, in 1983 AKRSP expanded to the neighboring Chitral district of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, and in 1985 to the Baltistan Region. Since its inception, AKRSP has focused on ensuring community participation in the development process for sustainable development. On the basis of this approach, dialogues were held with the communities and households were mobilized to form Village and Women's Organizations (V/WOs).

AKRSP supported these V/WOs through financial, technical and capacity building support. AKRSP did not have a pre-conceived programme package. AKRSP developed its programme package in response to the needs and potentials identified by the members of VO/WOs. These people's own organizations were supported for undertaking activities that they themselves identified and ones that they themselves could undertake and maintain. This was done through a series of community dialogues. As a result of these dialogues, the portfolio of AKRSP's programme support grew and included community infrastructure development (irrigation channels, micro hydel stations, bridges, culverts, roads, land development, etc.), natural resource management (agriculture, livestock, horticulture, and forestry), micro enterprise development, and capital generation (through members savings and accessing micro credit). AKRSP also supported capacity building of VO/WOs through training of their leaders and subject matter specialists, e.g. community agricultural worker, community livestock worker, etc. As VO/WOs grew in confidence, AKRSP also supported them to link up with other service providers from the local government and civil society organizations. In mid-1990s, AKRSP tried clustering of VO/WOs around common interests, e.g. valley road, an irrigation channel serving several villages, etc. However, this clustering efforts collapsed due to various reasons, including lack of capacity of VO/WOs to manage larger and complex projects.

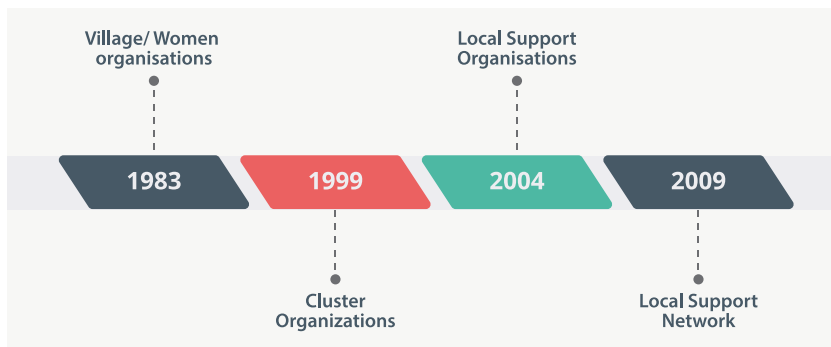
With the passage of time, and due to change in community capabilities, needs and priorities, and on the basis of the lessons learned, VO/WOs and AKRSP realized that there is a need to unite and strengthen the V/WOs and other civil society groups at the village levels and that these should be federated into a second layer of institutions, generally at the Union Council level (the lowest tier of the government administrative structure). As a result of this logical progression, the second layer of people's institutions called Local Support Organizations (LSOs) were formed to institutionalize mass community mobilization at grassroots level. The key objectives of the LSOs included support to and supervision of member VO/WOs, and fostering linkages with local stakeholders. The LSOs formed are legal entities and act as a federation of V/WOs in the area. The LSOs formed were capacitated by AKRSP in leadership and management skills so that they can take the lead for local development assessment, planning, resource mobilization and interventions in partnership with VO/WOs. Since their formation, LSOs have been successful in fostering some linkages with other sources to support VO/WOs and provided enabling environment to the local people in a more efficient and cost-effective manner. The replication of the AKRSP approach to the rest of Pakistan through the Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) speaks volumes for the validity and relevance of the approach. Today, there are 11 RSPs working across the country and they have fostered 1,235 LSOs.

02. Evolution of Chitral Community Development Network

After their formation, LSOs faced myriad challenges, including weaker financial base and limited partnerships, in developing into self-sustainable institutions. To align with new development paradigms, LSOs lacked capacity to broaden their interventions and develop new partnership to address emerging issues. Additionally, the scattered distribution of LSOs in Chitral resulted in limited coordination, collective action and information sharing among them. This lack of communication gap sometimes also resulted in conflict among LSOs. Limited geographical coverage, human resources and outreach of LSOs were other factors that contributed to the limitation of LSOs capacity to achieve financial sustainability through accessing diversified sources of funding from governmental and non-governmental organizations. Observing these concerns, a need was felt to form an umbrella institution at the district level which will be the representative body of LSOs, and support LSO's development and mutual learning.

