



AKRSP

(A Project of Aga Khan Foundation)



Progress Review 2015-16

Aga Khan Rural Support Programme

(A Project of the Aga Khan Foundation)

PROGRESS REVIEW 2015-16

Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP)

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ACRONYMS

AD	Agriculture Development
A/EYDP	Adolescent Youth Development Project
AFC	Adolescent Friendly Centre
AKDN	Aga Khan Development Network
AKF	Aga Khan Foundation
AKFC	Aga Khan Foundation Canada
AKRSP	Aga Khan Rural Support Programme
AKU	Aga Khan University
ALC	Adult Literacy Centres
ASF	Agri-Business Support Fund
ASRHR	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
CAT	Capacity Asset and Trust
CBSG	Community Based Savings Groups
CIGs	Common Interest Groups
CKNP	Central Karakorum National Park
CPIs	Community Physical Infrastructure
CPSG	Community Project Support Group
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DFTDA	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development
DPAP	Diamer Poverty Alleviation Fund
EC	European Commission
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EELY	Enhancing Employability and Leadership for Youth
ERRIC	Economic Recovery through Rehabilitation of Irrigation Channels
ESF	Enterprise Support Facility
EU	European Union
FEG	Farmers Enterprise Group
FFS	Farmer Field School
GBC	Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLOF	Glacier Lake Outburst Flood
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
ID	Institutional Development
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KIU	Karakorum International University
KKH	Karakorum Highway
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LACIP	Livelihood Support and Community Infrastructure Project
LEP	Livelihood Enhancement and Protection

LG&RD	Local Government and Rural Development
LIP	Livelihood Investment Plan
LMA	Labour Market Assessment
LSO	Local Support Organisation
MIAD	Multi Input Area Development
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NARC	National Agriculture Resource Centre
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PEDO	Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization
PIP	Plan International Pakistan
PKR	Pakistani Rupee
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PPI	Productive Physical Infrastructure
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RD	Research Development
RSP	Rural Support Programme
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDP	Satpara Development Project
SEED	Social Economic and Environmental Development
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SSD	Social Sector Development
TOT	Training of Trainers
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UAP	USAID Agribusiness Project
UBR	Universal Birth Registration
UC	Union Council
UCDP	Union Council Development Plan
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDP	Village Development Plan
VO	Village Organisation
WDG	Workforce Development Group
WO	Women's Organisation
WUA	Water User Association
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
YCLDP	Young Community Leadership Development Programme
YMCA	Youth Micro Challenge Award
YO	Youth Organisation

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Aziz Ali Dad

Specialist

Knowledge Management and Communications

Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP)

MESSAGE FROM GENERAL MANAGER



In 2015-2016, AKRSP completed its 33 years in the journey of development in Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral. During the last three decades the society, economy, politics and governance has undergone drastic changes that has opened new vistas for development on the one hand, and posed new challenges on the other. The greatest change is the phenomena of youth bulge in GBC. The youth in the region represents a generation who worldview, lifestyle, aspirations and need that have been formed in the time of rapid changes and globalization. Realizing the different needs of the different times, AKRSP endeavors to address the emerging demands and felt needs of local communities by bringing about strategic shift in its policy and activities.

To keep itself relevant to the changing needs of local communities, AKRSP repositions itself strategically. For that purpose it is developing a new strategy. The new strategy seeks to improve the positioning of AKRSP in the rapidly changing external context by strengthening its existing programmes and adding new initiatives to contribute towards the long-term development vision of promoting an empowered and well-governed, socially inclusive and cohesive, economically prosperous and equitable, and environmentally resilient and sustainable society in GBC. AKRSP envisions to contribute towards the overall vision of GBC by strengthening its two core pillars of programming: Social pillar and Economic pillar.

The reporting period is important because the projects Enhancing Employability and Leadership for Youth (EELY), Sadpara Development Project (SDP) and PEDO the range of activities in terms of beneficiary coverage and geographical spread increased. One of the innovative project implemented by AKRSP in 2015-16 is EELY. It aims at equipping youth with employable skills and create a cadre of youth who would take charge of leadership positions in local institutions. The two pronged interventions in economic and institutional domains were done through activities like employable skills, entrepreneurship and employment creation, Employable Skills, Entrepreneurship and employment creation, participation and leadership. The project achieved its target by benefitting 63,000 youth, the project has directly benefitted 77,680 youth; including 42,253 young men (54%) and 35,427 young women (46%).

Under Sadpara Development Project, AKRSP constructed main and tertiary water channels to develop an efficient irrigation system, and organize farmer communities into Water Users' Associations (WUAs) to manage newly developed irrigation system. It also established passive solar greenhouses, vegetable farms, certified fruit nurseries, commercial orchards and dehydration units. In order to build capacities of the farmers AKRSP provided trainings in production, crop management, and post-harvest processing, packaging and labelling

Energy sector is one of the major focuses of AKRSP. During the reporting period, it initiated projects and activities in Chitral and Gilgit through GBC strategy programme, Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO) and Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF). PEDO had awarded design, construction, operation and maintenance of 55

number of projects in Chitral to AKRSP and construction progress of those projects stand at different stages. So far 42 projects have been completed. These 55 projects will cover partial households of 22 Union Councils & 40 Village Councils covering a total of 11,605 households of district Chitral.

AKRSP has not only broadened the scope of its work during the last three decades, but has further deepened the level of engagement with grassroots communities, women, youth and poor segments of society, local civil society entities and public institutions. The Annual report 2015-16 encapsulates the activities which were geared by the vision of mainstreaming youth and creating economic opportunities for the segment of population which will have significant role in the socio-economic development of GBC in future.

Annual report is a very important tool of AKRSP for assessing the progress of its various programmes, gathering all the relevant information in one place and then presenting it to a variety of audiences. In this report, AKRSP reviews the progress made in the period of 2015-16 and reflects increasingly focus of through variety of activities under EELY project and other Special Projects. Under the social and economic pillars the report covers an array of activities under the themes of Institutional Development, Institutional Sustainability, Social Protection and Poverty Targeting, Policy Dialogue and Partnerships, Community Infrastructure Development, Resource Development, Market Development and Action Research. During the reporting period AKRSP continued its support for legacy institutions including LSOs and their member V/WOs.

Every year AKRSP learns something new while working with its varied stakeholders. This is duly noted and incorporated into strategies for the following year. The section on Way Forward describes how it will move ahead based on lessons and observations made during the current year. I am confident that the progress and review of results that AKRSP has documented in this report will be useful for the development practitioners, rural support programmes, communities of GBC, the government line departments, and other development support agencies working in GBC, Pakistan and even beyond Pakistan.

The reporting period witnessed transition in the leadership of AKRSP as I have taken charge from Abdul Malik who served AKRSP admirably from the period September 1, 2011 to May 25, 2016. Under the stewardship of Malik AKRSP started new projects in Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral. Building on the learning, achievements and precedents of my predecessor, I hope that AKRSP will continue its endeavours to create economically prosperous, socially empowered society in the region.

Our special gratitude is for the Board of Directors of AKRSP who helped the organization by steering its direction strategically, ensuring financial discipline, providing timely feedback on crucial issues and empathetic understanding about local communities inhabiting the mountainous regions of Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral. In the end, I would like to extend my warm thanks to our donors, partners, community leaders, volunteers and others who are involved in helping AKRSP to strive to raise the living standards of the communities of this remote region. We could not have achieved so much without them – and as we enter our next phase of interventions here, we need their support more than ever.

Muzaffar Uddin

General Manager

Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP)



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) is a private, non-denominational development support agency established by the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) in 1982. Since its inception, AKRSP has been supporting micro-level development in mountainous rural areas, using participatory approaches and several basic principles such as: collective management through social mobilisation, capacity building through regular savings, and upgrading productive and institutional management skills through training and learning from interaction with rural communities.

In its current phase, AKRSP focuses on:

- a) Fostering inclusive grassroots governance institutions, both representative and participatory in nature, to promote peace, pluralism and sustainable local development
- b) Increasing the average per capita incomes of the extreme poor to a level comparable to that of the rest of the country

The basic principles that guide AKRSP's current strategy remain the same. However, the current strategic focus is on:

- Strengthening mid-level institutions both in the social and economic domain
- Engage youth in civic institutions and the labour market
- Creating opportunities for women, the poor and marginalised of rural people
- Micro-savings and the provision of micro credit
- The application of cost effective methods for building rural infrastructure
- Institution building and capacity enhancement
- Youth development
- Renewable energy
- Market development
- Successful partnership models of working with government and promoting public-private sector initiatives

This progress Review 2015-16 is one of several review reports AKRSP produces on periodic basis to assess, document and disseminate the results and progress of its major programmes and sub-programmes in GBC region.

Institutional development is one of the key components of AKRSP's social development agenda. In 2015-16, significant progress was achieved in this area with special focus on the formation and capacity building of Local Support Organisations (LSOs). With active facilitation from AKRSP, village and women organisations (V/WOs) have so far formed 83 LSOs, including 10 LSOs which are formed in 2015-16. LSOs have membership of over 3,976 V/WOs i.e. 2,160 Village Organisations (VOs) and 1,816 Women Organisations (WOs). Over, 158,193 people are now active members of V/WOs.

V/WOs are the founding blocks of AKRSP's social development pyramid. AKRSP continued to support the process of V/WOs formation in 2015-16. During the review period, 267 new organisations (163 VOs and 104 WOs) were formed. In the same period, AKRSP continued its support to the formation of savings groups- 401 new Community Based Saving Groups (CBSGs) were formed in 2015-16, with 9,912 individual members.

Under its social pillar AKRSP undertook several activities and initiatives, such as training courses, workshops, conferences, exposure visits and other partner organisations. In 2015-16, AKRSP trained 66,068 people, 34,001 men and 32,067 women. Linkage development and resource mobilisation occupied a central position among training courses; they brought together 58,439 participants including 29,834 men and 28,635 women.

In the period 2015-16, AKRSP's economic pillar covered areas related to community infrastructure development, resource and institutional development, capacity building, natural resource management, agriculture development, market development and market action research. A total of 1,720.21 million PKR was invested across the programme area to support different initiatives under this project. Major chunk of these investments was carried out in the energy sector accumulating 1048.46 million PKR.





In the review period, the resource development component of AKRSP provided 300,000 kg improved cereal seed and 49,620 kg potato seed to the community. Additionally, it organised workshop on agriculture development which was attended by 5,953 men and women.

Under market development component, in the review period 48 Agri-business Farmer's groups were formed. Overall, 638 people joined these groups, 63% of whom were women.

In future AKRSP seeks to strengthen its support to grassroots civil society and elected institutions and envisions a significant increase in enterprise and employment creation efforts to promote a stable, socially cohesive and economically prosperous society in Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral (GBC). Under its social pillar, AKRSP aims at intensifying its efforts to create a network of independent and self- sustaining LSOs with strong roots in their constituent V/WOs. AKRSP will also increase its support to other Civil Society Organisations (particularly youth organisations) and the elected tiers of local government to deepen the tradition of participatory governance in GBC.

The economic pillar of AKRSP aims at significantly increasing its policy and value chain development work in the promising economic sectors of GBC including energy, cross-border trade, gemstones/responsible mining, high value agriculture, tourism and local crafts. These sector development efforts will be complemented by the provision of specialised support to promising SMEs in accessing early-stage capital and tailored business support services.



1 INTRODUCTION

The Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) was established in 1982 by the Aga Khan Foundation. It is a private, nondenominational rural support programme working in Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral (GBC) with funding from the Government of Pakistan and many bilateral and multilateral donor agencies. The mission of AKRSP is to enhance the capacity of local communities in GBC to sustain and improve the quality of their lives. This is done through the provision of economic resources and opportunities and by building up the competence and confidence of local institutions and individuals.

AKRSP supports the institutional and economic development of local communities as well as strengthening the collaboration and linkages between local communities and government departments, elected bodies and other development and environmental agencies. The initial overall objectives of AKRSP were to double the per capita income of local communities in GBC and develop a participatory rural development model for replication in Pakistan or any other regions with similar contexts. The major components of AKRSP's were:

- Social Organisation
- Natural Resource Management
- Community Infrastructure Development
- Credit and Savings
- Enterprise Promotion
- Women's Development

Despite the impressive development gains of the last three decades, the development mission in GBC is far from accomplished. The region is increasingly facing new challenges such as rising unemployment rates among young, inequitable access to social services and increasing social and environmental fragility.

However, new and emerging local opportunities on the economic, social and political front are bringing along bright prospects. AKRSP envisions a valuable contribution towards the overall vision of GBC by strengthening its two core pillars of programming:

- a) Social Pillar encompassing its existing work with grassroots civil society institutions (including LSOs and their members) and new efforts to support young institutions and local tiers of government;

“New and emerging local opportunities on the economic, social and political front are bringing along bright prospects. AKRSP envisions a valuable contribution towards the overall vision of GBC by strengthening its social and economic pillars of programming.”

