



The Aga Khan Rural Support Programme **(A Project of the Aga Khan Foundation)**



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Monitoring, Evaluation, and Research Section

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AGA KHAN FOUNDATION



CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

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Acknowledgements

The Annual Report 2011 is a major report of the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) which showcases the year's achievements not only to the donors and development professionals but also to those who are not familiar with the technicalities of development science.

For the completion of this report the AKRSP acknowledges the contributions and cooperation of all its field staff who submitted their respective reports and data on time. The staff from the Monitoring, Evaluation and Research (MER) section provided tabulated data on activities and results which were indispensable for the writing up of this report.

Community activists, office bearers of local community organizations, and other citizens of Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral (GBC) supplied data and information during review meetings, workshops, and discussions. They also shared with us the lessons learned during the implementation of different programmes, projects, and activities. Without their input, this report would have been incomplete. Therefore, I am grateful to them for their efforts.

On behalf of the communities of GBC, I express my gratitude to the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for providing funds to initiate the Enhancing Employability and Leadership for Youth (EELY) programme in 2011 which is a great boost to the young people of the region. The support of donors like CIDA and others have made it possible for the AKRSP to maintain and expand its development efforts in the region.

I also acknowledge the financial support of other donors provided for the implementation of small projects targeted at addressing some of the development needs that were beyond the scope of the major programmes.

Finally, I am also highly thankful to the General Manager of AKRSP, continued guidance in clarifying critical issues, important concepts, and programmatic interventions included in this report.

Muhammad Saleem
Programme Manager-MER

Foreword from the GM

Welcome to the Annual Report 2011 of the AKRSP. This 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. Since these audiences include both technical and non-technical personnel, therefore the report sums up AKRSP's objectives and achievements in a reader-friendly, graphical fashion.

As I look back on the year past, I feel that there is much to celebrate, much to thank our staff and all our stakeholders for, but there remains much to be done.

AKRSP, as always, continued to strive to make lives better for the people and involving them in their own development. During the year it made inroads into newer spheres of activity while emphasising its traditional areas of focus. It faced many challenges as well, both natural and man-made. But its overall achievements, backed by supporters who share its vision, give me great cause for optimism for meeting the challenges of years to come.

This report focuses on progress made during 2011 but it also shows the cumulative achievements of AKRSP since its beginnings in 1982.

In this report, AKRSP has presented not only its major programmes of Social Development (SD), Resource Development (RD), and Market Development (MD), but also other Special Projects which it launches frequently to meet specific needs of its constituents. During 2011 it undertook special projects to address the devastation caused throughout its Programme Area by the floods of 2010-11. I am happy to note that through these programmes it was able to re-connect thousands of stranded people with the outside world and with their own fields and pastures.

Let me also mention a significant programme initiated in 2011. Called the Enhancing Employability and Leadership for Youth (EELY), it is a six-year, CIDA funded programme centred around the youth of GBC. It endeavours to enhance their employability skills and to engage them in leadership roles in the region. It is based on the belief that the young people are one of the greatest asset of the region and without their full participation, development will remain incomplete.

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.

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.

Abdul Malik
General Manager

1. Introduction

➤ What is the AKRSP?

Established by the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) in 1982, The Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) is a private, non-denominational development support agency working in Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral (GBC) with the mission of raising the living standards of communities by implementing integrated rural development programmes and initiatives.

The initial overall objectives of AKRSP were to double the per capita income of local communities in GBC and develop a practical rural development model which could be replicated in Pakistan and other countries. To achieve these major objectives, AKRSP set itself the specific objectives of reducing poverty, developing local institutional capacities, and raising women's participation in developmental activities.

The entire programme is governed by a Board of Directors headed by a Chairman. An impressive portfolio of international donors has contributed to the AKRSP for it to continue its programmes in the GBC region. Among them, the Canadians are most notable, staying with it from the start to the present.

The AKRSP integrated rural development model instituted in GBC has been so successful that it has been replicated in other parts of Pakistan and different countries. However, the AKRSP model retains its lead.

➤ History of AKRSP in GBC

AKRSP works in the six districts of Gilgit-Baltistan and the Chitral district in Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa. It started its activities in 1982 in the Gilgit region. In 1983 it extended to Chitral and in 1986 it penetrated into Baltistan. By 1993 it had set a firm foot in the Astore district of GB.

In Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral (GBC), which is its programme area, the AKRSP has progressively expanded through a very sound system of monitoring, assessment, learning and reflection.

The total AKRSP programme area in GBC in 2011 was 81,964sq km, with a total population of 1.34 million comprising of 180,140 households. For further details of the programme area see Table 1 in Annex VI. Since the

very beginning, the AKRSP has worked in close collaboration with government, communities, political and religious leaders and national and international agencies to strengthen the economic and institutional capacities of GBC communities by means of integrated development programmes. These programmes constitute three main arenas of social, resource and market development.

Over the years, in responding to new situations and opportunities, the AKRSP has focused on the creation of the LSOs which cater to the evolving needs and aspirations of the people of GBC. It has meanwhile branched out into bringing the youth into the fold of development. For this purpose it has launched a multiple year programme which is delivering results already. Women remain another area of attention because the AKRSP realises that without mainstreaming them, true and sustainable development will remain an unachievable goal.

➤ **AKRSP's overall achievements in GBC during 1982-2011**

Mobilising and organising people at the grassroots level has been the bedrock of all AKRSP interventions. By 2011 the AKRSP had facilitated the formation of 59 Local Support Organisations (LSOs) and 4,914 community (village and women) organisations in its programme area (Tables 2 and 3, Annex VI). In addition to these Village/Women Organisations (V/WOs), AKRSP also created 39 *Women's Groups*, 56 *Women Clusters* and 148 *Citizen Community Boards (CCBs)* (Table 4 in Annex VI). It had also financially assisted 48 of the local support organisations (LSOs) for office establishment and 47 for registration of new LSOs (Table 5 in Annex VI). AKRSP also financially supported 122 organisations for social sector services consisting of 35 LSOs, 77 V/WOs and 10 CSOs (Table 6 in Annex VI).

As part of its Social Development activities, the institutional capacity building programmes have been impressive. By 2011 its trainings, in topics ranging from health hygiene and nutrition to adult literacy and partnership building, had targeted over 28,000 people in very diverse topics **and most notably, almost 24,000 or 85% of them have been women**. It is a remarkable achievement which very few organisations in the country can boast of (Table 8 in Annex VI). In workshops, too, the number of women has been almost equal to those of men (Table 9 in Annex VI).

Under Resource Development it has aided the formation of 222 groups or associations as varied as the Equine Welfare Groups and the Sheep-Goat Herders Association (Table 17 in Annex VI). It has trained over 16,500

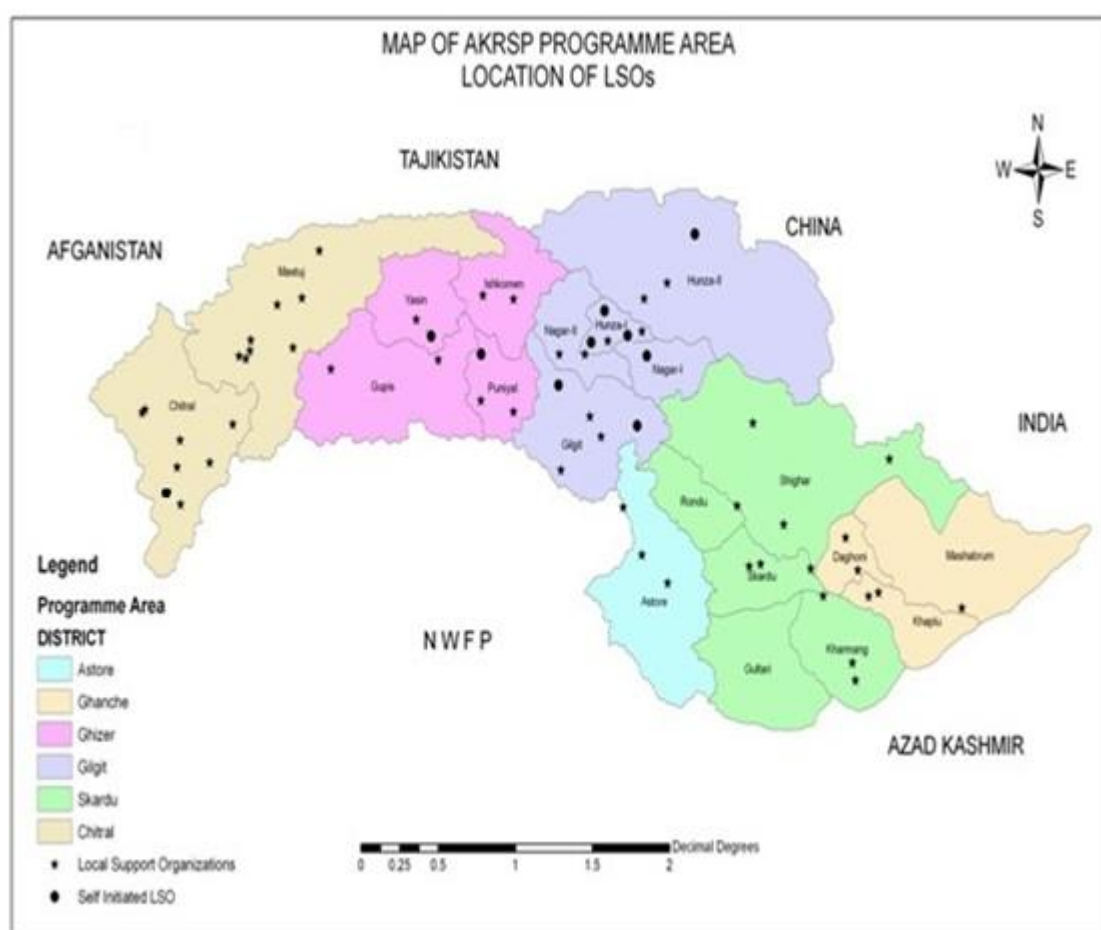
men and women in resource development with a near gender balance (Table 18 in Annex VI) while completed or developed almost 4,000 infrastructure development projects which have helped to bring prosperity to the region (Table 20 in Annex VI).

In the Market Development sphere the AKRSP has been no less prolific. It has facilitated the establishment of 314 enterprise, agri-business farmers groups and sector-specific associations whose total membership has exceeded 4,000 individuals (Table 23 Annex VI). Most notably, it has helped the creation of 27 vocational centres, 30 women's markets and 7 gem cutting and polishing centres. This kind of achievement in a remote area like GBC is unparalleled in the country (Table 27 in Annex VI).

The area of Youth Development emerged as a cross-cutting theme in 2011. It contained elements of all the three over-arching areas of AKRSP's interventions, namely, Social, Resource and Market development.

2. Context

➤ Map of the Programme Area



➤ Description of GBC

Gilgit-Baltistan-Chitral cover the districts of Gilgit, Hunza-Nagar, Diamer, Astore, Ghizer, Ghanche and Skardu in the federally administered region of Gilgit-Baltistan and the Chitral district in the province of Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa. It is situated in the very north of Pakistan in a strategically important region with China in the northeast, Afghanistan in the north and



northwest and Indian-administered Kashmir to the southeast. With the opening of the Karakoram Highway, the region has acquired additional strategic and political importance.

Nature has endowed the area with the highest peaks and large glaciers concentrated in a relatively small area. It is replete with resources like semi-precious rocks, minerals and water, and is a tourist haven for mountaineers and trekkers. Culturally it is the most diverse part of Pakistan with eight major ethnic groups speaking five major languages and representing four sects of Islam living close together in relative peace.

Most of the population of 1.4 million is engaged in agriculture with subsistence farming mixed with cash crops. Due to its mountainous terrain, its severe winters and its great distance from the southern urban centres, the region is always prone to being cut off from the country resulting in food and other shortages.

However, in spite of its vulnerability and poverty, the region has made progress in the fields of education with the highest literacy rate in the country occurring in the Hunza valley, especially among women. But this progress is uneven among different sects and communities.

Because of the recent economic and financial crisis, the government has reduced public sector spending for social services and development programmes in GBC for the last three years. These economic and financial crises also constrained LSOs and V/WOs in



mobilising resources thereby limiting their ability to deliver services and programmes for their communities. The major thrust in 2011 by government and non-government entities was relief and rehabilitation of affectees of the destructive floods in the region.

