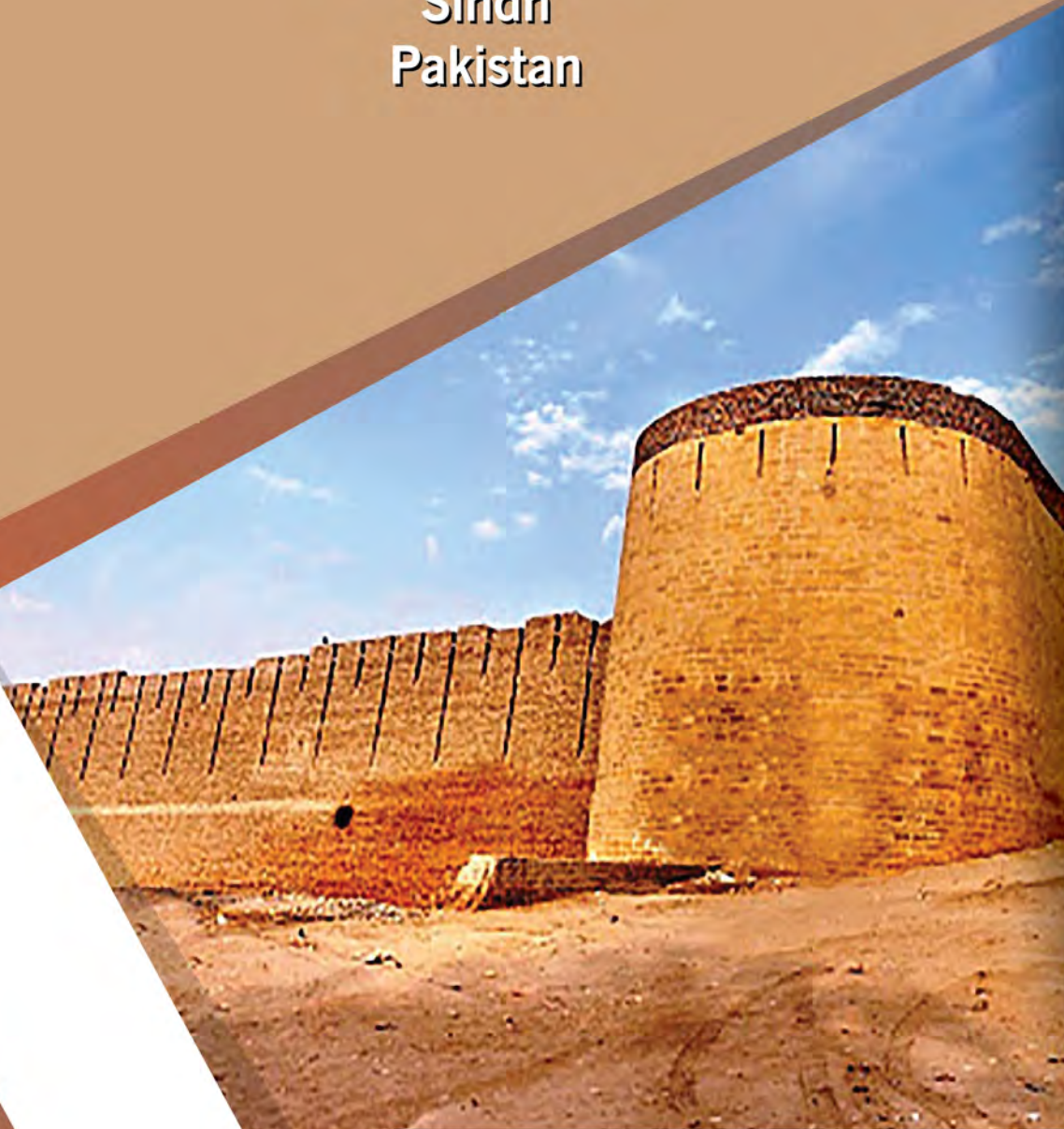


March 2019

Seasonal Livelihood Programming

District Umarkot
Sindh
Pakistan



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We appreciate your feedback

Questions and comments concerning this publication may be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner District Umarkot, Sindhvide contact details given below.

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PREFACE

Administratively, Umarkot is divided into 4 Talukas, (Umarkot, Samaro, Kunri, Pitharo), 44 Union Councils and 235 Mouzas. The Eastern part of the district is covered by the *Thar* Desert. The area is rain-fed with limited irrigation practices. The western irrigated areas of the district include Pitharo, Sumaro, Kunri and parts of Umarkot. The district is susceptible both to floods and droughts. The western irrigated areas are prone to riverine floods, while the eastern parts covered by *Thar* Desert are drought prone.

To overcome both the chronic and acute issues of food insecurity and malnutrition and to avoid extreme negative coping mechanisms due to recurring shocks of flood and drought, there is a need to act holistically. It is essential to develop a thorough understanding of the prevailing situation, and plan accordingly to work on several fronts in support of the government.

With support of the district government, World Food Programme conducted five days Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) consultative workshop, from 18-22 March 2019 for district Umarkot. Aim of the workshop is to design and promote coordination of multiyear and multisectoral programmes, taking into account aspects of integration, complementarity, sequencing and partnership. The idea is to realign different programmes in the district with national and local priorities. The SLP workshop was attended by representatives from the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA) Sindh, Nutrition Support Programme, Deputy Commissioner Umarkot and representatives of district line departments including Health, Irrigation, Agriculture, Livestock, Education, Population Welfare, Sindh Agriculture University, Arid Zone Research Institute (AZRI), representatives from the farmers and communities. The workshop was also attended by the representatives from NGOs working in the area including AWARE Pakistan, Concern Worldwide, HANDS, WHH, SIF, CWS, BISP, SRSO, PPHI, and FAO.

For the district authority and line departments, the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) is a meaningful tool particularly in helping us improve the planning process and programme delivery for sustainable results. In addition, SLP will be instrumental in strengthening coordination among our line departments and partners and will assist to design integrated multi-sector longer-term operational plans. The tool will inform on which programmes should be implemented where, when, for whom, and by which partners. Furthermore, SLP will significantly contribute to developing multi-year plans and designing policies to support sustainable development of the district and ensure food security of the population during typical and adverse years.

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

Deputy Commissioner
District Umarkot, Sindh



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The findings in this report are based on a multi-layer consultative process involving concerned officials from Federal, Provincial and District Governments, representatives of communities from Taluka Umarkot, Samaro, Pitharo and Kunri, Academia, NGOs and UN 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 the district as well as 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, the time of the year in which they occur, and how they affect people and programming including times of challenges and opportunities.

The discussion points during the consultation mainly included; historical timelines of typical, bad and good years 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 discussions on how these could be further complemented by greater alignment across sectors. Other potential activities that are not being done but could be considered in the district were identified as potential programmes and activity gaps.