- b) Economic pillar covering existing and new economic sector development activities, with an added focus on supporting SMEs and work force development initiatives.

AKRSP constantly reviews its focus in order to address the rapidly changing external context and internal socio-economic developments.

Currently AKRSP supports:

- Institutional Development
- Community Infrastructure
- Development of markets and entrepreneurship
- Renewable Energy
- Gender Mainstreaming
- Youth Development



Since its inception, a consortium of international donors and the government of Pakistan have been providing funding to AKRSP for the implementation of development programmes in the region. The prominent among them is DFATD, a generous contributor for past 34 years, that is currently financing a six-year programme – “Enhancing Employability and Leadership for Youth (EELY)”, in its final phase now. This programme supports the inclusion of young people in the economic mainstream by creating employment and entrepreneurship opportunities. AKRSP maintains a significant focus on women deriving from its firm belief that women play a crucial role in achieving real and sustainable development.

EU is also engaged with AKRSP on multiple development fronts in the region. The current project ‘Gilgit-Baltistan, the Jewel of Pakistan’ which aimed at developing a sustainable value chain for Gems and Jewellery in GBC ended in the reporting period. Another funding initiative undertaken by EU is the Deepening Participatory Governance (DPG) to socially mobilise the most vulnerable and poor in the society for increased participation in the community level organisation and also building capacity of these institutions to adopt a more inclusive approach towards local development.

Another mile stone near completion is the Sadpara Development Project (SDP), a USAID funded project of \$27 million, with the objective to maximize the impact of Satpara Dam Project on the people living within the command area of right and left Bank Canals of the Satpara Dam through four complementary components: (i) Efficient Use of On-Farm Irrigation Water, (ii) Enhanced Productivity of Higher Value Horticulture and Dairy Products, (iii) Enhanced Processing and Marketing Capacity of the Area, and (iv) Creation of an Enabling Environment for the Agriculture Sector to Grow. All the four components of the project are designed to be mutually reinforcing and interactive as to most effectively achieve long term, sustainable results at scale.

This progress review presents a thorough review of all AKRSP’s development programmes, sectors and themes.



2 AKRSP OVERVIEW

For more than 34 years, AKRSP has been supporting micro-level developments in mountainous rural areas, using participatory approaches and several basic principles of community engagement such as: collective management through social mobilisation, capacity building through regular savings, and upgrading productive and institutional management skills through training and learning.

“For more than 34 years, AKRSP has been supporting micro-level developments in mountainous rural areas, using participatory approaches and several basic principles of community engagement.”

AKRSP currently focuses on:

- a) Fostering inclusive and competent local institutions that contribute effectively and sustainably to local development.
- b) Increasing income and employment opportunities for local communities, particularly poor and vulnerable (including youth and women)

AKRSP is adhering to some basic principles. However, due to change in context the strategic focus is on strengthening mid-level institutions in both the social and economic domains, engaging youth in civic institutions and the labour market and creating opportunities for women, the poor and marginalised groups, through:

- Mobilisation of rural people
- Micro savings and the provision of micro credit
- The application of cost-effective methods for building rural infrastructure
- Institutions and their capacity building
- Youth development
- Renewable energy
- Market development
- Successful partnership models to work with the government and to promote public-private sector initiatives.



3 PROGRAMME CONTEXT

The programme is situated in the north of Pakistan in a strategically important region with China in the North-East, Afghanistan in the North and North-West and the Indian administered Kashmir to the South-East. The area covers the districts of Gilgit, Hunza, Nagar, Diamer, Astore, Ghizer, Ghanche and Skardu in the federally administered region of Gilgit-Baltistan, and Chitral district in the province of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa.

The region's fragile geology, unpredictable ecology and diverse geography affect the livelihood systems of the inhabitants, Geological factors cause frequent and severe natural disasters. Snow covers high-altitude villages and valleys for more than six months every year, while high mountain peaks and mountain ranges remain under snow all year around. Moreover, the inhabitants have a precarious economic situation: poverty and severe food insecurity are very common in the region. Several ethnic and linguistic groups coexist in the area, ever-vulnerable to sectarian tensions and strife.

With the opening of the Karakoram Highway (KKH), the region acquired additional strategic, economic and political importance. The Karakoram Highway links Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) with other parts of Pakistan, while the Dir road over the Lowari Pass and Lowari tunnel link Chitral with the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province; however, these land routes are highly unpredictable, easily blocked by heavy rains, flash floods or avalanches. Apart from this land connection, small passenger air planes belonging to the Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) operate between Gilgit-Islamabad, Skardu-Islamabad and Chitral-Islamabad. Again, air transport is easily disrupted by unfavourable weather conditions at any of these destinations. In conclusion, links with the rest of the country by land or air -remain unreliable which can affect travel to programme areas.

In addition to travel and access challenges, the long distances to the main markets, hospitals and educational facilities located in the urban centres pose difficulties for the inhabitants of rural areas during emergencies. New communication networks such as mobile phones and internet facilities have recently been introduced in the area, but the service remains unreliable due to limited coverage and poor operation. The political and administrative structures governing the region of Gilgit-Baltistan are different from those in Chitral (which falls within the administrative ambit of KP.) and other parts of Pakistan. Constitutionally, The Federal Government administers GB from Islamabad under a separate system of governance that has gone through several forms since Pakistan gained its independence; the current governance system provides a quasi-provincial status to Gilgit-Baltistan. Gilgit-Baltistan has directly elected Legislative Assembly with jurisdiction over most social services, including health and education. Besides, the government has formed a Gilgit-Baltistan Council, which has jurisdiction over revenue-generating areas, including aviation, tourism, forestry, banking, insurance, interprovincial highways and mining.

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4 MAJOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN 2015-16

Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral (GBC) went through several developments in political, social and economic realms during 2015-16. At political front elections were conducted in June 2015 for Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assembly (GBLA) – GBLA has provincial assembly-like status with rights to legislate –in which Pakistan Muslim League (PML-N) won the election. The same year two additional districts were created by bifurcating Hunza-Nagar district into Hunza and Nagar districts, and Shigar district into Shigar and Kharmang district.

The newly formed provincial government proposed a budget of Rs.35.92 billion for the fiscal year 2015-16. Out of which Rs21.98 billion was allocated for non-development expenditure, whereas only Rs13.94 billion were allocated for development projects in the region.

Overall security situation remained calm in the region. Consistent efforts from the national and provincial government sustained peace and stability across Gilgit-Baltistan (GB). However, in Kalash valley of Chitral, two shepherds were reported to be killed by Afghan Taliban stealing hundreds of sheep from their flock.

That aside, Chitral was severely hit by devastating floods in July 2016 that took 41 lives including children and women. The catastrophic floods also damaged public infrastructure including roads, residential houses, mosques and cattle houses. It was reported that 37 houses were completely destroyed, while 48 houses got partially damaged. In the same year, an earthquake of magnitude 7.5 hit the central Afghanistan and northern Pakistan, causing 280 deaths in Pakistan – of which more than dozen casualties were belonging to Chitral district.

During the recent years flow of domestic tourist to parts of Gilgit-Baltistan has been increasing persistently. It was reported that over 65,000 people from different parts of Pakistan visit Gilgit-Baltistan during summer. It is significantly higher than the number of people visiting in the past. Electronic and print media communication has played a major role in promoting Gilgit-Baltistan and as one of the major tourist destinations in Pakistan. Improved road infrastructure has also contributed to this development marked by proper maintenance of Babusar pass in 2015-16. Increased tourism in GB has certainly improved economic activity however it has also affected the pristine beauty by increased pollution.

In terms of development programmes a seven-year project was launched by GB government known as Economic Transformation Initiative (ETI) in 2016 in partnership with International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD). The overall objective of the project is to boost regional economic activity through agriculture value-chain development. The

“Overall security situation remained calm in the region. Consistent efforts from the national and provincial government sustained peace and stability across Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral.”

program aims at improving income, reducing poverty and malnutrition in the rural area of Gilgit-Baltistan.

In addition, the Pakistan-China Fiber Optic Project started in May, 2016; it is being constructed as part of the China–Pakistan Economic Corridor at an estimated cost of \$44 million.





5 SOCIAL PILLAR

Social development occupies a central role in reducing global poverty. It is also one of the three major strategies used by AKRSP to support sustainable development. Social development puts people at the centre of the development process. Inclusiveness is the hallmark of AKRSP's social development pillar based on the belief that people – and the norms they follow when interacting in groups and in society - directly influence and shape social and economic development.

Since its inception, AKRSP has been building social capital through the formation of Village and Women's Organisations (V/WOs) and Local Support Organisations (LSOs) in order to enhance the social and institutional capacity of men and women in GBC. The LSOs take on a multi-sector agenda in partnership with a wide array of partners including local government departments. LSOs are increasingly adopting a development agenda that goes beyond the traditional AKRSP activities (i.e. infrastructure, agriculture and microfinance) to include service delivery in social sectors (i.e. health and education). Some LSOs are going even further by engaging in peace and policy dialogues.

The current AKRSP social agenda focuses on promoting participatory governance through five sub-themes:

- institutional development
- women's empowerment
- poverty targeting
- youth development
- policy dialogue and partnerships

These programme components are geared towards building the capacity of local civil society institutions including LSOs, Village and Women Organisations, Youth Organisations, business and farmers associations and public and private sector institutions.

5.1 Institutional Development

Institutional development is one of the key components of AKRSP's social development agenda. Through this component, AKRSP provides support to LSOs, V/WOs and other civil society groups in order to create social capital, an essential factor in developing other forms of capital as well as forming linkages and partnerships with the government and other service providers. Civil society institutions are responsible for the planning, implementation, management and ownership of sustainable development initiatives and programmes.

“The programme components of AKRSP are geared towards building the capacity of local civil society institutions including LSOs, Village and Women Organisations, Youth Organisations, business and farmers associations and public and private sector institutions.”

“Institutional Development component of AKRSP provides support to LSOs, V/WOs and other civil society groups in order to create social capital, an essential factor in developing other forms of capital as well as forming linkages and partnerships with the government and other service providers.”

Since community needs evolve over time, it is essential to ensure that institutional arrangements are in tune with the specific realities of local communities. For that purpose, AKRSP follows a CAT (Capacity, Asset and Trust) strategy focusing on capacity development, financial asset creation and trust building. Since 2005 AKRSP has been supporting the formation of second-tier institutions – Local Support Organisations (LSOs) - in GBC. Over 83 registered LSOs are currently functional in the programme area. They have proved to be effective institutions, covering larger geographical areas, supporting development and building linkages and partnerships with higher level public sector institutions, private sector agencies and other development partners. At the same time, VOs and WOs still effectively plan, implement, manage, and own programmes and projects primarily at the hamlet and village levels.

In 2011 AKRSP initiated the “Enhancing Employability and Leadership for Youth” (EELY) project. Through this project AKRSP has been working with LSOs and local stakeholders to increase youth engagement as productive and active citizens of GBC. To this end, EELY focuses on two complementary components:

- youth employability - which seeks to enhance the development of professional skills and the services that support enterprise
- youth participation as leaders – which promotes youth engagement and empowerment by encouraging youth to participate in community and civic activities and institutions

Given the nature of the project, AKRSP should expand its institutional base by establishing partnerships with service providers and training institutions.

In time, the region of GBC and its society and economy has also undergone drastic changes - new life styles, needs, economic activities, demands and challenges. Therefore, a diversification of the service base was imperative to cater to the various and heterogeneous demands evolving in the region. By diversifying institutional arrangements, AKRSP is able to address the diverse needs of communities living in the mountainous areas of GBC.

5.1.1 Local Support Organizations (LSOs)

In 34 years of social development through community-based structures like V/WOs, AKRSP has learnt that these institutions can ensure the participation of households in the development process at the village and hamlet levels. However, the scope of these informal institutions is limited: they can access development services provided by the state and private sectors, but they cannot influence the higher policy levels of government. In order to overcome these limitations, provide missing links and address higher-level development challenges, AKRSP facilitated V/WOs to form their own Local Support Organisations (LSOs).

This initiative essentially strengthens the participatory approach to development by establishing LSOs as a mid-level tier of community representation and support as well as a

link (so far missing) between communities and higher levels of governance. According to this model, grassroots institutions form LSOs with a clear and sound governance structure and a management system to properly govern and manage development affairs. The LSO governance structure has two tiers: a general body of V/WO members, and a Board of Directors. V/WOs select or elect at least two activists from their members to represent them in the general body of the LSO – a group of 20-50 members, depending on the number of V/WOs that form the LSO. The general body then elects members for the Board and the Board members elect a Chairperson for the LSO.