3. Areas of Focus in 2011

In the period under review, the AKRSP continued activities in its specified core spheres of social, resource and market development. It also undertook research and dissemination of its results. All of its research was geared towards improving the lives of the communities. In addition to these, 2011 saw the AKRSP engaged in rehabilitating and resettling the affectees of the 2010 and 2011 floods in the region. Many special projects were started just for this purpose. As always, it was in the forefront of responding to the changing needs of the people of the region and started a 6-year youth development programme in GBC in 2011 with the generous financial support from the Canadian Government through Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Other thematic areas of focus in 2011 included Public-Private Partnerships, Carbon Financing and the Extreme Poor.

4. Social Development

The AKRSP has been engaged in social development ever since its inception because it considers this to be the foundation on which all other progress is built. This basically involves institutional development, institutional sustainability, capacity building, women empowerment, poverty targeting and policy dialogue and partnerships.

➤ Institutional Development

This is the basis of all developmental activities of the AKRSP. It entails organising communities into village and women organisations so that the people themselves are able to participate in and direct their own development. With the passage of time these organisations have aggregated into clusters and many clusters have gathered in a more formal way under the umbrellas of the Local Support Organisations (LSOs).

The formation of the LSOs helps the W/VOs to overcome their limited abilities to access development services from formal and informal service providers and to help shape policy in the higher levels of government.

The AKRSP facilitated this LSO formation process over the years with the result that the grassroots institutions formed their own soundly managed and governed LSOs to properly govern and manage development affairs.

LSOs work as intermediary organisations to ensure sustainable development through promoting collaboration and partnerships among all the key development partners in the region. But this is difficult work, so they first develop their human, financial and management capacities and then work with all the other development partners and service providers in order to mobilise resources and access services. In the past, the AKRSP acted as the intermediary between local organisations and other development agencies but in a relatively short amount of time the LSOs have been able to take over some of these responsibilities.

The major functions of LSOs are:

- serve as catalyst organisations to assist V/WOs in the identification of opportunities to promote equitable and sustainable development;
- mobilise human, financial, and material resources to enable local people to make full use of the opportunities available in the area;
- develop local capacity in 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, to support 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;
- be especially attentive to opportunities for involving women and the extreme poor in their own development

In Chitral the AKRSP had facilitated the creation of 14 LSOs by 2011 which embraced a total of 1,400 member organisations. The membership of these LSOs grew quite sharply between 2010 and 2011, as did the membership of Women Organisations (WOs) from 974 in 2010 to 3, 599 in 2011 (Table 1a). This achievement can be seen clearly in the figure 1 below:

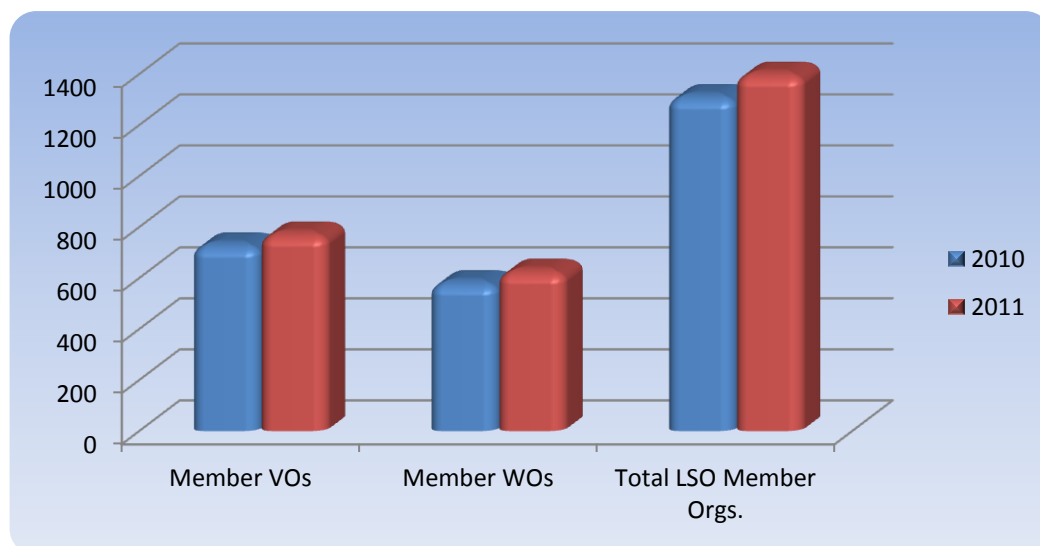


Figure 1: LSO parameters showing increases in 2011 in Chitral

Table 1a. Local Support Organisations in Chitral 2010-2011

Particulars	2010	2011
No. of Local Support Organisations (LSO)	14	14
Total Member Organisations	1,312	1,400
Total LSO Membership	44,825	47,850
Village Organisations (VOs)	730	773
VO Membership	28,884	30,649
Women's Organisations (WOs)	582	627
WO Membership	15,941	17,201

Total LSOs membership in Chitral had reached nearly 48,000 in 2011 since the AKRSP began its work in 1986.

The Gilgit region also saw the number of LSOs touch 28 which were composed of 874 member organisations. The VOs registered an increase from 361 in 2010 to 450 in 2011 and their membership also rose from nearly 18,000 to over 22,500 individuals. Here too, the WOs increased from the previous year from 362 in 2010 to 424 in 2011 and their membership also grew by 3,300 individuals. However the number and membership increases of community organisations outside the LSOs were small in the Gilgit district (Table 1b).

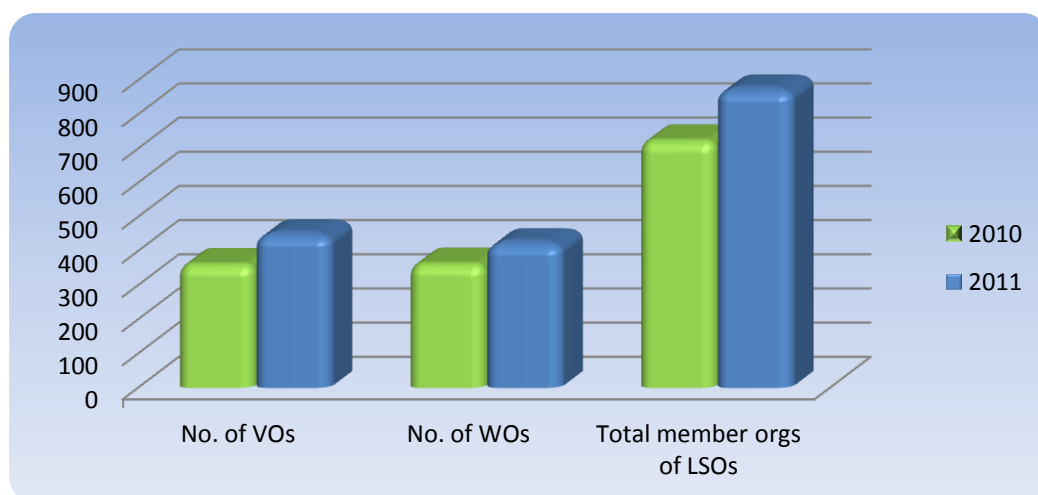


Figure 2: LSO parameters showing increases in 2011 in Gilgit region

Table 1b. Local Support Organisations in Gilgit region

Particulars	2010	2011
No. of Local Support Organisations	23	28
Total Member Organisations	723	874
Total LSO Membership	34,352	42,447
Village Organisations (VOs)	361	450
VO Membership	17,852	22,642
Women's Organisations (WOs)	362	424
WO Membership	16,500	19,805

Similar increases were seen in the Baltistan region during 2011. The number of VOs between 2010 and 2011 went up from 348 to 380, number of WOs from 272 to 300 and total member organisations of the LSOs from 620 to 680. Hence the trend seen in Chitral and Gilgit was repeated in Baltistan (Table 1c).

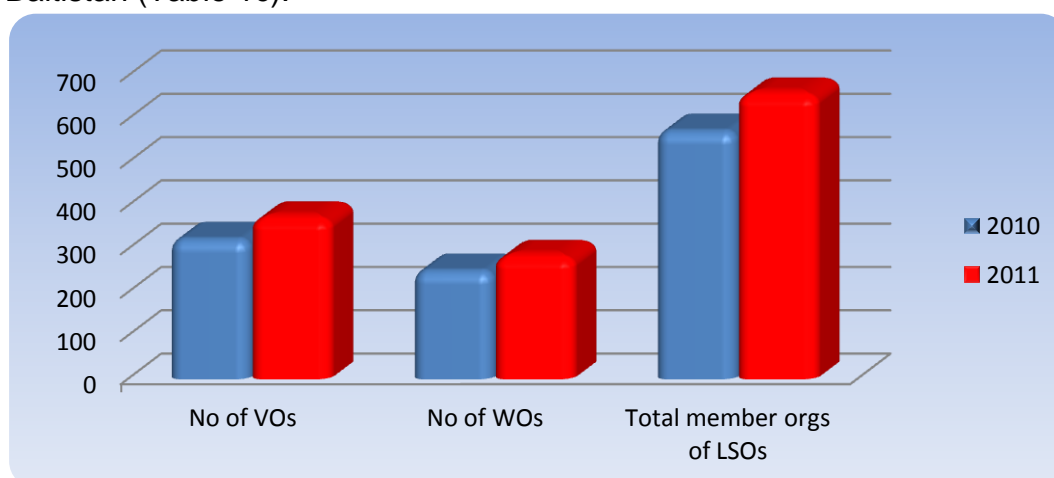


Figure 3: LSO parameters showing increases in Baltistan in 2011

Table 1c. Local Support Organisations in Baltistan

Particulars	2010	2011
No. of Local Support Organisations (LSO)	23	28
Total Member Organisations	723	874
Total LSO Membership	34,352	42,447
Village Organisations (VOs)	361	450
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Women's Organisations (WOs)	362	424
WO Membership	16,500	19,805

➤ **Institutional Sustainability**

The sustainability of developmental initiatives needs to be ensured after the end of funded AKRSP projects. For this the most important thing is the sustainability of local institutions and the AKRSP guarantees this by building up the financial wherewithal of community organisations and LSOs. This goes a long way in helping them to carry on their development beyond the project life.



To assess institutional sustainability the AKRSP conducts Self-Assessment Tool (SAT) exercises throughout its programme area. Its purpose is to gauge the LSOs in terms of their vision, mission, resource mobilisation, credibility, efficiency, and effectiveness.

In Chitral the AKRSP continued to provide management support to 14 LSOs. This mainly took the form of staff salaries coming to a total of PKR 3.78 million. The salaries of the management staff make up 100% of the total amount of this management support. Similarly in Gilgit and Baltistan the AKRSP gave management support to 10 LSOs amounting to PKR 0.915 million and 10 LSOs coming to PKR 2.22 million respectively in 2011 (Table 5 in Annex VI). Financial support of the AKRSP to social sector services was also significant as seen in Table 6 in Annex VI.

➤ **Capacity Building**

Since capacity building is an essential aspect of institutional sustainability, therefore the AKRSP pays special attention to it. In 2011 too, it carried out many trainings, workshops and exposure visits so that people could be empowered to undertake and sustain their own development. All stakeholders including LSOs, VWOs, government and non-government organisations participated in these programmes. Women were suitably represented as well.

There were special dialogues with the youth to develop their confidence, leadership skills and vocational skills. This took place under the Enhancing Employability and Leadership for Youth (EELY) programme in Chitral and Gilgit-Baltistan.



Tables 8 & 9 in Annex VI show the nature and number of trainings and workshops organised in the programme area and the number of participants.

Additionally, a total of 74 exposure visits were organised for the representatives of LSOs, elected representatives, journalists and government officials (Table 10 in Annex VI).

Youth Must Participate

The EELY programme was initiated in April 2011 to specifically bring the youth of GBC into the mainstream of development as fully productive members of society and is being implemented through the LSOs. "The LSO will have developed its own plan to enhance employment and leadership opportunities for the youth of the area" said Mr. Amin Beg of the AKRSP. This succinctly sums up the objectives of this energetic, six year programme funded by CIDA.



Youth Employability

The youth employability component seeks to enhance professional skills development and enterprise support services. During 2011 this was done in collaboration with Business Edge/ International Finance Corporation-World Bank, Pakistan and the Hashoo Foundation to help the LSOs provide skills development services to their youth. Trainings were delivered in sectors relevant to the specific needs of the local areas such as honey production, tourism, gems, garment and artisan skills.