Consequently, a joint platform, a network of all Chitral LSOs was formed with the name of Chitral Community Development Network (CCDN) in 2009 by AKRSP with the support of the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN). Thus, CCDN became the third tier in the network of people's own institutions in Chitral district.

FIGURE 1: EVOLUTION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL CONTINUUM OF PEOPLE'S OWN INSTITUTIONS IN CHITRAL



03. Objectives of CCDN

- To provide advisory/technical support to the Local Support Organizations and facilitate information dissemination and linkage development with local stakeholders, including local government, NGOs and donors.
- Help the communities in fostering LSOs in uncovered Union Councils.
- Facilitate effective implementation of development interventions through creating conducive environment by promoting peace and harmony among different stakeholders in the district.
- Act as voice of the community and play role of advocacy through identifying issues, gathering facts and figures and communicating to the relevant quarters for necessary action.
- Submit funding proposals to the development/donor agencies on behalf of LSOs and channelize resources to respective LSOs.

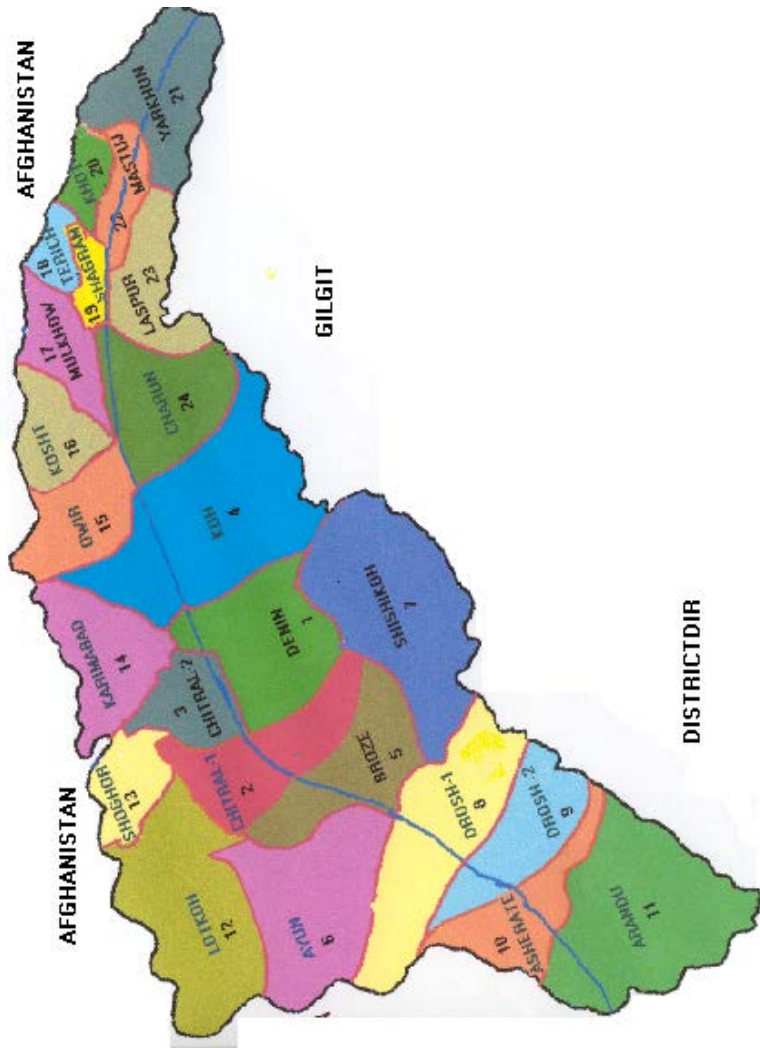
04. Institutional Profile

Established by AKRSP, CCDN is a network of 17 LSOs working in the Chitral district. The network was established in 2009 and registered under Societies Act 1860 under the registration number 649/7/123 with the Joint Stock Companies (JSC) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in April 2011. Twenty out of the 24 Union Councils in Chitral have LSOs. The overall LSO household coverage stands at 74% in the whole district, covering 35,520 households with community savings of Rs 100 million. During the last five years the LSOs have implemented Rs 600 million worth projects/activities benefitting 20,880 household members of VO/WOs.