LSOs are formal and legal entities that work as intermediary organisations to ensure sustainable development by promoting collaboration and partnerships among all the key development partners in the region. They also fulfil the challenging task of creating connections and mediating between V/WOs and development agencies. To this end, they must first develop their human, financial and management capacities and then work with all development partners and service providers in order to mobilise resources and access services. In the past, it was AKRSP who performed this role, acting as an intermediary between local organisations and other development agencies; LSOs have already taken over some of these functions; currently they:

- serve as catalyst organisations, assisting V/WOs in the identification of opportunities to promote equitable and sustainable development;
- mobilise human, financial, and material resources, enabling local people to make full use of the opportunities available in the area;
- develop local capacity - managerial and technical skills - through participatory training programmes;
- help link community organisations with government agencies, NGOs, donor agencies, financial institutions and private businesses to access services such as extension, training, finance and marketing, all in support of local development initiatives;
- work with community organisations, relevant government agencies and NGOs, such as AKDN institutions, IUCN and WWF, to develop plans and programmes for the sustainable use and management of natural resources in their areas of operation; and
- pay attention to community needs and opportunities for involving women and the poorest community members in their own development within the social and cultural context.

“The initiative of Local Support Organisations (LSOs) essentially strengthens the participatory approach to development by establishing LSOs as a mid-level tier of community representation and support as well as a link (so far missing) between communities and higher levels of governance.”

Table 1: Number of Local Support Organisations and their Membership

Indicators	Program Area		Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan	
	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016
Local support Organisations	10	83	4	41	3	19	3	23
Total Member Organisations	267	3,976	118	1,500	18	1,486	132	991
Total membership	8,942	158,193	3540	70,822	450	50,964	4610	36,065
- Village Organisations	163	2,160	75	764	8	829	80	567
- VO Membership	6000	91,191	2250	35,690	200	32,676	3550	22,825
- Women Organisations	104	1,816	43	736	10	657	51	423
- WO Membership	2942	67,002	1290	35,132	250	18,288	1420	13,582

In 2015-16, 10 LSOs were formed in the programme area. Regionally, Gilgit formed 4 LSOs followed by 3 by Chitral and Baltistan each. Thus, raising the total number of LSOs to 83. The total number organisations covered by LSOs is 267. As compare to Gilgit and Baltistan Chitral had less coverage of member organisations, though the number of LSOs formed is equal to Baltistan and slightly less than Gilgit region. Among member organisations VOs were in greater number (163) than WOs (104). The number of VOs' membership was 6000 as compare to 2,942 memberships of WOs. The reporting period figures includes 3,540, 859 and 450 members in Gilgit, Chitral and Baltistan respectively.

5.1.2 Formation of Village and Women's Organizations and Interest Groups

“Village and Women Organisations are the foundation blocks of AKRSP's entire social development pyramid.”

V/WOs are the foundation blocks of AKRSP's entire social development pyramid. They play an instrumental role in promoting the participation of families and communities in development initiatives. These organisations acted as catalysts in the transitional period when the abolition of traditional governance structures rendered kinship-based institutions obsolete. In their stead, V/WOs have been providing an interest-based platform for collective endeavours including development.

AKRSP continued to support the process of V/WOs formation in 2015-16. During the reporting period 273 new organisations (183 VOs and 132 WOs) were formed. The total number of members adhering to these organisations is 9,931 – 6,300 men and 3,631 women. Region wise Baltistan region formed 148 community organisations followed by 118 in Gilgit and 49 in Chitral. The new additions raised the total number of V/WOs to 5,360 with a membership of 198,409. The households covered by VOs is 66 percent as compared to 44 percent by WOs.

Table 2: Details of Village/Women’s Organisations in GBC

Indicators	Program Area		Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan	
	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016
Community Organisations (V/WOs)	273	5,360	118	1,835	49	1,763	148	1,762
Total Membership	9931	208,340	3540	76,318	1234	69,228	5157	62,794
- Village Organisations	183	3,111	75	977	16	1,083	84	1,051
- VO Membership	6300	130,560	2250	42,272	500	48,117	3550	40,171
No. of households covered by VOs	6482	118,208	1725	41,663	228	36,083	4529	40,462
Households covered by VOs (%)	4	66	2	51	21.19	69	4.74	84
- Women Organisations	132	2,249	43	858	33	680	56	711
- WO Membership	3631	77,780	1290	34,046	734	21,111	1670	22,623
No. of households covered by WOs	5042	78,812	989	33,489	278	20,408	3775	24,685
Households covered by WOs (%)	3	44	1	42	17.24	39	4.16	51

5.1.3 Community-Based Savings Groups

Savings groups are important actors in the social and economic development of communities in GBC. AKRSP continued its support to the formation of savings groups – 401 new Community-Based Saving Groups (CBSGs) were formed in the reporting period (299 in 2015 and 102 in 2016), with 11,411 individual members (Men 5,796 and women 5,615). At the regional level Gilgit witnessed immense increase in the number of new CBSGs with 279 groups, followed by 92 in Chitral and 30 in Baltistan. Gilgit has highest number of members (8,871) followed by Chitral with 2089. Baltistan has lowest members with 450. Gilgit region witnessed increase in men members than females, whereas in Chitral experienced increased in female members.

“AKRSP continued its support to the formation of savings groups – 401 new Community-Based Saving Groups (CBSGs) were formed in the reporting period (299 in 2015 and 102 in 2016).”

Table 3: Details of Community Based Savings Groups (CBSGs)

Indicators	Program Area		Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan	
	2015-2016	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-2016	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016
Community-based Savings Groups (CBSGs)	401	501	279	282	92	125	30	94
Total membership	11411	13,590	8871	9,270	2098	2,559	450	1,761
- Men Members	5796	6,208	4914	4,969	748	904	135	335
- Women Members	5615	7,382	3958	4,301	1342	1,655	315	1,426

5.2 Institutional Sustainability

“During the reporting period AKRSP provided management support to 38 LSOs. Gilgit region extended support to more LSOs (19) than Baltistan (10) and Chitral (9).”

The ultimate objective of AKRSP’s Social Development Programme is institutional sustainability through long-term sustainable development in GBC. To achieve this purpose, AKRSP uses a combination of short and long-term strategies that cover a range of areas; for instance, it works with the public sector to create an enabling policy environment; it invests considerable resources to enhance human and institutional capacity, creating a new cadre of youth leadership, skill and enterprise; it promotes youth participation in the economy, streamlines development support systems and links institutions to service providers and resources.

AKRSP works with the public sector to create an enabling policy environment. Also, AKRSP extends both financial and technical support to community institutions, with a particular focus on LSOs, to build their capacity, systems and assets. The financial support to LSOs includes: registration and documentation fees, office establishment costs, staff salaries, grants, planning support, financial and monitoring systems, proposals, management manuals.

During the reporting period AKRSP provided management support to 38 LSOs. Gilgit region extended support to more LSOs (19) than Baltistan (10) and Chitral (9).

For the last 6 years AKRSP has been actively involved in youth-related development initiatives and activities through the EELY program in GBC. One of the salient features of EELY is the support to youth in different economic sectors and spheres of life. LSOs enact an important role in the implementation of youth-related activities in GBC. For that reason, it is essential to have a thorough contextual understanding of the needs of youth in the LSOs’ respective areas of operation. In 2015-16, 52 LSOs prepared Youth Development Plans (YDPs) in the Gilgit, Baltistan and Chitral regions with the support of AKRSP. Chitral region prepared maximum number of YDPs (23), followed by Baltistan (15) and Gilgit (13). This effort assisted 5,732 young people, including 3,923 young men and 2,378 young women. Majority of the beneficiaries (3,711) of these YDPs were in Chitral, whereas Baltistan and Gilgit had 1,563, and 1027 respectively. The number of beneficiaries in Chitral is still higher given the proportion of CBSGs as 23 CBSGs in Chitral have more members than 15 CBSGs in Baltistan.

Table 4: Youth Micro Challenge Awards (YMCAs)

Indicators	Program Area			Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan	
	2015	2016	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016
Youth Micro-Challenge Awards	88	73	231	74	140	28	10	59	61
Total Awardees	2,435	3,575	6,897	2176	2,986	2787	864	1,047	1,087
- Men	724	1,927	3,320	998	1,601	1464	241	189	223
- Women	1,711	1,648	3,577	1178	1,385	1323	623	858	864

As a part of EELY, AKRSP grants awards to YOs in GBC. The Youth Micro Challenge Award (YMCA) is an initiative that aims to encourage youth organisations and informal youth groups to come up with innovative plans for youth engagement, social development ideas or innovative social enterprises and business ideas designed to add value and scale up the engagement and mobilisation of youth and to promote leadership among youth groups, businesses, associations and village-based institutions. In the reporting period, AKRSP granted 88 awards in 2015 and 73 in 2016. Across the region, Gilgit received 74 awards, Baltistan 59 and Chitral 28. Regionally, Gilgit and Baltistan has more women than Chitral where men are greater number than women awardees.

5.3 Capacity Building

Capacity building is an important component of the AKRSP Social Development Programme. It is comprised of training courses, workshops, conferences, exposure visits and other special events organised by AKRSP to build the capacity of LSOs, VOs, WOs, YOs and other partner organisations. Through this programme, AKRSP tries to ensure the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of its programmes, projects and systems undertaken by all its development partners. In 2015-16, AKRSP continued to focus its efforts and resources on a multi-faceted capacity building programme, confirming its value in promoting rural development.

5.3.1 Training/Courses

During the review period, AKRSP worked with partner organisations, communities and other stakeholders to identify key areas of support. AKRSP organised training courses for all partners, with special focus on community members. In addition, the EELY program entails a comprehensive training component to support youth engagement, leadership and employment. In its fourth and fifth years of operation, the EELY program expanded its activities. As a result, the scope and outreach of training courses also grew. Areas of skill development encompassed leadership, planning, management, poverty targeting, capacity building of activists, disaster resource management, proposal writing, ECD, office automation, date management, seminars and sessions.

“Linkage development and resource mobilization trainings occupied a central position among training courses, with 58,439 participants including 29,804 men and 28,635 women.”

Table 5: Social Development Training Participants

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Program Area</i>		<i>Gilgit</i>		<i>Chitral</i>		<i>Baltistan</i>	
	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>Cumu. as of 2016</i>	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>Cumu. as of 2016</i>	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>Cumu. as of 2016</i>	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>Cumu. as of 2016</i>
Total Participants	66068	95,078	62,558	73,460	1,490	7,255	2009	13,025
- Men	34001	38,702	31,883	33,195	641	1,786	1,486	3,129
- Women	32067	56,376	30,675	40,265	849	5,469	523	9,896

In 2015-16, AKRSP trained 66,068 people 34,001 men and 30802 women. Out total participants 3,268 were trained in 2015, whereas trainings were conducted for further 62,800 people in 2016. With 62,558 participants, Gilgit region had maximum number of the training, compared to 2009 in Baltistan and 14,90 in Chitral. Linkage development and resource mobilization trainings occupied a central position among training courses, with 58,439 participants including 29,804 men and 28,635 women. This demonstrated the growing acceptance and prominence of new activities launched under the EELY project.

At the same time AKRSP remained committed to capacity building in other areas that are crucial to the development of local communities and partner organisations. For example, 200 participants received training in poverty targeting. One of the goals of the EELY project is to create a cadre of young leaders. To this end, 281 activists (160 men and 121 women) received training in capacity building in 2015-16. For the past ten years frequency of disasters in GBC has been increased dramatically. Disasters have a debilitating impact on communities, posing major hurdles to the development process. AKRSP believes that the impact of disasters can be mitigated only by developing the capacity of local communities - especially youth – to manage risks and respond to calamitous events. In 2015, AKRSP trained 180 participants, the number increased to 322 participants in 2016. The total number of participants in disaster response management trainings in this reporting period was 502, including 257 men and 245 women.

Other trainings include seminars (573), sessions (737), report writing and management (17), office automation (20), ECD (60) and project proposal writing (27). The reason to sudden increase in the numbers of trainings and trainees can be attributed to concluding year of EELY as all activities were coming to fruition after getting momentum in the preceding years. Although LSOs work in localised contexts, the minimum standards required to obtain funding are often above their existing capacity. For example, writing quality proposals remains a major challenge. Consequently, proposal writing was the training topic for 15 LSOs staff aiming to build capacity within LSOs. **Table 6** - provides further details of the training courses provided in 2015-16.