A partner agreement was signed with KIU and working together with Khurpa Care, International Mountain Leadership Institute, USA and the Baltistan government, AKRSP worked to expand skills opportunities in the tourism sector through upgrading Khurpa Care's mountaineering courses.

During this reporting period, eight sub-sectors were assessed including apricot, mulberry, potato, greenwood, hard stone, honey, aqua tourism, and organic meat in GBC. Meetings were held with local businessmen, support service providers, communities, government officials, NGOs, and young women and men.

AKRSP also began working within the Early Childhood Development (ECD) subsector to support local social enterprises. AKRSP undertook market surveys to better understand the social and market dynamics of the area. Then, 24 young women were trained in Montessori Education out of which 17 have already found employment in schools.

Youth Engagement and Leadership

The leadership component works to promote engaged and empowered youth by enhancing youth participation in community and civic activities and institutions. It also works to build the capacity of local institutions to support an enabling environment for youth development and youth decision makers.

A youth-mapping exercise was carried out in collaboration with LSOs in all of GBC. To complete this exercise, 144 local youth graduates, 127 men and 17 women, were hired to meet the dual objective of conducting the exercise and building their capacities in research and surveying.

AKRSP Chitral supported one youth association called Chewdok Girls Forum (CGF). AKRSP Chitral organized 7 day workshop on facilitation, presentation and communication skills for 20 young women.

EELY provided support to the Professionals Development Center Chitral (PDCC) to organize an 8 day ToT for 25 participants (10 young women, 15 young men) in partnership with 14 LSOs. Also, a two-day workshop on “Futuristic Career Planning” was held in collaboration with Integrated Chitral Development Programme (ICDP), an LSO, and the HASHOO Foundation.

Two training courses, one on financial management and one on resource mobilization, were also held in which 38 young people (30 males and 8 females) from 19 LSOs were trained. AKRSP also initiated a comprehensive review process and dialogues with 19 LSOs for completion of sustainability plans.

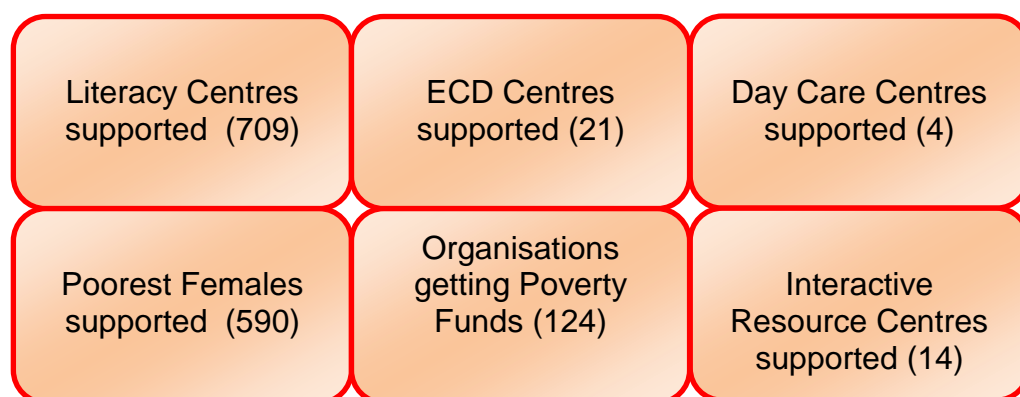
Moreover, the human resources policy of AKRSP was shared with the AKRSP staff in a workshop and reviewed through a gender lens. During this workshop, 57 staff members including 10 young men and 47 young women filled out questionnaires designed to assess HR policies and their relevance for youth and women. Trainings on youth development were also organized with Youth Engagement Services (YES), Pakistan and on sexual harassment with the Alliance Against Sexual Harassment (AASHA), Pakistan.

In just one year this programme has reached over 2,700 young men and women for enhancing their employability and leadership capabilities.

➤ **Poverty Reduction**

The AKRSP targeted poverty by giving poverty endowment funds to various organisations and targeted projects (Table 11 in Annex VI). Throughout its programme area the number of LSOs and V/WOs receiving poverty endowment fund came to a total of 124. It supported 709 literacy centres, 21 ECD centres, 4 day care centres, 14 interactive resource centres and gave support to 590 poorest females students (Table 12 in Annex VI). A quick visual overview is shown below.

AKRSP's Poverty Targeting Interventions in 2011



➤ Policy Dialogue and Partnership

The AKRSP deems policy dialogues with the government and other development partners as an essential component of empowering the communities to play a meaningful role in their own development. It provides them with a platform and opportunities to acquire shared understanding of development issues and challenges of the area.

Under the rubric of policy dialogue and partnerships the AKRSP engages in various activities such as development fora, community linkages, collaborative projects, development networks, and joint research initiatives with the government and development agencies. These collaborations help partners share and benefit from the knowledge, best practices, and experiences that individual development partners gain from their work with communities (Tables 13 to 16 in Annex VI).



Figure 4: Policy Dialogue and Partnerships in the Programme Area (1983-2011)

➤ Youth Leadership Development

The newly launched EELY programme has a sub-component of youth leadership development which seeks to engage young people in community and civic activities. Before AKRSP started interventions in this regard, it carried out a youth-mapping exercise. This exercise revealed that although there are many youth-led initiatives across GBC, they are much less for young women than for young men. The activities ranged from TOTs (Training of Trainers) to supporting various LSOs for training courses and sustainability plans.



5. Resource Development

From the very beginning, AKRSP has considered it very important to create resources at the grassroots level because it is essential for livelihood development of the very poor. Therefore it has always contributed funds in this direction.

This programme encompasses many sub-spheres such as institutional development, capacity building, infrastructure development, natural resources development and management (NRM) and poverty targeting. Among these, the leading component is infrastructure development which includes irrigation projects, link roads, bridges, protective works, water supply schemes and hydel power stations. Similarly, the NRM component consists of agriculture, livestock, poultry, forestry, wildlife, and environment and is an important part of the programme.

➤ Institutional Development

At the local level, the communities are not only organised into VO's, WO's, and LSO's, but they also form interest-based associations to collectively implement and manage projects, mainly in the fields of agriculture, livestock, and equine sectors. For example in 2011 sector specific associations stood at six groups comprising of a total of 75 members in Baltistan. In Gilgit and Chitral six and three respectively of such associations were in existence. A sterling example of such an association is the Equine Welfare Groups.

In addition to these, a variety of other groups such as the Agri-business Farmers Groups and Enterprise Associations were also in existence throughout the programme area. The collective power of these groups helps in the marketing of and getting the best bargains for major livestock and equine products and services (Tables 2a & Table 17 in Annex VI).

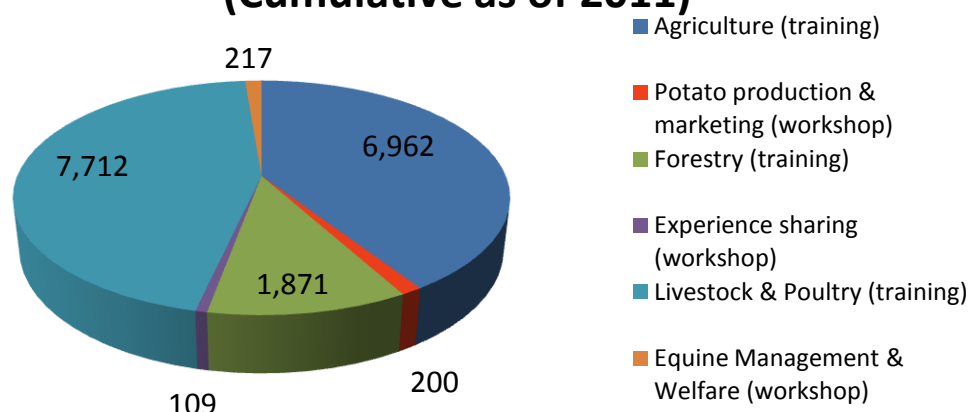
Table 2a. Associations and Groups in 2011

Associations/Groups	No.	Male	Female	Total
Sheep/Goat Herder Associations	34	787	118	905
Wool and Hair Processing Guilds	173	4,280	2,282	6,562
Equine Welfare Groups	15	592	0	592
Total Groups/Associations	222	5,659	2,400	8,059

➤ Capacity Building

Thousands of people were also trained in the fields of agriculture, forestry, livestock & poultry, equine management and welfare and the environment through formal trainings, workshops and conferences (Tables 18 & 19 in Annex VI). The following pie chart gives an overview of developments in this area. By far the largest arena of capacity building has been agriculture because it is the most important livelihood resource in the area, both for subsistence and for cash crops. Numbers in the chart are for the entire programme area.

Capacity Building - Number of Participants (Cumulative as of 2011)



➤ Infrastructure Development

This is by far the largest arena of financial support from the AKRSP in the resource development section. By developing the infrastructure, the community gains new land for agriculture and increases farmers' access to markets for buying input and selling their produce. This leads to greater social and economic development over the long run.

During 2011 the AKRSP initiated 83 projects in the fields of irrigation, communication, land development, land development, social sector and water supply. The largest number of projects were completed in the field of irrigation followed by land development and communication. The following table displays this information.

Table 3a. Physical Infrastructure Projects 2011

Projects Details	Gilgit	Baltistan	Chitral	Programme Area
Irrigation Projects	24	11	3	38
Communication Projects	8	7	4	19
Land Development Projects	4	5	-	9
Social Sector Projects	-	6	-	6
Water Supply/Sanitation	2	8	1	11
Overall Projects	38	37	8	83
Completed Projects	34	23	25	82
Beneficiary Households	4,609	2,276	4,979	11,864

For the cumulative progress on these projects please refer to Table 20 in Annex VI.

➤ **Connection to the Outside World (*Economic recovery programme*)**

This infrastructure rehabilitation project was launched in response to the floods of 2010. One of the worst hit areas of these floods was Hunza-Nagar to which various international donors responded. CARITAS Switzerland was one of the agencies which concentrated on rehabilitation of communication infrastructure to link disconnected people with the outside world and with agricultural lands and pastures.

In Hunza-Nagar 26 infrastructure projects were identified for rehabilitation with the support of Caritas Switzerland. The rapid completion of these projects in October 2011 benefitted 9,174 house-holds directly or indirectly; 3,894 house-holds were linked with the main valleys or roads whereas 5,820 households were connected with their orchards, agricultural lands and pastures. Additionally, the rehabilitation of communication infrastructure

facilitated the transfer of relief goods to Upper Hunza which is already disconnected from the south by the Attabad Lake.

The Case of the Hisper Link Road

Rehabilitation of Hisper Link Road is a perfect example of re-connecting people with the outside world. The floods had damaged the link road between Hisper and rest of the valleys, delinking 2,000 men and women from the outside world. This had put pregnant women and sick people in jeopardy and the lives of other people in utter misery. The road got rehabilitated with the support of CARITAS Switzerland and these stranded people were once again connected with the rest of the world.

A very beneficial aspect of these projects was that poor people were given preference as labourers. Construction items such as cement and steel were also purchased from the local market which pumped Rs.17 million into the local economy. Women and children were able to get easy access to schools, hospitals, and community centres.



➤ Energy Development and Conservation

AKRSP has realised that the implications of climate change for GBC require timely preparedness and proactive interventions. The phenomenon of climate change and accompanying global warming is now evident globally in the form of receding glaciers and ice-sheets, rising sea levels, increase in the number and severity of extreme events like floods, droughts, hurricanes etc. and shifting flora and fauna.

This climate change will affect not only all natural ecosystems and biodiversity but also millions of people dependent on them for their living. Closer to home, glacial melt in the Himalayas could lead to flooding and avalanches and affect water regimes, flora and fauna.

To counter this climate change trend, a number of initiatives have been taken over the years. One of them is the Kyoto Protocol which came into effect in 2005. It offers a few flexible mechanisms such as International Emissions Trading, Joint Implementation and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

CDM has the dual objectives of lowering the overall cost of reducing greenhouses gases emissions that are causing global warming and at the same time supporting sustainable development initiatives in the developing countries. These initiatives are those which would not be implemented without this Carbon Finance.

Pakistan has registered 30 projects so far with the UNFCCC. The AKRSP developed its first CDM project idea as early as 2006 and submitted it for registration in June 2009. It is ***the first in the world of its nature*** to be registered with UNFCCC and ***the first from Pakistan***. It takes advantage of the enormous water resources and hydro-electricity potential of the region.