The consultation resulted in production of SLP calendars for a typical year and a bad year for the district. The Seasonal Livelihood Calendar provides the following information:

- Identify and map different types of shocks, its frequency and impact that require immediate and long-term responses;
- Identify recovery period after a shock or repeated shocks;
- Create a shared understanding of people's livelihoods in the district;
- Identify times of the year when conditions are more conducive for households:
 1. To make successful investments (engage in/invest in activities that increases or adds value to the assets);
 2. When preparedness efforts are required to reduce coming hardships, and;
 3. When there are greatest risks to livelihoods (protect lives and livelihoods, safeguard investments and development gains).
- Identify relevant integrated programme packages following a shock or a bad year taking into consideration categories of the previous years;
- Improve targeting and selection criteria for different programme interventions;

- Mainstream cross-cutting issues such as gender, climate change, technology and protection;
- Identify programme gaps and opportunities in the district;
- Improve complementarity and coordination in terms of planning, partnership in resourcing and provision of technical support (implementation); and,
- 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 programming changes in different sectors between typical and bad years. The key points arising from the discussions were captured and placed into a seasonal livelihood 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-year plans and consolidate resilience building and social protection efforts, among others.

It is hoped that the outcomes of this consultative process will offer a useful planning tool for district authorities, communities and developmental partners operating in district Umarkot and beyond, in aligning future (or implementation of current) programmes with the findings from this consultative action process.

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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, droughts, and volatile security, protection and livelihoods. During last thirty years, the country has faced major natural and human induced disasters causing large scale human and material losses. In 2005, the country suffered from 7.6 magnitude earthquake in north-western region causing more than 86,000 casualties. The law and order situation (2007-2017) in the tribal region bordering Afghanistan displaced millions of people from their homes. In 2010, the country suffered from Super floods with one fifth of the country engulfed by flood waters and affecting over 20 million people. Such recurring disasters have badly affected the coping capacity of the country resulting in significant reductions in GDP and people's livelihoods making them more vulnerable. The fragile security situation and recurring droughts across most parts of Balochistan province, as well as recurring droughts in south eastern Sindh province keeps most of the population under a state of ongoing crisis.

1.2 Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP)

Integrated Context Analysis (ICA): 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 recurrence level of vulnerability to food insecurity, flood and drought, and categorises districts into five levels of vulnerability. The resulting ICA generated a national level analysis to identify priority areas of intervention and appropriate programme strategies.

Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP): SLP is next step after ICA which supports tailored response plans at sub-national levels. It links national-level ICA 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 in order 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.

The **SLP approach** is based on a consultative process that brings together communities, government, and partners, to design integrated multi-sectorial and longer-term operational plans, showing which programmes should be implemented where, when, for whom, and by which partners.

Operationally, SLP contributes to developing flexible multi-year plans which include every partner's programming entry point. Such plans support the government with the coordination necessary to design and implement more harmonized programmes across sectors to better bridge humanitarian and development efforts.

1.3 SLP for District Umarkot

1.3.1 District Profile

District Umarkot has a strong historical background with a unique geographic importance in the context of Sindh province. Geographically it is located in the south-east corner of Sindh. The district is surrounded by Sanghar in the north, Mirpur Khas in the west and Tharparkar in the south-east. Umarkot district comprises an area of 5,608 square kilometres. The district has been divided into 4 administrative units (Talukas) and comprises of 27 Union Councils, 238 Dehs (Revenue) and 1,976 Villages.

As per 2017 census the total population of the district is 1,073,146 people, which includes 557,557 (52%) men and 515,569 (48%) women. The population density is 191.4/km² (inhabitants per square kilometre) and a population growth rate recorded at +2.55%/year from 1998 to 2017.

While the sources of livelihood are less diversified for population in the district, agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the rural population, whereas in the urban areas of the district, people are engaged in various other economic activities like trade, services, personal business, government and private sector jobs. Umarkot city is the main trading centre of the district.

In terms of poverty, Umarkot is the second poorest district in the province with 46.2% of its population living below the poverty line. Overall, rural Sindh has a declining tendency in per capita income. The World Bank¹ has reported a 50% decline in average per capita income, in rural Sindh, every year since 1999. The report also states that 50% of the population in rural areas lives below the poverty line and suffers from low per capita incomes and low caloric intake, as well as high unemployment and inadequate access to education, sanitation & health facilities, an overall unhygienic environment and insecure access to natural resources.

Since agriculture is one of the main sources of livelihoods in Umarkot district, a shortage of water leads to poor crop yield. This in turn becomes one of the main factors behind increased poverty. Poverty, declining agri-produce, vulnerability to droughts, water scarcity and disasters are among the main contributors to the malnutrition phenomenon in the district. With water unavailability as a continuing issue, the district falls in water scarce area. Although the district is predominantly rural with only a small urban area but still there are marked discrepancies for access to tap water; in urban areas, 69% of the household have access to tap water, while only 28% of household in rural area have access to tap water. However, access to water does not resolve the problem as at number of locations the water is chemically contaminated with traces of fluoride and arsenic. Along with lack of drinking water the population faces water scarcity for the cultivation of agricultural land and feeding of livestock. Due to unavailability of adequate water and poor water management systems, the majority of the district lands remain uncultivated, affecting small scale farmers and their families adversely.

Within Sindh the district Umarkot is ranked 4th among the highly deprived districts. As far as availability of the government health facilities is concerned with in district Umarkot, there is one Civil Hospital, three Taluka Hospitals, seven Rural Health Centres (RHCs) and forty-two Basic Health Units (BHUs). The primary level health care facilities are run by the People's Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI) which is a non-governmental entity and is in agreement with Government of Sindh to provide health services at primary health care centres.

¹ Rural poverty in Pakistan WB report

1.3.2 SLP Consultation Workshop

Affected by floods and recurring droughts, SLP for district Umarkot was initiated to better analyse seasonality of different activities and issues throughout the year affecting lives and livelihoods. This was primarily aimed at better informing humanitarian and social development response in the area through mapping of the activities and issues both for typical and bad year. The SLP would essentially guide the government/district administration and development partners in designing, implementing, and realigning their interventions. That is to say, understanding what activities to do, during what time of the year and type of support required, therefore progressing towards sustainable development in the area.

The five-day SLP consultative workshop for district Umarkot was held from 18-22 March 2019 at Ghosia Hotel, Umarkot, Sindh.

The objectives of the SLP consultation were:

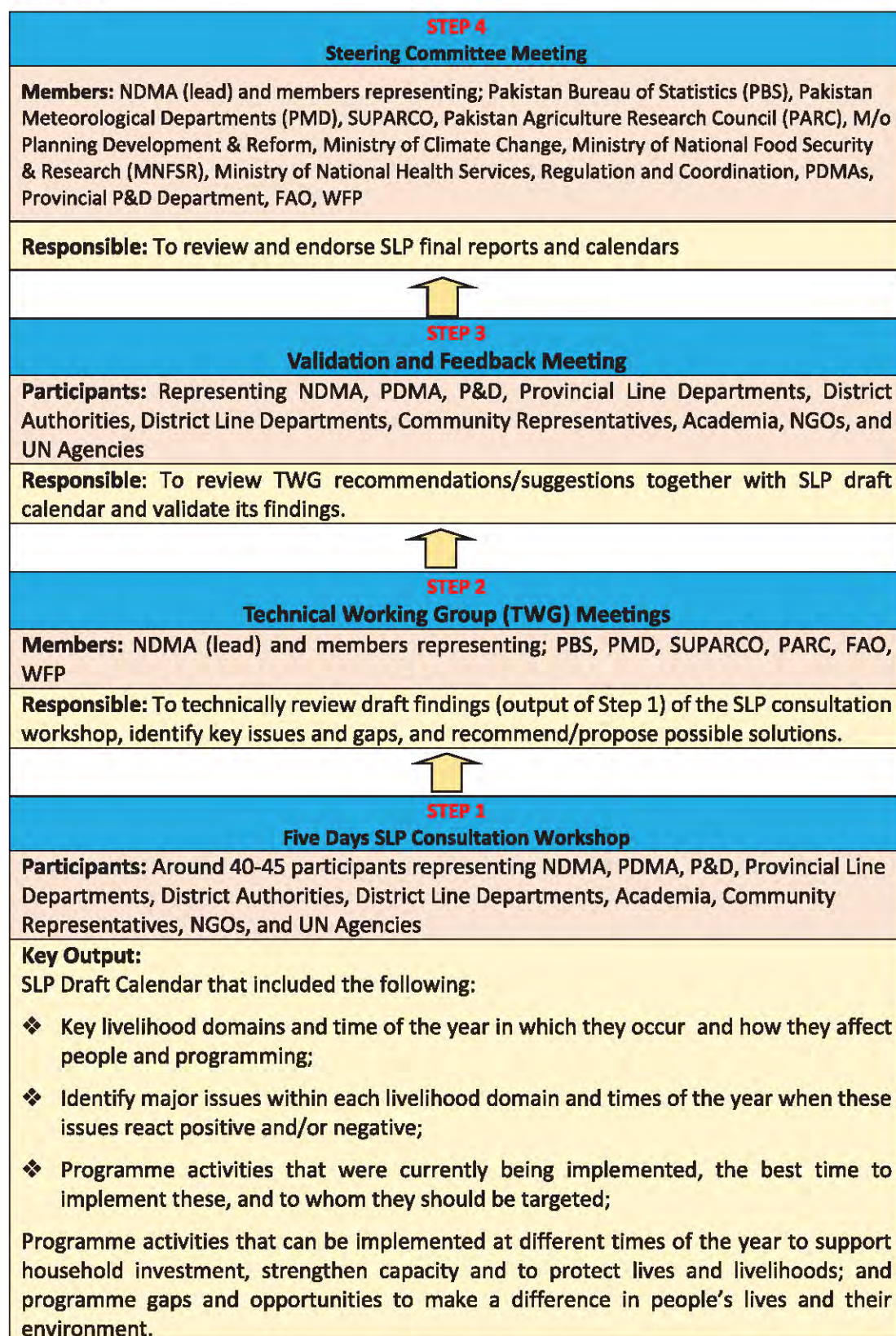
1. To complement government planning process and support coordination and capacity building efforts to enhance food security, nutrition and livelihood opportunities for population in the district;
2. To provide foundations for flexible and longer-term resilience planning for the district; and
3. To identify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

By the end of the in-situ demonstration 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 an SLP roll out strategy in target district; and
- e) Develop a documentation strategy and sound SLP products.

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 UN 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 frequency, and determined the main causes that contribute to bad years. Participants agreed that drought, erratic/unpredictable rainfall and flood are the major shocks affecting their lives and livelihoods in the district. Drought was the major recurring shock with lasting impacts on the overall production and lives of the people in the district.

Why is this important

When major shocks, such as drought conditions, frequently occur in the areas that rely on dryland farming, 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 preceding shock before the next one occurs, which can lead to an accelerated erosion of assets and a weakening of 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.

Recurring drought and erratic rainfall as the major shocks in district Umarkot are most important in terms of their chronic impacts on the lives and livelihoods of population.

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. Thus, programmes can 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 would be required.

3.1.1 Most Common Shocks in District Umarkot

The most common shocks identified by participants included:

- f) Drought
- g) Erratic/unpredictable rainfall
- h) Floods
- i) Snake bites
- j) Fire
- k) Cross border tension
- l) Earthquake

The participants reported that erratic and un-predictable rainfall is the most common shock specifically for arid areas in the district and usually it requires five consecutive shock free years to recover from the shock. Should another shock occurred during this time, people would have insufficient time to recover resulting in reduced coping capacities and increased vulnerability. However, people living in irrigated areas will recover faster than those who live in arid areas. The former requires three free shock years to recover.

3.1.2 Shocks Timeline

Main Shocks Identified	Droughts followed by erratic rain fall, flood and snake bites: other shocks included fire, cross border tension & earthquake		
Year	Shock/stressor	Zone 1 (Irrigated)	Zone 2 (Arid)
2018 – 2019	Drought in both irrigated and arid zones		
2017 – 2018	Erratic/ Unpredictable rain fall in Irrigated zone and drought in Arid zone		
2016 – 2017	Erratic/ Unpredictable rain fall in Irrigated zone and drought in Arid zone		
2015 – 2016	Erratic/ Unpredictable rain fall in Irrigated zone and drought in Arid zone		
2014 – 2015	Erratic/ Unpredictable rain fall in Irrigated zone and drought in Arid zone		
2013 – 2014	Good Year: Good harvest and surplus, pasture and fodder available		
2012 – 2013	Good Year: Good harvest and surplus, pasture and fodder available (after a flood)		
2011 – 2012	Floods: Loss of fodder/Crops, water borne diseases and displacement		
2010 – 2011	No major shock incident in irrigated zone & in arid zone- food stocks last up to 3 months & fodder up to 4-months		
2009 – 2010	No major shock incident in irrigated zone & in arid zone- food stocks last up to 3 months & fodder up to 4-months		
2008 – 2009	Drought in both irrigated and arid zones		
2007 – 2008	No major shock incident in irrigated zone & in arid zone- food stocks last up to 3 months & fodder up to 4-months		
2006 – 2007	Floods in irrigated areas (consensus not reached in Zone 1)		
2005 – 2006	No major shock incident in irrigated zone & in arid zone- food stocks last up to 3 months & fodder up to 4-months		
2004 – 2005	Normal in irrigated zone and Drought in arid zones		
2003 – 2004	No major shock incident in irrigated zone & in arid zone- food stocks last up to 3 months & fodder up to 4-months		
2002 – 2003	No major shock incident in irrigated zone & in arid zone- food stocks last up to 3 months & fodder up to 4-months		
2001 – 2002	Drought in both irrigated and arid zones		
2000 – 2001	Drought in both irrigated and arid zones		

Legend

Good year	
Bad year	
Typical year	

In Zone 1 (irrigated), out of the 19 years recorded there were six bad years, two good years and 11 typical years. Recent bad year was followed by four typical years. Whereas in Zone 2 (arid), there were 10 bad years, two good years and seven typical years. There were five consecutive bad years followed by two good years. In Zone 2 a bad year is usually followed by 2-3 typical years.

For the past 10 years, Zone 2 has been experiencing recurrent shocks of drought followed by erratic rainfall, which made it difficult for most households to recover. During such years, the yield went down, cereal grain size reduced, and fodder prices went up. Most of the vulnerable people's assets i.e. livestock have been declining every year. This demands improved planning that can mitigate the effects, enable people to cope better with shocks and ultimately build resilience of communities against those increased shocks.

Bad years should be included in the design of multi-year programmes based on a scenario of shock such as drought and erratic/unpredictable rains affecting the area – for example, having 1 bad year in a 3-year plan, or 3 bad years in a 5-year plan. This approach enables advance planning that includes programme changes able to absorb the impact of shocks on people and livelihoods, and safeguard development gains made to date.

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

3.2 Seasonal Livelihood Patterns

To determine seasonal livelihood patterns, participants identified, discussed, and agreed on periods during which people are engaged in different activities, when certain events affect their lives and livelihoods, and in which 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 the changes when shocks occur.