Table 6: Social Development Trainings and Participants

Indicators	Program Area		Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan	
	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016
Health, Hygiene & Nutrition	200	3,380		1,118	3	312	180	1,930
- Men		22		7	0	15		0
- Women	200	3,358		1,111	20	297	180	1,930
Leadership, Planning & Management	108	7,290	6	3,263		2,222		1,703
- Men	47	2,836	47	919		1,030		887
- Women	61	4,454	61	2,446		1,192		816
Literacy and Numeracy		16,218		6,060		3,497		6,661
- Men		160		99		6		55
- Women		16,058		5,961		3,491		6,606
Partnership Building		1,102		254		301		547
- Men		789		191		195		403
- Women		313		63		106		144
Poverty Targeting		830		213		311		306
- Men		654		143		239		272
- Women		176		70		72		34
Capacity Building of Activists	281	366		–		85	281	281
- Men	160	210		–		50	160	160
- Women	121	156		–		35	121	121
Issue Base Training		45		–		45		–
- Men		–		–		–		–
- Women		45		–		45		–
Linkage Development & Resource Mobilization	58,439	58,484	51	51		45		–
- Men	29,804	29,834	29,804	29,804		30		–
- Women	28,635	28,650	28,635	28,635		15		–
Disaster Response Management Training	502	716	4	4	113	278	116	165
- Men	257	390	157	157	29	136	71	97
- Women	245	326	116	116	84	142	45	68

Change Maker Training		15		–		15		–
- Men		10		–		10		–
- Women		5		–		5		–
ToT on VDP/UCDP for Field Staff		15		–		15		–
- Men		11		–		11		–
- Women		4		–		4		–
ToT on Project Proposal for Field Staff		15		–		15		–
- Men		11		–		11		–
- Women		4		–		4		–
Project Proposal Writing Training Writing	27	91		–		64	27	27
- Men	18	60		–		42	18	18
- Women	9	31		–		22	9	9
ECD Training	60	60		–	30	30	30	30
- Men		–		–		–		–
- Women	60	60		–	30	30	30	30
Office Automation Training	20	20		–	20	20		–
- Men	11	11		–	11	11		–
- Women	9	9		–	9	9		–
Report Writing and Data Management Training	17	17		–	17	–		–
- Men	10	10		–	10	–		–
- Women	7	7		–	7	–		–
Development of Village Development Plans	4952	4,952	105	105		–	7	7
- Men	3008	3,008	1,866	1,866		–	1,142	1,142
- Women	1944	1,944	1,863	1,863		–	81	81
Seminars	725	725		–	573	–	152	152
- Men	339	339		–	244	–	95	95
- Women	386	386		–	329	–	57	57
Sessions	737	737		–	737	–		–
- Men	347	347		–	347	–		–
- Women	390	390		–	390	–		–

Besides social development AKRSP is sensitive to emerging challenges faced by local communities. In the review year, 213 participants from 8 LSOs were trained in social mobilisation and financial management. Among the participants women form majority with 123 participants as compare to 90 men. Chitral has maximum number of participants, whereas Gilgit and Baltistan have almost equal numbers that are 56 and 53. In terms of gender there is huge disparity in Gilgit as against Chitral where 96 out of 104 were women and in Baltistan 31 were men and 22 were women participants.

Table 7: Social Mobilisation and Financial Management Training to LSOs

Indicators	Program Area		Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan	
	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-2016	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-2016	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-2016	Cumu. as of 2016
1.3.1b. Social Mobilization and Financial Management Training to LSOs	8	15	2	3	4	6	2	6
Total Participants	213	391	56	76	104	58	53	153
- Men	90	201	51	70	8	31	31	92
- Women	123	190	5	6	96	27	22	61

Under the EELY project AKRSP initiated the Young Community Leadership Development Programme (YCLDP), a comprehensive short-term training course that aimed at training youth as future leaders. The basic goal was to develop a cadre of community-based trainers and mentors to facilitate the development of young community leaders at grassroot level. YCLDP programme trained 213 youth (133 young men and 80 young women) from GBC to conduct multiplication trainings. During the reporting period 80 multiplication sessions were held, providing training for 1,449 youth (689 young men and 760 young women).

Table 8: Young Community Leadership Development Programme (YCLDP) Participants

Indicators	Program Area		Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan	
	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016
1.3.1c. YCLDP Participants	213	309	17	64		19	196	226
- Men	133	184	15	40		10	118	134
- Women	80	125	2	24		9	78	92
YCLDP (Multiplication)	30	117		43	20	37	10	37
Total Multiplication Participants	1,449	4,222		1,370	1,130	1,674	319	1,178
- Men	689	2,111		809	545	782	144	520
- Women	760	2,111		561	585	892	175	658

“The internship programme was able to place 1372 youth (659 young men and 713 young women) in various organizations in the reporting period.”

The internship programme provided in 2015-16 attracted many young people across GBC. Through this programme AKRSP hires interns and places them in different organisations and institutions to gain practical experience and apply their academic training to real-life situations. The programme was able to place 1372 youth (659 young men and 713 young women) in various organizations in the reporting period. Regionally, Gilgit had 593 interns participated in the internship programme, followed by 452 in Chitral and 244 in Baltistan. In terms of gender, Baltistan inducted maximum number of women in internship programme (242 women and 85 men). As compare to Baltistan, Gilgit and Chitral has lesser number of women in internships (233 men and 219 women in Chitral, and 341 men 252 women in Gilgit)

Table 9: Youth Internship Programme and Participants

Indicators	Program Area		Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan	
	2015 2016	Cumu. as of 2016	2015 2016	Cumu. as of 2016	2015 2016	Cumu. as of 2016	2015 2016	Cumu. as of 2016
1.3.1d. Youth Internship	260	273	6	11	7	6	247	253
Total Participants	1372	1,641	593	746	452	178	327	403
- Men	659	821	341	433	233	87	85	135
- Women	713	820	252	313	219	91	242	268

The Life-Skill Development Programme was implemented across the programme area in 2015-16, providing training to 122 men and women in the GBC region. The number of master trainers in Chitral region was highest with 62, followed by Gilgit with 39 and 21 in Baltistan. Being a core aspect of the programme, it attracted more women than men, with 71 females and 51 male participants. The 122 master trainers cascaded over 13 sessions reaching out to 1,242 youth, 559 young men and 683 young women. The number of community session participants varied greatly across the programme area; 1,088 participants were trained in Baltistan, 114 in Chitral and 40 in Gilgit. The number of women participants were higher in Baltistan and Chitral, whereas Gilgit had more men than women attending these community sessions.

“In 2015-16, AKRSP held a total of 33 workshops with 2887 participants (1131 men and 1722 women); this brought the total of workshops organised by AKRSP to 562.”

Table 10: Life Skill Development Programme and Participants

Indicators	Program Area		Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan	
	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016
1.3.1e. Life Skill Development ToT	6	12	2	4	2	4	2	4
Total Participants	122	188	39	76	62	80	21	32
- Men	51	82	17	34	23	31	11	17
- Women	71	106	22	42	39	49	10	15
Life Skill Development Community Sessions	13	130	2	74		25	11	31
Total Participants	1,242	6,290	40	3,399	114	814	1,088	2,077
- Men	559	2,734	18	1,379	51	360	490	995
- Women	683	3,556	22	2,020	63	454	598	1,082

Gender, a across cutting theme occupies an important position in AKRSP's activities and interventions. Continuing the newly introduced innovative approach of Gender Pair ToT, AKRSP held 6 sessions in which 128 people (66 men and 62 women) participated in the reporting period. It is important to highlight that during the ToT, pairs were selected on the basis of their active role in promoting gender equality within the community. These pairs were formed by either a brother and a sister or a wife and a husband. Since these pairs act as models within their communities, the development of their capacity paves the way towards involving both men and women in development activities and gender equality.

“Gender, a across cutting theme occupies an important position in AKRSP's activities and interventions.”

Table 11: Gender Pair ToT and Participants

Indicators	Program Area		Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan	
	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016
1.3.1f. Gender Pair ToT	6	12		2	1	3	5	7
Total Participants	128	202		33	10	33	118	136
- Men	66	103		18	5	15	61	70
- Women	62	99		15	5	18	57	66

5.3.2 Workshops, Conferences, Events and Exposure Visits

AKRSP organises workshops on a range of themes and topics addressed to community members, officials from various government departments, elected representatives, NGO staff, etc. The subjects covered by AKRSP in 2013-14 included gender sensitisation, good governance and Public-Private Partnership (PPP), human and women's rights and stakeholder workshop. **Tables 12** and **13** present the details of the workshops held on

these themes. In 2015-16, AKRSP held a total of 33 workshops with 2887 participants (1131 men and 1722 women); this brought the total of workshops organised by AKRSP to 562.

Table 12: Social Development Workshops

Indicators	Program Area		Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan	
	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016
No. of Workshops Organised	33	562	15	256		140	18	166
Total Participants	2887	22,469	1882	10,098		6,277	1,005	6,094
- Men	1138	11,187	513	4,155		3,726	625	3,306
- Women	1749	11,282	1369	5,943		2,551	380	2,788

Among 33 workshops, 15 were held in Gilgit and 18 in Baltistan, while Chitral reported no workshops in the same period. For gender sensitization 20 workshops were organized for 1950 participants (1138 men and 2349 women), highlighting the fact that gender is a cross-cutting theme in all AKRSP programmes. Other important workshops included good governance, human and women's rights and stakeholders workshop on implementation of UCDP. 7 workshops on the implementation of UCDP brought together 281 people - 160 men and 321 women in programme area. 5 workshops were held on good governance in which 536 (435 men and 111 women) people participated. The session on human and women rights trained 40 men and 80 women.

Table 13: Social Development Workshops and Participants

Indicators	Program Area		Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan	
	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016
Gender Sensitisation	20	169	14	81		27	6	61
Total Participants	1950	6,058	1,802	3,564		674	148	1,820
- Men	513	2,444	449	1,121		430	64	893
- Women	1437	3,614	1,353	2,443		244	84	927
Good Governance and PPP	5	218	1	95		71	4	52
Total Participants	536	8,302	80	2,399		3,679	456	2,224
- Men	425	5,894	64	1,844		2,298	361	1,752
- Women	111	2,408	16	555		1,381	95	472
Human and Women Rights	1	68		38		10	1	20
Total Participants	120	4,294		2,709		497	120	1,088
- Men	40	1,034		622		199	40	213

- Women	80	3,260		2,087		298	80	875
Political Empowerment		25		17		1		7
Total Participants		1,137		808		20		309
- Men		200		175		0		25
- Women		937		633		20		284
Poverty Targeting for V/WOs and LSOs		45		17		12		16
Total Participants		1,003		339		320		344
- Men		659		205		211		243
- Women		344		134		109		101
Social and Cultural Issues		19		6		13		-
Total Participants		984		157		827		-
- Men		525		83		442		-
- Women		459		74		385		-
Gender Responsive Budgeting		2		1		1		-
Total Participants		81		71		10		-
- Men		66		59		7		-
- Women		15		12		3		-
TOT Review Workshop		6		-		3		3
Total Participants		78		-		50		28
- Men		39		-		19		20
- Women		39		-		31		8
Stakeholder workshop for implementation of UCDP	7	9		-		2	7	7
Total Participants	281	481		-		200	281	281
- Men	160	280		-		120	160	160
- Women	121	201		-		80	121	121
Workshop on Value Chain Review and Investment Potential		1		1		-		-
Total Participants		51		51		-		-
- Men		46		46		-		-
- Women		5		5		-		-

“In 2015-16, the AKRSP EELY program entered its sixth year. This was marked by an increased number of EELY-related activities across the programme area. The activities addressed youth development issues, reflecting the programme’s exclusive focus on youth.”

AKRSP organised 213 (125 in 2015 and 88 in 2014) festivals, creative events and ceremonies in order to increase awareness – especially among local youth - on different development issues; these events attracted 6,463 participants. With 2,836 men and 3,624 women participating in these events, more focus was given to female participation in the awareness activities. The number of events varied across programme area with 135, 7 and 71 events in Gilgit, Chitral and Baltistan regions respectively. However, there is huge difference in numbers of events held in Gilgit and Baltistan vis-à-vis Chitral, the later had few events as compared to the former regions.

Also, AKRSP arranged exposure visits to LSO and V/WOs representatives, government line department officers and staff members in 2015-2016. The total number of visits were 6, which gave exposure to 83 people.

In 2015-16, the AKRSP EELY program entered its sixth year. This was marked by an increased number of EELY-related activities across the programme area. The activities addressed youth development issues, reflecting the programme’s exclusive focus on youth. A salient aspect of such activities was LSO Youth Conventions. These conventions brought together major stakeholders including youth groups, youth entrepreneurs, LSO representatives, development partners, Youth Organisations (YOs) and local government authorities working for youth either directly and indirectly. The total number of conventions held in the reporting period were 5. The conventions became representative gathering, bringing together 520 delegates (358 men and 162 women) from GBC.

5.4 Social Protection and Poverty Targeting

AKRSP’s major socio-economic surveys, such as the Socio-Economic Survey of the Northern Areas and Chitral (SESNAAC), has repeatedly highlighted core issues surrounding poverty. Despite significant reduction in the incidence of absolute poverty, some people and sections of the population still live in extreme poverty. AKRSP designed special initiatives with a focus on poor and extremely poor families in the programme area, addressing the factors that lead to extreme poverty. These pro-poor interventions include endowment funds, financial grants, skill and enterprise development, physical and social projects and training programmes.

In 2015-16, AKRSP supported 5433 Ultra-Poor Households. Under its initiative of **Asset Management and Vocational Skills Training**, 121 (58 men and 63 women) were trained. Through 3 gender sensitization session AKRSP trained 172 participants including 1,853 boys and 1,752 boys.

