

March 2019

Seasonal Livelihood Programming

District Khyber
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



Seasonal Livelihood Programming

Khyber District

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Pakistan

March 2019



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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.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Pakistan is situated within a hazard-prone region and is exposed to a variety of natural and human induced disasters such as floods, cyclones, earthquakes, landslides and droughts. During last thirty years, disasters of all types, have caused colossal human and physical losses. In 2005, the country was struck by a 7.6 magnitude earthquake in the north-western region causing more than 70,000 casualties. The law and order situation in the tribal region bordering Afghanistan resulted in millions of people being displaced from their homes. In 2010, the country suffered from historically severe floods with one fifth of the country engulfed by floodwaters, affecting over 20 million people. Recurring disasters have badly affected the coping capacity of the population causing huge losses to the GDP and to people's livelihoods, making them more vulnerable.

The Newly Merged Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (erstwhile FATA) are one of the most insular and underdeveloped regions of Pakistan, having endured decades of poverty, crises, and underdevelopment. Its unique constitutional history, legacy of crises and enduring marginalization from development planning under successive governments have contributed, over time, to a worsening of human and economic development indicators relative to the rest of Pakistan.

During January-October 2017, World Food Programme (WFP) Pakistan and the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), conducted an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) on Vulnerability to Food Insecurity and Natural Hazards in the country with the involvement of relevant Federal Ministries, Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs), line departments, technical institutions, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). ICA uses existing data to identify the combined recurrent level of vulnerability to food insecurity, flood and drought, and categorize districts into five levels of vulnerability. The ICA provided a more comprehensive picture at national level to identify priority areas of intervention and appropriate programme strategies.

The ICA results for Newly Merged Districts (erstwhile FATA) indicate that six out of seven districts fall in ICA Category 3, reflecting high or moderate recurrence of food insecurity coupled with relatively low natural hazards. These include the districts - North Waziristan, South Waziristan, Mohmand, Khyber, Orakzai and Kurram. Five out of these six districts were further categorized as Area 3B having medium vulnerability to food insecurity coupled with low natural hazards (flood and drought). District Orakzai falls in ICA category 3A having high vulnerability to food insecurity coupled with low natural hazards (flood and drought).

1.2 Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP)

Drawing on the ICA findings, SLP supports tailored response plans at sub-national levels. It links the national-level Integrated Context Analysis with communities and partners to deliver complementary programmes. SLP is a tool to identify short and long-term interventions suited to a variety of contexts. It brings humanitarian and development interventions together by combining seasonal, livelihood, gender, crisis and programme aspects to identify the most appropriate range of interventions and aligns these into complementary short and long-term action plans.

Strategically, SLP positions partners around intervention areas based on their comparative advantages, and sequences programmes in ways in which they can best complement each other to strengthen resilience outcomes.

Operationally, SLP contributes to developing flexible multi-year plans which include entry points for programme partners. These plans support the government with to better coordinate, design and implement more harmonized programs across sectors in bridging humanitarian and development efforts.

1.3 SLP for District Khyber

1.3.1 District Profile

District Khyber is in the north-west of Pakistan. It shares a border with Afghanistan and districts of Peshawar, Kurram and Orakzai. The total area of the district is 2,576 square kilometres, with 8.22% (2,070 hectares) of the total area under forests. The total cultivated area of the district is about 20,075 hectares, whilst uncultivated land is 237,579 hectares. The total cropped area is 19,365 hectares¹. According to Census 2017, the total population of the district is 986,973; rural 889,433 and urban 97,540².

The district has a barren and rugged mountainous terrain. It consists mostly of hilly tracks and mountains, with narrow strips of valleys. Generally, the hills in the district are barren while valleys such as Rajgal, Maidan, Bara and Bazaar are beautiful with plain arable areas. There are two main rivers; Bara and Chora. On the northern border, the Kabul River flows between Shalman and Mulagori and separates the district Khyber from district Mohmand.

District Khyber has **extreme temperatures**, from cold to severe cold winters and warm to scorching hot summers. The hottest months are from May – Aug, while the coldest months are from Nov – Jan. **Rainfall** is very light with an annual average of about 400 mm. Winter rains are brought by westerly winds, while the summer rains are associated with the monsoon.

Historically, the district was part of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) however, in March 2017, the federal government through a constitutional amendment merged all the FATA districts with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.

1.3.2 SLP Consultation Workshop

A five-day SLP consultative workshop for district Khyber was held from 11-15 March 2019 at Climate Change Centre, the University of Agriculture Peshawar.

The objectives of the SLP consultation were:

1. To complement government planning process and support coordination and capacity building efforts to enhance food security, nutrition and livelihood opportunities in the district;
2. To provide foundations for flexible and longer-term resilience planning for the district; and
3. To identify complementary interventions that are contextual and target-group specific.

By the end of the consultation workshop, the participants were able to:

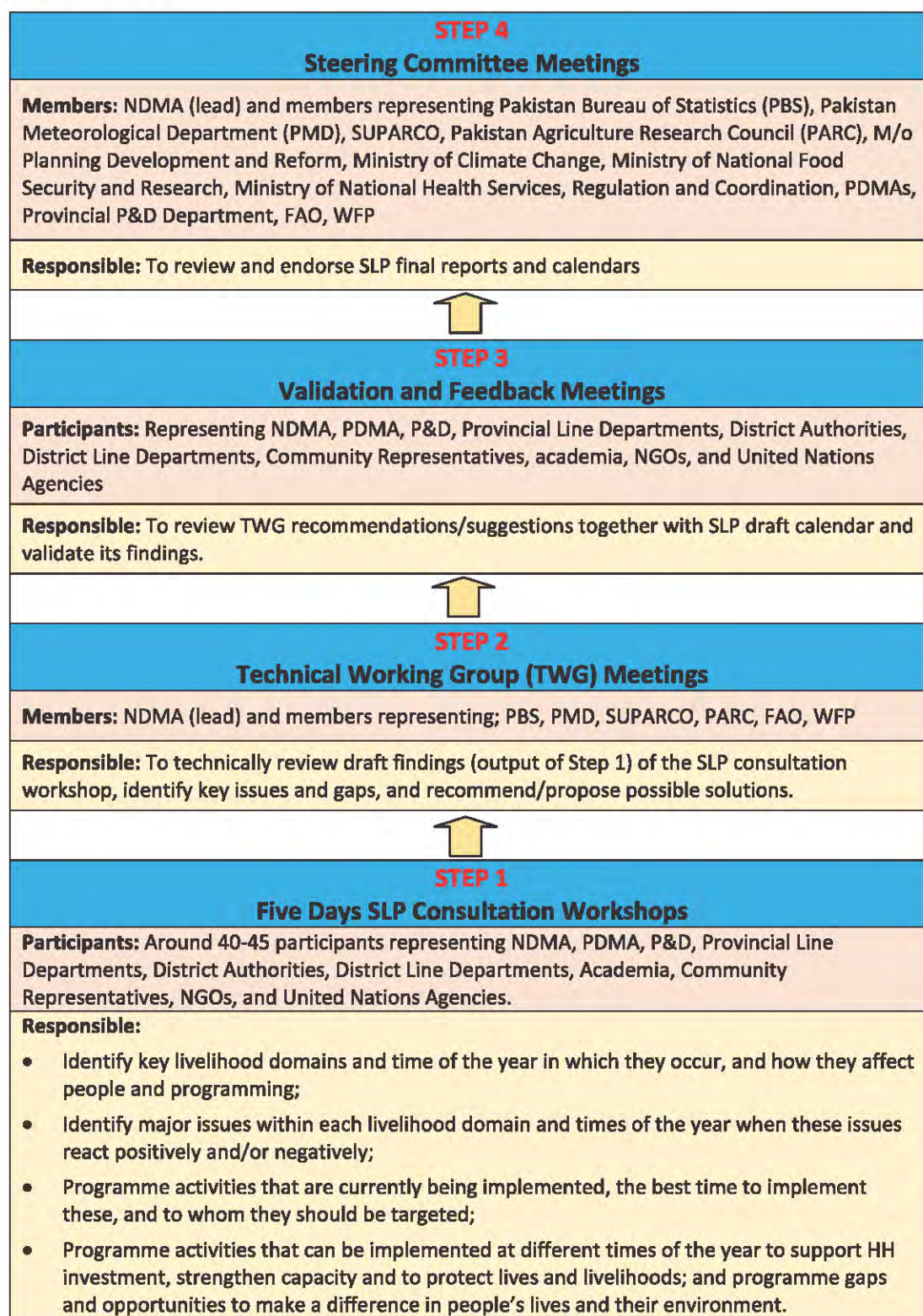
- a) Identify programme activities that can be implemented at certain times of the year based on people's capabilities and their livelihood activities;
- b) Identify the value adding elements of the SLP process in improving programme planning;
- c) Incorporate cross cutting thematic issues such as nutrition, gender, protection, technology and climate service information during the SLP process;
- d) Develop SLP roll out strategy in target districts; and
- e) Develop a documentation strategy and sound SLP products.

¹ FATA Development Statistics, 2012

² <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/>

2. METHODOLOGY

SLP is a consultative process involving key stakeholders from federal ministries, technical institutions, provincial government departments, district authorities, district line departments, academia, community representatives, NGOs, and United Nations agencies. The consultation process involved four different steps as described below.



3. KEY FINDINGS

3.1 Historical Shock Trends

The workshop participants identified timelines of local-level shocks, their trends and frequencies, and determined the main causes that contribute to bad years. For example, terrorism, law and order, and militancy were identified as major shocks for people of district Khyber, which persisted for a relatively long duration (2004-2014), except for parts of Jamrud and Landi Kotal tehsil. The bad years in the District were characterized by terrorism and the law and order situation in Bara Tehsil, combined with other factors like erratic rainfall, Government' new policies on banning cultivation of certain cash crops, and inconsistent cross-border trade. However, with passage of time and increase in the conflict events, the magnitude of impact was huge which resulted in major displacement from the area. Another major shock in the area is erratic rainfall, experienced in parts of Jamrud, Landi Kotal and Bara tehsil during 2000/2001 to 2002/2003 and in 2017/2018.

Why this information is used?

When major shocks occur frequently, the period between the end of one shock and the start of another one becomes shorter. This results in insufficient time for households to recover from the shock before the next one occurs, which can lead to an accelerated erosion of assets and coping strategies. Increased exposure to shocks with insufficient time to rebuild and accumulate lost assets and the constant use of negative coping strategies can lead to an eventual loss of livelihoods.

The terrorism and law & order situation, as one of the major shocks in Khyber District, is important in terms of longer and continuous period of displacement of the population from their homes and living in camps managed both within and outside the District.

How is this information used?

Understanding how often people are exposed to the identified shocks, and whether these are increasing, is essential for programme design and particularly for longer-term planning geared towards partnered resilience building efforts. For example:

- Persistent natural shocks should be considered as part of the livelihood systems, so that programmes could be geared towards reducing their impacts and enhancing households' coping capacities. The frequency of these shocks informs how a multi-year programme could be designed to include the occurrence of a shock year and the changes in responses that could be required.

3.1.1 Most Common Shocks in Khyber District

The most common shocks identified by participants included the following:

1. Terrorism and law and order situation;
2. Erratic rains and dry-spells;
3. Government policy on banning of certain cash crops; and,
4. Inconsistent cross border trade.

The major stressor in the District was protracted shocks of terrorism and law & order situation, and influx of refugees from Afghanistan, which persisted for a longer duration of 11 years from 2004/2005 to 2014/2015. This negatively impacted livelihood resources of the households for a considerable period even after families returned to their areas of origin in 2015. They lost their assets, sources of livelihood (orchards, crops, livestock) and public infrastructure like schools, health facilities and road network were

damaged. Irrigation systems and water supply networks were destroyed, and markets were disrupted thereby increasing food insecurity and malnutrition.