TABLE 1: STATUS OF ORGANIZATIONS REGISTERED WITH CCDN

Description	Number
LSOs	17
VOs	823
WOs	676
CSOs	221
Union Councils	20
HHS (Member)	35,520
Community Savings	Rs 100 million

FIGURE 2: MAP OF CHITRAL



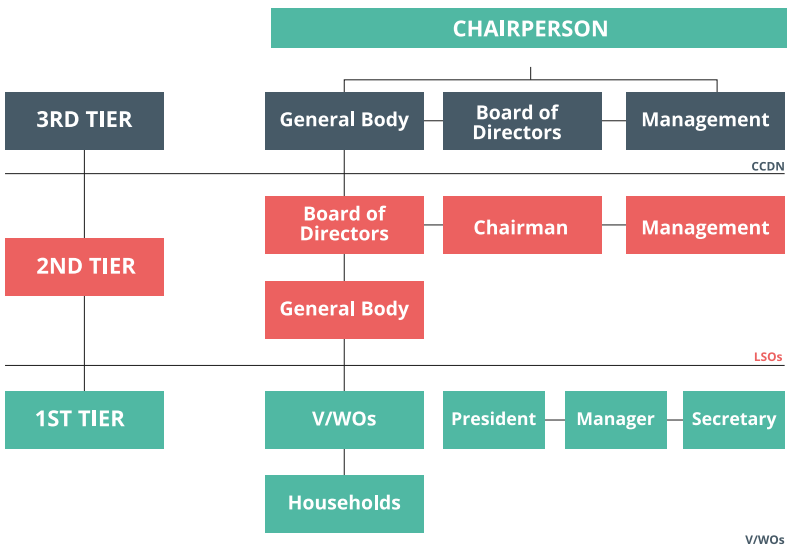
05. Governance and Structure

The CCDN is an advisory and a coordinating body of the LSOs of Chitral. The chairpersons of all the registered LSOs are members of the Board of Directors of CCDN and one amongst them is elected as chairperson. The chairperson of CCDN works in consultation with BOD members. Quarterly meeting of the BoD of CCDN is held to discuss progress.

From its formation in 2009 till February 2014, CCDN was managed on a voluntary basis. In February 2014 in a meeting of BOD held in Peshawar, it was decided that CCDN should establish an office with minimal paid staff. The new leadership of CCDN after its appointment brought a strong modification in the organizational set up. Office of CCDN was established with all the necessary office requisites. Professionals were recruited for office management.

The office of CCDN is now managed by a paid manager who supervises one accountant and interns who are placed in the office by AKRSP under the project EELY. Apart from the paid interns, volunteers also work in CCDN office. The manager of CCDN coordinates with the LSO Support Unit of AKRSP.

FIGURE 3: STRUCTURE OF CCDN



06. Key Achievements

CCDN represents the largest network of local community based organizations in the district. The formation of CCDN has enabled LSOs to strengthen themselves as well as to further support VO/WOs. Today, LSOs have a better financial base, increased service delivery capacity, ability to develop partnerships and most importantly interest and capability to revitalize their member VO/WOs.

Since its formation CCDN, has undertaken many development in support for the LSOs in district Chitral. The main thematic focus areas of CCDN are:

- Public – Private Partnership
- Peace and Social Harmony
- Youth Development Initiatives

6.1.1. PROMOTING PUBLIC – PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

With the passage of time there has been an increase in the communication gap between government and civil society organizations in terms of institutional coordination. This had resulted in overlapping of activities and misallocation of resources resulting in contradictory objectives and methodologies. To fill this gap, CCDN has been in series of consultation and dialogues with government at provincial and district levels. Following are the efforts that have been made by CCDN in building public - private partnerships.