“AKRSP designed special initiatives with a focus on poor and extremely poor families in the programme area, addressing the factors that lead to extreme poverty.”

Table 15: Social Protection and Poverty Targeting 2013-15

Indicators	Program Area		Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan	
	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016
5.4.1 Poverty Endowment Funds								
Endowment Fund to LSOs	18	50	18	32		8		10
Endowment Fund to V/WOs		51		16		22		13
Grants to LSOs		41		17		17		7
5.4.2 Targeted Projects								0
Total Targeted Social Sector Projects		753		329		162		262
Literacy Centres		709		304		154		251
Early Childhood Development Centres		26		16		3		7
Day Care Centres		4		2		0		2
Interactive Resource Centres	4	18	4	11		5		2
Support to Poorest Female		0		0		0		0
Support to Students to Increase Female Enrolment		590		459		41		90
5.4.3 Social Protection and Poverty Targeting - 2013-14								0
Participatory Wealth Ranking Sessions	12	30		9	12	12		9
Participatory Wealth Ranking Households	480	26245		12,588	480	480		13177
Poverty Score Cards (Households)		18166	8,519	12,486	1,900	1900		3780
Livelihood Investment Plans (Households)	515	4759		1,972	515	515		2272
Support to Ultra-Poor Households	5,788		12006	5,731	355	355		487
Support to Vulnerable Poor Households	160	3619		1,674	160	160		1785
Common Interest Groups (CIGs) Formed	7	108		59	7	7		42
Membership of CIGs	20	1147		642	20	20		485
- Men	8	978		642	8	8		328
- Women	12	169		0	12	12		157
5.4.4 Asset Management and Vocational Skills Training 2013-14	12	100	2	43	10	21		30

Total Participants	1063	7453	427	3,904	636	589		2445
- Men	742	4989	301	2,518	441	526		1562
- Women	321	2464	126	1,386	195	63		883
Marketing & Promotion	3	27	3	14		0		13
Total Participants	863	2759	863	1,811		0		948
- Men	529	1918	529	1,181		0		737
- Women	334	841	334	630		0		211
Livestock Management	3	45	1	26	1	0	1	18
Total Participants	24	3662	5	2,146	4	0	15	1512
- Men	15	2017	3	1,180	2	0	10	835
- Women	9	1645	2	966	2	0	5	677
Trade Wise Youth Trainings	8	13		5	8	0		0
Total Participants	153	541		388	153	0		0
- Men	92	480		388	92	0		0
- Women	61	61		0	61	0		0
Book-Keeping & Capacity Building	18	29	9	9	9	15		0
Total Participants	423	643	182	182	241	341		0
- Men	169	389	111	111	58	278		0
- Women	254	254	71	71	183	63		0
Vocational Trainings (Heavy machinery, driving, electrician, plumbing, surveyors, auto mechanic)	13	19	5	0	8	14		0
Total Participants	337	585	184	184	153	401		0
- Men	229	477	137	137	92	340		0
- Women	108	108	27	47	61	0		0
5.4.5 Assets Transferred to Individuals 2013-14								
Total Beneficiaries	599	5371	84	2,056	515	667		2133
- Men	425	3261	42	1,510	383	545		823
- Women	174	2110	42	546	132	122		1310
5.4.6 Birth Registration Forms Distributed/Placed - 2013-14		581447		379,347		0		202100
No. of Births Registered		266988		179,588		85267		2133
- Boys		138552		93,385		44344		823

- Girls		128436		86,203		40923		1310
UC Offices Computerised		108		61		0		47
5.4.7 No. of Community Mobilisation Trainings - 2013-14	8	58		30	8	0		20
Total Participants	123	1652		936	123	0		593
- Men	60	946		550	60	0		336
- Women	63	706		386	63	0		257
5.4.8 Adolescent Friendly Centres (AFCs) Established - 2013-14		24		12		6		6
No. of Registered Adolescents		10748		4,992		3217		2539
- Boys		5108		2,487		1439		1182
- Girls		5640		2,505		1778		1357
								0
5.4.9 Sensitisation Sessions Conducted by AFCs - 2013-14	1	2705	1	1,246		814		645
No. of Sessions Conducted by AFCs	39	74180	39	22,386		13123		38671
- Boys	17	33278	17	10,918		4939		17421
- Girls	22	40902	22	11,468		8184		21250
Child Rights Sessions		153		69		35		49
Total Participants		5033		1,254		418		3361
- Boys		2208		429		156		1623
- Girls		2825		825		262		1738
Communication Skills Sessions		367		197		98		72
Total Participants		9644		3,592		1530		4522
- Boys		4132		1,807		601		1724
- Girls		5512		1,785		929		2798
Early Marriage Sessions		149		58		40		51
Total Participants		3564		697		680		2187
- Boys		1534		343		204		987
- Girls		2030		354		476		1200
Gender Sessions	7	87		29	4	24	3	30
Total Participants	222	3827		549	50	385	172	2843
- Boys	116	1969		236	30	179	86	1524

- Girls	106	1858		313	20	206	86	1319
Health & Hygiene Sessions		426		187		158		81
Total Participants	4,000	15617		3,657	4,000	1837		6123
- Boys	500	6059		2,011	500	681		2867
- Girls	3,500	9558		1,646	3,500	1156		3256
Hepatitis Sessions		262		130		71		61
Total Participants		6569		2,121		1352		3096
- Boys		3119		1,101		476		1542
- Girls		3450		1,020		876		1554
HIV & AIDs Sessions		143		65		43		35
Total Participants		3347		1,012		938		1397
- Boys		1375		452		396		527
- Girls		1972		560		542		870
Life Skills Sessions	1	286	1	98		119		69
Total Participants	39	8258	39	2,043		1608		4607
- Boys	17	3254	17	884		557		1813
- Girls	22	5004	22	1,159		1051		2794
Peer Education Sessions		335		197		72		66
Total Participants		9312		3,459		1385		4468
- Boys		4474		1,671		636		2167
- Girls		4838		1,788		749		2301
Puberty Changes Sessions		191		94		51		46
Total Participants		5523		1,970		1355		2198
- Boys		2429		979		526		924
- Girls		3094		991		829		1274
Sexual Abuse/Child Protection Sessions		179		79		47		53
Total Participants		5076		1,554		809		2713
- Boys		2294		725		265		1304
- Girls		2782		829		544		1409
Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) Sessions		134		43		56		35
Total Participants		2632		478		826		1328

- Boys		1047		280		262		505
- Girls		1585		198		564		823
								0
5.4.10 Game Sessions Conducted by AFCs		2287		1,330		480		477
Total Participants		51870		20,253		6624		24993
- Boys		28416		11,122		3638		13656
- Girls		23454		9,131		2986		11337
5.4.11 Entertainment and Education Activities by ALCs - 2013-14		1923		611		520		792
Total Participants		92979		12,945		7691		72343
- Boys		44367		5,126		2605		36636
- Girls		48612		7,819		5086		35707

5.5 Policy Dialogue and Partnerships

AKRSP holds policy dialogues with the government and works in partnership with all development partners to create an environment that enables communities to engage in their own sustainable development.

An enabling environment provides development partners a platform and opportunities to develop common understanding of development issues and challenges in the area. This understanding further paves the way to formulate policies and share services, resources, knowledge, facilities and funds to address the development needs and challenges of the population and especially youth. The policy dialogue and partnerships component has several sub-components that include development fora, community linkages, collaborative projects, development networks, skills development, internships and joint research initiatives with the government and development agencies. These collaborative interventions helped partners share and benefit from the knowledge, best practices and experiences that individual development partners gain from their work with communities.

AKRSP undertook collaborative projects and initiatives in partnership with government and other service providers. During the reporting period 10 LSOs established linkages with line departments in the programme area. The objective of such collaborative initiatives is to create a participatory development culture to guide development partners' direct work with target communities.

Similarly, following its policy research strategy, AKRSP in the same period undertook 8 policy related initiatives, including case studies, dissemination of publications and research studies on ID & sustainability. Additionally, AKRSP undertook 7 initiatives in collaboration with local government.

“The policy dialogue and partnerships component has several sub-components that include development fora, community linkages, collaborative projects, development networks, skills development, internships and joint research initiatives with the government and development agencies.”

Table 16: Policy Dialogue and Partnerships

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Program Area</i>		<i>Gilgit</i>		<i>Chitral</i>		<i>Baltistan</i>	
	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>Cumu. as of 2016</i>	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>Cumu. as of 2016</i>	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>Cumu. as of 2016</i>	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>Cumu. as of 2016</i>
5.5.1 Multi Stakeholder Fora	5	61		13		37	5	11
5.5.2 Linkages of Organisations	23	1,108		463		196	23	449
LSOs with Line Departments	10	51		11		22	10	18
WOs/WGs with Govt. Agencies	6	170		94		1	6	75
WOs/WGs with NGOs	7	887		358		173	7	356
5.5.3 Public-Private Collaborative Projects	7	58		18	4	26	3	14
Local Government	7	33		8	4	16	3	9
AKDN Agencies		25		10		10		5
5.5.4 Policy Research Initiatives	8	129		71		34	8	24
Case Studies	3	61		34		20	3	7
Disseminate Publications	4	10		2		2	4	6
Joint Research, Policy Analysis and Impact Assessment		7		4		3		–
Opinion Polls on Effective Functioning of Local Government		4		0		4		–
Policy Briefs		7		3		2		2
Gender Disaggregated Data Collection		2		0		1		1
Gender Audit of AKRSP		8		5		1		2
Gender Training Manuals for Staff		9		7		–		2
Studies on Gender Equality		2		1		–		1
Research Studies on ID & Sustainability	1	19		15		1	1	3





6 ECONOMIC PILLAR

Given the multiplicity of factors influencing economic development, it is imperative to intervene in multiple areas and address economic and social issues simultaneously. Progress in economic developments manifests itself through improvement in the quality of life. In the particular social setting of GBC, a sustained improvement in the inhabitants' quality of life hinges upon inclusive economic growth and shared employment opportunities. AKRSP's past efforts in developing economic infrastructure (e.g. roads, irrigation and land development projects), promoting agriculture productivity and improving farming skills have been instrumental in this regard, for it increases farm surplus and incomes from the subsistence farming sector.

To further the agreed goals of employment and income generation AKRSP has more recently added enterprise development activities and tried a wide variety of approaches such as: promoting marketing of agriculture produce, providing intensive support to select micro-enterprises in the farming and non-farming sectors, setting up AKRSP-owned lead enterprises. These initiatives have had varying degrees of success and impact.

In the review period AKRSP's economic pillar covered areas related to community infrastructure development, power generation, resource and institutional development, capacity building, natural resource management, market development, market action research and credit and savings.

6.1 Community Infrastructure Development

The Community Physical Infrastructure Programme is one of the key components of AKRSP's resource development strategy in GBC. It includes irrigation development projects, communication projects, energy projects, land development projects, natural resource management projects, social sector projects and water supply/sanitation projects.

Initially, these projects were implemented under the institutional development programme; however, it soon became clear that infrastructure also creates sustainable sources for generating incomes and produce social benefits for communities by opening up new land, increasing the productivity of existing agriculture resources (including exiting land) and increasing farmers' access to markets for the supply of inputs and the sale of surplus produce.

“In the particular social setting of GBC, a sustained improvement in the inhabitants' quality of life hinges upon inclusive economic growth and shared employment opportunities.”

“A total of 1720.21 million PKR was invested across the programme area to support different initiatives under community physical infrastructure projects during the review period – 557 million PKR of which was invested in 2015 and 1163.21 million PKR in 2016.”

Table 17 presents a detailed picture of the progress of this programme in 2015-16.

Indicators	Program Area		Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan	
	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016
Overall Projects	347	4,734	50	1,283	125	1,769	172	1,682
Project Cost (PKR Million)	1720.21	4,395	88.8	954	519.8	2,045	553.32	1,351
Completed	289	4,333	104	1,230	66	1,440	167	1,656
Households	56,196	402,629	17,564	162,083	15909	121,280	15837	117,214

A total of 1720.21 million PKR was invested across the programme area to support different initiatives under community physical infrastructure projects during the review period – 557 million PKR of which was invested in 2015 and 1163.21 million PKR in 2016. A large chunk of investment is reported in Baltistan region in both years which accumulated to 553.32 million PKR, Chitral region reported 519.82 million PKR investment under this category. Gilgit region only recorded investments worth 88.8 million PKR in the year 2016.

The details of the community infrastructure projects during the review period are summarised in the table 18.