The erratic rainfall and water usage/management practices resulted in water scarcity in certain parts of the District. There was less surface water availability, ground water resources were heavily exploited resulting in depletion of ground water levels in a few parts of the District.

3.1.2 Shocks Timeline

Main Shocks Identified		
The major stressor was terrorism and the law and order situation. Other shocks include prolonged dry spells, ban on cash crops, Afghan refugee influx, earthquake, floods, hail storm, dengue fever and unwanted wild animals/pests.		
Year	Zone I (Bara)	Zone II (Jamrud, Landi Kotal, Mulagori)
2018/2019	Good Year	Good Year
2017/2018	Bad Year	Good Year
2016/2017	Good Year	Good Year
2015/2016	Typical year	Typical year
2014/2015	Bad Year	Typical year
2013/2014	Bad Year	Typical year
2012/2013	Bad Year	Typical year
2011/2012	Bad Year	Typical year
2010/2011	Bad Year	Typical year
2009/2010	Bad Year	Bad Year
2008/2009	Bad Year	Bad Year
2007/2008	Bad Year	Typical year
2006/2007	Bad Year	Typical year
2005/2006	Bad Year	Typical year
2004/2005	Bad Year	Typical year
2003/2004	Good Year	Good Year
2002/2003	Bad Year	Typical year
2001/2002	Bad Year	Typical year
2000/2001	Bad Year	Typical year
Legend		
Typical year	Good Year	Bad year

In Zone-I (Bara Tehsil), out of 19 years: 15 years were bad, three years were good (one occurring before the conflict (2003-2004) and two years (2016-17 and 2018-19) after the conflict), while 2015-16 (only one year) was observed as a typical year, soon after the conflict as people were still settling down and recovering from the conflict. Some bad years occurred consecutively because of the terrorism and the law and order situation in the area. After this, the bad years were also associated with erratic rainfalls. This resulted in:

- Water scarcity in parts of Jamrud, Bara and Landi Kotal;
- Depletion of ground water levels from over-extraction;
- Women and children travelling long distances to fetch drinking water;
- Degraded rangelands resulting in poor animal condition and a few deaths; and
- Reduced crop yields and changed cropping patterns.

For 11 consecutive years from 2004-2005 to 2014-2015, Zone-I experienced recurrent shocks of terrorism/law and order situation resulting in displacement of the population for a longer duration. During this period, the population of the District experienced losses of productive and non-productive assets, abduction, kidnapping, threats and killing of government officials; and markets closure. This made it difficult for most households to recover from shocks in the post-return situation. It was observed that at least five consecutive shock free years are required for complete recovery. This demanded improved planning that could mitigate the impacts and enable people to cope better with shocks.

The terrorism and law and order situation during 2008-2010 affected people in Zone-II (Jamrud, Landi Kotal, Mulagori Tehsils) and a few other scattered areas around the District as well. During this period, mosques, funeral ceremonies, and hujra were attacked/bombed. Restrictions were imposed on cultural activities and disorganization among communities was observed. Partial displacement of population started from specific areas, moving outside the District to live in camps and host communities in the adjacent districts. In Zone II, there were four good years; three after the armed conflict (2016-19) and one year during 2003/2004. During the armed conflict the people living in Zone II experienced 13 typical years as there were minimal disturbances except that the displaced people from other parts of the District put pressure on resources where conflict was least felt. People living in Zone II require at least three consecutive shock free years for complete recovery.

When selecting the scenario with which to develop the bad year, the consultation participants chose the impact of erratic rains and dry spells as the most likely shock to affect their food and livelihood security.

Bad year' scenarios based on armed conflict/militancy, long dry spells, and the cultivation of banned cash crops, should be considered in design of multi-year programmes in this District. For example, in the case of a three-year plan, one year must be a bad year in Zone I, while in Zone II no bad year is expected. For a five-year plan, two years should be considered as bad years in Zone I, while in Zone II, one year must be a bad year. This approach enables programming that absorbs the impact of shocks on people and livelihoods, and safeguard development gains made to date.

3.2 Seasonal Livelihood Patterns

To determine seasonal livelihood patterns, participants have identified, discussed, and agreed on periods during which people are engaged in different activities, when certain events affect their lives and livelihoods, and times of the year when the impacts from these events will be most felt - disaggregated by gender wherever possible or appropriate. This was done for both typical and bad years to capture changes when shocks occur.

For example, participants identified the times of an year when:

- People are engaged in labour intensive activities such as land preparation, harvesting of crops, herding and/or taking their animals to grazing areas;
- Food stocks are available and by when these stocks diminish;
- There are issues in availability, access and utilisation of a diverse range of food items;
- Households have enough income sources, routine expenditures and market prices are normal;
- Households experience limited income sources, increased expenditures and market prices;
- There are peaks in pest infestation, disease outbreaks and conditions that affect humans, crops and livestock;
- Access to basic essential services is limited;
- People face environmental problems;
- There are better and difficult times (perceived) for men and women, etc.;
- Shocks and stressors (tribal conflict, religious ceremonies, out-migration, gender-based violence, people feel insecure) have negative impacts on some vulnerable groups.

Why is this important?

Knowing what people do, the main challenges they face, and the opportunities that exist which can strengthen their livelihoods at different times of the year guides the identification of the types of activities to be implemented - and when - to most effectively support them. It highlights any constraints and associated mitigating measures for people to receive – or partners to deliver - specific activities at certain times. For example, programmes that require time and labour from people should be avoided during peak cultivation periods.

Understanding how livelihood patterns change from a typical to a bad year and the effects of shocks on livelihood systems, provides insights into how (and which) programmes should be realigned to ensure that (i) development gains are not lost due to crisis, and (ii) to identify opportunities to further strengthen livelihoods and development efforts even during a bad year.

How is this information used?

Seasonal livelihood calendars visually present key livelihood events and influencing factors, against which specific activities from multi-sectoral programmes can be aligned.

Multi-year programme scenarios could be planned by sequencing typical and bad year calendars using the historical timeline of shocks identified as above (3.1.2). This provides a foundation for planning that includes advance knowledge of which programmes should be scaled up or scaled down, which ones should be introduced, and the partnership opportunities that will enable this to happen more rapidly in the event of a crisis.

3.3 Typical and Bad Year Calendars

The following tables developed during the consultation shows the seasonal livelihood calendars for a typical and bad year. These tables also include a bad year trigger calendar that reflects the second part of the rainy season which determines the extent to which the growing period has been compromised after cultivation and resulting in poor harvests. This trigger can be used when planning for a bad year scenario.

Note: These calendars are presented for illustrative purposes in this report. The detailed calendars are available in excel format upon request.

3.3.1 Typical Year Seasonal Livelihood Calendar

District Khyber: Typical Year												
Months	Positive				Negative				Neutral			
	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April
Rains			Hail storms, flash floods					Sometimes hailstorm		Windy, storms in mountainous areas		
Dry season												
Temperature			Hot and humid					Associated with colds/ coughs				
Main issues		Remittances + crop sales + transport business		Livestock+ NTFPs					Remittances, other crops* in Tirah			
Income		Water rationing to allow maintenance						Water rationing to allow maintenance				
Access to water for irrigation		Silted canals, damaged roads and small bridges damaged, inaccessible roads										
Conditions of Infrastructure												
Access to food		After harvesting wheat, veg & fruits but land holdings are small		Meat harvest		Low food stocks		Lean season + increased purchase from the market			Green consumption	
Access to education		Children involved in harvesting		Attendance hindered by few schools, long walking distance when hot and raining				Attendance hindered by long distance & cold weather				
Availability of own farm labour												
Feeder road		Maintenance		Rains damage roads		Maintenance						
Vegetables		Harvesting (W)		Tomato Harvesting		Peas		Transplant of veg seedlings			Sowing French beans, Okra & red beans	
Goats / sheep		2nd kidding feed required						collect and provide fodder (W)			Meat herding L/area, open graze U/area (W&C)	
Cereals		Harvesting (W)		Land preparation for maize (M)		Harvesting maize		Seed Bed Preparation Wheat (M)		Sowing wheat		Spray Harvesting (W)
Irrigation		desilting canals						Channel Cleaning				
Fodder				Sorghum Harvesting								
Cash crops						Garlic		Onion harvesting		1st goat kidding expected		Meat herding L/area, -open graze U/area (W&Chn)
Cattle						collect and provide fodder (W)		uncontrolled breeding				
Pulses / legumes								Harvesting Barsoom				
Fruits										Harvesting - Citrus		
NTFP (Non Timber Forest Products)										Pine Nut (Chalgoza)		
Plantation										Plantation		
Own food stocks and sources												
Wild fruits		Start harvesting (berries and later Walnuts)										
Vegetables		Summer harvesting		Good Storage		Good Storage		Limited prod. Cold weather			Buying from market	Winter harvesting
Medicinal plants		Start harvesting										
Dairy products				Availability of fodder		weaning period for most cows				Buying from market		Milk Production
Meat				Meat intake reduced due to hot weather						Increased demand of beef, mutton and goat		
Cereals		Start Harvesting		Good Storage		Low production		Almost consumed		Buying from market/Alternate crop		Rice and Maize
Pulses		Buying from market				Good Storage				Low Stock		Almost consumed
Home grown fruits		Harvesting				Peak Harvest		Buying from market not many processing facilities				
Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP)												
Fish										Start Fishing		
Main sources of income												
Remittances		Ramadan and Eid Festivity		Eid ul Adha & School Fees				Winter clothes & Social Festivities			For sch. results, new admissions, seasonal	Pre-Ramadan
Cash crop (canabis)		Poppy								Cash Crop (Canabis in Tirah)		Poppy
Transport		Long route transportation within Bara to and from Tirah Valley								Snow bound areas transportation		
Daily wages		Wheat crop harvesting		Buying and selling livestock								
Livestock sales		Ramadan		Eid ul Adha		Rabi ul Awwal				Seasonal distress low prices		
Small businesses		Ramadan and Eid Festivities		Eid ul Adha Festivity								
Non-forest product				Mushroom, Makh'kak & honey							MAP/Gucha/Mushroom	
Cross border trade				Vegetables (onion)		Fruits					Fruits, Clothes, fridge	
Major expenses												
Transportation cost		Long route transportation within Bara to and from Tirah Valley								Snow bound areas transportation		
Agriculture inputs / seeds / pesticides		Seed, Tractor hire & fertilizer (maize)				Seed / Tractor / Fertilizer wheat					Seed / Tractor / Fertilizer vegetables	
Land reclamation		Fodder Maize Crop				Wheat crop and Barsim					Canabis (Tirah)	Fodder
Food		Food for Ramadan, Eid and wheat yearly procurement		Eid ul Adha						From the market due to low food stocks		
Social events / ceremonies		Ramadan & Eid		Eid ul Adha				Marriages			marriages	
Medical		Summer heat induced diseases (Heat Stroke, Diarrhoea, Malaria etc.)								Respiratory diseases		
Veterinary costs		Tick borne diseases								Small ruminants respiratory diseases and digestive problems		
Education						New Sessions / Post Vacations Start						New sch. Term, stationary & uniforms
Fuel wood										Significant demand in fuel wood during winter		
Human diseases, pests & conditions												
Stunting in children										Lack of diversified foods: purchase food (Bara)		
Wasting in children										Lack of diversified foods: purchase food (Bara)		
Flea										Favourable conditions, irritation, nuisance		
Malnourished pregnant / lactating women										Lack of diversified foods: purchase food (Bara)		
Leishmania												
Malaria												
Diarhoea												
Bedbug												
Wild boar biting												Humid conditions in Tirah
Dangue												
Dog biting												
Measles												Children under 5
Pneumonia												Cough, fever especially in children
Crop diseases, pests & conditions												
Cut worms		Cuts the plant Maize										Cuts the leaves Wheat
Termites												Wheat crop - reduced production
Logging												Falling of crop, rotten production
Weeds - parthium												Low production
Crop stunting												Reduced gain size and yield of wheat
Early blights												
Mildew												Leaves of fruits trees damaged smaller sized fruits, dropping
Late blights												Tomato Reduced production and Quality
Rust diseases												Tomato crop becomes susceptible
Smut												Wheat
Aphid												Wheat low sized grain
Animal diseases, pests & conditions												
Ticks												Breeding of ticks starts
Tick borne diseases (theileriosis, babesiosis, anaplasmosis)												
Blackquarter diseases												
Foot and mouth diseases												
Piro pneumonia												
Enterio toxemia												Death of animals, financial losses to farmers
Basic essential services												
Access to health facilities		Long distances & hot climate (E, W, C, PWD in Jamrud, Mulagori & Bara)				Heavy rain & no bridges				Snow fall, cold weather, long distances		Hot weather start
Access to special facilities for special people		No such facilities are available in district										
Drainage / sanitation / hygiene		Diseases spread in summers				Drain choking in heavy rain (Jamrud, Bara)						Drain choking in routine rain
Access to security / formal judicial services		Disputes on destroying the wheat crops (Jamrud)				Disputes on irrigation for maize crop (Bara)						Water disputes at sowing time
Electricity supply												
Access to water												
Access to recreational services												
Access to banking services												
Availability of public transportation												
Availability of mobile service												
Condition of market facility												
Roads condition												
Attendance in schools												
Access to fuel wood / LPG												
Environmental issues												
Rangeland condition												
Waterable levels												
Deforestation												
Waste disposal												
Flash floods												
Industrial pollution												
Heavy snow fall												
Non-Tangible/Protection Issues												
Social ceremonies/events												
honor killing												
Drug abuse (child/youth, Cannabs/ohars, ice, combinel D) syrup)												
Gender-biased cultural practises												
Phycosocial issues PTSD												
Child labor (child abuse)												
Tribal leaders dominance												
Early & arranged marriages												
Social cohesion												
Cross border movements												
Communal/tribal conflicts/disputes (water channels, land disputes)												
Women better / harder times												
Men better / harder times												