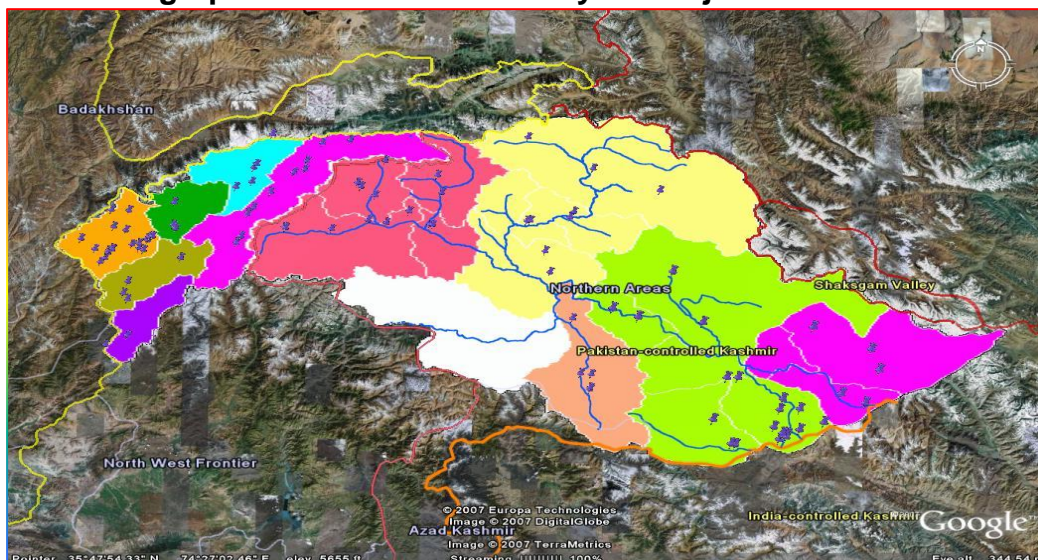
The project envisions:

Construction of 103 mini-micro hydel projects (30KW to 350 KW) across GBC producing about 15 MW electricity for over 21,000 households. 650,000 Certified Emission Reductions will be sold during its First Crediting Period (2009-2015).

Operation and management of the projects will be undertaken by the beneficiary communities to ensure sustainability.

Out of the 103 projects, funding had been secured for 50 projects as of 2011. With funding from PPAF, Acumen Fund and Carbon Advance construction started on one large 500 kW project

Geographical Location of 103 Hydel Projects



The AKRSP is working on additional Carbon Finance ideas to further tap the hydropower potential of GBC and to develop Forests for carbon sequestration. It also intends to provide technical assistance to the public and private sector to encourage more Carbon Finance projects in the region.

➤ Response and Early Recovery Project (RERP)

The region of GBC is prone to many natural disasters due to its topography and location on the tectonic plates. In 2010 it experienced a devastating flood which damaged much of its infrastructure and destroyed crops, orchards, property and even took human lives. As a result, many people were deprived of their livelihoods and became homeless as well. To help these distressed people, the AKRSP requested and received financial support from international donors for relief and reconstruction activities. Some of the main donors were the Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), CIDA, UNICEF and the UNDP. With the help of these agencies the



AKRSP was able to:

- Initiate 276 infra-structure projects which included the repair of irrigation channels, protective works, water supply, bridges and link roads. This saved many crops and helped communities to overcome food shortages.
- Distribute 117,036 kg of seed (potato, wheat and maize) to farmers which resulted in minimising seed shortages in the short term and ensuring food security in the long term.

Gender Advantage of RERP

The initiated projects have been playing a positive role in empowering women by providing cash income as well as reducing workload. Restoration of irrigation channels are providing ample irrigation water to the village; hence women can easily grow vegetables to supplement the household food security. Moreover sale of surplus vegetables can also provide cash income to women which can help to reduce their traditional under-nourishment. The rehabilitation of economic assets and agriculture inputs is directly benefiting 149,603 women out of a total beneficiary population of 308,383 in GBC

The following tables show the achievements of RERP.

Table 4a.RERP achievements in Infrastructure

Project	No.	Beneficiary HH	Beneficiary Population	Men	Women
Bridges	25	2,978	31,567	16,415	15,152
Link Roads	22	2,881	30,539	15,880	14,659
Irrigation Channel	179	15,838	167,883	87,299	80,584
Water Supply	9	796	8,438	4,388	4,050
Protective works	41	2,876	30,486	15,853	14,633
Total	276	25,369	268,911	139,834	129,077

Table 4b. RERP achievements in agriculture and food security

Beneficiary Households	Wheat Seed (kg)	Maize Seed (Kg)	Potato Seed (Kg)	Total Seed (Kg)
3,969	60,336	2,400	54,300	117,036

➤ **Natural Resource Management**

This is also an important part of resource development because the AKRSP realises that without NRM the resources of this region will become depleted over time and economic progress will be negatively impacted. In this area, the following initiatives were carried out in 2011 to improve NRM in the region.

Cereal Seed Improvement for Food Security:

This is a project of Aga Khan Foundation, Geneva. It was launched in GBC in September 2008 and will run until December 2012. The objectives of this project are:

- Train farmers in improved crop production technology.
- Distribute improved varieties of wheat, maize and buckwheat which are suited to the agro-ecological zones of the programme area and will improve the livelihoods of poor farmers and enhance food security.
- Develop a sustainable seed production mechanism by applying improved agronomic methods.
- Develop a system of seed distribution among farmers at the LSO level to provide quality seeds for them.

In order to attain these objectives, the AKRSP undertook several activities during 2011:

- √ *Trained 626 farmers in the technology to produce quality wheat seed.*
- √ *Facilitated the LSOs to organize four farmers' field days /extension campaigns and participatory workshops in which 111 farmers participated.*
- √ *Organized three one day training workshops on "seed production technology" in which 163 farmers from seven LSOs participated.*
- √ *Distributed 6,180 kg of certified seed, previously selected varieties of wheat, maize and buckwheat in the LSOs for multiplication and further distribution within the LSO farmers.*
- √ *Laid 11 wheat/maize and buck wheat trails and 309 demonstration plots on farmers' fields in collaboration with LSOs and Government line departments. The production received from these improved varieties of seed is 40-50 % greater as compared to the local seed.*



Figure 5: Comparison of local wheat crop (left) with improved wheat crop (right)

Food for Work Project

Food for Work project was launched as an early recovery programme from the floods which created havoc in GB in July and August of 2010. The AKRSP implemented this project in six out of the seven districts of GB. The purpose of food assistance was to assist in the food consumption needs of households suffering from the floods.

The project paid community labour with food like wheat flour, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. The labour included 1,094 rehabilitation projects of agricultural infrastructure; mostly water channels, land terracing, protective works and basic community infrastructure. Women's participation and benefit was given special attention in the project.

During the project time period 2,826.848 tonnes of food was distributed to 40,828 participants covering 285,796 beneficiaries in six districts of GB.

➤ Poverty Targeted Community Projects

AKRSP's interventions have reduced extreme poverty from 33% to 5% during 1991- 2010. However it has realised that the marginalised sections of society such as women and the very poor do not necessarily derive maximum benefit from the larger development projects. Therefore it has concentrated on community projects targeted specifically at these groups. They are implemented in cooperation with wealthier communities, government departments and other NGOs. In 2011 there were 44 such projects out of which 29 alone were water supply and sanitation projects. Irrigation, communication, land development and social sector projects made up the balance. Table 22 in Annex VI shows that AKRSP has made these projects an essential tool in its developmental efforts.

6. Market Development

In GBC the demand for market-related services has been steadily increasing but there are many hurdles in the way of potential businesses and the development of local markets to provide local goods and services. Therefore the AKRSP has created its market development programme to redress this situation. It first identifies which demands for business development are unmet and then scans the programme area and the country for service providers who can meet those demands. Overall, it encourages public-private partnerships to meet market development demand in the region.



This programme comprises of the sub-sections of institutional development, skills development, entrepreneurship development and action research.

➤ Institutional Development

Under this component, the AKRSP encourages and facilitates entrepreneurs, producers and suppliers of goods and services to form associations so as to benefit from economies of scale. It also enables these associations to develop links with other associations and service providers, to hold dialogue with policy makers in order to enhance the bargaining power of the local entrepreneurs and obtain maximum financial advantage for them. For example in 2011 sector specific associations saw the formation of six Women Apricot Producers groups comprising of a total of 75 female members in Baltistan (Table 23 in Annex VI).

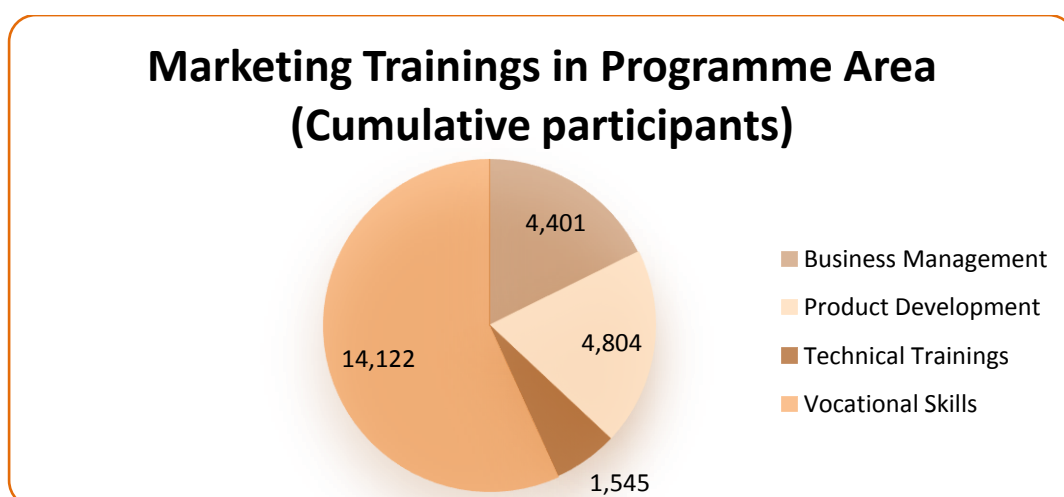
We can see in the table that Agri-business Farmers Groups remained the most popular association, with the highest number of individuals. This reflects the fact that agriculture is the mainstay of the region's economy and engages the maximum number of people.

It is interesting to note the participation of women in these associations. However, their numbers are highest in the Gilgit region where they outnumber men in two out of the three categories, reflecting their level of involvement in farming activities.

➤ Skills Development

This aims to enhance the entrepreneurial and business marketing skills of communities and is considered crucial by the AKRSP for successful marketing for their goods and services. This is done through trainings, workshops, exhibitions and exposure visits. The idea is that the communities should embrace an entrepreneurial culture through self-initiated projects and better interaction with local and national service providers.

The achievements as of 2011 can be clearly seen in the following diagram. Vocational skills trainings followed by business management remained the most popular in the year under consideration (see also Table 24 in Annex VI).



Similarly, the AKRSP carried out various workshops, exhibitions and exposure visits to promote enterprise and business in the region (Table 25 & 26 in Annex VI). The following diagram shows the achievements in this regard.

Enterprise and Business Promotion Workshops & Exposure Visits (Cumulative total participants 1983-2011)



In addition to this, during 2011 the AKRSP scored high on trainings for the youth of the region under its EELY programme (Table). It worked with a number of partners to help LSOs provide skills development opportunities to this section of society under its three sub-components of Formal Skills Provider Strengthening, Community-based Accelerated Youth Skills Development Programme and Community-based Accelerated Professional Development Programme. Most of these trainings pertained to enhancing income generation opportunities for the youth.

Table 5a. Skills development under the EELY programme

Type of skills strengthened	Male	Female	Total
Formal Skills Provider Strengthening			
Tourism - Mountaineering	27	0	27
Community-Based: Accelerated Youth Skills Development Programme			
Honeybee keeping	40	40	80
Gems Cutting & Polishing	3	0	3
Wool Spinning	0	60	60
Photography	0	15	15
Business Management	25	81	106
Beautician	0	20	20
Community-based: Accelerated Professional Development Programme			
Course and apprenticeships placed	13	4	17
Total	108	220	318

➤ Entrepreneurship Development

As in other sectors, in the market development sector, too, the AKRSP has taken special care to enhance entrepreneurship skills among women and the poorest sections of society. For this purpose it established vocational centres, women's markets, fruit nurseries, greenhouses and gem cutting and polishing centre with the help of local VOs, WOs and LSOs. It also gave funds to a total of 20 LSOs in the programme area to undertake income generating projects for the poorest people. This achievement is depicted in the following diagram. For more detail see Table 27 in Annex VI.