Indicators	Program Area		Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan	
	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016
Irrigation Projects	159	2,266	7	708	1	630	151	928
Project Cost (PKR Million)	540.87	1,643	3.5	496	2	232	535.34	915
Completed	214	2,159	66	684		563	148	912
Households	9844	182,590	1,659	90,450	62	28,167	8123	63,973
Communication Projects	19	867	5	222	14	426		219
Project Cost (PKR Million)	34.25	431	3.8	114	30.40	187		100
Completed	13	811	7	222	6	365		218
Households	1,819	62,152	339	21,024	1,480	25,461		14,187
Energy Projects	73	434	2	24	71	379		31
Project Cost (PKR Million)	1048.46	1,716	61.6	156	986.9	1,439		121
Completed	19	333	2	21	17	282		30
Households	19266	59,229	498	6,352	18768	48,790		4,087
Land Development Projects	36	553		107	32	216	4	230
Project Cost (PKR Million)	49.67	309		59	43.20	128	6.47	122

Completed	9	494		101	7	167	2	226
Households	2076	43,091		13,761	1913	13,773	163	15,557
NRM Projects	11	56	11	18		23		15
Project Cost (PKR Million)	6.35	11	6.3	7		–		4
Completed	11	34	11	18		1		15
Households	11	473	11	432		26		15
Social Sector Projects	33	90	17	26		5	16	59
Project Cost (PKR Million)	19.99	34	9.5	12		1	10.51	20
Completed	28	81	12	21		2	16	58
Households	22086	25,610	14,615	15,613		562	7471	9,435
Water Supply/Sanitation	16	366	8	161	7	85	1	120
Project Cost (PKR Million)	20.61	229	4.0	107	15.60	47	1	60
Completed	8	319	6	146	1	55	1	117
Households	1094	25,652	442	13,780	572	4,466	80	6,834

Irrigation channels dominated the portfolio of new projects in the programme area with a total of 159 schemes- with Baltistan region leading the chart with 151 projects under this category, 7 in Gilgit and only 1 in Chitral region were reported. Contrary to the number of projects the highest investment was recorded under energy projects which accumulated to 1048.46 million PKR in the review period and most of this investment is directed at Chitral region with 986.90 million PKR. Additionally, communication projects, land development projects, NRM projects, social sector projects and water supply/sanitation projects included 19, 36, 11 33, and 15 projects respectively.

Table 19: Completion Rate of Community Infrastructure Projects

Indicators	Program Area			Gilgit			Chitral			Baltistan		
	2015	2016	Cumu. as of 2016	2015	2016	Cumu. as of 2016	2015	2016	Cumu. as of 2016	2015	2016	Cumu. as of 2016
Irrigation Projects	99.07	209.80	95.28	–	942.86	96.61	–	–	89.37	100.00	93.18	98.28
Communication Projects	–	68.42	93.54	–	140.00	100.00	–	42.86	85.68	–	–	99.54
Energy Projects	20.51	32.35	76.73	–	100.00	87.50	20.51	28.13	74.41	–	–	96.77
Land Development Projects	40.00	22.58	89.33	–	–	94.39	50.00	20.00	77.31	33.33	100.00	98.26
NRM Projects	–	100.00	60.71	–	100.00	100.00	–	–	4.35	–	–	100.00
Social Sector Projects	100.00	79.17	90.00	–	70.59	80.77	–	–	40.00	100.00	100.00	98.31
Water Supply/Sanitation	100.00	46.67	87.16	–	75.00	90.68	–	14.29	64.71	100.00	–	97.50
Overall Projects	78.40	87.57	91.53	–	208.00	95.87	21.43	68.67	81.40	98.33	94.23	98.45

“Among the different projects implemented under the Community Infrastructure Development component, social sector projects provided direct benefits to the highest number of households across the programme area.”

The overall completion rate for the projects saw an increase of 9.17% in 2016 from 78.40% in 2015. This increase is the result of earlier than expected completion of projects in Gilgit region. Highest completion rates were recorded in irrigation projects in both years with 99% rate.

The infrastructure projects benefit all the participating households across the villages without any discrimination. **Table 20** shows that the projects initiated in 2015-16 assisted 46,714 households. This addition has increased the total number of AKRSP CPI projects beneficiaries to 402,629 households. This makes the Community Infrastructure Development the component with the highest number of beneficiaries among AKRSP programmes. Gilgit had the highest beneficiary base when compared cumulatively to Baltistan and Chitral. Gilgit had the highest number of beneficiaries with 17,066 households, as compared to 15,837 households in Baltistan and 13811 households in Chitral.

Among the different projects implemented under the Community Infrastructure Development component, social sector projects provided direct benefits to the highest number of households across the programme area. Regionally, Gilgit has the highest number of beneficiaries from social sector projects. Irrigation projects stand second in terms of beneficiaries.

Table 20: Multiple Beneficiary Households of Community Infrastructure Projects

Indicators	Program Area		Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan	
	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016
Irrigation Projects	9844	182,590	1,659	90,450	62	28,167	8123	63,973
Communication Projects	1,819	62,152	339	21,024	1,480	25,461		14,187
Energy Projects	9,784	59,229		6,352	9,784	48,790		4,087
Land Development Projects	2076	43,091		13,761	1913	13,773	163	15,557
NRM Projects	11	473	11	432		26		15
Social Sector Projects	22086	25,610	14,615	15,613		562	7471	9,435
Water Supply/Sanitation	1094	25,652	442	13,780	572	4,466	80	6,834
Other Projects		3,832		671		35		3,126
Overall Projects	46714	402,629	17,066	162,083	13811	121,280	15837	117,214

6.2 Resource Development

Since its inception in 1982, AKRSP has invested significant financial resources in its Resource Development Programme to create a local level resource base that improved the livelihood options and structures for the population of GBC, with a special focus on the poorest segments. This programme has several sub-components such as institutional

development, human development, productive physical asset development and natural resource development and management (NRM). The single largest sub-component is infrastructure development, which is further divided into different small projects ranging from irrigation projects to link roads, bridges, protective works and hydel power stations. Similarly, the NRM component consists of agriculture, livestock, poultry, forestry, wildlife and environment. These productive physical resources pay immediate and quick returns to beneficiaries.

6.2.1 Agriculture Development

Agriculture remains the mainstay of rural economy and the strategic focus of AKRSP's investment and support is to develop this sector along modern patterns. In the review period, AKRSP Chitral provided 300,000 kg of cereal seed to farmers. Additionally, 1432 fruit trees were planted in the Gilgit region in the year 2016.

Priorities in agriculture sector varied from region to region, but one of the most successful AKRSP initiatives has been the introduction of the potato as a cash crop- this continues to occupy a dominant share among AKRSP interventions, with 49,620 kg of potato seed distributed in the review period.

Table 21: Agriculture Development

Indicators	Program Area		Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan	
	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016
Total Fruit Trees Planted (mil)	1,432.00	1,435.5628		2.17	1,432.00	0.57	0.0048	0.81
Fruit Trees supplied to V/WOs (mil)		1.00		0.83		0.17		-
Fruit Trees self-planted by V/WOs (mil)	-	2.56		1.35		0.40		0.81
Improved Cereal Seed (kg)	300,000	700,756		198,342	300,000	405,025		97,389
Vegetable Seed (kg)	10270	184,471	7,270	37,349	3,000	9,875		137,247
Fodder Seed (kg)		383,824		51,126		27,957		304,741
Potato Seed (kg)	49,620	499,020	29,620	404,020	20,000	75,000		0
Support to Farmers in Vegetable Seed Production	-20	620		-	-20	600		0
Commercial Orchards Established	16	34		-		-	16	34
Green Houses Established	129	384		-		-	129	384
Fruit Nurseries Established	6	33		-		-	6	33

6.2.2 Capacity Building

The capacity building component in the Resource Development Programme of AKRSP comprises formal training courses, workshops and conferences. Under this programme AKRSP trains both men and women in selected sub-sectors of agriculture, livestock management and environment. Increasingly, LSOs have developed their capacity to organise most of the training courses for their members in the traditional areas of plant protection, tree nurseries, forestry development and management. AKRSP continues to train human resource in these fields. In the review period, AKRSP has trained 6154 artisans; 5211 men and 943 women. The trainings included areas of agriculture, forestry and livestock.

Table 22: Resource Management Training and Participants

Indicators	Program Area		Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan	
	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016
Total Participants	6154	25,466		8,059	4,500	10,472	1645	6,926
- Men	5211	15,250		4,104	4,500	7,922	702	3,215
- Women	943	10,216		3,955		2,550	943	3,711
Agriculture	5953	14,171		2,618	4,500	7,391	1453	4,162
- Men	5143	9,622		1,551	4,500	6,093	643	1,978
- Women	810	4,549		1,067		1,298	810	2,184
Forestry	–	1,871		761		750		360
- Men	–	1,871		761		750		360
- Women		0		–		–		0
Livestock & Poultry	201	9,424		4,680	9	2,331	192	2,404
- Men	68	3,757		1,792	9	1,079	59	877
- Women	133	5,667		2,888		1,252	133	1,527

The statistics in **Table 22** highlight the different sectoral priorities of the regions. For example, in 2015, Chitral region trained 4500 persons in agriculture management. On the other hand, Baltistan region registered activity under agriculture and livestock & poultry management. Although, Gilgit region reported no trainings under any head.

6.3 Market Development

There are several market-related challenges that hamper the development of potential enterprises and businesses and the expansion of potential markets to meet the demands for local goods and services. To understand the various market related hurdles and issues, AKRSP has undertaken an extensive study- a Labour Market Assessment (LMA). Following the findings of this study and the lessons learnt from its previous programmes of marketing and enterprise development, AKRSP has developed a comprehensive strategy to support and promote market development.

“To understand the various market related hurdles and issues, AKRSP has undertaken an extensive study- a Labour Market Assessment (LMA).”

The findings of the study and AKRSP’s experience show that the development of the private sector in this regard is essential to ensure a broad-base growth and to sustain the development gains achieved. The demand for business development services in the programme area has been growing; consequently, civil society- the public, private and NGO sectors- should develop partnerships and linkages to meet this demand for services. AKRSP has been working with both the service providers to improve supply side conditions and with the service recipients to improve demand-side conditions. To accelerate this process, AKRSP first identifies the demand for currently unavailable products and services and then searches for competitive service providers within the programme area in Pakistan.

The Market Development Programme has different sub-components that include:

- Institutional Development
- Capacity Development
- Poverty Targeting
- Action Research

To ensure a fair distribution of the benefits of these services and programmes, AKRSP purposely incorporates the needs, interest and demands of women, with a particular focus on educated, young men and women.

6.3.1 Institutional Development

Through its Market Development Programme AKRSP supports entrepreneurs, producers, traders and suppliers of goods and services to form enterprises and business associations and networks. It also encourages them to manage their enterprises, businesses, production processes and surplus production. This strategy enables entrepreneurs and business representatives to derive the highest possible benefit from economies of scale through large, collective transactions of inputs and marketing of surplus production. Another very important part of the market development strategy is to create linkages, hold dialogues and lobby with policy-makers in the public and private sectors and with other service

providers to increase the bargaining position of entrepreneurs and create an enabling environment in which markets for products and services can function sustainably.

During 2015-16, farmers formed 48 Agri-business Farmers' Groups in the programme area, 30 in Gilgit, 17 in Baltistan and 1 in Chitral. Overall 638 members joined these associations in the programme area in 2015-16, 63% of whom were women.

Table 23: Enterprise and Sector Specific Associations

Indicators	Program Area		Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan	
	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016
Enterprise and Sector-specific Associations	48	558		278		104	17	175
Total Membership	638	12,165		6,554		1,273	348	4,313
- Men	237	7,493		3,005		1,035	75	3,441
- Women	401	4,672		3,549		238	273	872
Agri-business Farmer's Groups	48	490	30	258	1	94	17	137
Total Membership	638	5,879	265	3,261	25	957	348	1,636
- Men	237	3,302	150	1,497	12	734	75	1,059
- Women	401	2,577	115	1,764	13	223	273	577
Enterprise Associations		24		13		4		7
Total Membership		3,463		3,069		80		314
- Men		1,686		1,334		80		272
- Women		1,777		1,735		-		42
Sector Specific Associations		44		7		6		31
Total Membership		2,823		224		236		2,363
- Men		2,505		174		221		2,110
- Women		318		50		15		253

6.3.2 Capacity Building

“During the review period 2,271 participants were trained through this component with 934 men and 1337 women.”

Within the Market Development Programme, AKRSP mainly builds the capacity of individual men, women and business associations through the organisation of formal training courses, workshops, conferences, exposure visits and exhibitions. This programme has three purposes:

- To develop an enterprise culture among communities and service providers working in different sectors in the area
- To increase the interaction between local business people and service providers

- To ensure community members – especially youth- to initiate their own enterprises and businesses

During the review period 2,271 participants were trained through this component with 934 men and 1337 women. Among the different training programmes business management component trained 1537 participants that comprises about 68% of the total participants trained under this category. The technical training component stands second in the number of participant with Gilgit region recording 203 participants, 37 in Chitral and 23 in Baltistan region.