* other crops include banned crops (i.e. poppy and canabis)

3.3.2 Trigger Months and Scenarios that result in a Bad Year

(Erratic rains associated with prolonged dry spells)

The bad year scenario developed during the consultation is based on erratic rains associated with prolonged dry spells. The calendar to the right reflects poor rains during the cultivation and wheat-growing period of January to March.

This scenario is based on the assumption that the Monsoon rains (July and August) are erratic. If these rains fail, this would result in several additional changes within both the trigger and subsequent months. However, it was felt that the main driver of the bad year will be the failure of the rainfall in the months of January to March, which would extend the dry spell and reduce the yield of the wheat crop, the main cereal crop harvested in May.

Key changes in rainfall patterns include a prolonged dry spell in January and very light, erratic and scattered rains throughout the District from February to March - the second half of the rainy season. This results in a reduced harvest. The impacts of this scenario, and how they unfold, are presented in the bad year calendar of this report on the following page.

Note: This component of the calendar is used when planning for a bad year i.e., the months reflected in this scenario can replace those of the typical year, which would then lead to a bad year.

District Khyber: Trigger months			
Months	January	February	March
Rains		Windy, storms in mountainous areas	
Dry season			
Temperature	Cold/cough		
Main Issues			
Income	Remittances, other crops* in Tirah		
Access to water for irrigation	Water rationing		
Conditions of infrastructure			
Access to food	Lean season + market purchase of food		
Access to education			
Availability of own farm labour			
Feeder road			Maintenance
Vegetables		Sowing: french beans, okra, red beans	
Goats / sheep		Poor grazing in mountains	
Cereals		Intensive Spraying	
Irrigation	Channel Cleaning		
Fodder			
Cash crops	Radical onion production		
Cattle		Herding mountains	
Pulses / legumes			
Fruits	Harvesting citrus		
NTFP (Non Timber Forest Products)	Pine Nut (Chalgoza)		
Plantation		Plantation: watering & management	
Own food stocks and sources			
Wild fruits			
Vegetables	Buying from market		Winter harvesting
Medicinal plants			
Dairy products	Buying from market		Milk Production
Meat			
Cereals	Buying from market/Alternate crop		Rice and Maize
Pulses	Low Stock	Buying from the market	
Home grown fruits			
Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP)			
Fish	Start fishing		
Main sources of income			
Remittances	School results, new Admissions & lean season support		
Cash crop (cannabis)	Cannabis		
Transport	Snow bound	Snow bound	
Daily wages			
Livestock sales	Distress sales- low prices		
Small businesses			
Non-forest product		MAP/Guchai/Mashroom	
Cross border trade		Fruits, Clothes, fridge	
Major expenses			
Transportation cost	Snow bound areas		
Agriculture inputs / seeds / pesticides		Seed / Tractor / Fertilizer	
Land reclamation		Cannabis (Tirah Valley)	
Food	Market purchase		
Social events / ceremonies		Marriages	
Medical	Respiratory diseases		
Veterinary costs	Small ruminants diseases		
Education		New admission, clothing, books	
Fuel wood	Demand increases in winter		
Human diseases, pests & conditions			
Stunting in children	Lack of diversified foods: purchase food (Bara)		
Wasting in children	Lack of diversified foods: purchase food (Bara)		
Flee	Irritation		
Malnourished pregnant / lactating women	Lack of diversified foods: purchase food (Bara)		
Leishmania	Skin lesions		
Malaria			
Dianthoea			
Bedbug		Humid conditions in Tirah	
Wild boar biting			
Dangue			
Dog biting			
Measles	Children under 5		
Pneumonia	Fever in children		
Crop diseases, pests & conditions			
Cut worms			Cuts the leaves
Termites			Wheat Crop - Reduced PP
Logging			Falling of crop, rotten production
Weeds - parthenium			Low production
Crop stunting			Reduced grain size and yield of wheat
Early blights			
Mildew	Leaves of fruits brass damaged, smaller sized fruits		
Late blights	Tomato reduced production and quality		
Rust diseases	Tomato crop becomes susceptible		
Smut			
Aphid			Wheat low sized grain
Animal diseases, pests & conditions			
Tick			Breeding of ticks starts
Tick borne diseases (theileriosis, babesiosis, anaplasmosis)			
Blackquarter diseases			
Foot and mouth diseases	Economic loss		
Piro pneumonia	Death of animals, financial losses to farmers		
Enterio toxemia			Sheep and goat deaths
Basic essential services			
Access to health facilities			
Access to special facilities for special people			
Drainage / sanitation / hygiene			Drain choking in routine rain
Access to security / formal judicial services			
Electricity supply			
Access to water			
Access to recreational services			
Access to banking services			
Availability of public transportation			
Availability of mobile service			
Condition of market facility			
Roads condition	Cold conditions		
Attendance in schools	Poor attendance esp girls due to long distances		
Access to fuel wood / LPG	High prices for cooking fuel/wood/LPG		
Environmental issues			
Rangeland condition	Poor animal condition	Animal condition improved	
Water table levels	Limited sources	Improved	
Deforestation			
Waste disposal			
Flash floods			
Industrial pollution	Smoke from steel mills		
Heavy snow fall			
Non-Tangible/Protection Issues			
Social ceremonies/events			Cricket Tournament
honor killing	On-going		
Drug abuse (child/youth, Cannabis/chars, Ice, comibinal D) syrup)			
Gender-biased cultural practises	Less priority to girls		
Phycosocial issues PTSD	Frustrations by customary laws		
Child labor (child abuse)	Orphaned due to militancy		
Tribal leaders dominance	Some areas remain underdeveloped		
Early & arranged marriages	Girl children miss school		
Social cohesion			
Cross border movements			
Communal/tribal conflicts/disputes (water channels, land disputes)	Land disputes		
Women better / harder times			
Men better / harder times			
			Difficult: Lean season, limited income options.

* other crops include banned crops (s.a poppy and cannabis)