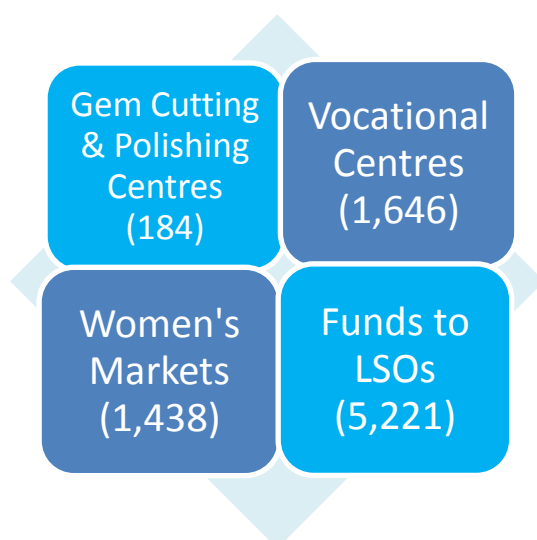


Figure 6: Entrepreneurship Development in Programme Area - Cumulative Participants 1983-2011

➤ **Agribusiness Development Project**

This project of entrepreneurial development was initiated by AKRSP Chitral in partnership with Agribusiness Support Fund (ASF). The project mainly focuses on socio economic empowerment of rural women by engaging them in commercial activity, sustainable livestock training and extension services and proper nutrition of the members of the people.

According to the partnership agreement, AKRSP has established 40 Farmers Enterprise Groups in its programme area and ASF will provide financial and technical support for the implementation of the project. During 2011, entrepreneurship training was arranged for 30 women. Five awareness-raising workshops on health and hygiene were organized in which 225 women participated. AKRSP also organized free medical camp providing check-ups and medicines to a total of 85 women.



During the period under review 315 goats including 32 bucks were distributed among 30 Women Farmer Enterprise groups with a membership base of 315.

The project also organized training for livestock extension services for three entrepreneurs representing different localities.

During the reporting period AKRSP established three livestock input stores in three areas and provided them with medical kits, breeding bull and a sheep on matching grant basis.

➤ **Honey Bee Value Chain Development**

AKRSP has signed a partnership agreement with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Nepal for a project on *Honeybee Value Chain Development*. The main objective of the project is to increase the income of mountain men and women by enhancing the value chain of bee products by building human and institutional capacities and regional cooperation. Major activities of the project include partnership development and project management, development of pro poor value chains for bee products and services, national honey trade policy and networking for information sharing.

During the review period the Honey Bee Keepers Association was facilitated in establishing its office and creating linkages with the Honey Bee Research Institute (HBRI) of Pakistan and Tarnab Farm in Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa.

A research study on value chain assessment of Honey Bee product and services in Chitral was also completed in 2011. Its findings were shared in a one day workshop which a total of 80 individuals including 44 men and 36 women attended.

AKRSP Chitral also organized an exhibition of the honey bee products of different entrepreneurs of Chitral during the Shandur festival at Shandur in order to introduce the newly developed brand of Chitral honey to a wider market.

7. Special Projects

An important part of the AKRSP portfolio are those Special Projects which are frequently launched to meet specific needs of the communities and special circumstances that emerge during the year. These projects typically last in one to two years. For the year 2011 the following projects are worth mentioning.

➤ **Pakistan Approach Towards Total Sanitation (PATs)**

This project was implemented by the AKRSP in collaboration with Plan Pakistan and in partnership with LG&RD in the six districts of Gilgit, Hunza-Nagar, Astore, Ghizer, Ganche and Skardu.

The AKRSP staff accepted the challenge of making more than 35,000 GB communities aware of the health issues associated with open defecation.

In order to meet this challenge, the project set out to promote safe hygienic practices such as washing hands and maintaining a clean body and living areas. This included a 'safe defecation' village Salmanabad that implemented defecation free open spaces under the label '*InsaaniFuzlay Say Paak Village*' excreta free open drains/sewer discharges called '*InsaaniFuzlay Say PaakNaalian*' and defecation free hands '*InsaaniFuzlay Say PaakHaath*'.

For this purpose a select group of community mobilizers are to be trained in encouraging communities to adopt safe hygienic practices and to stop open defecation. The trained community activists will follow the (PATs) approach and urge and facilitate rural communities to adopt safe hygienic practices. They will also discourage open defecation through building a demo latrine and promoting their use by offering external subsidies for purchasing hardware such as pans.

➤ **Water Governance Project**

During the review period, AKRSP in collaboration with ICIMOD implemented a water governance project "Enhancing local water governance for sustainable access in an environment subject to climate change and other drivers" in the Mulkhow area of Chitral. This project aims to document the past and current local water governance systems and assess the functionality of the local water governance systems for achieving sustainable water access in a changing environment. In addition, it also looks into the impact that government and non-government initiated water sector interventions have had on the functioning of traditional institutions and how they affect adaptive capacity of the local communities. The purpose of this project is to improve functionality of local water governance in response to changing climatic conditions.

An open forum for all the stakeholders was held in which 203 men and women participated. A training workshop on water governance was held in which a total of 54 participants attended out of which 22 were women. A training workshop for water committees was also held in which 55 individuals including 22 women participated.

➤ SEED Projects

Social Economic and Environmental Development (SEED) is an ambitious project of the Italian NGO called EVK2CNR to upgrade the economic and environmental conditions of the isolated communities living in the Central Karakoram National Park.

Under the umbrella of SEED, a number of development projects and schemes have been initiated and completed for infrastructure development, social development and natural resource management of communities. Construction of irrigation channels, water supply schemes, link roads, awareness and training workshops, repairing of dilapidated school buildings and distribution of teaching aids, establishment of fruit nurseries - all these development schemes are a step towards the enhancement of the quality of their lives. AKRSP has been a partner of EVK2CNR in implementing these programmes.

9. Documentation and Dissemination of Knowledge

The AKRSP has always viewed research and dissemination of knowledge as an integral part of its development strategy. It is constantly conducting surveys, undertaking research initiatives and producing case studies and reports for all aspects of development in the programme area. It then propagates these papers, documents and reports among all stakeholders, whether they are technical or just the lay persons. In 2011 it undertook research on various topics related to economic and social enterprise and developed cases studies as well. But it was most prolific in developing business plans for communities. The following table shows AKRSP's endeavours in this arena in the year 2011.

Table 6a. Research Output of AKRSP in 2011

Output	Gilgit	Chitral	Baltistan	Total
Research on Economic Enterprise	3			3
Research on Social Enterprise	11	3		14
Development of Business Plans	197	41		238
Case Studies	5			5
Research Studies on ID & Sustainability			1	1

10. Key Outcomes

➤ Institutional Development& Sustainability

In this area the AKRSP was able to quite significantly increase the memberships of LSOs, WOs and VO in all regions of GBC. It provided management support to 28 LSOs which greatly assisted them in their continued participation in developmental activities.

➤ Capacity building

It took the form of trainings, workshops, exposure visits and exhibitions in fields such as entrepreneurship development, business development and marketing, partnership building and NRM, among many others. It benefitted thousands of people, majority of whom were women

➤ Incomes and Poverty Reduction

The findings drawn from AKRSP's 2008 Socio-economic survey indicate that the nominal per capita income of the population in the programme area increased from Rs. 2,939 in 1991 to Rs. 28,874 in 2008. Similarly, the inflation-adjusted real per capita income increased from Rs. 2,939 in 1991 to Rs. 7,134 in 2008, an increase of 243% over the base per capita income. In this year, the nominal per capita income of the households in the VO villages was Rs. 30,767, while the per capita income of the households in the non-VO villages was Rs. 27,251; similarly, the nominal per capita income of the VO members was Rs. 31,756 whereas the per capita income of the non-VO members was Rs. 28,497 in the same year.

On the same pattern, the population of the poor in the programme area fell from 67% in 1991 to 26% in 2008. However, the overall poverty in the programme area did not decline between 2005 and 2008, likewise, the population of the extreme poor declined from 33% in 1991 to 5% in 2008. In 2008, the Gini Coefficient dropped from 0.39 in 1991 to 0.358, reflecting a narrowing inequality gap between the rich and poor.

11. Way Forward

With the paradigm shift in the arena of development practices as well as the changing socio-economic conditions of the area any government or non-government institution working in the region has to adapt itself to the changing needs of the community.

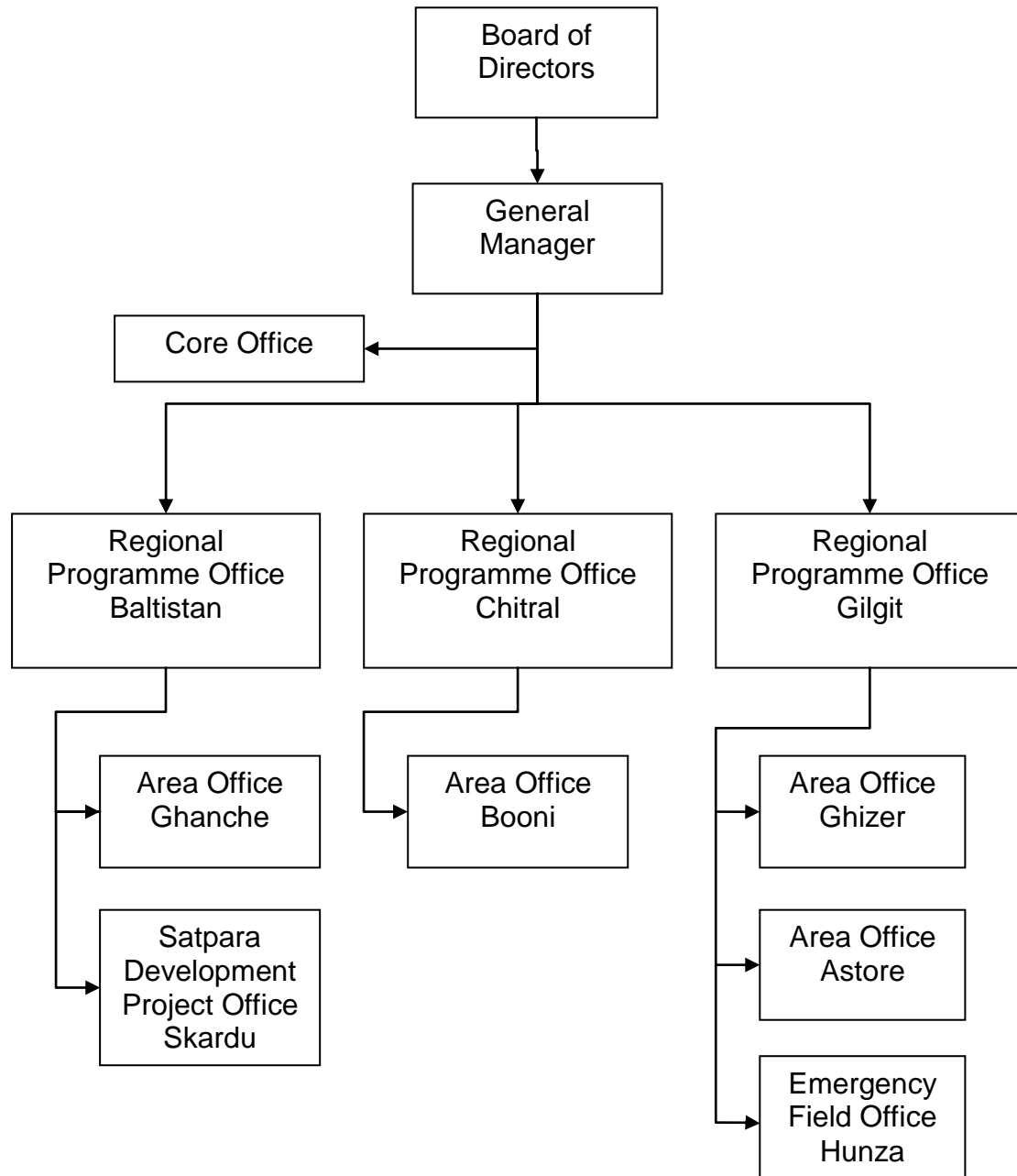
AKRSP realizes the shifting situation and has taken several steps in this regard. Foremost is the inclusion of youth as productive members of the society. The

AKRSP has resolved to work with the youth in the development of the area focusing on the two main themes of Youth Employability and Youth Engagement and Leadership. Even more so, the AKRSP will work on gender mainstreaming in a concerted manner.

