

March 2019

Seasonal Livelihood Programming

District Khyber
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



Seasonal Livelihood Programming

Khyber District

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Pakistan

March 2019



© Copyright – District Authority, Khyber District
ISBN: 978-969-7672-19-6

We appreciate your feedback. Any questions or comments concerning this publication may be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of District Khyber at the following address:

Deputy Commissioner, Khyber district
Khyber Road, Peshawar Cantonment, Peshawar,
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.
Telephone: +92 (091) 9211743

PREFACE

The Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) is a valuable tool for improving the planning process of a district. It is designed to improve coordination among district line departments and partners and assists in integrating multi-sectorial and longer-term operational plans, showing which programmes should be implemented where, when, for whom, and by which partners. The SLP exercise undertaken for district Khyber in March 2019, will contribute to the development of multi-year plans and designing of policies to support the sustainable development of district Khyber and ensure the food security of the district population during normal and bad years.

The SLP findings presented in this report are based on a five-day consultation process that brought together the federal, provincial and district government, communities' representatives, and partners, to discuss major livelihood domains in district Khyber and the time of the year in which these occur, and the impact on people and programming including times of challenges and opportunities. The strength of the consultative process is that it is based on the consensus of the key stakeholders representing the district and draws on the valuable guidance and inputs of the technical experts from the government and the partners. The findings that emerge following this consultative process help in identifying where and which types of capacity building activities are required to complement the government planning, coordination and capacity building efforts towards enhancing the food security and livelihoods of the people of district Khyber.

Another advantage of the SLP tool is that it offers a call for partnership among key stakeholders of the district to maximize resources through an integrated approach of developing and delivering programme. The report provides the coordination framework for multi-year planning based on evidence and contextual requirements. The district authority is committed to coordinate with the district line departments and related partners for joint programme planning and to ensure the best utilization of this tool.

On behalf of the District Government, I would like to extend my thanks to the World Food Programme for their efforts to complete the Seasonal Livelihood Programming process for district Khyber. The report will contribute towards building capacity of related departments, stakeholders and sectors in developing evidence-based programmes aligned with the seasonal challenges in district Khyber.

Mehmood Aslam



Deputy Commissioner

District Khyber, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The findings in this report are based on a multi-layer consultative process involving representatives of federal, provincial and district governments, representatives of communities from Bara, Jamrud, Landi Kotal and Mulagori tehsils of district Khyber, academia, NGOs and United Nations Agencies. The goal of the consultation was to produce Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) products to support the local authorities, government departments and local communities in district Khyber, to inform and strengthen the designing, planning, integration and linkages between existing and new interventions in the District. The specific objective was to discuss and identify major livelihood domains in the District, times of year when these livelihoods occur and how it affects people and programming including times of challenges and opportunities.

The key points of the consultation include discussions on historical timelines of typical, good and bad years and associated major events to determine the frequency of and exposure to such years. This was followed by discussions on major events which affect livelihoods to identify periods where external support may be required and the broad programmatic options that could be considered. This exercise was done for both typical and bad years and where relevant, captured specific livelihood activities by gender to further inform programme responses.

Broadly, the livelihood domains that were discussed included **Food** (times of labour and production), **Nutrition and Diet** (availability and access to food stocks, diversity of food stuffs), **Income** (sources and expenditure patterns), **Diseases** (human, animals, crops), **Access to Basic Essential Services** (health, education, communication, basic goods and road Infrastructure), **Environmental Issues** (conditions of rangelands, pollution and deforestation,) and **Non Tangible or Social Issues** (events/ceremonies, good and bad behaviours, security and peace).

The process also identified on-going programmes and the implementing partners, together with how these could be further improved by greater alignment across sectors. Other potential activities that are currently not being done but could be considered for the district were identified as potential programmes and activity gaps.