3.3.3 Bad Year Seasonal Livelihood Calendar

Months	District Khyber: Bad Year											
	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April
Rains			Hail storms, windy						Late onset of rains	Windy, storms in mountainous areas		
Dry season												
Temperature			Very hot and humid						Associated with cold/ cough			
Main issues												
Income		Remittances + transport business		Livestock distress sales, NTFPs					Remittances, other crops* in Tirah			
Access to water for irrigation		Water rationing affect downstream farmers							Water rationing - reduced cultivated plots			
Conditions of infrastructure		Silted canals, damaged	Roads and small bridges damaged, inaccessible roads									
Access to food		Poor harvest wheat, veg & fruits and reduced cropping area			Poor maize yields and low food stocks				Lean season, increased purchase from the market			
Access to education		Children involved in harvesting	Attendance hindered by few schools, long walking distance when hot and raining						Harsh and dry winter, increased diseases			
Availability of own farm labour												
Feeder road		Maintenance			Maintenance						Maintenance	
Vegetables		Harvesting (W), poor harvest	Tomato harvesting on small scale		Peas of poor quality and size				Sowing small area: french beans, okra, red beans			
Goats / sheep		Fodder costs are high and walk long distance to get fodder			Walk long distance to collect fodder (W) and costly for owners				Poor grazing in mountains			
Cereals		Harvesting (W) Low and poor harvest. Seed Bed (M) at minimum scale			Maize Harvesting low yields(W)	Seed Bed Preparation(M) at minimum scale			Intensive Spraying			
Irrigation		Desilting canals tougher due to dried silt						Channel Cleaning				
Fodder		Sorghum harvesting										
Cash crops					Furrows (Garlic)			Reduced Onion production				
Cattle								Collect and provide fodder (W) with intensive works for finding the fodder		Herding mountains		
Pulses / legumes								Barseem production reduced				
Fruits								Harvesting - Citrus				
NTFP (Non Timber Forest Products)								Pine Nut (Chigoza)				
Plantation									Plantation: watering & management			
Own food stocks and sources												
Wild fruits			Reduced harvest (berries and later walnuts)									
Vegetables		Reduced harvest		Good Storage	Good Storage			Unsuitable weather conditions		Buying from market	Winter harvesting	
Medicinal plants		Reduced harvest										
Dairy products			Availability of fodder		weaning period				Buying from market		Milk Production	
Meat			Meat intake reduced -hot weather						Reduced demand for beef, mutton and goat due to limited income			
Cereals		Reduced harvest and yield			Low production				Buying from market/Alternate crop	Rice and Maize		
Pulses		Buying from market			Good Storage				Low Stock	Buying from the market		
Home grown fruits		Reduced harvest		Reduced yield and poor quality					Buying from market			
Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP)				Honey								
Fish								Start Fishing				
Main sources of income												
Remittances		Ramadan and Eid Fest	Eid ul Adha	school re-opening / education			Winter Seasonal	nd Social Festivities	Schools results, new Admissions & lean season support			Pre-Ram
Cash crop (canable)		Poppy							Cash Crop (Canables)			Poppy
Transport		Long route transportation inside Bara to and from Tirah Valley							Snow bound areas transportation			
Daily wages		Wheat crop harvesting		Buying and selling livestock								
Livestock sales		Ramadan		Eid ul Adha	Rabi ul Awwal				Seasonal distress low prices			
Small businesses		Ramadan and Eid Festivities		Eid ul Adha Festivity								
Non-forest product				Mushroom, Maidi	Honey					MAP/Guchal/Mushroom		
Cross border trade			Vegetables (onion)							Fruits, clothes, fridge		
Major expenses												
Transportation cost									Snow bound areas transportation			
Agriculture inputs / seeds / pesticides		Seed / Tractor / Fertilizer					Seed / Tractor / Fertilizer					Seed / Tractor / Fertilizer
Land reclamation		Fodder Maize Crop					Wheat crop and Barseem			Canables (Tirah Valley)		Fodder
Food		Food for Ram Wheat procurement for the year		Eid ul Adha					Buy from the market due to low food stocks			
Social events / ceremonies		Ramadan & Eid		Eid ul Adha			Marriages			Marriages		
Medical		Summer heat induced diseases (Heat Stroke, Diarrhoea, Malaria etc.)							Respiratory diseases			
Veterinary costs		Tick born diseases							Small ruminants respiratory diseases and digestive problems			
Education				New Sessions / Post Vacations Start						New Admissions, clothing and books		
Fuel wood									Significant increase in fuelwood use in cold season			
Human diseases, pests & conditions												
Stunting in children		Limited food groups consumed							Lack of diversified foods: purchase food (Bara)			
Wasting in children		Limited food groups consumed							Lack of diversified foods: purchase food (Bara)			
Flea		Limited food groups consumed							Favourable conditions, irritation, nuisance			
Mainnourished pregnant / lactating women		Limited food groups consumed							Lack of diversified foods: purchase food (Bara)			
Leishmania			Skin lesions in arms and face									
Malaria			Affects children, pregnant women, ideal breeding conditions									
Diarrhoea			Children due to dehydration and hot temp									
Bedbug		Humid environment									Humid conditions in Tirah	
Wild boar biting												
Dangue				When mature maize								
Dog biting				Fever, diarrhoea and vomiting and sometimes deaths (adults M&F)								
Measles				Common to children and men								
Pneumonia									Cough, fever especially in children	Children under 5		
Crop diseases, pests & conditions												
Cut worms		Cuts the plant Maize									Cuts the leaves	Wheat
Termites			Fruit trees death	Poor quality fruit							Wheat Crop - Reduced PP	
Logging			Reduction in yield, premature damage								Falling of crop, rotten production	
Weeds - parthium			Reduces the production, way to the	pathogens, affects livestock				Change in taste of milk, soar mouth			low production	
Crop stunting			reduced grain size and yields less								Reduced grain size and yield of wheat	
Early blights			Damages Maize leaves									
Mildew										Leaves of fruits trees damaged smaller sized fruits, dropping		
Late blights										Tomato Reduced production and Quality		
Rust diseases										Tomato crop becomes susceptible		
Smut				Wheat during storage								Wheat
Aphid											Wheat Low Sized grain	
Animal diseases, pests & conditions												
Ticks		Production reduced, anaemic condition (cattles, sheep, goats)									Breeding of ticks starts	
Tick borne diseases (theileriosis, babesiosis, anaplasmosis)		Production reduced, animals got anaemic, animals got sick										
Blackquarter diseases			Rare disease only in Tirah, animals died									
Foot and mouth diseases									Economic loss due to lack of medication and production loss, viral disease			
Piro pneumonia									Death of animals, financial losses to farmers			
Enterio toxemia										Sheep and goats deaths		
Basic essential services												
Access to health facilities		Long distances & Hot climate (E, W, C, PWD in Jamrud)	heavy rain & no bridges						Snow fall, cold weather, long distances			Hot weather start
Access to special facilities for special people		No such facilities are available in district										
Drainage / sanitation / hygiene		Diseases spread in summers		Drain choking in heavy rain (Jamrud, Bara)						Drain choking in routine rain		
Access to security / formal judicial services		Disputes on destroying the wheat crops (Jamrud)		Disputes on irrigation for maize crop (Bara)							Water disputes at sowing time	
Electricity supply		Required for pumping water							For heating during winter			
Access to water		No electricity & extreme weather							No electricity & extreme weather			
Access to recreational services		Difficulty to reach in hot weather, no access throughout the year due to cultural norms										
Access to banking services		Old people have difficulty in hot weather										
Availability of public transportation		Difficult to get in hot weather		Due to rainy days					Old people have difficulty in snowy weather			
Availability of mobile service		No network in some areas (Tirah)							Difficult to get due to cold weather			
Condition of market facility									Unavailable due to Ashura, reduces suicide bombing			
Roads condition										Access limited due to snow fall & high transportation costs		
Attendance in schools									Cold conditions			
Access to fuel wood / LPG									Poor due long distances and cold weather			
Environmental issues									High prices for cooking fuel/wood/LPG			
Rangeland condition		Animals get weak, milk production decrease	Metabolic diseases	No grazing, animals get weaker	Animal poor condition, production reduced, soil erosion						Animal condition improved	
Water table levels		All population, agriculture and livestock: scarcity of water for plants and crops		Less availability of drinking water	No water for HH consumption, financial losses						Improved	
Deforestation		Women for domestic, men for commercial, fuel wood and construction purposes		Fuel wood, store for winter	Fuel wood already available							
Waste disposal		All population, aquatic life, water borne diseases, contamination of drinking water, eutrophication										
Flash floods			Deaths, soil erosion, degradation of agril land, losses of livestock									
Industrial pollution									Air & water pollution from marble & paper factories, smoke from steel mills			
Heavy snow fall									Low snow fall, water reservoir reduced, water table reduced			
Non-Tangible/Protection issues												
Social ceremonies/events		Price Hikes in Ramadan/Eid, peaceful, improved social cohesion, sympathetic		Eid ul Adha	Muharram						Cricket Tournament	
honor killing												
Drug abuse (child/youth, Cannabis/chars, ice, comibinal D) syrup)		Fasting months										
Gender-based cultural practices		Less priority to girls/women health/nutrition							Mostly adults/children are affected			
Phycosocial issues PTSD		Due to poverty, law & Order situation, unemployment due to orphaning of child /widowing of women/due to displacement/youth frustration due to slow rehabilitation process										
Child labor (child abuse)		Harvesting/poor attendance school vacation	Orphaned due to militancy/Preference is still									Low enrolment
Tribal leaders dominance		Development schemes are influenced by local tribal leaders. In general, people from affluent/dominant tribes have more say in development schemes of the area										
Early & arranged marriage				Population increase/health (nutrition) post natal problems for mother/child						Girl children miss school & have low levels of education		
Social cohesion		Eid		Marriage								
Cross border movements			Smuggling of food and NFI results in financial loss, border closure, loss of assets such as cattle							Chars harvesting season		
Communal/tribal conflicts/disputes (water channels, land disputes)		Water channels, land disputes, general intertribe disputes. Directly Men/Dove are affected by it and indirectly whole immediate family is affected									Land disputes	
Women better / harder times		Better: Disappear due to reduced harvest, poor diet, reduced income.										
Men better / harder times												

* other crops include banned crops (e.g poppy and canable)

3.4 Linking Livelihood Seasonality to Programme Support

Livelihood patterns and times when key events occur in the year are used to develop broad programming rationales. This recognizes that longer-term development programming is a foundation on which to overlay humanitarian & recovery responses to protect development gains and build resilience.

Why is this important?

Development and resilience building at a community-level is a long-term partnered effort that includes governments, communities, and a multitude of organizations and partners. It requires a wide range of multi-sectoral responses to be implemented at different times of the year, with the ability to make more refined programmatic adjustments as conditions change. Given the diversity of programmes across different sectors, each having their own specific objectives and outcomes, finding an overarching rationale to bring them together is challenging. As seasonal hardships and shocks can lead to setbacks for household and community development and partnered resilience building efforts; three main periods deserve special attention including times to: i) assist households in making their own investments; ii) strengthen their efforts to prepare for and better manage upcoming hardships with all the assets they have; and, iii) assist in protecting people and their assets during shocks to avoid having to rebuild them once the crisis has passed and help safeguard the gains that have been made.

How is this information used?

Broad rationales and overall programming entry points form the basis of a programming continuum throughout the year, across years, and to indicate how they can be used to support and further enhance development initiatives. They should be used to look for complementarities between partners and activities and be inclusive - not exclusive - of programmes.

Such broad rationales should, amongst other elements, consider gender disaggregated insights as to when time and labour can be dedicated by people without negatively impacting other livelihood activities. If programmes use transfer modalities, then the perceived appropriateness of different transfer modalities at different times should be considered to guide further prioritizations and actions.

Key Findings

The following tables highlight major livelihood activities, their implications at different times of the year, and broad programming entry points to show how programmes can come together along a resilience building continuum.

- The first part of the dry season (May - September) - households experience less stress as workloads are reduced, harvests are in, there are casual labour opportunities, and income from crop sales. This is an optimum time to help them invest their savings as the pressure to use such investments to meet their basic needs, is at its lowest.
- The latter part of the dry season and start of the rainy season (Oct- Nov and Mar – Apr) - households generate income, stock up for the impending hunger gap and prepare lands, so workloads are high. This is an optimum time to assist households in preparing for the difficulties ahead.
- The end part of the rainy season is the lean period – the most difficult time of the year (Dec - Feb). Food stocks are exhausted, and people rely on casual labour and livestock bartering at unfavourable terms of trade to meet their basic needs. This is an important time to protect people's basic needs, prevent asset depletion and the investments they have made so future livelihoods are not compromised.

3.4.1 Livelihood Seasonality and Programme Implications on a Typical Year

May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April
Better months			Normal months			Bad months			Normal months		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most parts of the District receive good rains during July and August. While May, June and September are mainly dry months; June, July and August are humid and hottest months. In July-August there is a risk of hailstorms and flash floods, mainly affecting tomato crops and damaging feeder roads and bridges. Wheat and maize are the main cereal crops grown in the District. Other crops include cash crops like tomato, peas and garlic. Wheat is harvested in May while maize is harvested in September, tomato is mainly harvested in July. Apart from access to cereals, vegetables and fruits; milk is also available in large quantity in the months of June, July and August because of good condition of livestock and improved grazing. During this period, main income sources are sale of crops, livestock and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP). Other sources of income include remittances, cross border trade, and transport business in Bara and Tirah Valley. In this period, the expenditures are mainly incurred on transportation, land preparations, agriculture inputs, labour for crop harvesting, labour for rehabilitation of feeder roads, social obligations and celebrations. Other expenses include livestock and human health and schooling. Women are usually busy in harvesting cereal crops, fruit and vegetable, while men are more involved in preparation of land for cultivation. This period is better for women because of good food availability, more income, and peaceful time during social and religious events. Poor attendance of children in schools is observed due to engagement in harvesting of crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are only two preparatory months before the start of difficult months. Season shifts from hot to cold. Reduced own food stocks except milk and dairy products resulting in increased dependency on the markets. Increased labour requirement for land preparation for vegetables and sowing of wheat. Limited income earning opportunities. Major expenditures incur on human health, agriculture inputs, winter clothing and social events. Conditions of malnutrition among children and PLW associated with poor dietary diversity, poor childcare practices and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associated with very cold weather. Sometimes with light rain showers and few hailstorms, while towards the end of January, rain showers intensify with winds and storms in hilly parts of the District, which increases difficulties in mobility and access to pastures. As the lean season sets in, own food stocks are depleted, and many people buy cereals from the market starting January until end April. Due to low availability of water, fodder and pastures for livestock, there is reduced consumption of dairy products, buying from the markets starts in November and continue until end February. Sources of income are limited except sale of cash crops like cannabis in Tirah valley, distress sale of livestock and small businesses related to transport. Major expenditures incur on food as own stocks are depleted and households buy from the markets. Other expenses are related to health and increased purchase of fuel wood in winter. As the lean season sets in, stunting and wasting among children and malnutrition among PLW is observed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before start of better months. More rains in March coupled with winds and storms in mountainous areas. Increased labour for women to collect fodder for goats, sheep and livestock and to harvest cereal crops starting in end of April. Apart from cereals, buying of vegetables from markets also increases in the month of February, before harvesting of winter vegetation starts in March. 								