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

- People are engaged in different activities that demand own labour such as land preparation, harvesting of crops, herding and/or taking their animals to grazing areas;
- Food stocks are available;
- There are issues in availability, access and utilisation of a diverse range of food commodities (cereals, protein rich foods, vitamins, fats, micro-nutrients, conditions of malnutrition and child care practices);
- Household income, expenditure patterns and market prices;
- Peaks in pest infestation, disease outbreaks and conditions that affect humans, crops and livestock;
- Access to basic essential services (water for domestic use, basic goods, education, health housing, access to roads and transport);
- People face environmental problems;
- Better and difficult times (perceived) for men and women, etc.; and,
- Shocks/events and stressors (tribal conflict, religious ceremonies, out-migration, gender-based violence, people feel insecure / sense of insecurity) that have negative impacts on some vulnerable groups.

Why is this important

Knowing what people do, the main challenges they face, and the opportunities which can strengthen their livelihoods at different times of the year, help in identifying 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 and so on.

Understanding how livelihood patterns change from a typical to a bad year and the effects of shocks on livelihood systems, provide insights into how (and which) programmes should be realigned so as to ensure that:

- i. Development gains are not lost due to crises;
- 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 could 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. This provides a foundation for planning based on advance knowledge of programmes which should be scaled up or scaled down, ones which should be introduced, and the partnership opportunities that will enable rapid implementation in the event of a crisis.

3.3 Typical and Bad Year Calendars

The following tables show the seasonal livelihood calendars – for a typical and bad year - developed during the consultation. These tables also include a bad year trigger calendar – that reflects the second part of the rainy season which determines the extent that 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 (a) Typical Year Seasonal Livelihood Calendar

Seasonal Livelihood Programming, District Umarkot

District Umer Kot: Typical Year				Positive		Negative		Neutral					
Months	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	
Rains													
Dry season													
Temperature													
Main issues													
Food availability													
Access to education for girls													
Availability of water for irrigation													
Availability of water for domestic purpose													
Conditions of malnutrition													
Availability of own farm labour													
Small stock (goats and sheep)													
Poultry													
Cash crops													
Vegetables													
Medicinal plants													
Oil seeds													
Fruits													
Cereals													
Livestock (cattle, buffalo, camels)													
Wild vegetables													
Legumes													
Own food stocks and sources													
Cereals (wheat, millet, maize)													
Fruits													
Meat													
Dairy products													
Vegetables													
Fish													
Chilli curry													
Legumes													
Poultry													
Main sources of income													
Off farm labour													
Remittances													
Handicrafts													
Skilled labour													
Petty trade (same as small business)													
Small business													
Cash crops													
Shared crop farming													
Dairy products													
Livestock sales													
Major expenses													
Food													
Utility bills													
Transportation													
Social events													
Educational expenses													
Paying back loans													
Household assets													
Building material													
Agricultural inputs													
Medical services													
Human diseases, pests & conditions													
Wasting													
Stunting													
Anemia													
Tuberculosis													
Measles													
Diarrhea													
Skin diseases													
Heat Stroke													
Malaria													
Snake bite													
Pneumonia													
Crop diseases, pests & conditions													
Mango sudden death													
Aphids													
Thrips													
American bollworm													
Spotted bollworm													
Jasside													
Downy mildew													
Mango fruit fly													
Fruit Fly													
Collar rot													
White fly													
Root rot													
Pink bollworm													
Damping off													
Tip dieback													
Anthrax noae													
Early blight													
Late blight													
Aflatoxin													
Powdery mildew													
Fruit borer													
Nematodes													
Wheat rust													
Army worm													
Animal diseases, pests & conditions													
Endo parasite													
Goat /Sheepox													
Nutritional deficiency													
Metabolic disease													
ND (New castle disease in poultry and birds)													
Ecto parasite													
CPD (small animals)													
Haemorrhagic septicaemia HS (large animals)													
Pest des petitis PPR (small animals)													
Anthrax (sporadically) (large and small animals)													
Black quarter													
Enteroxaemia (small animals)													
Foot and mouth disease (large and small animals)													
Basic essential services													
Access to energy													
Attendance													
Conditions of access to road													
Access to public transport													
Access to municipal services													
Literacy													
Hygiene practices													
Coverage of health services													
Access to support services													
Access to drugs for chronic diseases													
Enrolment for secondary education													
Source of water													
Access and availability of water for domestic purpose													
Availability of water for irrigation													
Environmental issues													
Waste disposal													
Cutting down of trees													
Air pollution													
Conditions of grazing lands													
Sand dunes accumulation													
Water pollution													
Non-Tangible/Protection issues													
Social events													
Bonded labour													
Abuse of authority													
Use of drugs													
Child abuse / sexual exploitation													
Early / child marriages													
Cross border tension													
Faith based exploitation													
Child labor													
Land disputes (agriculture)													
Women better / harder times													
Men better / harder times													

3.3.1 (b) Typical Year Seasonal Livelihood Calendar

Seasonal Livelihood Programming, District Umarkot

[illegible]

3.3.2 Trigger Months and Scenarios that result in a Bad Year

(Severe drought situation with low to no rains)

The bad year scenario developed during the consultation was based on a drought (the calendar to the right), reflecting poor rains during the cultivation and crop growing period of July to September.

Note: The only rainy months in district Umarkot are June to September. If the rains in July to September fail, this would result in failure of summer crops in Arid Zone of the district. Therefore, it was agreed that the main driver of bad year will be no rains from July/September, which contribute to extended dry spells and result in complete failure of crops in Arid Zone, while reducing yield in irrigated zone.

Key changes in rainfall patterns include no or low rains, extreme dryness, dusty storms and a prolonged dry spell from June to October. This would result in a reduced harvest, degraded pastures and migration of the people to other areas. 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 into the bad year.