For the first time in LSOs history in Chitral the financial audits of LSOs were conducted independently without any support from AKRSP. CCDN facilitated this task and the financial audits of all the LSOs were carried out for the years 2013 and 2014 by an independent consultancy firm. The annual corporate returns and legal compliances of LSOs were cleared with the joint stock commission of KP for the year January 2011 to December 2014 and the renewal fees of all the LSOs were cleared to December 2015.

PPP Development Forum

Despite enhanced efforts by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government in the development process, the development potential of Chitral had not been appropriately exploited. In spite of government's efforts to devolve political authority, significant gaps exist between government functionaries and citizens and consequently general public do not acknowledge the services that government provides. This gap has subsequently caused distrust resulting in conflicts and lack of ownership, participation and contribution from the citizens in the development process.

To address this issue, CCDN formed the PPP development forum to bring together all the important stakeholders, including public sector institutions, private sector institutions and civil society organizations to ensure the participatory development process. Through this forum the resources in the district will be pooled for efficient and sustainable development initiatives. The representative of district administration is the head of the committee and bi-monthly consultative meetings of the committee are held to promote partnership building.

BUILDING PARTNERSHIP

Joint Declaration with KP Government

February 25, 2014 is remembered as a golden day in CCDN's history because on this day at Peshawar Services Club, CCDN held a dialogue with the cabinet Members of KP Government. Higher official of the KP secretariat, elected representatives, political leaders and social activists of District Chitral, representatives of electronic and print media, Leaders and members of KP Youth assembly and many other notables of Chitral district attended the dialogue. The purpose of the dialogue was to create a joint platform where collective efforts can be carried out for community development.

At the end of the dialogue a joint communique was signed between government of KP and CCDN to work in partnership in the future. On behalf of the KP government Mr. Mahmoud Khan, Minister Sports, Culture, Tourism and museums and on behalf of the CCDN Mr. Abdul Ghaffar, Chairperson CCDN signed it in the joint declaration it was declared that the local support organisations will be engaged in all level of planning and development process initiated by government and other NGOs. LSOs will be included in all local bodies in the respective jurisdiction and funds will be allocated to LSOs to deliver services in a sustainable manner.

In the declaration it was also suggested that a district development forum will be formed constituting of the representatives of different stakeholders of the district. The CCDN will act as a network between government and LSOs. This will encourage participatory governance and planning in the district.

Unanimous Resolution with District Government

In 2009, the Royal Norwegian Embassy provided a grant to Chitral District Government for the 'Chitral Integrated Area Development Programme'. After a series of consultation meetings with different stakeholders, the District Government and CCDN passed a unanimous declaration in which it was stated that the development projects of the Norwegian Fund will be implemented through LSOs. As a result of this declaration, LSOs implemented projects worth PKR 269,500,000 with the support of the Chitral Integrated Area Development Programme.



Officials of KP Government during a consultation workshop with government

Cultural and Social Activities with the Government

Cultural and social activities are another area of interest of CCDN, where it partners with local population for cultural and social events. CCDN is engaged with the District Government as implementing partner during the celebration of many local festivals. CCDN along with the district administration celebrates Jashne Chitral, Kaghlasht Festival and Boroghil Festival annually. In these festivals, LSOs organized different recreational and sports activities. Women-only festivals were arranged for the first time through these LSOs in the district in which women participated in sports like volley ball, badminton and table tennis.



Joint Tree Plantation Campaigns

CCDN and district administration are engaged in conducting the joint tree plantation campaigns on an annual basis. Every year, District Government provides 5,000 to 10,000 fruit and forest plants to CCDN which are in turn distributed these amongst LSOs. In 2015, one MoU has been signed between CCDN and the Forest Department of KP. As a result of this MoU, 6 Joint Forest Management Committees have been established in Biyar LSO and the process will be replicated in other LSOs as well.



Chairperson CCDN while signing the MOU regarding plantation campaign

6.2. PEACE AND SOCIAL HARMONY

With the increase in extremism at the western border of Pakistan, social harmony and peace is an ongoing concern for all the people of Chitral. In this potentially volatile environment of Chitral in terms of sectarian, ethnic and religious diversity, CCDN has taken various initiatives for to strengthen peace and harmony. Through the support of CCDN, LSOs have proved as the best platform for encouraging and maintaining peace throughout the district.