May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April				
Better months				Normal months				Bad months							
				<p>water shortage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peak of dengue fever among children and men; coughing particularly among children. • Reduced water for livestock and domestic purposes resulting in women walking longer distances to fetch water. • Small grain/animal bartering for farming inputs. 				<p>Other diseases like rabies and pneumonia on rise among elders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to long distances, cold weather and snowfall, access to health facilities is difficult particularly for the old people. • Unlike open grazing of livestock in pastures during summer, in winter it is relatively more difficult for women because of intensive care of livestock for their feeding and watering at home. 				Normal months			

3.4.2 Typical Year Broad Programme Lenses

May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April
Support household Investment											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income generating activities and saving schemes e.g. livestock fattening and breeding, backyard plantation. Promote soil moisture conservation initiatives. Promoting labour saving technology on harvesting. Integrated watershed management (water harvesting, check dams and flood protection). Value chain/enterprise development/value addition. Afforestation. Promote adapted and certified crop varieties and livestock breeds. Capacity building/training in agri-dairy business. Rehabilitation/ improving irrigation schemes and establish new schemes. Backyard poultry farming. Fruit orchard plantation. Promoting appropriate labour-saving technology. Farmer business school and capacity building training of farmers. Introduction of solar cookers, efficient cooking stoves, geysers. Vocational training on farming, poultry etc. especially for women. Honey farming (NTFP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fodder preservation techniques. Vaccination. Maintenance of facilities. Set up early warning system. Improve soil fertility. Introduce better quality seeds. Introduction of fuel-efficient stoves. Seasonal migration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote vegetable tunnel farming techniques. Home based activities for women. Social safety nets/transfers. Livestock supplementary feeding. Skill development programs. Appropriate tourism activities in feasible areas. Alternative livelihood options to other banned crops. Promote energy saving technologies. Subsidized food, crop and livestock schemes. Provision of subsidized LPG to avoid over exploitation of forests as fuelwood. Nurseries (onion, tomatoes). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tick control measures. Dams construction. Water source development e.g., safe drinking water supply Training/capacity building. 								
Strengthen household capacity to prepare for hardships						Protect lives and livelihoods, safeguard investment and development gains					
Strengthen household capacity to prepare for hardships						Strengthen household capacity to prepare for hardships					

3.4.3 Livelihood Seasonality and Programme Implications in a 'Bad Year'

May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April
Preparedness period - before lean season				Protection period – lean season							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rains coupled with winds and hailstorms in July-August. Extreme hot and humid weather during June-August. • Increased income from remittances and transport business. • Limited access to food stocks mainly because of poor crop harvest and reduced crop area. • Children school attendance reduced in August mainly because of walking long distances in very hot and humid days. • High expenses on food, agriculture inputs, human and livestock health. • Increased skin diseases, malaria and diarrhoea. • Increased incidents of wild boar biting and dengue fever. • More bartering/selling of livestock combined with high cereal prices gives unfavourable terms of trade. • Water shortages increases women workloads affecting childcare practices, and less food stocks lead to a rise in malnutrition. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extended lean season, water scarcity, low attendance of girls in schools, limited access to basic services. • Households' cereal stocks are very low in September and completely depleted by December. From December until mid-March (before start of the harvesting season), the households purchase cereals mainly from the markets. • High food prices and purchase from the markets increased. • Poor conditions of rangeland and increased hardships for women travelling long distances to fetch water, rearing livestock, and collecting fodder for animals. • High fodder prices. • Limited labour opportunities and sources of income. • Increased expenses on agriculture inputs, social events and fuel wood in cold weather. • Low dietary diversity, increased malnutrition in children during November, December and January because of limited buying capacity of the households. • Pests attack on wheat crop in March-April and on fruit trees in January – February. • Severe attack of viral diseases in animals causing death especially in sheep and goats. • Limited public transport and access to health facilities, recreational facilities and banking services especially for senior citizens during extreme weather conditions. • Land disputes increased. 							

3.4.4 Bad Year Broad Programme Lenses

May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April
<p>Strengthen HH capacity to prepare for hardships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fodder preservation techniques. • Intensify livestock vaccination. • Maintenance of irrigation facilities. • Promote productive assets or public works programmes. • Improve soil fertility management. • Promote short season local adapted crop varieties for summer period. • Water sources development. • Promote soil and water conservation techniques. • Stocking of emergency medical supplies. • Enhance partnership through civil society organization, humanitarian coordination mechanisms and volunteerism. • Community based Disaster Risk Management mechanisms in place. • Capacity building of local NGOs and social workers. • Awareness and advocacy campaign across all sectors. • Provision of electricity. 				<p>Protect lives and livelihoods, safeguard investment and development gains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote vegetable tunnel farming techniques. • Home based activities for women. • Social safety nets/transfers. • Livestock supplementary feeding. • Skill development programs. • Appropriate tourism activities in feasible areas. • Alternative livelihood options to other banned crops. • Promote energy saving technologies. • Subsidized food, crop and livestock schemes. 							

3.5 Vulnerability Profiling and Programme Alignment

The objective is to define overall profiles of vulnerability that would serve as a basis for planning and targeting of programme activities to different vulnerable groups.

Why is this important?

Certain programmes should be available to everyone regardless of vulnerability status (e.g. social services such as health, nutrition, education, or early warning, trainings), whilst others are targeted to specific vulnerable groups (e.g. certain types of asset creation, unconditional transfers). Longer-term programme plans for resilience building efforts include knowing who is at risk for what, and in turn which programmes should be targeted to whom to avoid setbacks in the development continuum.

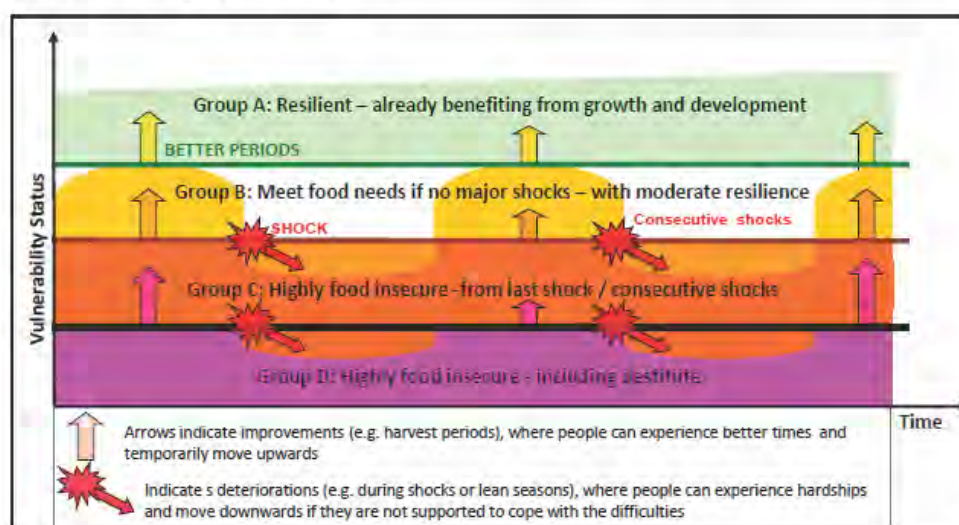
How is it used?

This information is used to ensure that key programmes are not missing vulnerable groups. Furthermore, this information can be used to refine the programme plans – e.g. beneficiary estimates for specific programmes. Once programme types are linked to vulnerability profiles, it becomes clear which ones need to be scaled up in the event of crisis, who they should reach, and why. This is a fundamental point in designing flexible and adaptive programme plans.

A glass code was used to define the different groups found in a community. Four main groups of people are usually identified from the discussions:

Group A	Self-reliant, liberated and self-sustaining with a potential to do better. People in this group are food secure and able to manage shocks on their own.
Group B	Temporarily food insecure due to shocks or stressors.
Group C	Recurrently vulnerable but non labour constrained.
Group D	Recurrently vulnerable but labour constrained, depend on social transfers every time.

Overall household profiling from the perspective of vulnerability in contexts of repeated shocks is shown in the graphic below, where the Y-axis represents household vulnerability status and the X-axis represents time (or seasonality). It is based on four overall vulnerability household profiles, all of which are likely to be found in any community:



Group A
Already resilient

The households in this group are very important to learn from because of:

- Their full resilience capacity in all circumstances
- They are likely to manage difficult seasons and shocks without requiring emergency assistance, and would benefit from social programmes – such as health, education, further capacity development, early warning, etc.
- These households are food secure and resilient, already benefitting from growth and development through their own efforts.

The participants agreed that in Khyber District there are certain group of households that would have better and diversified income sources round the year and across the seasons. Overall, they have built their capacity in adopting better farming techniques, livestock care practices, and have good experience in other businesses like transportation.

Group B
Food secure under no major shocks

- These households are moderately resilient and vulnerable; not meeting their food needs during difficult seasons or in the event of shocks, without compromising assets or livelihoods through negative coping strategies.
- On top of social programmes, this group may require seasonal support or emergency assistance during crises to safeguard assets.
- It was identified that the households that lost significant assets in recent years are at risk to sliding downwards (into Group C or D) if not supported with development and asset creation programmes.

The participants during the consultation agreed and identified the main characteristics of the households under this group in the District as; having unsustainable source of income from small farms in mountainous parts but having a good knowledge of farming techniques. Other group of households were identified as having small livestock but aware of caring practices.

Group C
Highly food insecure from last or consecutive shocks

- These households have become highly food insecure because of eroded coping strategies from the armed conflict and militancy, coupled with constant exposure to difficult seasons and shocks, hindering their ability to recover by rebuilding lost assets and livelihoods.
- They would benefit from recovery and resilience building interventions whilst simultaneously improving their access to food, together with other complementary support (e.g. social programmes).
- Without such support, they risk sliding downwards into eventual destitution (Group D).

This group may include those who are daily wagers with no regular income source, have large family size, receiving no remittances, having more food expenditure share and unable to meet their daily food needs.

Group D
Highly food insecure, including destitute

- These highly food insecure households including the destitute - are the most vulnerable groups, with little or no asset ownership. They are labour-constrained, and are likely to be supported by the community.
- This group is likely to be persistently (chronically) food insecure and requires a different set of programming support (e.g. social protection and alternative livelihoods).

Identified by participants as those households with few means for self-support, labour-constrained, dependent on others and receive little, irregular, or no remittances. They have few or no assets, own only small livestock (but no cattle) and agricultural equipment. They have limited food stocks and no reserves.

3.6 Aligning Programme Activities to Livelihood and Target Groups

The objective is to identify on-going programme activities and the partners conducting them; seasonally aligning these activities to the broad programme rationales and the different target groups that can be reached with each activity; and to identify gaps and opportunities for complementary efforts.

Why is this important

Knowing the on-going programmes and aligning these to the times of the year when people face stresses, challenges and opportunities, should provide insight into how multi-sectoral activities implemented at certain times can support those who are most vulnerable. It offers a way to develop longer-term programme planning by providing a foundation as to 'why, when, to whom, and what' support would be needed across seasons, and how these should change between typical and bad years.

How to use the information and key findings

The information might be used to:

- Identify programme complementarities across sectors;
- Align activities for a harmonized continuum;
- Identify target groups for specific activities; and
- Design longer-term programming plans to maximize resilience building efforts.