(a) Trigger Months Calendar

District Umer Kot: Trigger months			
Months	July	August	September
Rains	Windy, No rain or very few rain		
Dry season	Very dry due to light showers and hot temperature		
Temperature	High humidity		
Main issues			
Food availability	Summer crop failure in arid zone		
Access to education for girls	Deployment of male teachers		
Availability of water for Irrigation	Water rationing reduces yield and quality of grain		
Availability of water for domestic purpose	Contaminated water, long walking distances		
Conditions of malnutrition	Poor child care practices		
Availability of own farm labour			
Small stock (goats and sheep)	Herdling: few stock due to destocking		
Poultry	High mortality		
Cash crops	Decreased yield and crop failure in arid zone		
Vegetables	Limited water, low vegetable production		
Medicinal plants			
Oil seeds			
Fruits	Marketing mango		
Cereals			Crop failure
Livestock (cattle, buffalo, camels)	Fodder collection		
Wild vegetables	Cropping area reduced		
Legumes	Reduced cropping area		
Own food stocks and sources			
Cereals (wheat, millet, maize)	Migration to other districts	Low livestock prices	
Fruits		Start buying from market	
Meat		Low buying power	
Dairy products	Low milk yield Less fodder	Distress livestock sales	
Vegetables	Skipping meals	Consuming only chapati or roti	
Fish		Low purchasing power	
Chilli curry		Buying from markets	
Legumes		Low buying power	
Poultry		Low buying power	
Main sources of income			
Off farm labour		Cotton and chillies (M,W)	
Remittances			Festivals
Handicrafts	Low buying power		
Skilled labour	Wage reduction		
Petty trade (same as small business)	Marriage ceremonies reduced in arid zone (M)		
Small business	Marriage ceremonies reduced specially in arid zone (M)		
Cash crops	Cotton and chillies (M,W) in irrigated zone		
Shared crop farming	Cotton and chillies (M,W)		
Dairy products	Poor animal condition		
Livestock sales	Low cattle prices due to poor animal condition		
Major expenses			
Food	Reduced number of meals		
Utility bills	Late payments		
Transportation		Cotton and chillies	
Social events	Less number of marriage ceremonies		
Educational expenses	Admissions		
Paying back loans	Many defaulters		
Household assets			
Building material	Reduced income		
Agricultural inputs	Rates increased in cotton and chillies inputs		
Medical services	Due to increased cases of malnutrition		
Human diseases, pests & conditions			
Wasting	Disease outbreaks, shortage of food		
Stunting	Disease outbreaks, shortage of food		
Anemia	Early marriage, lack of family planning		
Tuberculosis	Windy conditions		
Measles			
Diarrhea	Contaminated water, poor dietary diversity		
Skin diseases	Water shortage		
Heat Stroke	Heat waves		
Malaria	Conducive breeding conditions for mosquitoes		
Snake bite	Snakes often come out in the open due to rain and hot		
Pneumonia			
Crop diseases, pests & conditions			
Mango sudden death	Reduces plant population		
Aphids			
Thrips	Dry, hot conditions		Attack on onion
American bollworm			
Spotted bollworm			
Jassids			
Downy mildew			
Mango fruit fly			
Fruit Fly			
Collar rot	Attack on chilli which destroys the plant		
White fly	Attack on cotton		
Root rot	Soil borne, fungal disease of chilli destroys the plant		
Pink bollworm	Attack on cotton, losses in production and quality		
Damping off	Fungal disease of tomato seedling		
Tip blight	Partially damage the chilli		
Anthrax noac	Fungal disease of mango causes damage to leaves		
Early blight			
Late blight			
Aflatoxin			
Powdery mildew			
Fruit borer			
Nematodes			
Wheat rust			
Army worm			
Animal diseases, pests & conditions			
Endo parasite			
Goat /Sheepox			
Nutritional deficiency			
Metabolic disease			
ND (New castle disease in poultry and birds)			
Ecto parasite			
CPP (small animals)			
Haemorage septicaemia HS (large animals)			
Pest des petits PPR (small animals)			
Anthrax (sporadically) (large and small animals)			
Black quarter			
Enterotoxaemia (small animals)	Deaths		
Foot and mouth disease (large and small animals)			
Basic essential services			
Access to energy			
Attendance			
Conditions of access to road			
Access to public transport	Due to aid (increased public movement), increased fare		
Access to municipal services	Malaria, diarrhea, skin diseases, passage blockages		
Literacy			
Hygiene practices	Lack of awareness, poor hygiene practices		
Coverage of health services	Few health facilities		
Access to support services	Limited resources and equipment		
Access to drugs for chronic diseases	Drugs of stock is common		
Enrolment for secondary education			
Source of water	Wells in arid zone, RO Plants, submersible pump		
Access and availability of water for domestic purpose	Contaminated water		
Availability of water for irrigation	Water rationing reduces cropping area, grain yield		
Environmental issues			
Waste disposal	Open disposal of waste		
Cutting down of trees	For income generation, fuelwood		
Air pollution	Increased brick moulding to raise income		
Conditions of grazing lands	Reduced availability of fodder		
Sand dunes accumulation	Poor crop emergence		
Water pollution	Poor drainage: malaria and water-borne diseases		
Non-Tangible/Protection issues			
Social events	Increased religious harmony		
Bonded labour	Child abuse		
Abuse of authority	Religious discrimination, tensions		
Use of drugs	Domestic violence		
Child abuse / sexual exploitation	Reduced cognitive growth		
Early / child marriages	Limited livelihood options		
Cross border tension			
Faith based exploitation	Loss of income, sexual exploitation		
Child labor	Poor attendance at school, child abuse		
Land disputes (agriculture)	Reduced pastures, increase in street crime		
Women better / harder times	Difficult: Limited food stocks & income opportunities		
Men better / harder times	Difficult: Limited food stocks & limited water supply		

(b) Trigger Months Calendar

[illegible]

3.3.3 (a) Bad Year Seasonal Livelihood Calendar

District Umarkot: Bad Year												
Months	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February
Rains				Dusty storms	Windy, No rain or very few rain							
Dry season				Drought like situation due to no rain or very less rain in arid zone								
Temperature												
Main Issues												
Food availability												
Access to education for girls												
Availability of water for irrigation												
Availability of water for domestic purpose												
Conditions of malnutrition												
Availability of own farm labour												
Small stock (goats and sheep)												
Poultry												
Cash crops												
Vegetables												
Medicinal plants												
Oil seeds												
Fruits												
Cereals												
Livestock (cattle, buffalo, camels)												
Wild vegetables												
Legumes												
Own food stocks and sources												
Cereals (wheat, millet, maize)												
Fruits												
Meat												
Dairy products												
Vegetables												
Fish												
Chilli curry												
Legumes												
Poultry												
Main sources of income												
Off farm labour												
Remittances												
Handicrafts												
Skilled labour												
Petty trade (same as small business)												
Small business												
Cash crops												
Shared crop farming												
Dairy products												
Livestock sales												
Major expenses												
Food												
Utility bills												
Transportation												
Social events												
Educational expenses												
Paying back loans												
Household assets												
Building material												
Agricultural inputs												
Medical services												
Human diseases, pests & conditions												
Wasting												
Stunting												
Anemia												
Tuberculosis												
Measles												
Diarrhea												
Skin diseases												
Heat Stroke												
Malaria												
Snake bite												
Pneumonia												
Crop diseases, pests & conditions												
Mango sudden death												
Aphids												
Thrips												
American bollworm												
Spotted bollworm												
Jasside												
Downy mildew												
Mango fruit fly												
Fruit Fly												
Collar rot												
White fly												
Root rot												
Pink bollworm												
Damping off												
Tip dieback												
Anthrax noac												
Early blight												
Late blight												
Aflatoxin												
Powdery mildew												
Fruit borer												
Nematodes												
Wheat rust												
Army worm												
Animal diseases, pests & conditions												
Endo parasite												
Goat /Sheepox												
Nutritional deficiency												
Metabolic disease												
ND (New castle disease in poultry and birds)												
Ecto parasite												
CPP (small animals)												
Haemorrhagic septicaemia HS (large animals)												
Pest des petits PPR (small animals)												
Anthrax (sporadically) (large and small animals)												
Black quarter												
Enteroxaemia (small animals)												
Foot and mouth disease (large and small animals)												
Basic essential services												
Access to energy												
Attendance												
Conditions of access to road												
Access to public transport												
Access to municipal services												
Literacy												
Hygiene practices												
Coverage of health services												
Access to support services												
Access to drugs for chronic diseases												
Enrolment for secondary education												
Source of water												
Access and availability of water for domestic purpose												
Availability of water for irrigation												
Environmental issues												
Waste disposal												
Cutting down of trees												
Air pollution												
Conditions of grazing lands												
Sand dunes accumulation												
Water pollution												
Non-Tangible/Protection issues												
Social events												
Bonded labour												
Abuse of authority												
Use of drugs												
Child abuse / sexual exploitation												
Early / child marriages												
Cross border tension												
Faith based exploitation												
Child labor												
Land disputes (agriculture)												
Women better / harder times												
Men better / harder times												

3.3.3 (b) Bad Year Seasonal Livelihood Calendar

[illegible]

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 and 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 multiple 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/community development and partnered resilience building efforts, such overarching programme rationales could consider three main periods:

- 1) When to assist households in making their own investments
- 2) When to strengthen their efforts to prepare for and better manage coming hardships with all the assets they have; and
- 3) When to assist in protecting people and their assets during shocks to help rebuild them once the crisis has passed and help safeguard the gains that have been made.