For social harmony, CCDN has formed joint Peace Committees in all the LSOs registered under it. These committees act as local community monitors who observe and report on the movements of potentially suspicious individuals, in coordination with local law enforcing agencies. The Peace Committee comprises of the Station House Officer (SHO) of the local police station, representative from the Tehsil administration, representatives of V/WOs and LSO representatives.



Picture taken after the release of Greek volunteer by Afghan Taliban

Athinacy, a Greek volunteer working for the development of Kalash area was taken as hostage by Afghan Taliban of Nooristan area in 2009 from the Kalash valley of Bomboraite. Athinacy is the same Greek volunteer who has built the famous Kalash museum in Bomboraite. As the LSO AVDP shares border with Nooristan therefore in order to solve this issue the peace committee of AVDP led by the Kalash Manager Wazir Zada and chairperson held number of dialogues with the extremist group. They held negotiations with government and played a role of mediator among government and Taliban. As a result of their efforts and negotiations, the Athinacy was released by the Afghan Taliban.

6.3. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

Due to the change in Chitral population profile, CCDN’s focus has also changed towards youth development activities. For youth development, CCDN had conducted many youth development initiatives which include youth conventions, youth surveys and high achiever awards and youth inclusion workshops. The three LSO - Youth Conventions held by CCDN under the EELY project aimed at the continuation of the process of community dialogues, fostering mutual learning, building bridges across diverse communities, exchange of experiences and fostering partnerships between LSOs, development agencies and public sector institutions to improve the quality of life of the people, especially young men and women. The major focus of the first LSO youth convention 2013 was to initiate a comprehensive dialogue on challenges for productive engagement of youth and roles of different stakeholders were identified while the other event was a dialogue on Public - Private Partnership, organized on February 25, 2014 at Peshawar, while the third 2014 LSO Youth Convention with the theme of “Creating Linkages for Productive Youth Engagement” was held from 7th to 8th September, 2014 in Chitral.

TABLE 2: STATUS OF INCLUSION OF YOUNG MEN & WOMEN IN LSOS

LSO s	Total	Young Men	Young Women
AVDP	15	1	3
ICDP	18	1	3
KADO	20	6	5
PUNAR	17	2	2
QASADO	13	1	2
UTDN	19	4	3
RADO	21	5	5
GADO	21	8	3
BLSO	15	2	3
SMADP	10	2	4
KIDP	15	2	4
TADO	15	4	1
HARSO	15	3	1
DADP	9	5	2
KLSO	14	4	3
Total	237	50	44

For the purpose of youth inclusion under the leadership of CCDN, LSOs started a series of dialogues, involving all stakeholders to develop a comprehensive plan for youth engagement in the district. As a part of youth development plans, nine (9) LSOs conducted Youth Population Assessment Surveys covering entire households of their jurisdiction. For inclusion of youth, the LSOs are conducting meetings at village level for the purpose of revising by-laws of community organizations to ensure youth inclusion in the community leadership. For capacity building of the target population and specially youth, CCDN organized social and resource mobilization trainings and so far 500 participants have benefited from it.

The number of youth inclusion in LSOs BoD is evident from the above table. Before the interventions of CCDN, the number of youth representation in LSO BoD was very negligible. But with CCDN's encouragement, and advisory support the number of youth participation in LSOs has increased over the significantly over time.





High Achievers Youth

Hina and Shahzad are among the high achievers youth who were awarded by CCDN along with other fifteen youth in the awards ceremony held with the financial facilitation of the EELY project. The award ceremony was organized to encourage the young ambassadors of Chitral who have paved the way for future generation in different walks of life. Hina is a young girl from the Karimabad valley. Sharing her story Hina says that "I was very eager to learn new and creative things since my childhood. It was my dream that I should be considered as a role model for the youth. The dream is accomplished now and I am realizing it after receiving this award." Hina remained runner up in the World Summit Youth Award, in the category of 'Create Your Own Culture', organized on theme 'Use of Internet and Mobile to take action on UN Millennium Development Goals. She was selected out of 1,224 submissions from 122 countries as one of the best e-content applications at Salzburg Montreal on October 2012. She also attained Bronze Standard of the International Award for young people.