Table 24: Market Development Trainings and Participants

Indicators	Program Area		Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan	
	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016	2015-16	Cumu. as of 2016
Total Market Development Participants	2271	31,526	1257	11,327	364	9,983	737	10,303
- Men	934	4,012	590	1,673	181	1,208	221	1,189
- Women	1337	27,514	667	9,654	183	8,775	516	9,114
Business Management	1537	7,137	673	4,007	320	695	544	2,266
- Men	549	1,172	213	593	104	177	232	340
- Women	988	5,965	460	3,414	216	518	312	1,926
Product Development	357	5,347		3,052	146	609	211	1,686
- Men	119	198		62	102	119	17	17
- Women	238	5,149		2,990	44	490	194	1,669
Technical Trainings	263	3,775	203	1,919	37	573	23	1,283
- Men	232	1,680	182	801	37	244	13	635
- Women	31	2,095	21	1,118		329	10	648
Vocational Skills	114	15,267	2	1,970	44	8,106	20	5,129
- Men	34	962	–	22	14	668	20	258
- Women	80	14,305	50	1,996	30	7,438		4,871

Exposure visits and exhibitions were among other activities undertaken by AKRSP during the review period to promote business and entrepreneurial culture in young men and women. AKRSP during the review period conducted 4 exhibitions, 2 of which were conducted in Baltistan region. Baltistan region also conducted 2 separate programmes for the development of youth.

Table 25: Business Promotion Exhibitions and Campaigns

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Program Area</i>	<i>Gilgit</i>	<i>Chitral</i>	<i>Baltistan</i>
	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>2015-16</i>
No. of Exhibitions/ Campaigns	4	1	1	2
Exhibitions	2	1		1
Physical Development Programme for Youth	1			1
Promoting Volunteerism in Youth	1			1

In the review period AKRSP organised 16 exposure visits benefiting 160 participants from GBC area. The percentage of women in these visits was recorded at 69% as compared to 31% of men.

Table 26: Exposure Visits and Participants

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Program Area</i>	<i>Gilgit</i>	<i>Chitral</i>	<i>Baltistan</i>
	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>2015-16</i>
Exposure Visits	16	8	10	8
Total Participants	160	68	142	92
- Men	50	10	139	40
- Women	110	58	3	52

6.3.3 Market Action Research

Owing to the growing complexity of the national and international economy, a thorough understanding of market dynamics is indispensable. It allows AKRSP to place the local economy in the national context and develop local plans accordingly. For that purpose, AKRSP developed 88 business plans in partnership with local entrepreneurs.



7. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

AKRSP has been producing and disseminating knowledge since its inception in the programme area. For this purpose, it conducts large surveys, evaluations, assessments and case studies; documents best practices, prepare documentaries and develops communication materials for the dissemination of messages and knowledge to wider audience. Given the diversity of actors and stakeholders involved in AKRSP's initiatives, it employs multiple mediums and sources for communicating key messages. AKRSP distributes its knowledge products among Donors, AKDN institutions, Rural Support Programmes (RSPs), Local Support Organisations (LSOs), development practitioners, academics, academic institutions, individual researchers, NGOs, and local communities for their benefit. In this entire process, AKRSP invests considerable financial, human, material, and logistical resources every year.

Keeping pace with the recent developments in digital technologies for providing platform to host information, AKRSP ensured its digital presence through establishment of its own website (akrsp.org.pk) and presence on Social media as well in the review period. Since then it has been providing information on latest developments and interventions on the ground.

During the review period, AKRSP carried out researches about activities under its different programme components. Moreover, AKRSP also completed case studies on all the activities of programmes and projects. Other products include newsletters, documentaries, briefs, brochures, leaflets, manual, banner, boards, standees, plaques, informative booklet, study guidelines, and radio programmes. Details of knowledge and communication products are given below:

Studies:

1. Assessment of Youth Community Leadership Development Programme (YCLDP)
2. Four regional studies on Youth Development Plans (YDP) in Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral.
3. LSO Directory
4. Review of Women's Economic Empowerment Programme of AKRSP
5. Assessment Report on Youth Development Plans (YDP) on LSOs in Baltistan Region
6. Assessment of Engagement for Youth Development in Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral
7. Study Report on Role of CIF in Poverty Reduction and Sustainability of LSOs in Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral.
8. Impact evaluation of Youth Micro-Challenge Award round 1 and 2.
9. Unleashing the Potentials Youth Micro challenge award

Video Documentaries:

1. PPAF Collaborated Video Documentary
2. Nasirabad Mining Case Documentary
3. Opportunity Calling
4. Mera Khowab
5. Voice of Youths

Communication Material:

1. Gems and Jewellery Project: Opportunity Calling four (4) Leaflets
2. Women Economic Empowerment Review in Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral
3. Gender and Development: Six Leaflets on Women empowerment
4. Gender Voice: 15 Days of Activism to end Violence against Women
5. Gems and Jewellery Project: Catalogue of Gemstone Specimen of Gilgit region
6. Gems and Jewellery Project: Traditional Mining Practices Vs. Improved Mining Practices
7. Training Manual on Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)
8. EELY Project: Training Manual on Gender Sensitization for LSOs
9. Training Manual on Village Development Plan (VDP)
10. Training Manual on Participatory Development and Social Mobilisation
11. Manual (Trainers' Guide) for Junior Medical Practitioners 5 Volumes

Case Studies: (Printed)

1. Tracer Studies on:
 - Value chain Development
 - Life Skill
 - Impact of Enterprise Development
 - Skill Development Programme
2. Development of Guide lines for Case Studies
3. Elixir of Development
4. Gems and Jewellery Project: Najma Case Study
5. A Case Study of Karimabad Area Development Organisation (KADO), Chitral
6. A Case Study of Chitral Community Development Network (CCDN)
7. Short Study on Opium Consumption in Ghizer
8. Case Study on Minors in Nasirabad
9. Quality of Life Study

“During the review period keeping pace with the recent developments in digital technologies for providing platform to host information, AKRSP ensured its digital presence through establishment of its own website (akrsp.org.pk) and presence on Social media as well.”



8 AKRSP's FUTURE DIRECTION

'Putting People First' remains the core of AKRSP's working philosophy, computing their developmental aspirations through continuous engagement and addressing these through employing multiple sets of strategic initiatives. AKRSP consciously revitalizes its energies and realigns its strengths in the context of changing needs of its primary constituencies; the poor, women, youth and vulnerable groups and is reflected in its revised strategy 2020. This strategy embodies reaffirming commitment from AKRSP staff and prioritizes the concerns of diverse stakeholders, towards its mission of building capacities of local human resource and institutions. The revised strategy is based on the 3Rs of Re-engagement, Revitalization and Re-Organization, placing AKRSP as a facilitator and dictates its functions on resource mobilization, policy dialogue, capacity development of local support organizations and their linkages with public sector institutions, initiating youth employability and leadership, value chain development and community physical infrastructure projects under its social and economic pillars, its core programming pillars.

'Putting People First' remains the core of AKRSP's working philosophy, computing their developmental aspirations through continuous engagement and addressing these through employing multiple sets of strategic initiatives.

The burgeoning complications of unemployment and inequitable access to social services coupled with climate change originated challenges of relocation have put immense pressures on vulnerable households hurting both social and economic status of these remote populations. The shrinking of distances due to technological advancements is changing the demography of GBC disappearing the remoteness once it felt from the rest of the world. This is leading to a new set of challenges and opportunities that need to be managed to reap maximum benefits. Meanwhile, the decentralization of political and administrative authority to provinces offers new avenues for local communities to engage with local governments to shape policies and programs to their advantage. Moreover, the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) promises to unleash income and employment opportunities, particularly in the energy, minerals, trade, transportation, logistics, commercial agriculture and tourism sectors.

The re-engagement treats 'Social Mobilization' as its bedrock, wherewith identifying and reaching out to extreme and transitory poor, women, youth and other vulnerable communities in remote geographies in prioritized valleys/areas in GBC to address aspects of spatial and multidimensional poverty. AKRSP will also increase its engagement and support to the elected tiers of local governance to deepen the tradition of participatory local governance in GBC, envisaging support role for these permanent public-sector institutions for effective and sustained delivery of services to the poor, women, youth and most vulnerable groups.

The Re-vitalization seeks plans for enhanced self-reliance of poor farmers in high altitude remote valleys, through sustainable natural resource management practices and contribute to better household nutrition and food security. Additionally, it aims to

increase its policy and value chain development work in promising economic sectors of GBC including cross-border trade, gemstones/responsible mining, high value agriculture, green and fair tourism, and local crafts sectors. To cap the capital needs, the Access to Finance section will engage with V/WOs, LSOs and community cooperatives to provide advice and services, besides linking them with formal financial service providers like banks, insurance, investment and related services. Filling the gaps of human resources, it intends to operate a separate Workforce Development division to manage mobilization of resources and implementing TVET, internships, placements and apprenticeship related programs with government, private sector/industry, and civil society partners.

The Re-organization will retool the AKRSP's human, institutional and technical resources at district and local levels, closer to communities and local governments to accomplish its stated objectives.

This strategy will be supported by two key drivers: the new regional finance/investment and Enterprise Growth Accelerator (EGA), called Accelerate Prosperity (AP), as venture capital and private equity entity and the micro hydropower projects as a key driver of socio-economic development in rural areas.



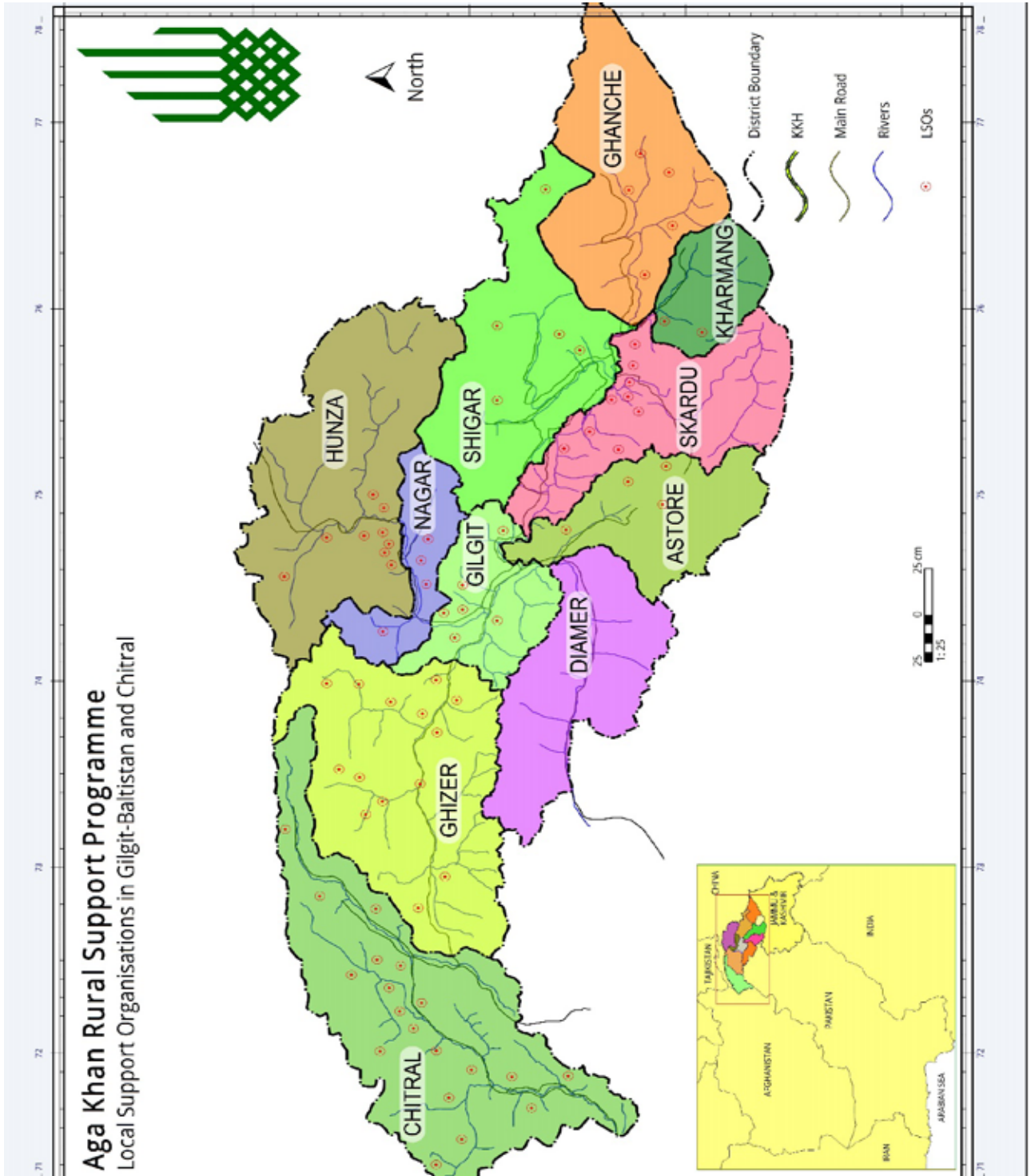
ONE DAY HIGH-LEVEL MULTISTAKEHOLDERS FORUM