Another issue demanding the attention of AKRSP is the dire need for electricity in the programme area. The demand of electricity has increased to a great extent not only due to increase in population but also due to the changes in the usage pattern i.e., from lighting purposes only to cooking and heating as well. Based on the experience gained in the development of Mini Hydel Power Projects in GBC in the past, the AKRSP for the first time has ventured into developing these projects with larger capacities as the AKRSP's Carbon Finance Initiatives under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) programme in the region. AKRSP will continue to strive to make mini-hydels a viable option for all needy communities under CDM.

Last, but not the least, the AKRSP has realized that the extremely poor do not benefit from the big development interventions to the desired extent. Therefore it will continue to work in a targeted fashion with the extremely poor households to improve their quality of life through livelihood enhancement and protection initiatives.

ANNEX I: AKRSP Organisational Chart



ANNEX II: Members of the AKRSP Board of Directors

Mr. Ali Noormahomed Rattansey	Chairman
Mr. Thomas Joseph Gerald Austin	Member
Mr. Azizuddin Shamsheer Ali Boolani	Member
Mr. Naveed Qazi	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
Ms. Shamsah Vali Mohammad	Member
Dr. Rozina Karmaliani	Member
Mr. Sohail G. Khoja	Member
Mr. Abdul Malik	Ex-Officio Member/GM

ANNEX III: Major Surveys and Studies Conducted

Surveys:

1. AKDN Early Recovery Survey of flood affected areas of Ghizer and Astore (2011)
2. AKDN Early Recovery Survey of flood affected areas in Chitral (2011)
3. Need Assessment Survey of 3 Union Councils of Chitral (2011)
4. Youth Mapping Exercises in Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral (2011)

Major Reports:

1. Exploring the Voice of Women Community about Issues of Forced Marriages in Chitral (2011)
2. Impact Assessment of Regional Empowerment Project in Chitral (2011)

Case Studies:

1. Tracking the journey of Chewdok Girls Forum in Chitral (2011)
2. A case study of Youth Social Enterprise “Converting Disasters into Opportunities” in Gojal, Gilgit (2011)
3. A case study of Mrs. Baji Bibi “Vegetable Production as the Main Source of Family Income” Danyour, Gilgit (2011)
4. A case study of Mrs. Rukhsana “Entrepreneurship at heights” Chapurson, Gojal (2011)
5. A case study of Mrs. Bibi Chani “Career in Poultry Vaccination” Danyour, Gilgit (2001)

ANNEX IV: List of AKRSP Donors in 2011

S. No.	Donor Agency	Programme	Prog. Area/ Region	Start Date	End Date	Currency	Funding Committed
1.	CIDA	Enhancing Employability and Leadership for Youth (EELY)	Gilgit-Baltistan & Chitral	01-Apr-2011	30-Sep-2017	CAD\$	16,000,000
2.	Aga Khan Foundation Canada (AKFC) Matching Grant	Enhancing Employability and Leadership for Youth (EELY)	Gilgit-Baltistan & Chitral	01-Apr-2011	30-Sep-2017	CAD\$	3,000,000
3.	EV-K2-CNR Committee (Italy)	Social, Economic & Environmental Development (SEED)	Baltistan	05-Nov-2009	04-Nov-2014	PKR	91,000,000
4.	Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation (SDC)	Water & Energy Security Through Micro Hydels	Chitral	01-Apr-2011	31-Mar-2013	PKR	102,083,718
5.	PPAF-III CPI Phase-IX	Infrastructure Projects	Gilgit-Baltistan & Chitral	01-Jan-2010	31-Dec-2012	PKR	181,254,000
6.	PPAF-III -SM	Social Mobilization	Gilgit-Baltistan & Chitral	01-Jan-2010	31-Dec-2012	PKR	28,677,304
7.	PPAF-III -CB	Capacity Building	Gilgit-Baltistan & Chitral	01-Jan-2010	31-Dec-2011	PKR	3,688,700
8.	PPAF-III WMC	Mini Hydro Development Programme	Gilgit-Baltistan & Chitral	01-Apr-2010	31-Mar-2013	PKR	108,206,000
10.	PPAF-USDA WMC	Mini Hydro Development Programme	Chitral	01-Apr-2010	30-Jun-2011	PKR	42,000,000
11.	Plan International	Every Child Count/Urban Birth Registration (UBR)	Gilgit-Baltistan	01-Oct-2011	31-Dec-2013	PKR	34,490,060
12.	UNICEF Through LGRDD-GB	Rehabilitation of Water Supply System	District Diamer Gilgit	15-Jun-2011	30-Jul-2012	PKR	16,530,500
13.	GoP. Ministry of Women Development	Jafakash Aurat Project	Chitral	01-Feb-2010	31-Jan-2013	PKR	35,863,532
14.	TROCAIRE-Ireland	Regional Women Empowerment	Chitral	01-Jul-2008	30-Jun-2012	EURO	234,478
15.	UNICEF Through LGRDD-GB	Rehabilitation of Water Supply System	Gilgit-Baltistan	18-Apr-2011	30-Oct-2011	PKR	27,639,000
16.	UNICEF-Plan Pakistan	Scaling up Rural Sanitation (WASH)	Gilgit-Baltistan	16-Feb-2011	31-Oct-2012	PKR	37,416,038
17.	LG & RDD Gilgit-Baltistan	Construction of Irrigation Channels	Gilgit-Baltistan	27-Mar-2010	26-Mar-2013	PKR	56,209,000
18.	KfW-PATRIP	Rehabilitation of	Gilgit-	21-	30-	PKR	191,910,00

S. No.	Donor Agency	Programme	Prog. Area/ Region	Start Date	End Date	Currency	Funding Committe d
		Infrastructure Projects	Baltistan & Chitral	Dec-2010	Jun-2012		0
19.	USAID-OFDA	Relief & Early Recovery Programme	Gilgit-Baltistan & Chitral	15-Oct-2010	31-Mar-2012	USD	519,417
20.	AKF-USA (Marching Grant)	Relief & Early Recovery Programme	Gilgit-Baltistan & Chitral	15-Oct-2010	31-Mar-2012	USD	413,965
21.	UNDP	Restoration of Livelihood & Infrastructures	Baltistan	15-Oct-2010	15-Mar-2011	PKR	24,766,000
22.	World Food Program (WFP)	Distribution of food items	Baltistan	15-Mar-2011	31-Jul-2011	PKR	20,634,869
23.	RSPN (GOP)	BISP Poverty Survey	Gilgit-Baltistan & Chitral	12-Aug-2010	Till comple tion	PKR	23,485,875
24.	CARITAS	Re-established access to the outside world through 24 community micro projects	Hunza Nagar District of Gilgit	01-May-2011	31-Oct-2011	PKR	16,217,259
25.	CARITAS	Economic Recovery through Rehabilitation of Irrigation Channels	Hunza Nagar District of Gilgit	01-Oct-2011	31-Mar-2013	PKR	114,005,882
26.	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	Baseline Survey of Vulnerability & Adaptive Capacity Assessment	Gilgit-Baltistan & Chitral	01-Oct-2011	07-Dec-2011	UDS	22,000
27.	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	Enhancing Local Water Governance in Hamalayas	Chitral	01-Mar-2011	15-Dec-2011	UDS	8,500
28.	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	Implementation of DESSR II Activities	Chitral	01-Jan-2011	30-Jun-2011	UDS	20,000

ANNEX V: AKRSP's Other Key Achievements

A: PRIVATE COMPANIES ESTABLISHED

1. The First Micro Finance Bank (FMFB) Limited established in 2001. For the detailed description of the FMFB, see AKRSP Biennial Report 2005-06.
2. Mountain Infrastructure and Engineering Services (MIES) established in 2003. For the detailed description of the MIES, see AKRSP Biennial Report 2005-06.
3. Mountain Fruits Private Limited (MFL) established in 2000. (For the detailed description of the MFL, see AKRSP Biennial Report view 2005-06).
4. Terichmere Consulting Association (TCA) Chitral established in 2004. (For the detailed description of the TCA, see Biennial Report 2005-06).
5. Mountain Seed Company Limited (MSL) established in 2005. (For the detailed description of the MSL, see AKRSP Biennial Report 2005-06).
6. Green Alternative Power (GAP), Chitral – established in 2005. (For the detailed description of the GAP, please see Biennial Review 2005-06)
7. Alternative Solution for Development (ASD), Chitral. For the detailed description of the ASD, see AKRSP Biennial Review 2005-06.
8. Mountain Operators in Goods and Handicrafts (MOGH), Chitral. For the detailed description of the MOGH, see AKRSP Annual Report 2007.

B: AWARDS RECEIVED BY AKRSP

1. Ramon Magsaysay Award for community leadership in 1992. For the detailed description of the Ramon Magsaysay Award, see AKRSP Annual Review 1992.
2. Ashden Award for Sustainable Energy in 2004- also known as 'Green Oscars'- for implementing innovative renewable and sustainable energy technologies in the programme area. For the detailed description of the Ashden Award, see AKRSP Biennial Report 2005-06.
3. Award for Institutional Innovation for Technology Management in 2005 – The Global Development Network (GDN) organized this world's largest international global development awards competition. For the detailed description the GDN Award, see AKRSP Biennial Report 2005-06.
4. Two women staff of AKRSP (Yasmeen Karim and Kulsoom Farman) were among the 1000 women nominated for Nobel Peace Prize in 2005 by Association of 1000 women global network.

C: REPLICATION OF THE AKRSP MODEL

The AKRSP approach of participatory development has been widely replicated in Pakistan and overseas.

Pakistan:

1. Azad Jammu & Kashmir Rural Support Programme (AJKRSP), Pakistan
2. Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP), Pakistan
3. Ghazi Barotha Taraqiatildara (GBTI), Pakistan
4. National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Pakistan
5. Punjab Rural Support Programme (PRSP), Pakistan
6. Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP), Pakistan
7. Sindh Graduates Association (SGA), Pakistan
8. Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO), Pakistan
9. Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP), Pakistan
10. Foundation for Integrated Development Action (FIDA), Pakistan

Overseas:

1. Aga Khan Development Network, Afghanistan
2. Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, India
3. Aga Khan Foundation, Kenya (East Africa)
4. Mountain Societies Development Support Programme (MSDSP), Kyrgyzstan
5. Aga Khan Foundation, Mozambique
6. Aga Khan Development Network, Tajikistan
7. Aga Khan Foundation, Tanzania
8. Aga Khan Foundation, Madagascar
9. Aga Khan Foundation, Syria

ANNEX VI. Statistical Tables

Table 1: The Canvas

Indicators	Programme Area	Gilgit	Chitral	Baltistan
Programme Initiation	Jan-83	Jan-83	Jan-86	Jan-86
Area (sq.kms)	81,964	45,714	14,850	21,400
Population*	1,335,697	569,514	402,126	364,057
Number of revenue villages	1,006	254	524	228
Total 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
Male literacy rate (%)**	76	79	76	73
Female literacy rate (%)**	45	54	45	35
* Source: BISP Survey 2010, ** Source: AKRSP, SESNAC 2008				

Table 2: Local Support Organisations & Membership

Organisations	Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan		Program Area	
	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.
Local Support Organisations	5	28	-	14	3	17	8	59
Total Member Organisations	151	874	88	1,400	88	661	327	2,935
Total Membership	8,095	42,447	3,025	47,850	3,056	24,182	14,176	114,479
Village Organisations	89	450	43	773	52	375	184	1,598
VO Membership	4,790	22,642	1,765	30,649	1,823	14,617	8,378	67,908
Women's Organisations	62	424	45	627	36	286	143	1,337
WO Membership	3,305	19,805	1,260	17,201	1,233	9,565	5,798	46,571

Table 3: Village/Women Organisations & Membership

Organisations	Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan		Program Area	
	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.
Community Organisations (V/WOs)	3	1,706	132	1,646	43	1,562	178	4,914
V/WO Membership	75	72,211	12,773	65,330	1,484	55,621	14,332	193,162
Village Organisations	-	897	123	1,019	17	939	140	2,855
VO Membership	-	39,814	10,084	45,790	557	35,661	10,641	121,265
Women Organisations	3	809	9	627	26	623	38	2,059
WO Membership	75	32,397	2,689	19,540	927	19,960	3,691	71,897
Covered Households by VOs	-	39,742	10,000	44,312	547	34,973	10,547	119,027