Following are a few examples of complementary opportunities identified during the consultation. They are not exhaustive but illustrate how different partner programmes could be aligned to complement each other's activities and leverage greater effect.

3.6.1 Complementarities – (Links between programmes and partners)

Working in isolation as individuals to achieve a bigger impact in the community will be fruitless unless all stakeholders work together. The advantages of coordinated efforts in programme implementation across various activities in the community are important to address challenges identified during the development of the seasonal livelihood calendar for the District. Complementarities in programme implementation are likely to bring multiple effects and reach a wider scale. For example, supporting the rehabilitation of an irrigation scheme may require complementary resources to support improved productivity of a wide range of diversified crops (for nutrition programming) in the scheme. Internal Savings and Lending (ISALs) may be useful to assist the irrigators to raise income to buy inputs, and the market linkage and value chain may be linked to productivity.

Links across programmatic sectors generate greater complementarities to support people and partnered efforts. For example: programmes which support and improve animal health and nutrition during the lean season can reduce expenses on vaccines, which in turn can be invested in their own livelihood assets during harvest periods, once conditions for investments are better.

3.6.2 Align Activities to Seasons and Livelihoods – (Maximize support to households)

- Skills development training on conservation works and fodder production could help farmers to protect their water bodies and produce feed for animals.
- Programmes that support households to produce livestock feed such as wheat straw would help prevent the farmers from losing their livestock.

3.6.3 Target Programmes

(Based on household vulnerabilities and requirements)

Different programmes would be required by different types of people as all programmes are not suited for everyone. Efforts should be made to ensure the delivery of the correct programmes to everyone, and at the correct time, to ensure greatest success. For example:

- Provision of basic services, health care and education should be available to everyone, irrespective of vulnerability status. Similarly, awareness raising and training on health, sanitation, governance and law is needed for all. Other programmes, such as food assistance through asset creation are not suitable for food secure people (i.e. Group A).
- Food assistance for asset creation is of benefit to vulnerable households but should be targeted at different times. Those who do not meet all of their food needs during the hunger gap (i.e. some of Group B) or during a shock (most of Group B) would benefit from an asset creation programme; while those who are not meeting their food needs for most of the year due to a lower asset base (likely through extended exposure to hardships) would have greater benefits from asset creation (i.e. Group C and some of Group D)
- General food distributions should only be targeted to those vulnerable households that would not be able to participate in asset creation (i.e. Group D) - although every effort should be made to include them in asset creation activities wherever possible, such as providing water or acting as caregivers for the children of women that are working on programmes.

3.6.4 Design Longer-Term Plans

(To maximize resilience-building efforts)

Maximizing the ability to safeguard resilience and development gains made in typical years, by having longer-term plans in place and knowing in advance what the programmatic changes could be in the event of a bad year, is essential. Such plans would include knowing:

- Which programmes can be extended in time and/or scaled up to absorb additional vulnerable people;
- Which partnerships are already in place;
- Early warning systems and monitoring tools are utilized to their full effect; and
- Planning estimates of potential numbers of people that would need to be reached with different programmes have been made and would only require adjustments with assessment data as it becomes available.

Example: A five-year plan can include a scenario that three of them will be bad years. Having the range of seasonally aligned programmes, for different vulnerable groups identified, can provide the basis for estimating longer-term planning figures. Such estimates can be derived from historical trend analyses of Food Security Monitoring Systems (FSMS), surveys, Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) information and adjustments made through FSMS and specific technical assessments when needed. In turn, this informs advance resource budgeting and advance equipment needs and delivery, to shorten logistical time. It also informs partnership agreements, allowing for joint development of planning and delivery.

3.7 Programme Thematic Areas

Five broad thematic areas to address a range of underlying causes of vulnerability and food insecurity, and which contribute to supporting and strengthening lives and livelihoods were identified by participants. These include:

1	Green Sector (agriculture, irrigation, livestock, fisheries, forest, environment)
2	Social Sector (health, education, public health, social welfare, population welfare, supports)
3	Infrastructure (communication and works, Local Government and Rural Development Department (LGRDD), FATA Development Authority (FDA, irrigation)
4	Law and Order Department (Merged Area Disaster Management Authority (MADMA), law enforcement agencies (police/security), border, customs)
5	Finance Department (cross cutting, universities)

The activities identified during consultation under each of these themes are presented in the following pages. This includes:

- Typical and bad year programme activities;
- Partners conducting these specific activities and target groups for each activity; and
- Programmes that participants felt were needed or would have merit, yet, were not taking place, were noted under gaps and opportunities.

3.7.1 Current Typical Year Programme Activities

District Khyber: Current Typical Year Programme Activities												
Months	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April
Rains												
Dry season												
Temperature												
Sector 1: Green Sector (agriculture, livestock, environment, forestry, fisheries)												
Land reclamation												
Establishment of vegetable units												
Off-season vegetable												
Input distribution												
Farmer training												
Livestock assessment												
Establishment of veterinary facilities												
Veterinary health services												
Milk value chain												
Business development												
Bio-energy												
Breed Improvement												
Veterinary input distribution												
Stocking												
Establishment of hatchery												
Sector 2: Social Sector (health, education, public health, social welfare, population welfare, supports)												
Health awareness campaign												
Education enrolment campaign												
Provision of social services												
Distributing helping Aid Devices to Persons With Disabilities (PWDs)												
Sports												
Sector 3: Infrastructure (communication and works, local government rural development department (LRDD), FATA development authority (FDA, Irrigation)												
Rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged facilities												
Irrigation channels												
Roads and buildings (health, education)												
Public health engineering works												
Check/serial dams												
Main / internal roads												
Sports complex												
Sector 4: Finance department (cross cutting, universities)												
Annual development plan												
Outreach activities by university												
Promotion of cereal crops or horticulture												
Food securities through high yield varieties												
Production of off-season vegetables (net farming technology)												

3.7.2 Bad Year Programme Activities

Months	District Khyber: Bad Year Programme Activities											
	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April
Rains			Hail storms, windy						Late onset of rains	Windy, storms in mountainous areas		
Dry season			Very hot and humid					Associated with cold/cough				
Temperature												
Sector 1: Green Sector (agriculture, livestock, environment, forestry, fisheries)												
Crop assessments				Vegetables & wheat: mobility, security								
Land reclamation				Land preparation affected by mobility, accessibility, continued boundary disputes								
Orchard establishment												
Establishment of vegetable units												
Off-season vegetable input distribution												
Farmer training												
Livestock assessment												
Establishment of veterinary facilities												
Veterinary health services												
Milk value chain												
Business development												
Breed improvement												
Veterinary input distribution												
Stocking												
Establishment of hatchery												
Sector 2: Social Sector (health, education, public health, social welfare, population welfare, supports)												
Health awareness campaign												
Education enrolment campaign												
Provision of social services												
Distribute helping Aid Devices to Persons With Disabilities (PWDs)												
Sports												
Sector 3: Infrastructure (communication and works, local government rural development department (LGRDD), FATA development authority (FDA, irrigation)												
Rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged facilities												
Irrigation channels												
Roads and buildings (health, education)												
Public health engineering works												
Check/small dams												
Main / internal roads												
Sports complex												
Sector 4: Finance department (cross cutting, universal/ies)												
Annual development plan												
Outreach activities by university												
Promotion of cereal crops or horticulture												
Food securities through high yield varieties												
Production of off-season vegetables (net farming technology)												

3.8 Current Programme Activities with Partners and Target Groups

Sectors	APPROPRIATE TARGET POPULATION											PARTNERS Organisations Currently Implementing these Activities		
	Gender		Target groups					Specific groups						
	Male	Female	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Women Groups	Youth Groups	Children Under 5	Disabled				
Sector 1: Green (agriculture, livestock, environment, forestry, fisheries)														
Crop assessments	x	x	x	x										Agriculture Extension
Land reclamation	x	x	x	x										Agriculture Extension
Orchard establishment	x	x	x	x										Agriculture Extension and FAO
Establishment of vegetable units	x	x												Agriculture Extension
Off-season vegetable	x	x												Agriculture Extension and FAO
Input distribution	x	x												Agriculture Extension and FAO
Farmer training	x	x												Agriculture Extension
Livestock assessment	x	x	x	x										Livestock Extension with partner
Establishment of veterinary facilities	x	x	x	x										Livestock Extension
Veterinary health services	x	x	x	x										Livestock Extension with partner
Milk value chain	x		x	x										Livestock Extension
Business development	x		x	x										Livestock Extension
Bio-energy	x	x	x	x										Livestock Extension
Breed improvement	x	x	x	x										Livestock Extension with partner
Veterinary input distribution	x	x	x	x										Livestock Extension with partner
Stocking	x	x	x	x										Fisheries Department
Establishment of hatchery	x	x	x	x										Fisheries Department
Sector 2: Social Sector (health, education, public health, social welfare, population welfare, supports)														
Health awareness campaign	x	x	x	x										Health Department, UNICEF, WHO, Other Partners
Education enrolment campaign	x	x	x	x										Education Department, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, Other Partners
Provision of social services	x	x												Social Welfare Department
Distribute helping Aid Devices to Persons With Disabilities (PWDs)	x	x												Social Welfare Department
Sports	x	x	x	x										Directorate of Sports, Sports Association
Sector 3: Infrastructure (communication and works, local government rural development department (LGRDD), FATA development authority (FDA, Irrigation)														
Rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged facilities	x	x	x	x										RRU
Irrigation channels	x	x	x	x										Irrigation Department, C&W
Roads and buildings (health, education)	x	x	x	x										Govt C&W
Public health engineering works	x	x	x	x										Public Health Engineering Department (PHED)
Check/small dams	x	x	x	x										FATA Development Authority
Main / internal roads	x	x	x	x										Frontier Works Organization (FWO)
Sports complex	x	x	x	x										C&W, Directorate of Youth Affairs
Sector 4: Finance department (cross cutting, universities)														
Annual development plan	x	x												Provincial Government
Outreach activities by university	x	x												Provincial Government (FAO/HIS)
Promotion of cereal crops or horticulture	x	x												Federal Government, FAO
Food securities through high yield varieties	x	x												Provincial Government (Green Sector Departments)
Production of off-season vegetables (net farming technology)	x	x												Provincial Government (Green Sector Departments)

3.9 Potential Programme Activities, Gaps and Opportunities

Sectors	APPROPRIATE TARGET POPULATION													PARTNERS Potential Organisations to Implement these Activities	
	Gender		Target groups					Specific groups			Disabled				
	Male	Female	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Women Groups	Youth Groups	Children Under 5						
Sector 1: Green Sector (agriculture, livestock, environment, forestry, fisheries)															
Agriculture	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Agriculture with partners
Livestock	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Livestock with partners
Fisheries	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Fisheries with partners
Sector 2: Social Sector (health, education, public health, social welfare, population welfare, supports)															
Improved service delivery	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
School rehabilitation and reconstruction, upgrading community development centres	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Staff provision, capacity building of teachers & TLJ, upgradation of education facilities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Establishment of schools in deprived area															
Restoration of basic education programmes															
Strengthen tribal dispute resolution councils															
Sector 3: Infrastructure (communication and works, local government rural development department (LGRDD), FATA development authority (FDA), Irrigation)															
Hydropower	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Shelter homes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Water storage tanks	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Recreational areas/parks	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Mineral management structure	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Vocational training centres	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Sector 4: Finance department (cross cutting, universities)															
Investment in higher education	x	x													
Research in food systems, value chains and markets development and linkages	x	x													
Establish green sector university campus	x	x													
Investment in ARI and training	x	x													

4. USE OF SLP PRODUCTS

4.1 Strengthening Programme Design and Rationale for Intervention

The SLP findings are quite comprehensive and should be consulted to gain a better understanding of the context. This section aims to highlight SLP information that can help to inform specific types of programmes, in order to help guide new users of SLP findings.