How is this information used?

Broad rationales and the overall programming entry points should be used as a lens to provide a programming continuum throughout the year, across years, and to indicate how they can be used to support and further develop initiatives (and vice-versa). They should be used to look for complementarities between partners and activities and be inclusive - not exclusive - of programmes.

Such broad rationales should also consider gender disaggregated insights as to when time and labour can be dedicated by people without negatively impacting other livelihood activities. In case programmes require a transfer, then the perceived appropriateness of different transfer modalities at different times should also be considered to further guide 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. Broadly:

- There are good rains in early August and then light showers until mid-September. In the months of August to October, the households experience less stress as workloads are reduced, good pastures are available for their animals to graze, good own food stocks are available and there is casual labour and more income from sales of cash crops like cotton and chillies. This is an optimum time to help them invest as pressure to use such investments to meet basic needs is at its lowest.
- Usually there is less wind, no dust and low dryness in the months of November/December and January/February while March and April are windy and dusty with increased dryness. November to December and January, February are lean season months where people have very low cereal stocks and they buy from the markets to fulfil their food need. However, in March and April they

harvest their wheat crops, have their food stocks replenished and have more income from sale of their harvest. Overall, it balances their expenditures and income. In arid zones, water and fodder is an issue but is still accessible. This is an optimum time to assist households in preparing for the hardships ahead.

- The months immediately before start of the rainy season (May and early June) and first part of the rainy months (late June and July) are the most difficult time of the year. This is the period of heat waves and dusty storms. There are less livelihood options and more human/crop diseases. Because of water scarcity in May and early June, pastures are degraded and people living in arid zones migrate to irrigated areas. This is an important time to protect people's basic needs, prevent asset depletion and the investments they have made so that future livelihoods are not compromised.

3.4.1 Livelihood Seasonality and Programme Implications in a Typical Year

March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February
Preparedness Period		Protection Period				Better Months			Preparedness Period		
• Dry season coupled with dusty winds. • Limited food stocks in the lean season. • Limited income options, less labour opportunities. • More expenses on wedding events, more diseases. • Water stress and women have to fetch water from long distances. • Poor pasture conditions, fodder still available but collected from long distances. • Low meat and milk production. • Poor animal health conditions and vulnerability to diseases. • Small income from sale, low medicinal produce. • Fresh wheat stocks are available in irrigated zone. • More expenses on agricultural inputs.	• Heat waves, dusty storms and humidity rises with start of rains in mid-June. • Women are very busy, involved in harvesting of cotton, chillies and fruit crops. • Women in arid zones walk long distances to fetch water which results in poor childcare practices and increased malnutrition. • Severe water stress in arid zones and women travel long distances to fetch water for domestic use. • Poor attendance of girls because of involvement in harvesting. • Fodder and pastures are exhausted. • Limited income sources both in arid and irrigated areas. • Increase in human diseases, increased diarrhoea cases. • Increased crop diseases, especially affecting the cotton, chillies and mango produce. • Increased animal diseases resulting in low meat and milk production • Difficult for men and women because of hot weather, labour intensive, increased diseases and limited income options.	• Good rains during this period and improved supply of water for domestic and irrigation. • Although high temperature and humidity in August and September, but no winds and dusty storms. • Own food stocks are available, good income from sale of cash crops like cotton and chilli. • Fresh fodder availability, good pastures for grazing, good animal conditions and availability of dairy products. • Availability of cereals like maize and millet in arid zone and legumes like lentils, chick pea etc. and vegetables such as tomato, garlic and onion. • Social gatherings, marriages and festivals take place. • Indigenous vegetables and wild fruits are available for consumption adding some dietary diversity. • More agriculture-based labour opportunities available both in arid and irrigated zones.	• Dry season coupled with cool winds in December and January. • Limited food stocks in the lean season. • Limited income options, less labour opportunities. • More expenses on wedding events, more diseases. • Water stress, women have to fetch water from long distances. • Poor pasture conditions, fodder still available but people must walk long distances to collect fodder. • Livestock condition deteriorates and are vulnerable to diseases. • Small income from sale, low medicinal produce. • People in arid zones migrate with their livestock to areas where fodder is available. • More expenses on agricultural inputs.								

3.4.2 Typical Year Broad Programme Lenses

March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February
Strengthen household capacity to prepare for hardships		Protect lives and livelihoods, safeguard investment and development gains				Support household Investment					
• Rehabilitation of water ponds. • Construction of rainwater storage facilities. • Multisectoral guidance and awareness booklet. • Capacity building for updating the DRR plan & update IDRR. • Develop and set up an early warning system. • Promote SME and local dealers to stock essentials goods. • Promote agroforestry. • Subsidized public transport for secondary school girls. • Use labour saving tech-harvesting	• Construction of rainwater storage facilities. • Nutrition sensitive programmes. • Cash for work programmes. • Capacity building and trainings (livestock, forest, water etc). • Vaccination of livestock. • Promotion of fodder production techniques (hydroponic). • Subsidized public transport system for secondary school girls. • Teachers professional development programme. • Livestock supplementary support schemes.	• Promote income generating activities. • Capacity building, trainings on technical skills. • Promote food and fodder preservation and storage techniques. • Promote value chain development and market linkages. • Promote community saving models. • Promote plantation of adapted tree species e.g. moringa tree. • Promote community-based Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), health/hygiene. • Promote bio saline agriculture, kitchen gardening. • Promotion of tourism. • Promote agroforestry. • Labour saving technologies for harvesting. • Promote AI technology.	• Rehabilitation of water ponds. • Promote agroforestry. • Construction of rainwater storage facilities. • Multi-sectoral guidance and awareness booklet. • Advocacy and awareness program on health issues. • Promote SME and local dealers to stock essential goods. • Subsidised public transport system for secondary school girls. • Upgrade primary schools to middle/secondary schools. • Capacity building for updating the DRR plans. • Promote alternate technologies for brick line industry. • Subsidised education for underprivileged families. • Advocacy and awareness on child and sexual abuse. • Promote water storage dams for tail end irrigators.								