Table 4: Women Groups, Women Clusters & Citizen Community Boards

Groups/Clusters/CCBs	Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan		Program Area	
	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.
Women Groups/ Women Fora	-	20	-	18	-	1	-	39
Female Members	-	513	-	511	-	40	-	1,064
WO Clusters	-	13	-	33	-	10	-	56
Female Members	-	1,635	-	11,221	-	1,288	-	14,144
Citizen Community Boards	-	-	4	148	-	-	4	148
Total Membership	-	-	100	3,841	-	-	100	3,841
Male Members	-	-	20	2,549	-	-	20	2,549
Female Members	-	-	80	1,293	-	-	80	1,293

Table 5: Management Support to LSOs

Support	Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan		Program Area	
	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.
Management Support to No. of LSOs (Salaries)	10	29	-	14	10	23	20	66*
Management Support (PKR Million)	0.915	21.112	3.780	15.696	2.220	16.803	6.915	53.611
Office Establishment Support to No. of LSOs	-	21	-	14	-	13	-	48
Office Establishment Support (PKR Million)	-	1.722	-	1.180	-	1.083	-	3.986
Registration Support to No. of New LSOs	2	22	-	14	-	11	2	47
Registration Support (PKR Million)	0.095	0.921	-	0.669	-	0.346	0.095	1.936
Other Support/Grants (PKR Million)	0.020	0.100	-	-	-	-	0.020	0.100
Total Support	1.030	23.855	3.780	17.545	2.220	18.234	7.030	59.633
Salary % of Total	89	88	100	89	100	92	98	90

Table 6: Financial Support for Social Sector Services

Organisations	Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan		Program Area	
	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.
Local Support Organisations	-	11	-	17	-	7	-	35
Financial Support (PKR)	-	2.424	-	3.870	-	3.150	-	9.444
Village/Women's Organisations	-	21	-	52	-	4	-	77
Financial Support (PKR)	-	0.900	-	0.325	-	-	-	1.225
Other Civil Society Organisations	-	5	-	3	-	2	-	10
Financial Support (PKR)	-	0.065	-	0.150	-	-	-	0.215
Total Organisations	-	37	-	72	-	13	-	122
Total Support	-	3.389	-	4.345	-	3.150	-	10.884

Table 7: Year-wise Increase in LSOs and Their Memberships

Organisations	Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan		Program Area	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Local Support Organisations	23	28	14	14	14	17	51	59
Total Member Organisations	723	874	1,312	1,400	573	661	2,608	2,935
Total Membership	34,352	42,447	44,825	47,850	21,126	24,182	100,303	114,479
Village Organisations	361	450	730	773	323	375	1,414	1,598
VO Membership	17,852	22,642	28,884	30,649	12,794	14,617	59,530	67,908
Women's Organisations	362	424	582	627	250	286	1,194	1,337
WO Membership	16,500	19,805	15,941	17,201	8,332	9,565	40,773	46,571

CAPACITY BUILDING**Table 8: Social Development Trainings**

Skill Areas	Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan		Program Area	
	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.
Health, Hygiene & Nutrition Training	-	44	5	19	12	40	17	103
Total Participants	-	1,118	20	312	720	1,750	740	3,180
- Male	-	7	5	15	-	-	5	22
- Female	-	1,111	15	297	720	1,750	735	3,158
Leadership, Planning & Management Training	11	81	-	45	-	31	11	157
Total Participants	200	3,226	-	2,000	-	1,703	200	6,929
- Male	135	854	-	911	-	887	135	2,652
- Female	65	2,372	-	1,089	-	816	65	4,277
Adult Literacy Training	-	391	-	190	6	279	6	860
Total Participants	-	6,060	-	3,497	55	6,661	55	16,218
- Male	-	99	-	6	55	55	55	160
- Female	-	5,961	-	3,491	-	6,606	-	16,058
Partnership Building Training	1	12	-	19	-	11	1	42
Total Participants	15	254	-	301	-	547	15	1,102
- Male	-	191	-	195	-	403	-	789
- Female	15	63	-	106	-	144	15	313
Poverty Targeting Training	-	12	-	18	-	17	-	47
Total Participants	-	213	-	287	-	306	-	806
- Male	-	143	-	218	-	272	-	633
- Female	-	70	-	69	-	34	-	173
Total Social Development Trainings	12	540	5	291	18	378	35	1,209
Total Participants	215	10,871	20	6,397	775	10,967	1,010	28,235
- Male	135	1,294	5	1,345	55	1,617	195	4,256
- Female	80	9,577	15	5,052	720	9,350	815	23,979

Table 9: Social Development Workshops

Type of Workshop	Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan		Program Area	
	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.
Gender Sensitisation	-	66	-	23	9	48	9	137
Total Participants	-	1,745	-	594	415	1,497	415	3,836
- Male	-	666	-	390	215	734	215	1,790
- Female	-	1,079	-	204	200	763	200	2,046
Good Governance and PPP	-	94	-	70	-	48	-	212
Total Participants	-	2,319	-	3,506	-	1,768	-	7,593
- Male	-	1,780	-	2,192	-	1,391	-	5,363
- Female	-	539	-	1,314	-	377	-	2,230
Human and Women Rights	-	38	-	10	-	19	-	67
Total Participants	-	2,709	-	497	-	968	-	4,174
- Male	-	622	-	199	-	173	-	994
- Female	-	2,087	-	298	-	795	-	3,180
Political Empowerment	-	17	-	1	-	7	-	25
Total Participants	-	808	-	20	-	309	-	1,137
- Male	-	175	-	-	-	25	-	200
- Female	-	633	-	20	-	284	-	937
Poverty Targeting for V/WOs and LSOs	-	15	-	12	-	16	-	43
Total Participants	-	335	-	320	-	344	-	999
- Male	-	202	-	211	-	243	-	656
- Female	-	133	-	109	-	101	-	343
Social and Cultural Issues	-	6	-	13	-	-	-	19
Total Participants	-	157	-	827	-	-	-	984
- Male	-	83	-	442	-	-	-	525
- Female	-	74	-	385	-	-	-	459
No. of Workshops Organised	-	236	-	129	9	138	9	503
Total Participants	-	8,073	-	5,764	415	4,886	415	18,723
- Male	-	3,528	-	3,434	215	2,566	215	9,528
- Female	-	4,545	-	2,330	200	2,320	200	9,195
Participants per workshop	-	34	-	45	46	35	46	37

Table 10: Exposure Visits

Institutions	Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan		Program Area	
	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.
LSO Representatives	5	18	-	12	-	2	5	32
Total Participants	100	279	-	182	-	30	100	491
- Male	60	93	-	70	-	10	60	173
- Female	40	186	-	112	-	20	40	318
Elected Reps and Journalists	-	3	-	4	-	1	-	8
Total Participants	-	45	-	46	-	15	-	106
- Male	-	30	-	39	-	10	-	79
- Female	-	15	-	7	-	5	-	27
Govt. Line Department Officials	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	6
Total Participants	-	23	-	29	-	11	-	63
- Male	-	23	-	16	-	7	-	46
- Female	-	-	-	13	-	4	-	17
Staff Members	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	5
Total Participants	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	40
- Male	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	22
- Female	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	18
V/WO Representatives	-	10	-	8	-	5	-	23
Total Participants	-	95	-	116	-	61	-	272
- Male	-	81	-	85	-	25	-	191
- Female	-	14	-	31	-	36	-	81
Total Exposure Visits	5	35	-	29	-	10	5	74
Total Participants	100	442	-	413	-	117	100	972
- Male	60	227	-	232	-	52	60	511
- Female	40	215	-	181	-	65	40	461

Table 11: Financial Support for Poverty Targeting

Institutions	As of 2011			
	Gilgit	Chitral	Baltistan	Programme Area
Endowment fund to LSOs	14	8	10	32
Fund Amount (PKR)	1,570,000	-	450,000	2,020,000
Endowment fund to V/WOs	16	22	13	51
Fund Amount (PKR)	950,000	150,000	-	1,100,000
Grants to LSOs	17	17	7	41
Grant Amount (PKR)	8,448,000	7,625,000	550,000	16,623,000
Total Organisations	47	47	30	124
Total Fund Amount (PKR)	10,968,000	7,775,000	1,000,000	19,743,000

Table 12: Social Sector Projects

Institutions	Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan		Program Area	
	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.
Literacy Centres	-	304	-	154	-	251	-	709
Total Participants	-	5,313	-	3,219	-	6,389	-	14,921
- Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Female	-	5,313	-	3,219	-	6,389	-	14,921
Early Childhood Development Centres	-	11	-	3	-	7	-	21
Total Participants	-	385	-	91	-	66	-	542
- Male	-	163	-	42	-	1	-	206
- Female	-	222	-	49	-	65	-	336
Day Care Centres	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	4
Total Participants	6	246	-	-	-	189	6	435
- Male	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
- Female	4	244	-	-	-	189	4	433
Interactive Resource Centres	-	7	-	5	-	2	-	14
Total Participants	-	1,015	-	275	-	84	-	1,374
- Male	-	-	-	170	-	-	-	170
- Female	-	1,015	-	105	-	84	-	1,204
Total Centres	1	324	-	162	-	262	1	748
Total Participants	6	6,959	-	3,585	-	6,728	6	17,272
- Male	2	165	-	212	-	1	2	378
- Female	4	6,794	-	3,373	-	6,727	4	16,894

Table 13: Multi-stakeholder Forums

Institutions	Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan		Program Area	
	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.
Multi-stakeholder forums held	-	13	1	10	-	6	1	29
Total Participants	-	2,017	20	936	-	396	20	3,349
- Male	-	1,291	11	640	-	275	11	2,206
- Female	-	726	9	296	-	121	9	1,143

Table 14: No. of Organisations Linked with Government and Other Agencies

Institutions	Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan		Program Area	
	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.
WOs/WGs with Govt. Agencies	-	94	-	1	-	69	-	164
Total Beneficiaries	-	5,768	-	230	-	5,994	-	11,992
- Male	-	80	-	5	-	-	-	85
- Female	-	5,688	-	225	-	5,994	-	11,907
WOs/WGs with NGOs	-	358	-	173	-	349	-	880
Total Beneficiaries	-	16,575	-	8,536	-	19,049	-	44,160
- Male	-	50	-	29	-	-	-	79
- Female	-	16,525	-	8,507	-	19,049	-	44,081
LSOs with line departments	2	11	-	8	-	8	2	27
Total Beneficiaries	2,500	9,326	-	505	-	13,900	2,500	23,731
- Male	2,100	7,022	-	364	-	8,340	2,100	15,726
- Female	400	2,304	-	141	-	4,170	400	6,615
Total Organisations Linked	2	463	-	182	-	426	2	1,071
Total Beneficiaries	2,500	31,669	-	9,271	-	38,943	2,500	79,883
- Male	2,100	7,152	-	398	-	8,340	2,100	15,890
- Female	400	24,517	-	8,873	-	29,213	400	62,603

Table 15: Public Private Collaborative Projects

Institutions	Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan		Program Area	
	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.
Local Government	-	8	-	12	-	6	-	26
Total Beneficiaries	-	2,895	-	7,504	-	107	-	10,506
- Male	-	1,336	-	2,729	-	41	-	4,106
- Female	-	1,559	-	4,775	-	66	-	6,400
AKDN Agencies	-	8	-	10	-	5	-	23
Total Beneficiaries	-	1,730	-	6,297	-	12,886	-	20,913
- Male	-	914	-	3,248	-	7,708	-	11,870
- Female	-	816	-	3,049	-	5,178	-	9,043
Total Projects	-	16	-	22	-	11	-	49
Total Beneficiaries	-	4,625	-	13,801	-	12,993	-	31,419
- Male	-	2,250	-	5,977	-	7,749	-	15,976
- Female	-	2,375	-	7,824	-	5,244	-	15,443

Table 16: No. of AKRSP Policy Research Initiatives

Institutions	Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan		Program Area	
	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.
Case Studies	5	25	-	2	-	4	5	31
Disseminate Publications	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	6
Gender Audit of AKRSP	-	4	-	1	-	2	-	7
Gender disaggregated data collection	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Gender training manuals for staff	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	9
Joint research, Policy analysis and Impact Assessment	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	6
Opinion polls on effective functioning of local government	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Policy briefs	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	6
Research Studies on ID & Sustainability	-	13	-	1	1	2	1	16
Studies on Gender equality	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Total	5	58	-	15	1	16	6	89