Organized by:
Pakistan Organisation (PO)

Education Commission (EC)

ANNEXURES

Annex 1: Area Map

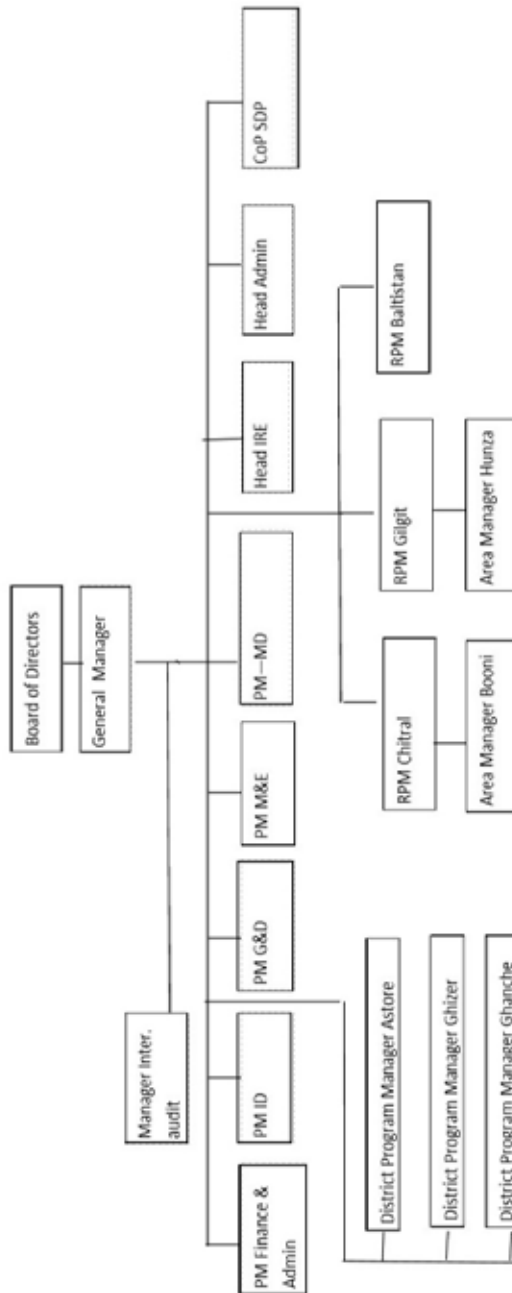


Annex 2:

Members of the AKRSP Board of Directors

Mr. Ali Noormahomed Rattansey	Chairman
Mr. Thomas Joseph Gerald Austin	Member
Mr. Azizuddin Shamsher Ali Boolani	Member
Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan	Member
Dr. Zafar Iqbal Qureshi	Member
Mr. Afzal Ali Shigri	Member
Dr. Karim Ali Bhai	Member
Ms. Shandana Khan	Member
Ms. Nusrat Nasab	Member
Mr. Ghulam Tahir	Member
Dr. Inayatullah Faizi	Member
Mr. Saeedullah Jan	Member
Dr. Rozina Karmaliani	Member
Mr. Sohail G. Khoja	Member
Mr. Amir Masood Khan	Member
Mr. Akbar A. Ladak	Member
Mr. Abdul Malik	Ex-Officio Member/GM

Annex 3: AKRSP Organisational Chart



Annex 4:

List of AKRSP Donors and Programmes in 2015-16

S. No.	Project Name	Donor	Start Date	End date	Grant (Million)
1	Enhancing of Employability and Leadership for Youth (EELY)	Global Affairs of Canada (GAC)	1/Apr/2011	30/Jun/2017	CAD 19
2	Access to Quality Care through Extending & Strengthening Health System (AQCESS)	Global Affairs of Canada (GAC)	30/Mar/2016	30/Jun/2020	CAD 1.315
3	Satpara Development Project	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	1/Apr/2012	11/Dec/2017	USD 19.753
4	Deepening Participatory Governance in Gilgit-Baltistan	European Union	1/Feb/2014	31/Jan/2018	EUR 0.75
5	Development of Hydro & Renewable Energy Program	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund	7/Jan/2013	31/Dec/2017	PKR 133.4
6	Programme for Poverty Reduction (PPR)	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund	1/Apr/2015	31/Dec/2017	PKR 98.982
7	Construction of 55 units of Micro/Mini Hydropower Projects	Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4/Aug/2014	31/Dec/2017	PKR 1,059.58
8	Multi Input Resettlement Programme (MIRP)	Aga Khan Planning and Building Services Pakistan	1/Jan/2015	31/Dec/2017	PKR 79.12
9	Improving Community Resilience through Livelihood Diversification	ICIMOD	1/Aug/2015	30/Nov/2017	USD 0.3644
10	Research Project: Agricultural Innovation Programme	CIMMYT International	10/Jan/2015	30/Sep/2017	USD 0.014
11	Restoration of Livelihoods of Affected Communities	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	10/Oct/2016	9/Aug/2017	PKR 7.891
12	Water and Sanitation Hygiene Project (WASH)	UNICEF	16/Nov/2016	31/Dec/2017	PKR 48.59
13	WFP Assistance towards Resilience and Zero Hunger in Pakistan	World Food Programme (WFP)	1/Oct/2016	30/Jun/2017	PKR 4.481
14	Water & Energy Security through Micro-hydels	Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation (SDC)	1/Nov/2015	30/Sep/2018	PKR 398.00
15	Programme for Resource Poor Valleys	Aga Khan Foundation	1/Apr/2016	31/Mar/2021	USD 11.887

16	Taping Tourism and Cultural Potential in Broghul Valley	Aga Khan Foundation (KfW-PATRIP)	1/Jan/2016	31/Dec/2017	PKR 20.955
17	Strengthening Drug Demand Reduction Services in Pakistan	The Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme	1/Mar/2016	28/Feb/2018	PKR 16.044
18	Community Mobilization and Development Related Services	Economic Transformation Initiative Gilgit-Baltistan	2/Mar/2017	1/Mar/2022	PKR 314.275

Annex 5:

Programme Area Brief

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Program Area</i>	<i>Gilgit</i>	<i>Chitral</i>	<i>Baltistan</i>
THE CANVAS				
Program Initiation		January 1983	January 1986	January 1986
Area (sq. kms)	87,346	46,785	14,850	25,711
Population*	1,335,698	569,514	402,126	364,058
Number of villages	1,006	254	524	228
Rural households*	180,140	79,947	51,957	48,236
Average dependency ratio (%)**	51	46	43	60
Nominal per capita income (PKR)**	28,874	33,997	24,660	27,373
Population living below poverty line (%)**	26	23	32	23
Literacy Rate (%)**	61	67	61	54
-Male literacy rate (%)**	76	79	76	73
-Female literacy rate (%)**	45	54	45	35
Population Age Distribution				
-Age Group 1 to 14 (%)**	43.77	46.93	33.71	45.91
-Age Group 15 to 35 (%)**	30.83	31.13	29.46	31.31
-Age Group Above 35 (%)**	25.40	21.94	36.83	22.78

* Source: BISP Survey 2010, (current estimated population of GBC is around 2.2 million with 287,000 total rural and urban households, ** Source: AKRSP, SESGBC 2008

Annex 6: Audit Summary

AGA KHAN RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME
(A company incorporated under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984)
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2016



		2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	6	46,536,659	68,069,022
Long term investments	7	563,469,842	566,495,826
Long term loan to subsidiaries	8	46,866,519	36,269,990
		<u>656,873,020</u>	<u>670,854,838</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Current portion of long term loan to subsidiaries	8	-	59,710,010
Loans and advances	9	4,710,107	5,058,975
Deposits, prepayment and other receivables	10	11,685,741	8,183,068
Receivable from donors	11	133,865,070	52,002,235
Receivable from subsidiaries	12	290,573	5,259,233
Receivable from associated undertakings	13	5,000,405	747,461
Short term investments	14	122,000,000	211,150,000
Tax refunds due from the Government	15	1,410,446	-
Interest accrued	16	11,925,539	33,129,877
Bank balances	17	197,199,304	332,942,102
		<u>488,087,185</u>	<u>708,182,961</u>
		<u>1,144,960,205</u>	<u>1,379,037,799</u>
ACCUMULATED FUND			
Fund balance		806,338,496	805,670,918
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Restricted grants	18	161,925,311	278,651,161
Deferred capital grant	19	43,208,342	65,185,995
Advance from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	20	-	112,074,115
Loan from Acumen Fund Pakistan	21	-	51,600,000
		<u>205,133,653</u>	<u>507,511,271</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current portion of loan from Acumen Fund Pakistan	21	-	15,050,000
Trade and other payables	22	133,488,057	50,805,610
		<u>133,488,057</u>	<u>65,855,610</u>
		<u>1,144,960,205</u>	<u>1,379,037,799</u>
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
	23		

The annexed notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.


CHAIRMAN


DIRECTOR


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

AGA KHAN RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME
 (A company incorporated under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984)
 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Note	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees
INCOME			
Grant income recognised	18	1,786,078,499	1,160,831,005
Amortization of deferred capital grant	19	24,629,742	23,863,472
Other income	24	96,301,172	89,777,259
		<u>1,907,009,413</u>	<u>1,274,471,736</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Civil society development	25	206,647,143	187,873,315
Gender and development	26	15,676,641	15,071,820
Resource development	27	1,195,542,544	687,888,342
Market development	28	310,944,564	227,387,284
Monitoring and evaluation	29	43,676,227	35,671,509
Management and administration	30	133,854,716	120,334,341
		<u>1,906,341,835</u>	<u>1,274,226,611</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		<u>667,578</u>	<u>245,125</u>

The annexed notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.



 CHAIRMAN


 DIRECTOR


 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

AGA KHAN RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME
 (A company incorporated under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984)
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016



	2016 Rupees	2015 Rupees
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus for the year	667,578	245,125
Adjustment for non cash items:		
Depreciation	25,393,915	24,373,008
Interest income on investments	(29,455,119)	(36,886,107)
Gain on sale of investments	-	(1,193,758)
Exchange (gain) / loss	(15,271)	(314,074)
Interest income on long term loan	(8,354,078)	(9,675,000)
Loss/(gain) on sale of fixed assets	16,390	(1,090,887)
	<u>(12,414,163)</u>	<u>(24,786,818)</u>
	(11,746,585)	(24,541,693)
Working capital changes		
(Increase) / decrease in current assets		
Loans and advances	348,868	3,726,412
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	(3,502,673)	(2,305,950)
Receivable from donors	(81,862,835)	49,252,941
Receivable from subsidiaries	4,968,660	(3,903,419)
Receivable from associated undertakings	(4,252,944)	945,025
Refundable from tax authorities	(1,410,446)	-
	<u>82,682,447</u>	<u>(12,864,997)</u>
	(3,028,923)	34,850,012
Cash generated from operations	(14,775,508)	10,308,319
Change in restricted grant	(116,725,850)	131,934,894
Change in deferred capital grant	(21,977,653)	377,377
Net cash from operating activities	<u>(153,479,011)</u>	<u>142,620,590</u>
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditure incurred	(3,947,424)	(25,946,725)
Interest income on investments and long term loan received	62,039,519	40,600,400
Sale / encashment of investments	211,150,000	132,789,225
Investments made	(122,000,000)	(106,288,007)
Advance paid to subsidiaries	-	(20,000,000)
Long term loan received from subsidiaries	49,133,481	-
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>196,375,576</u>	<u>21,154,893</u>
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loan from Acumen Fund	(66,650,000)	(10,750,000)
Advance from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	(112,074,115)	6,070,901
Sale proceeds of fixed asset	69,482	1,140,300
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(178,654,633)</u>	<u>(3,538,799)</u>
Effect of foreign currency exchange gain on cash and cash equivalents	15,271	314,074
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(135,742,797)</u>	<u>160,550,758</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	332,942,102	172,391,344
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	<u>197,199,304</u>	<u>332,942,102</u>

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The annexed notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.


 CHAIRMAN


 DIRECTOR


 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



AKRSP

(A Project of Aga Khan Foundation)

Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP)

Aga Khan Rural Support Programme is a private, non-profit company, established by the Aga Khan Foundation to help improve the quality of life of the villagers of Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral (GBC). It was established in 1982 with the mandate to focus on economic and institutional development in collaboration with government departments, elected bodies, national and international development agencies and commercial institutions. Although AKRSP's own emphasis on the productive sectors, it is also expected assist others agencies in promoting social sector programmes. AKRSP was established to act as a catalyst for rural development, organizing local human and financial resources in order to enable the communities to bring about their own development in an equitable and sustainable manner.

AKRSP is a non-communal organization, working with all the people of its project area, and recruiting its staff from all over Pakistan.

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