The name of Shahzad Ahmed is famous among all the people of Chitral who are fond of the indigenous polo sports. Shahzad is a young polo player of Chitral Scouts, Army and Pakistan Polo teams. He played seven times in Shandur Polo Festival and recognized three times as the Man of the Match and the Man of the Tournament. After receiving the award from CCDN, Shahzad expressed his emotions in these words: "Being a traditional polo sportsman, I feel very glad when I received such encouragement from the local organizations of the district. This encouragement shows that polo is the favorite sports of the rural people and the players are highly valued." Shahzad has also been awarded with Akram Durani Award for being nominated for the Man of the Tournament, in District Polo Match.

07. Women Empowerment

Since its inception CCDN in 2009, has been engaged in continuous efforts to ensure greater inclusion of women at LSOs' general body and on Board of Directors. Through various platforms CCDN has guided LSOs to encourage women participation at the Board level. Women only training programmes have been arranged by LSOs in different themes. These training programmes include trainings on honey bee keeping, kitchen gardening, livestock, first aid training, fruit processing, frame making, cooking and advance sewing. The sensitization regarding inclusion of women is evident from the fact that currently 676 Women Organizations are functional in Chitral with a membership of 20,000 women. Twenty-five (25) women are employed by different LSOs in accountancy and social mobilization positions and the representation of women in BOD of LSOs has reached one-third the total members.



08. Linkages and Partnership Development

The role of CCDN in creating linkages of LSOs with government line departments and other development partners is evident over the years. Before the interventions of CCDN, the only partner organization of LSOs was AKRSP as mother organization but through the guidance of CCDN, LSOs were able to create linkages with different regional, national and international donors. These donors include CESVI (an Italian agency), USAID, Norwegian Embassy and Japan Embassy, respectively. Some of the LSOs have also developed linkages and worked with provincial government agencies, such as Department of Culture, Department of Forestry, Department of Science and Technology, etc. The nature of these linkages resulted in accessing resources for infrastructure projects as well as for components like capacity building programmes.

TABLE 3: STATUS OF AMOUNT OF PARTNERSHIP OF LSOS WITH PARTNERS

DESCRIPTION	Partnership Amount in PKR
Grant from AKRSP	103,557,102
Grant from AKCSP	1,649,000
Grant from HASHOO	2,649,140
Grant from AKHSP	70,500
Grant from MIED	2,598,000
Grant from CIADP	269,503,690
Grant from CCDN	67,600
Grant from USAID	9,489,400
Grant from Govt. Departments	1,175,880
Grant from LAPH	25,000
Grant from IC	15,504,752
Grant from CESVI	10,591,309
Grant from FOCUS	170,160
Grant from Japan Embassy	11,755,672
Grant from SAP (AWAAZ)	75,000
Grand Total	428,882,205

Under the capacity building component, CCDN has conducted various vocational, life skills trainings and awareness raising workshop for the communities of Chitral. So far CCDN in partnership with AKRSP has conducted various trainings, provided recognition awards, conducted sports tournaments and held Youth Conventions. In partnership with LAPH, CCDN has conducted awareness raising workshop on legal awareness; “involvement of women in politics” in partnership with SAP-PK; training of Early Childhood Development (ECD) teachers with MIED; disaster preparedness and mitigation training with FOCUS Humanitarian; health and hygiene training with the Aga Khan Health Services Pakistan (AKHSP); marble polishing and designing in partnership with CESVI; social mobilization training with the Hashoo Foundation; preservation and revival of historical buildings and carpentry training with the Aga Khan Cultural Services Pakistan (AKCSP).

In partnership with CIADP, USAID, IC, and MIED and with the Local Government, CCDN has supported LSOs to implemented completed various small community infrastructure projects which include drinking water supply schemes, street pavements, protective works and class room construction, in partnership with VOs/WOs.