Table 17: Resource Development Associations/Groups

Associations/Membership	Chitral – Cumulative 2011
Sheep/Goat Herder Associations	34
Total Members	905
- Male	787
- Female	118
Wool and Hair Processing Guilds	173
Total Members	6,562
- Male	4,280
- Female	2,282
Equine Welfare Groups	15
Total Members	592
- Male	592
- Female	-
Total Groups/Associations	222
Total Members	8,059
- Male	5,659
- Female	2,400
Average Membership per association/group	36

Table 18. Resource Development Trainings

Training Types	Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan		Program Area	
	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.
Agriculture	6	148	2	117	4	102	12	367
Total Participants	134	2,618	17	2,283	80	2,061	231	6,962
- Male	7	1,551	17	1,229	80	1,016	104	3,796
- Female	127	1,067	-	1,054	-	1,045	127	3,166
Forestry	-	42	-	39	-	20	-	101
Total Participants	-	761	-	750	-	360	-	1,871
- Male	-	761	-	750	-	360	-	1,871
- Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock & Poultry	8	136	9	124	-	94	17	354
Total Participants	212	3,427	109	2,331	-	1,954	321	7,712
- Male	15	977	3	1,079	-	773	18	2,829
- Female	197	2,450	106	1,252	-	1,181	303	4,883
Total NRM Courses	14	326	11	280	4	216	29	822
Total Participants	346	6,806	126	5,364	80	4,375	552	16,545
- Male	22	3,289	20	3,058	80	2,149	122	8,496
- Female	324	3,517	106	2,306	-	2,226	430	8,049
Average Participants per training	25	21	11	19	20	20	19	20

Table 19. Resource Development Workshops

Workshops & Participants	Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan		Program Area	
	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.
Equine management and welfare	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
Total Participants	-	-	-	217	-	-	-	217
- Male	-	-	-	217	-	-	-	217
- Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Experience Sharing for Guild Members	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Total Participants	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	109
- Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Female	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	109
Potato production and marketing	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total Participants	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	200
- Male	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	200
- Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Workshops	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	14
Total Participants	-	-	-	526	-	-	-	526
- Male	-	-	-	417	-	-	-	417
- Female	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	109
Average Participants per workshop	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	38

Table 20. Physical Infrastructure Projects – 1983-2011

Projects Details	Gilgit		Baltistan		Chitral		Program Area	
	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.
Irrigation Projects	24	583	11	642	3	560	38	1,785
Project Cost (PKR Million)	36.03	301.27	8.01	262.48	2.40	175.84	46.44	739.59
Completed	22	562	6	620	7	506	35	1,688
Households	2,464	76,806	1,024	51,270	1,505	24,530	4,993	152,606
Communication Projects	8	208	7	208	4	350	19	766
Project Cost (PKR Million)	4.61	103.41	6.52	92.92	9.74	134.97	20.87	331.30
Completed	6	202	3	202	4	320	13	724
Households	624	14,268	472	13,820	402	20,016	1,498	48,104
Energy Projects	-	22	-	31	-	303	-	356
Project Cost (PKR Million)	-	81.26	-	120.87	-	356.28	-	558.41
Completed	-	18	-	29	-	262	-	309
Households	-	3,684	-	4,087	-	29,330	-	37,101
Land Development Projects	4	82	5	202	-	149	9	433
Project Cost (PKR Million)	2.71	38.24	2.33	100.54	5.12	60.68	10.16	199.46
Completed	4	75	5	200	10	132	19	407
Households	861	10,236	46	12,255	2,597	9,022	3,504	31,513
NRM Projects	-	7	-	15	-	23	-	45
Project Cost (PKR Million)	-	0.59	-	3.70	-	0.03	-	4.31
Completed	-	7	-	15	-	1	-	23
Households	-	421	-	15	-	26	-	462
Social Sector Projects	-	9	6	43	-	5	6	57
Project Cost (PKR Million)	-	2.59	1.05	9.28	-	1.42	1.05	13.29
Completed	-	9	5	42	-	2	5	53
Households	-	1,052	377	1,964	-	562	377	3,578
Water Supply/Sanitation	2	129	8	103	1	62	11	294
Project Cost (PKR Million)	2.18	79.89	6.78	50.35	0.57	33.71	9.53	163.94
Completed	2	125	4	96	4	41	10	262
Households	660	20,536	357	5,836	475	3,034	1,492	29,406
Other Projects	-	17	-	80	-	5	-	102
Project Cost (PKR Million)	-	2.55	-	10.24	-	10.24	-	23.03
Completed	-	17	-	80	-	5	-	102
Households	-	1,128	-	3,126	-	35	-	4,289
Overall Projects	38	1,057	37	1,324	8	1,457	83	3,838
Project Cost (PKR Million)	45.53	609.80	24.68	650.36	17.84	773.17	88.05	2,033.33
Completed	34	1,015	23	1,284	25	1,269	82	3,568
Households	4,609	128,131	2,276	92,373	4,979	86,555	11,864	307,059

Table 21. Physical Infrastructure Projects – 2011

Projects Details	Gilgit	Baltistan	Chitral	Program Area
Irrigation Projects	24	11	3	38
Project Cost (PKR Million)	36.03	8.01	2.40	46.44
Completed	22	6	7	35
Households	2,464	1,024	1,505	4,993
Communication Projects	8	7	4	19
Project Cost (PKR Million)	4.61	6.52	9.74	20.87
Completed	6	3	4	13
Households	624	472	402	1,498
Land Development Projects	4	5	-	9
Project Cost (PKR Million)	2.71	2.33	5.12	10.16
Completed	4	5	10	19
Households	861	46	2,597	3,504
Social Sector Projects	-	6	-	6
Project Cost (PKR Million)	-	1.05	-	1.05
Completed	-	5	-	5
Households	-	377	-	377
Water Supply/Sanitation	2	8	1	11
Project Cost (PKR Million)	2.18	6.78	0.57	9.53
Completed	2	4	4	10
Households	660	357	475	1,492
Overall Projects	38	37	8	83
Project Cost (PKR Million)	45.53	24.68	17.84	88.05
Completed	34	23	25	82
Households	4,609	2,276	4,979	11,864

Table 22: Targeted Community Infrastructure Projects – As of 2011

Projects/Costs	Gilgit	Chitral	Baltistan	Programme Area
Irrigation Projects	1	1	-	2
Project Cost (PKR Million)	0.291	0.283	-	0.574
Completed	1	1	-	2
Households	125	22	-	147
Communication	9	-	-	9
Project Cost (PKR Million)	6.753	-	-	6.753
Completed	9	-	-	9
Households	922	-	-	922
Land Development Projects	-	1	-	1
Project Cost (PKR Million)	-	0.148	-	0.148
Completed	-	1	-	1
Households	-	25	-	25
Social Sector Projects	-	3	-	3
Project Cost (PKR Million)	-	0.798	-	0.798
Completed	-	3	-	3
Households	-	141	-	141
Water Supply/Sanitation	9	7	13	29
Project Cost (PKR Million)	5.416	2.749	4.169	12.334
Completed	9	7	13	29
Households	791	403	687	1,881
Overall Targeted Projects	19	12	13	44
Project Cost (PKR Million)	12.460	3.979	4.169	20.607
Completed	19	12	13	44
Households	1,838	591	687	3,116

Table 23: Enterprise Sector-Specific Associations

Associations	Gilgit		Baltistan		Chitral		GBC	
	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.
Enterprise Associations	-	11	-	1	-	4	-	16
Total Members	-	647	-	40	-	80	-	767
- Male	-	230	-	18	-	80	-	328
- Female	-	417	-	22	-	-	-	439
Sector Specific Associations	-	6	6	6	-	3	6	15
Total Members	-	196	75	75	-	75	75	346
- Male	-	146	-	-	-	70	-	216
- Female	-	50	75	75	-	5	75	130
Agri-business Farmer's Groups	-	111	-	88	-	84	-	283
Total Members	-	1,400	-	939	-	807	-	3,146
- Male	-	530	-	773	-	584	-	1,887
- Female	-	870	-	166	-	223	-	1,259
Total Associations/Groups	-	128	6	95	-	91	6	314
Total Members	-	2,243	75	1,054	-	962	75	4,259
- Male	-	906	-	791	-	734	-	2,431
- Female	-	1,337	75	263	-	228	75	1,828

Table 24. Enterprise Development Trainings

Skill Areas	Gilgit		Baltistan		Chitral		GBC	
	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.
Business Management	5	81	-	41	-	22	5	144
Total Participants	123	2,646	-	1,310	-	445	123	4,401
- Male	-	10	-	-	-	89	-	99
- Female	123	2,636	-	1,310	-	356	123	4,302
Product Development	-	28	-	23	-	16	-	67
Total Participants	-	2,940	-	1,440	-	424	-	4,804
- Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Female	-	2,940	-	1,440	-	424	-	4,804
Technical Trainings	-	60	3	20	-	20	3	100
Total Participants	-	947	21	236	-	362	21	1,545
- Male	-	21	21	31	-	33	21	85
- Female	-	926	-	205	-	329	-	1,460
Vocational Skills	-	48	-	11	-	204	-	263
Total Participants	-	1,864	-	4,890	-	7,368	-	14,122
- Male	-	22	-	193	-	220	-	435
- Female	-	1,842	-	4,697	-	7,148	-	13,687
Total MD Trainings	5	217	3	95	-	262	8	574
Total Participants	123	8,397	21	7,876	-	8,599	144	24,872
- Male	-	53	21	224	-	342	21	619
- Female	123	8,344	-	7,652	-	8,257	123	24,253

Table 25: Enterprise Development Workshops

Workshops	Gilgit		Baltistan		Chitral		GBC	
	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.
Business Development Workshop	-	3	-	1	-	5	-	9
Total Participants	-	112	-	284	-	141	-	537
- Male	-	77	-	139	-	55	-	271
- Female	-	35	-	145	-	86	-	266
Business Sensitisation Workshop	-	151	-	86	-	-	-	237
Total Participants	-	4,849	-	2,621	-	-	-	7,470
- Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Female	-	4,849	-	2,621	-	-	-	7,470
Facilitative Workshops	-	9	-	4	-	-	-	13
Total Participants	-	329	-	140	-	-	-	469
- Male	-	131	-	118	-	-	-	249
- Female	-	198	-	22	-	-	-	220
Total Enterprise Workshops	-	163	-	91	-	5	-	259
Total Participants	-	5,290	-	3,045	-	141	-	8,476
- Male	-	208	-	257	-	55	-	520
- Female	-	5,082	-	2,788	-	86	-	7,956
Average Participants per workshop	-	32	-	33	-	28	-	33

Table 26. Enterprise Exhibitions and Exposure Visits

Exhibitions/Exposure Visits	Gilgit		Baltistan		Chitral		GBC	
	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.
Exhibitions	-	7	-	4	-	10	-	21
Total Beneficiaries	-	636	-	191	-	28	-	855
- Male	-	169	-	100	-	28	-	297
- Female	-	467	-	91	-	-	-	558
Exposure Visits	-	3	-	1	-	6	-	10
Total Beneficiaries	-	58	-	16	-	100	-	174
- Male	-	34	-	16	-	97	-	147
- Female	-	24	-	-	-	3	-	27
Total Exhibitions & Exposure Visits	-	10	-	5	-	16	-	31
Total Beneficiaries	-	694	-	207	-	128	-	1,029
- Male	-	203	-	116	-	125	-	444
- Female	-	491	-	91	-	3	-	585

Table 27. Targeted Market Development Projects and Participants

Projects/ Trainees/ Beneficiaries	Gilgit		Chitral		Baltistan		Program Area	
	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.	2011	Cumu.
Gems Cutting & Polishing Centres	2	4	-	2	-	1	2	7
Total Trainees	30	120	-	45	-	19	30	184
- Male	30	51	-	37	-	10	30	98
- Female	-	69	-	8	-	9	-	86
Vocational Centres	-	10	-	-	-	17	-	27
Total Trainees	-	320	-	-	-	1,326	-	1,646
- Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Female	-	320	-	-	-	1,326	-	1,646
Women Markets	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	30
Total Beneficiaries	-	1,107	-	-	-	331	-	1,438
- Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Female	-	1,107	-	-	-	331	-	1,438
Financial Support to LSOs	-	11	-	4	-	5	-	20
Total Beneficiaries	-	1,069	-	4	-	4,148	-	5,221
- Male	-	543	-	3	-	2,246	-	2,792
- Female	-	526	-	1	-	1,902	-	2,429
LSO Financial Support (PKR)	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	-	80,000



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