The consultation resulted in production of SLP calendars for typical and bad years for district Khyber. The calendars include the following information:

1. Identify and map different types of shocks their frequency and impact that require immediate and long-term responses;
2. Identify recovery period after a shock or repeated shocks;
3. Create a shared understanding of people's livelihoods in the district;
4. Identify times of the year when conditions are more conducive for households to do the following:
 - a. Make successful investments (do activities that increase or add value to the assets);
 - b. When preparedness efforts are required to reduce coming hardships, and
 - c. When there are greatest risks to livelihoods (protect lives and livelihoods, safeguard investments and development gains).
5. Identify relevant integrated programme packages following a shock or a bad year taking into consideration categories of the previous years;

6. Improve targeting and selection criteria for different programme interventions;
7. Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as gender, climate change, technology and protection;
8. Identify programme gaps and opportunities;
9. Improve complementarity and coordination in terms of planning, partnership in resourcing and provision of technical support (implementation); and
10. Promote sequencing of programme activities that require implementation i.e. understanding what activities to do, during what time of the year and type of support required.

This information was collected for typical and bad years to facilitate longer-term multi-year planning, considering programme changes in different sectors between typical and bad years. The key points arising from the discussions were captured and placed into a calendar of events, as a visual to show how they come together. By covering these elements for a typical and a bad year, the outputs of this consultation offer a practical framework to develop and coordinate multi-years plans and consolidate resilience building and social protection efforts.

It is hoped that the outcomes of this consultative process will offer a useful planning tool for district authorities, communities and development partners to strengthen the coordination, design, planning, integration and linkage between existing and new programmes in the District.

Table of Contents

PREFACE	iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	iv
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP).....	1
1.3 SLP for District Khyber	2
1.3.1 District Profile	2
1.3.2 SLP Consultation Workshop.....	2
2. METHODOLOGY	3
3. KEY FINDINGS	4
3.1 Historical Shock Trends.....	4
3.1.1 Most common shocks in District Khyber	4
3.1.2 Shocks Timeline	5
3.2 Seasonal Livelihood Patterns	6
3.3 Typical and Bad Year Calendars.....	7
3.3.1 Typical Year Seasonal Livelihood Calendar	8
3.3.2 Trigger Months and Scenarios That Result In a Bad Year	9
3.3.3 Bad Year Seasonal Livelihood Calendar	10
3.4 Linking Livelihood Seasonality to Programme Support	11
3.4.1 Livelihood Seasonality and Programme Implications on a Typical Year	12
3.4.2 Typical Year Broad Programme Lenses.....	14
3.4.3 Livelihood Seasonality and Programme Implications in a 'Bad Year'	15
3.4.4 Bad Year Broad Programme Lenses.....	16
3.5 Vulnerability Profiling and Programme Alignment.....	17
3.6 Aligning Programme Activities to Livelihood and Target Groups	19
3.6.1 Complementarities	19
3.6.2 Align activities to seasons and livelihoods.....	19
3.6.3 Target Programmes	20
3.6.4 Design Longer-Term Plans	20
3.7 Programme Thematic Areas	21
3.7.1 Current Typical Year Programme Activities	22
3.7.2 Bad Year Programme Activities	23
3.8 Current Programme Activities with Partners and Target Groups.....	24
3.9 Potential Programme Activities, Gaps and Opportunities.....	25

4. USE OF SLP PRODUCTS	26
4.1 Strengthening Programme Design and Rationale for Intervention.....	26
4.1.1 Safety Nets/ Social Protection	26
4.1.2 Emergency Preparedness and Response	26
4.1.3 Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	27
4.1.4 Food for Assets (FFA) Activities	27
4.1.5 SLP and Gender.....	28
4.1.6 SLP and Nutrition.....	28
4.1.7 Cash Based Transfers	28
4.1.8 Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) / Research Assessment and Monitoring (RAM)	28
4.2 Developing Partnered Implementation Strategies and Plans.....	29
4.3 Complement Government Planning and Capacity Building Efforts	29
4.4 Inform other Planning Tools	29
4.5 Inform Policies, Strategies and Advocacy Efforts	30
Annex I – Workshop Visuals	31
Annex II– List of Participants	32
Annex III – Agenda.....	34

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_2336