3.4.3 Livelihood Seasonality and Programme Implications in a Bad Year

March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February
Preparedness period		Protection period		Preparedness period			Protection period				
• Dry season coupled with dusty winds. • Moisture stressed crops and vegetation in arid zone. • Reduced cropping area, low yield in irrigated zone and complete failure of summer crops in arid zone. • Low water levels in rivers and water rationing period increased. • Destocking of animals due to poor grazing, water shortages and high vulnerability to diseases. • People living in arid zone skip meals, reduced dietary diversification, only consuming chapatti or roti. • Water shortages increase women workloads affecting caring practices, and less food stocks lead to a rise in malnutrition. • Limited sources of income are available mostly in irrigated zone.	• Increased dryness, rising temperatures coupled with heat waves and low humidity. • Increased labour work especially for women and children to fetch water from long distances for domestic use. • Reduced crop harvest and extended lean season. • Depleted own food stocks and increased buying from markets. • Low income opportunities available only in irrigated zone, low buying power of people living in arid zone to buy food and basic necessities. • Increased food based and livelihood based coping strategies e.g., skipping of meals and selling of livestock at low price. • Increased unpaid/delayed paying of utility bills. • Poor animal conditions due to lack of fodder, water and disease outbreaks. • Increased human diseases particularly skin diseases and diarrhoeal outbreaks. • Poor health, caring practices and food shortages leading to increased malnutrition. • Extremely difficult period for men and women - food and water shortages, high workloads, and stress in meeting basic needs. Asset depletion can rapidly occur and compromise livelihoods.	• Increased dryness, rising temperatures coupled with heat waves and low humidity. • Increased labour work especially for women and children to fetch water from long distances for domestic use. • Reduced crop harvest and extended lean season. • Depleted own food stocks and increased buying from markets. • Low income opportunities available only in irrigated zone, low buying power of people living in arid zone to buy food and basic necessities. • Increased food based and livelihood based coping strategies e.g., skipping of meals and selling of livestock at low price. • Increased unpaid/delayed paying of utility bills. • Poor animal conditions due to lack of fodder, water and disease outbreaks. • Increased human diseases particularly skin diseases and diarrhoeal outbreaks. • Poor health, caring practices and food shortages leading to increased malnutrition. • Extremely difficult period for men and women - food and water shortages, high workloads, and stress in meeting basic needs. 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Asset depletion can rapidly occur and compromise livelihoods.	• Light showers, increased dryness coupled with dust and winds. • Drought like situation emerge in arid zone. • Reduced cropping area, low yield in irrigated zone and complete failure of summer crops in arid zone. • Low water level in rivers and water rationing period increased. • Destocking of animals due to poor grazing, water shortages and disease outbreaks. • People living in arid zone skip meals, reduced dietary diversification, only consuming chapatti or roti. • Water shortages increase women's workloads affecting caring practices, while less food stocks lead to a rise in malnutrition. • Limited sources of income are available mostly in irrigated zone.	• Increased dryness coupled with cold winds in December, January causing flu and skin diseases in human. • Increased labour work especially for women and children to fetch water from long distances for domestic use. • Reduced produce from crops and extended lean season. • Depleted own food stocks and increased buying from markets. • Low income opportunities available only in irrigated zone, low buying power of people living in arid zone to buy food and basic necessities. • Increased food based and livelihood based coping strategies e.g., skipping of meals and selling of livestock at low price. • Increased unpaid/delayed paying of utility bills. • Poor animal conditions due to lack of fodder, water and disease outbreaks. • Increased human diseases particularly skin diseases and diarrhoeal outbreaks. • Poor health, caring practices and food shortages leading to increased malnutrition. • Extremely difficult period for men and women - food and water shortages, high workloads, and stress in meeting basic needs. 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Asset depletion can rapidly occur and compromise livelihoods.	• Increased dryness coupled with cold winds in December, January causing flu and skin diseases in human. • Increased labour work especially for women and children to fetch water from long distances for domestic use. • Reduced produce from crops and extended lean season. • Depleted own food stocks and increased buying from markets. • Low income opportunities available only in irrigated zone, low buying power of people living in arid zone to buy food and basic necessities. • Increased food based and livelihood based coping strategies e.g., skipping of meals and selling of livestock at low price. • Increased unpaid/delayed paying of utility bills. • Poor animal conditions due to lack of fodder, water and disease outbreaks. • Increased human diseases particularly skin diseases and diarrhoeal outbreaks. • Poor health, caring practices and food shortages leading to increased malnutrition. • Extremely difficult period for men and women - food and water shortages, high workloads, and stress in meeting basic needs. Asset depletion can rapidly occur and compromise livelihoods.		

March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February
Preparedness period		Protection period		Preparedness period			Protection period				
		- Increased human diseases particularly skin diseases and diarrhoeal outbreaks. - Poor health, caring practices, and food shortages leading to increased malnutrition.									

3.4.4 Bad Year Broad Programme Lenses

March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February
Strengthen household capacity to prepare for hardships	Protect lives and livelihoods, safeguard investment and development gains	Support household investment									
• Rehabilitation of water ponds. • Construction of rainwater storage facilities. • Multisectoral guidance and awareness booklet. • Capacity building for updating the DRR plan and update IDRR. • Develop and set up an early warning system. • Promote SME and local dealers to stock essentials goods. • Promote agroforestry. • Subsidized public transport for secondary school girls. • Use labour saving technical harvesting.	• Construction of rainwater storage facilities. • Nutrition sensitive programmes. • Cash for work programmes. • Capacity building and trainings (livestock, forest, water etc). • Vaccination of livestock. • Promotion of fodder production techniques (hydroponic). • Subsidized public transport system for secondary school girls. • Teachers professional development programme. • Livestock supplementary support schemes.	• Rehabilitation of water ponds. • Promote agroforestry. • Construction of rainwater storage facilities. • Multisectoral guidance and awareness booklet. • Advocacy and awareness program on health issues. • Promote SME and local dealers to stock essential goods. • Subsidised public transport system for secondary school girls. • Upgrade primary schools to middle/secondary schools. • Capacity building for updating the DRR plans. • Promote alternate technologies for brick line industry. • Subsidised education for underprivileged families. • Advocacy and awareness on child and sexual abuse. • Promote night storage dams for tail end irrigators.	• Construction of rainwater storage facilities. • Nutrition sensitive programmes. • Cash for work programmes, • Capacity building and trainings (livestock, forest, water etc). • Vaccination of livestock. • Promotion of fodder production techniques (hydroponic). • Subsidized public transport system for secondary school girls. • Teachers professional development programme. • Livestock supplementary support schemes. • Promote energy saving technologies.								

3.5 Vulnerability Profiling and Programme Alignment

Define overall profiles of vulnerability to serve as a basis for planning, and the 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, etc.), while others can be targeted to specific vulnerable groups (e.g. certain types of asset creation, unconditional transfers, etc.). Long-term programme plans for resilience building efforts include knowing who is at risk to what, and in turn which programmes should be targeted to whom to avoid setbacks in the development continuum.

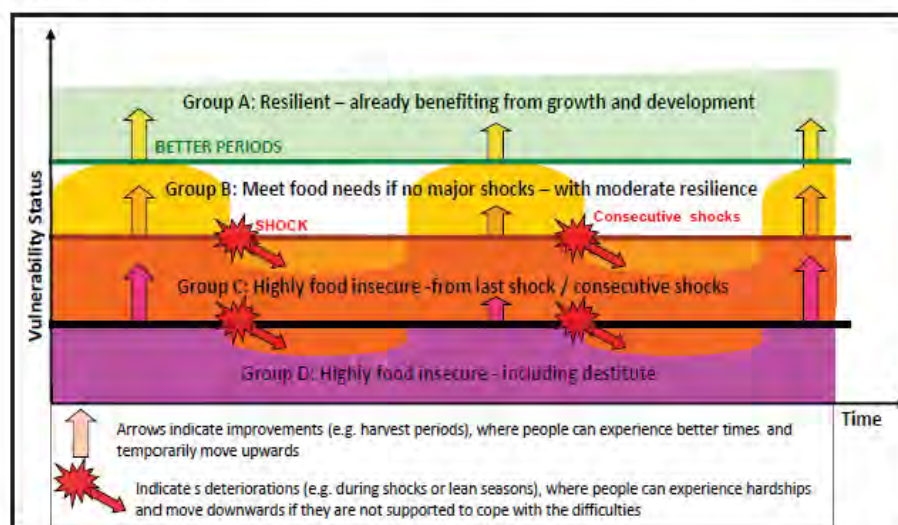
How is it used?