09. Key Lessons

- CCDN is a strong platform for promoting community voice, information sharing and solving broader issues facing the Chitral communities. The community members through VOs/WOs and LSOs own CCDN; it is an apex body of people’s own institutions. At times of conflicts and concerns, LSOs contact CCDN. Being people’s own apex body, and also being a legal entity, it has the ability to respond to community needs and provide solutions to the problems of the communities.
- It is a leveraging point for equitable development to serve women, poor, vulnerable groups and youth by supporting the LSOs to serve these groups.
- On the basis of the experience so far, CCDN has emerged as strong body for building consensus around social harmony and peace building.
- Being people’s own apex body, it creates a greater sense of ownership for development activities and ensures transparency, accountability and credibility.

10. Way Forward

- CCDN will ensure improved organizational management of LSOs by providing advisory/technical support, disseminating information and facilitating effective implementation of development interventions.
- CCDN will assist LSOs in demonstration of improved governance, like the conduction of Annual General Meetings in LSOs in the supervision of CCDN, policy implementation and capacity building of governing body and management, etc.
- CCDN will annually assess and rank LSOs, and provide feedback to LSOs for self-improvement over the coming year.
- For better linkages development of LSOs with development organizations, CCDN will provide advisory services. In this regard capacity building of LSOs staff and governing body will be undertaken and on the job training will be provided to LSOs' professional staff.
- One of the dire challenges of LSOs is the lack of professional team members. CCDN in future will train LSO professionals on proposal development and developed proposals of LSOs will be refined and submitted to the related donors.
- To improve coordination between LSOs and VO/WOs, CCDN will improve the information dissemination process by arranging experience sharing workshops and further it will provide information to LSOs regarding funding opportunities.
- To ensure the process of transparency, CCDN will facilitate the annual financial audits and corporate returns/legal compliances of all the LSOs annually regularly.
- For the future financial sustainability of LSOs, CCDN intends to initiate social enterprises at LSOs level jurisdictions. For this purpose joint business venture would be developed between LSOs and CCDN. LSOs will create business ventures by exhibiting their products and will also deliver services to the community. Some potential areas in this regard have been identified like micro financing, micro hydel power management, agricultural services, micro enterprises and fruit marketing.
- Maintain and strengthen linkages with the District and Provincial Governments and line departments

11. Annexures

ANNEX1: LIST OF LSOS REGISTERED WITH CCDN

	Name of LSO	Respective Union Council
1	Integrated Chitral Development Program (ICDP)	Chitral 1
2	Ayun and Valleys Development Program (AVDP)	Ayun
3	Drosh Area Development Program (DADP)	Drosh 1
4	Shishikoh and Madaklasht Area Development Program (SMADP)	Shishikoh
5	Karimabad Area Development Organization (KADO)	Karimabad
6	Garamchashma Area Development Organization (GADO)	Lotkoh
7	Koh Integrated Development Program (KIDP)	Koh
8	Biyar Local Support Organization (BLSO)	Charun
9	Khow Local Support Organization (KLSO)	Mulkhow
10	Tarichmir Area Development Organization (TADO)	Oveer
11	Hindu-kush Area Rural Support Organization (HARSO)	Kosht
12	Razdan Area Development Organization (RADO)	Shagram
13	Upper Torkhow Development Network (UTDN)	Khot
14	Qarambar And Shandur Area Development Organization (QASADO)	Mastuj
15	PUNAR LSO	Yarkhun
16	Borghil and Yarkhun LSO	Yarkhun
17	Society for Arkari Valley Endeavors	Shoghore

Annex 2 Contact Information



Muhammad Wazir Khan
Chairperson CCDN
Tel +92-943-414641
Cell: 03339548784
Email: chairman.ccdn@gmail.com



Sher Aga
Vice-Chairperson CCDN
Tel 0943-414402
Cell:03025975207
icdplso@yahoo.com



Attaullah Jan
Manager CCDN
Tel +92-943-414641
Cell +92-336-9869766
Email: ccdn.ctl@gmail.com

References

Review of the following documents

1. AKRSP Annual Progress 2015
2. CCDN Final Report 2012
3. IDPR Final Report AKRSP



RSPN

RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK

House No. 7, Street 49, Sector F-6/4, Islamabad, Pakistan

Ph: 92-51-2829141 | 2829556 | 2822476 | 2826792 | 2821736

Fax: 92-51-2829115

Email: info@rspn.org.pk

facebook.com/RSPNPakistan

www.rspn.org