The SLP calendar shows sequential building blocks of when programmes should aim to protect lives and livelihoods to safeguard development gains, and when they could enhance household investments and preparedness measures to reduce the need for more protective interventions in the future. The SLP calendar also shows which multi-sectoral programmes are required (when, where, and for whom) in both typical and bad years. Hence, it helps plan which programmes will need to be scaled-up, eliminated or required during crises.

The SLP calendar informs a variety of programme strategies and activities, such as safety nets and social protection, emergency preparedness and response, climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Food for Assets (FFA), Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS) coordination; crosscutting themes such as gender and nutrition and areas supporting programming such as Cash-based Transfers and Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM).

4.1.1 Safety Nets/ Social Protection

SLP produces a series of immediate tangible outputs that can be applied to both the operational and policy dimensions of safety net in following three ways.

1. Providing a fine understanding of livelihoods, their seasonality, and how these can be affected by recurrent shocks. Such information is essential to identify the overall objectives of the safety net programmes (i.e. the questions “why” or “what for”): Is the safety net trying to tackle the structural causes of food insecurity or only the effects of shocks? Should it be protective-only, productive and/or shock responsive? Should it be tied to secondary objectives e.g. health, education or DRR?
2. **Informing more specific features of the safety net schemes** (i.e. the questions “what”, “how” and “when”). For example:
 - Identification of the best periods of the year when to provide different types of safety net assistance (to different livelihood groups);
 - What types of conditionality and transfer modalities can or cannot be used at different times of the year; the overall bad year adjustments that should be anticipated for the programme (shock-responsiveness, scalability)
 - Shifts in activities or in conditionality, etc.); as well as the targeting rationale of the programme (by livelihood group, vulnerability profile, age and gender).
3. Identifying the set of **multi-sectoral partnerships** on which the safety net programme can rely, and the set of complementary activities with which it could be integrated.

4.1.2 Emergency Preparedness and Response

In the context of emergencies, SLPs calendar offers following information:

1. **Before the shock hits**, information from SLP calendar can help strengthen the design, planning, and implementation of emergency preparedness. For example, the trigger months can help

ensure that the necessary programmes are carried out before the event takes place and/or to make sure that there is an enabling environment before the shock hits (in the case of recurrent shocks) to avoid major disasters.

2. **After the shock hits**, the SLP calendar can help realign activities to make necessary programmatic adjustments, and to strengthen the design, planning, and implementation of emergency response linked to early recovery and longer-term resilience-building efforts.

4.1.3 Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

The climate change and DRR programmes include a series of different activities:

1. **Micro Crop Insurance and Savings Activities:** The information from the SLP calendar is useful to assess the feasibility of crop index insurance and its set-up, including:
 - Seasonality of rains and their pattern/behaviour in bad years;
 - Timeline of shocks and identification of main recurrent shocks; and
 - Main crops produced and the impact of bad years.
2. **Climate Services:** The SLP calendar can help identify possible types of services that could be offered to farmers, based on the main risks and shocks, the existing initiatives in the area, and to identify possible synergies and complementarities with other partners and activities.
3. **Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE):** A wealth of information on communities' livelihoods and partners' interventions that can inform SAFE design and implementation can be taken from the SLP findings.

4.1.4 Food for Assets (FFA) Activities

SLP informs the rationale for FFA activities and how it can be used to strengthen livelihoods, reduce disaster risks and impacts, reduce hardships (especially for women and girls), and contribute to complement other aspects of people's food security and nutrition, through:

1. **Timeline of shocks:** Information on the most common/recurring shock, their overall impacts and frequency in the area.
2. **Seasonal livelihood calendars:** Overview on recurrence of food insecurity in the area, livelihood activities and explaining who (women, men, boys and girls) is doing what activities, at which time in a typical year, their impact on livelihoods and what people (by gender) will do differently during bad years. The SLP calendar also provides information on links among environmental factors, shocks and stresses, livelihood roles and actions and how these factors impact food security and nutrition. For example, FFA may increase access to water, therefore reducing the time spent by women on fetching water and thus improve child-care practices nutrition; or by providing the foundation for other partners to implement programmes that improve production.
3. **Programme rationales:** SLP provides information on times of a year when people:
 - Experience least stresses and can make the greatest investments for their livelihoods;
 - Are preparing for difficult times ahead; and
 - Are experiencing the most difficult time of a year and drawing on their investments to deal with these hardships.

4. **Vulnerability profiling:** SLP calendar can be used to:

- Inform FFA targeting efforts;
- Identify which activities will constitute the long-term FFA programme and which activities will need to be scaled-up in event of a crisis, who should be reached and why; and
- Estimate FFA beneficiary target groups (together with ICA) which can be used to inform the preparation of budgets, particularly in terms of what is required for long-term and what would be required for a scale up in the event of shocks.

4.1.5 SLP and Gender

SLP calendar provides a better understanding about lives of women, men, girls and boys along with their respective livelihood, food security and nutrition challenges at different times of a year. This is done through:

- Mapping of gender-based division of all labour (e.g. burden of water/firewood fetching) and how it will change at times of shocks (e.g. longer out migration of men during the off-season resulting in an increased workload for women).
- The balanced participation between women and men (of different livelihood and wealth groups), to ensure that women's opportunities are not overlooked.

4.1.6 SLP and Nutrition

SLP calendar provides a range of key nutrition-related information at different times of the year, including:

- Information on peaks of wasting;
- Lean seasons and hardships;
- Women's workload;
- Seasonal prevalence of water-related and other diseases; and
- Seasonal availability and prices of agricultural and animal products, etc.

4.1.7 Cash Based Transfers

(Refining transfer modalities)

The SLP calendar provides information on the programme interventions, the most appropriate periods of implementation and market structures and dynamics (food availability and price scenarios for months of the year). This contributes to preliminary information on definition of value of the transfer in the area, opportunities to adjust the value of assistance, considering the cycles of production and the seasonality of prices. The preference for the types of transfer modalities, as well as some explanations about the risks of implementation of modalities, can also be useful.

4.1.8 Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) / Research Assessment and Monitoring (RAM)

The information available through SLP can complement the quantitative analysis with qualitative information (these include climatic events, risks, production, access to public services and access to food, etc.). In particular, SLP can contribute to vulnerability analysis in the following ways:

- Can help orient data collection exercises by providing information on the periods of food shortages in typical and bad years;

- Can be used to define vulnerable groups (SLP vulnerability profiling) and their main livelihoods in areas affected by disasters, as a complement to vulnerability assessments;
- Can be used to complement Food Security Assessments information in normal periods and making comparisons during shock periods (bad years); and
- It allows for a better understanding of the behaviour/impact of food prices on the markets.

On the other hand, such studies on vulnerability assessments can also provide useful information that can act as a baseline for the SLP exercise (these can include information on livelihoods, vulnerability issues etc.).

4.2 Developing Partnered Implementation Strategies and Plans

The SLP calendar provides information and the elements needed to design long-term, flexible and adaptive plans for resilience building. While developing strategies and action plans for the District, ensure the following information is available and are consolidated:

1. **On-going programmes in the area are aligned** against the seasonal livelihood calendar and against overall programme rationales and entry points. The list of programmes indicates the target audience (by gender and vulnerable group), which partners are currently implementing these programmes and where.
2. Identify geographical areas with the greatest number of programmes being implemented. From this area, select a cluster of communities and together with the partners conducting these programmes, **use the SLP calendar to align activities**. This should be done both for typical and bad years, clearly identifying the programmes that would require scale-up/down and/or any new target groups. This would require formulation of plans for their rapid activation in the event of crises (e.g. the early warning/trigger mechanisms, any shifts in transfer modalities, partnerships and stand-by agreements, budget and resource plans, etc).

4.3 Complement Government Planning and Capacity Building Efforts

SLP calendar helps identify where and what type of capacity-building is required to strengthen coordination, ranging from initial stages such as supporting partners to identify programme gaps, to overseeing development of detailed plans and strategies. Coordination role of government must be included from the start. This can range from:

- Monitor and track whether programmes are being implemented at the right time according to the SLP calendar;
- Calling for new plans using SLPs; and
- Advocating on behalf of partners with Provincial, National Government or donors if certain programmes are at risk of being underfunded or not implemented.

4.4 Inform Other Planning Tools

The information generated through the SLP can complement other tools, such as **Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP)** and other tools of the government and partners. In addition to government plans, other community's and partners' plans may exist and the resulting SLP findings should be used to complement what is already there. This can be done in the following ways:

1. **Community-based plans:** Check whether the identified vulnerable communities are reached with the detailed partnered operational plans. If not, these should be developed with partners

and the SLP livelihood/programming information can inform specific community-planning discussions/components, such as the seasonal livelihood calendar, the livelihood activities section, the timeline of shocks, the institutions mapping section, etc. If plans are already in place, review and strengthen these plans with the communities and the partners by aligning activities in ways that are more complementary.

2. **Partner plans:** Such plans are likely to have time and resource commitments and it may not be possible to change them. Individual partners, however, should review these plans to determine whether any simple adjustments can be made (i.e. realigning them seasonally to be more complementary with others) or whether they have the capacity to implement new programmes or expand into new areas where there are gaps, etc.

4.5 Inform Policies, Strategies and Advocacy Efforts

1. The SLP provides seasonal, livelihood, and programming information, acting as a link between community and national levels. Using this comprehensive information, the SLP provides evidence-based information for national level policies and strategies on food security and nutrition, resilience, disaster risk reduction, productive safety nets, and preparedness.
2. The SLP findings can help identify components and programmes within these strategies and indicate how all these elements can be aligned to deliver the desired outcomes.
3. The SLP also offers a solid set of arguments to advocate with partners and donors for multi-sectorial, multi-year and government-led interventions and investments in the right place and at the right time.

Annex I – Workshop Visuals



Annex II– List of Participants

#	Name	Designation	Organization / Department	District
1	Brig. Mukhtar Ahmed	Member Operation	National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)	Islamabad
2	Mr. Jamshed Khan	Additional Deputy Commissioner	District Government	Khyber
3	Mian Abdul Qadir Shah	Director HR/Admin	Provincial Disaster Management Authority, KP	Peshawar
4	Mr. Ehtisham Khalid	Project Director	National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)	Islamabad
5	Mr. Douglas Gumbo	SLP Consultant	World Food Programme- Pakistan, Regional Bureau South Africa (WFP)	Johannesburg
6	Prof. Hamayoon Khan	Director, Climate Change Centre (CCC)	Agriculture University Peshawar	Peshawar
7	Mr. Muhammad Ayub Shah	Director	Federal Public Service Commission (FPSC)	Islamabad
8	Mr. Rahmat-ud-din	Director	Agriculture Department	Peshawar
9	Ms. Zakia Minhas	Agriculture Officer	Agriculture Department	Peshawar
10	Mr. Ehtisham Khalid	Plant protection officer	Agriculture Extension	Peshawar
11	Mr. Abbas Qazi	Assistant Director, Climate Change Centre (CCC)	University of Agriculture, Peshawar	Peshawar
12	Dr. Afia Zia	Assistant Professor	University of Agriculture, Peshawar	Peshawar
13	Mr. Umair Ahmad	Assistant, Climate Change Centre (CCC)	University of Agriculture, Peshawar	Peshawar
14	Dr. Haroon Khan	Deputy. Director	University of Agriculture, Peshawar	Peshawar
15	Mr. Shah Hussain	Assistant Director	Bureau of Statistics (BoS) Merged Areas	Peshawar
16	Sami Ullah Khan	Director	Bureau of Statistics (BoS) Merged Areas	Peshawar
17	Engr. Mashal Riaz	MHVRA Officer	National Disaster Management Authority	Islamabad
18	Engr. Tayyab Shah	Project Officer	National Disaster Management Authority	Islamabad
19	Aamir Qayum	Project Officer	National Disaster Management Authority	Islamabad
20	Mr. Sajid Khan	Community Member		Khyber
21	Mr. Muhammad Alam	Community Member		Khyber
22	Mr. Fazal Amin	Community Member		Khyber
23	Mr. Malik Shamir	Community Member		Khyber
24	Mr. Ahmad Ali	Community Member		Khyber
25	Mr. Sajjad Mohammad	Sector Specialist	Directorate of Projects (DOP), Merged Areas Secretariat	Khyber
26	Dr. Muhammad Ikram	Coordinator Health Sector Reform Unit (HSRU)	Merged Areas Secretariat	Peshawar
27	Dr. Irfan Ullah	District Coordinator	PDMA – Complex Emergency Wing	Peshawar
28	Mr. Abdul Qadir	Assistant Director	Fisheries Department	Peshawar
29	Dr. Rab Nawaz	Senior Medical Officer	Health Department	Peshawar
30	Mr. Majid Ali Shah	Capacity Strengthening Coordinator	WFP	Islamabad
31	Mr. Arshad Khan	Sub-Divisional Officer	Irrigation Department	Peshawar
32	Mr. Waqar Ahmed	Sub Engineer	Irrigation Department	Peshawar
33	Dr. Khadim Hussain	Veterinary Officer	Livestock	Peshawar

#	Name	Designation	Organization / Department	District
34	Mr. Muhammad Wasif Zaman	Deputy Director	M&E Unit, Merged Areas	Peshawar
35	Mr. Javid Habib	Research Officer	Planning and Development Department (P&DD)	Peshawar
36	Dr. Kamran	Livestock and Dairy	Production and Livelihood Department (P&LDD)	Peshawar
37	Dr. Abdul Manan	Section Officer	Production and Livelihood Department (P&LDD)	Peshawar
38	Mr. Hamid Ahmed	Environmental Analyst	SDGs Unit, Planning and Development Department (PandDD)	Peshawar
39	Mr. Ibrar Ahmed	Assistant Director	Social Welfare Department	Peshawar
40	Mr. Abdul Hadi	District Officer	Social Welfare Department	Peshawar
41	Ms. Shazia Gul	Focal Person Gender	Social Welfare Department	Peshawar
42	Mr. Muhammad Rizwan	District Officer Zakat	Social Welfare Department	Peshawar
43	Mr. Sultan Mehmood	Team Leader	Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP)	Peshawar
44	Mr. Anwar Zeb	Social Organizer	Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP)	Peshawar
45	Mr. Faizan Kamil	Social Organizer	Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP)	Peshawar
46	Mr. Israr ul Habib	Social Organizer	Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP)	Peshawar
47	Ms. Gulnaz	Female Social Organiser	Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP)	Peshawar
48	Mr. Babrak Noor Afridi	Field Team Leader	Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP)	Peshawar
49	Mr. Shahid Iqbal	Area Coordinator	Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP)	Peshawar
50	Ms. Humaira Siraj	Senior Programme Officer	Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP)	Khyber
51	Mr. Imran Khan Khattak		FATA Secretariat	Peshawar
52	Mr. Yasir Hayat		FATA Secretariat	Peshawar
53	Mr. Saeed Pasha	Project Officer	FAO	Peshawar
54	Mr. Majid Afridi	Project Coordinator	FAO	Peshawar
55	Muhammad Islam	Project Lead	FAO	Peshawar
56	Ms. Maria Daud	Senior Programme Associate (SPA)	World Food Programme- Pakistan (WFP)	Peshawar
57	Mr. Said Rehman	Programme Associate	World Food Programme- Pakistan (WFP)	Peshawar
58	Mr. Khalid Rasul	Programme Policy Officer	World Food Programme- Pakistan (WFP)	Peshawar
59	Mr. Iftikhar Abbas	Programme Policy Officer	World Food Programme- Pakistan (WFP)	Islamabad
60	Mr. Khadim Shah	Programme Policy Officer	World Food Programme- Pakistan (WFP)	Peshawar
61	Mr. Umair Lodhi	Programme Assistant	World Food Programme- Pakistan (WFP)	Peshawar
62	Ms. Tanya Rzehak	Programme Manager	UNDP	Peshawar
63	Ms. Sarah Bashir	Programme Associate (GIS)	WFP	Islamabad
64	Mr. Salman Khan	M & E Officer	SDG's Unit, KP	Peshawar
65	Dr. Zia Obaid	Assistant Professor	IMS, University of Peshawar	Peshawar
66	Dr. Irfan Ullah	Field Engineer	Irrigation Merged Areas	Peshawar
67	Mr. Faisal Israr	M & E Officer	UNDP	Peshawar
68	Mr. Faiq Iqbal	Agriculture Officer	Agriculture Extension	Khyber
69	Mr. Hizb Ullah	M & E Officer	Merged Areas Secretariat	Peshawar

Annex III – Agenda

Seasonal Livelihoods Programming (SLP)
Five-Day Consultative Workshop (11-15 March 2019)
Khyber District, Peshawar

Venue: Climate Change Centre, University of Agriculture, Peshawar

Day 1: 11 th March 2019		
Time	Session	Facilitator
0830-0900	Registration of Participants	Registration desk
0900-0905	Recitation from the Holy Quran	
0905-0915	Introduction of Participants	All participants
0925-0935	Remarks by Director General, PDMA KP	
0935-0945	Remarks by WFP Representative	Mr. Naimat Ullah Khan
0945-1000	Welcome and Opening Remarks	Brig. Mukhtar Ahmed
1000-1030	Tea Break	
1030-1200	Trust Building Exercise: The Rainbow Story Creating A Shared Understanding of the SLP Process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is this process about? • Is SLP linked to any other planning tool/s? • Why are we doing this process and who should be consulted? 	Mr. Douglas Gumbo
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are we going to do this process? • What are the key domains and the core lenses for discussion for this tool? • What will come out of this process (products)? What benefits are we going to get by engaging in this kind of a process?	
1200-1300	Consolidation of Shocks and Trends <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of local level historical and predicted/ future shocks including impacts on livelihoods and the environment • Establishing trends and frequencies • Determining capacity to recover from shocks • Categorising the typical, bad and good years • Introducing the calendar for the typical year 	Mr. Douglas Gumbo
1300-1400	Lunch and Prayer Break	
1400-1530	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading the calendar • Key questions when populating the calendar • How to record in the calendar • Establishing the calendar months 	Mr. Douglas Gumbo
1530-1600	Tea Break	
1600-1700	Concluding the Day <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of Day Reflections and Closing Remarks 	
Day 2: 12 th March 2019: Seasonal Livelihood Analysis for a Typical Year		
0830-0900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening devotions and Day One reflections 	Mr. Iftikhar Abbas
0900- 1000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Populating the main section of the calendar (The rains, Dry season, temperature) • Reaching consensus on main issues affecting people's livelihoods and the environment for a typical year 	Mr. Douglas Gumbo
1000-1030	Tea Break	
1030-1300	Seasonal Livelihood Analysis for a Typical Year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaching consensus on main issues for each domain for the Seasonal Livelihood Analysis calendar for a typical year (Food; 	Mr. Douglas Gumbo

	Income; Nutrition and Diet; Basic Essential Services; Environment; Social Protection/Non-Tangibles)	
1300-1400	Lunch and Prayer Break	
1400- 1530	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group formation • Group discussion on main issues for each domain for the Seasonal Livelihood Analysis calendar for a typical year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Group 1: Food (Own labour, crop pests, conditions and diseases) ➤ Group 2: Nutrition and diet (own food stocks and diet) ➤ Group 3: Income (main sources and Expenditures) ➤ Group 4: Access to basic essential services 1 (education, health and human diseases) ➤ Group 5: Access to basic essential services 2 (road infrastructure, Water for domestic, communication infrastructure, access to energy, access to local goods) ➤ Group 6: Environment (condition of water bodies, deforestation, climate service information) ➤ Group 7: Social protection/ non-tangible issues (local mutual support system, events/ ceremonies, security, GBV, migration etc.) 	
1530-1600	Tea Break	
1600-1700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidating group outputs • Sector leaders remain for instructions on programme activity assignment. 	
Day 3: 13th March 2019		
0830-900	Opening devotions and Day Two reflections	Mr. Iftikhar Abbas
0900-1000	Seasonal Livelihood Analysis for a Typical Year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalise the main issues for each domain • Identification of Broad Rationales and Justifications for Programme Interventions • Better and harder times for men and women 	Mr. Douglas Gumbo
1000-1030	Tea Break	
1030-1130	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad Programmatic Actions for a typical year 	
1130-1300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability Profiling in Relation to Shocks • Glass Code • Identification and description of vulnerable groups, defining targeting criteria and working definitions linked to different broad response types 	Mr. Douglas Gumbo
1300-1400	Lunch and Prayer Break	
1400-1530	Programme Activities for a Typical Year in the District <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group discussion in sectors on Programme activities and Implementing partners • Identifying Programme gaps and opportunities' 	Mr. Douglas Gumbo
1600-1700	Concluding Day Three <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of Day Reflections and Closing Remarks 	
Day Four: 14th March 2019		
0830-0900	Opening devotions and Day Three reflections	Mr. Iftikhar Abbas
0900-1000	Seasonal Livelihood Analysis for a Bad Year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trigger months and development of a seasonal calendar for a bad year Identification of key elements that change from a typical year • Identification of broad rationales and justifications for programme interventions: 	Mr. Douglas Gumbo
1000-1030	Tea Break	
1030-1200	Seasonal Livelihood Analysis for a Bad Year	Mr. Douglas Gumbo

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Group discussion on main changes for each domain for the Seasonal Livelihood Analysis calendar for a bad year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Group 1: Food (Own labour, crop pests, conditions and diseases) ➤ Group 2: Nutrition and diet (own food stocks and diet) ➤ Group 3: Income (main sources and Expenditures) ➤ Group 4: Access to basic essential services 1 (education, health and human diseases) ➤ Group 5: Access to basic essential services 2 (road infrastructure, Water for domestic, communication infrastructure, access to energy, access to local goods) ➤ Group 6: Environment (condition of water bodies, deforestation, climate service information) ➤ Group 7: Social protection/ non-tangible issues (behaviours, events/ ceremonies, security, GBV, migration etc.) 	
1200-1300	Consolidating group outputs	
1300-1400	Lunch and Prayer Break	
1400-1530	Consolidating group outputs	
1530-1600	Tea Break	
1600-1700	Identification of Possible Ranges of Interventions for a Bad Year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identification of broad rationales and justifications for programme interventions 	Mr. Douglas Gumbo
Day Five: 15th March 2019		
0830-0900	Opening devotions and Day Four reflections	Mr. Iftikhar Abbas
0900-1000	Consolidation of the Typical and Bad Year Calendars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consolidation of calendars ● Presentation of draft SLP results and verification 	Mr. Douglas Gumbo
1000-1030	Tea Break	
1030-1130	Roll Out Strategy and Action Plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Follow up actions after the SLP process 	
1130-1300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of a self-sustaining roll out strategy that has clear coordination, complementarity and harmonised programming or sequencing 	
1300-1400	Lunch and Prayer Break	
1400-1500	Outstanding issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Clarifications of any outstanding issues and steps 	Mr. Douglas Gumbo
1500-1530	End of Consultation; Reflections and Closing Remarks	
1530-1600	Tea Break and Departure	



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