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 household 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 district Umarkot 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 small businesses.

Group B**Food secure under no major shocks**

- These households are moderately resilient and vulnerable to not meeting 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 crisis to safeguard assets.
- It was identified that for 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 that main characteristics of the households under this group in the district are having unsustainable source of income from small farms in Zone 1 (irrigated) but they have good knowledge on farming techniques. Other group of households have small livestock in Zone 2 (arid) but are 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 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 require 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, are labour-constrained, are dependent on others, and receive little, irregular, or no remittances. They have few or no assets and will 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

To identify on-going 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 in which people face stresses, challenges and opportunities provides insight into how multi-sectoral activities implemented at certain times can support those that are provided later. Furthermore, it offers a way to develop longer-term program planning, by providing a foundation as to 'why, when, to whom, and with what support needed across seasons, and how these change between typical and bad years.

How to use the information and key findings

To identify programme complementarities across sectors, to align activities for a harmonized continuum, to identify target groups for specific activities, and to design longer-term programme plans to maximize resilience building efforts.

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

3.6.1 Complementarities

(Links between programme and partners)

Working in isolation as individual partners to achieve a bigger impact in the community will not happen unless they work together. The advantages of coordinated effort in programme implementation of various activities in the community are important to address various challenges identified during the development of the seasonal livelihood calendar for the district. Complementarities in programme implementation are likely to bring multiple effects and reaching 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. Market linkage and value chain may be linked to productivity etc.

Links across programmatic sectors generates 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

(Maximise support to households)

- Skills training on conservation works and fodder production could help farmers to protect their water bodies and produce animals feed;
- Programmes that support households to produce livestock feed such as wheat straws would help 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. For 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
- 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 5-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, M&E information and adjustments made through FSMS and specific technical assessments when needed. In turn, this informs advance resource budgeting, 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

Four 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, livestock, environment, forestry, fisheries)
2	Education and social Issues
3	Health and nutrition
4	Research, Industry and Private Sector

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.

3.7.1.1 Current Typical Year Programme Activities

District Umar Kot: Current Typical Year Programme Activities												
Months	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February
Rains												
Dry season												
Temperature												
Sector 1: Green Sector (agriculture, livestock, environment, forestry, fisheries)												
Awareness session on livestock management												
Training of chili growers												
Conducting seminar at Taluka and UC level												
Field visit												
Goat pox, sheep pox												
Vaccine of ND in poultry												
PPR vaccination												
Ivermectin for ecto parasite												
Vaccine of HS, BQ (large animal)												
Deworming of endo parasite												
Vaccine of CPP, ET (small animals)												
Distribution of poultry chicks												
Sector 2: Education and Social Issues												
Promote income generating grants												
Build low cost housing												
Community Investment funds												
Vocational training program												
Improve reading for early grades												
School specific budget												
Provision of furniture												
Transportation for girl students												
Free books distribution and stipend												
Co-curricular activities (days celebration)												
SMC funds												
Scouting												
Sector 3: Health and Nutrition												
BISP primary education / women support												
MINCH												
EPINIDS, malaria control programme												
CMAM, CMAM Surge												
Awareness and family planning service												
TB programme												
Health / hygienic empowerment												
Primary mobile health care units												
Health voucher (referral)												
Conditional cash transfer (PLW)												
Mobile medical camps												
Distribution of food basket												
Sector 4: Research, Industry and Private Sector												
Promote irrigation techniques												
Promote and crop management												
Drought monitoring												
Early weather warning system (heatwave)												
Trainings / awareness program												
Flood forecasting												
Agro agriculture research (grass, grazing, agro forestry, medicinal plants & herbs)												
Agro horticulture (nurseries, fruits crops, vegetables)												

3.7.2 Bad Year Programme Activities

District Umer Kot: Current Bad Year Programme Activities											
Month	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
Rains											
Dry season											
Temperature											
Sector 1: Green Sector (agriculture, livestock, environment, forestry, fisheries)											
Awareness session on livestock management											
Training of chili growers											
Conducting seminar at Taluka and UC level											
Field visit											
Goat pox, sheep pox											
Vaccine of ND in poultry											
PPR vaccination											
Ivermectin for ecto parasite											
Vaccine of HS, BQ (large animals)											
Deworming of endo parasite											
Vaccine of CPP, ET (small animals)											
Distribution of poultry chicks											
Sector 2: Education and Social Issues											
Promote income generating grants											
Build low cost housing											
Community investment funds											
Vocational training program											
Improve reading for early grades											
School specific budget											
Provision of furniture											
Transportation for girl students											
Free books distribution and stipend											
Co-curricular activities (days celebration)											
SMC funds											
Scouting											
BISP primary education / women support											
Sector 3: Health and Nutrition											
Sindh lady health worker programme											
MINCH											
EP/INDS, malaria control programme											
CMAM, CMAM Surge											
Awareness and family planning services											
TB programme											
Health / hygienic empowerment											
Primary mobile health care units											
Health voucher (referral)											
Conditional cash transfer (PLW)											
Mobile medical camps											
Distribution of food basket											
Sector 4: Research, Industry and Private Sector											
Promote irrigation techniques											
Promote and crop management											
Drought monitoring											
Early weather warning system (heave)											
Trainings / awareness program											
Flood forecasting											
Arid agriculture research (grass, grazing, agro forestry, medicinal plants & herbs)											
Art horticulture (nursery, fruits crops, vegetables)											

3.8 Current Programme Activities with Partners and Target Groups

SECTORS		APPROPRIATE TARGET POPULATION							PARTNERS	
Gender		Target groups				Specific groups			Organisations currently implementing these activities	
Male	Female	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Women Groups	Youth Groups	Children Under 5	Disabled	
Sector 1: Green Sector (agriculture, livestock, environment, forestry, fisheries)										
x	x	x	x	x					x	Sami Foundation
x		x	x	x						Agriculture Department
x		x	x	x						Agriculture Department
x			x	x					x	Agriculture Department
		x	x	x					x	Livestock Department
x	x	x	x	x					x	Livestock & Fisheries Department
x	x	x	x	x					x	Livestock Department, Sami Foundation (NGO)
x	x	x	x	x					x	Livestock Department
x	x	x	x	x					x	Livestock Department
x	x	x	x	x					x	Livestock Department, Sami Foundation (NGO)
x	x	x	x	x					x	Livestock Department, Sami Foundation (NGO)
x	x	x	x	x					x	Poultry Department
Sector 2: Education and Social Issues										
x						x			x	SRSO, Government of Sindh
	x					x			x	SRSO
x	x					x				SRSO
x	x						x			NGO (Creative Associate)
x	x						x			Govt. (School Education & Literacy Department)
x	x						x			Govt. (School Education & Literacy Department)
x	x						x			Govt. (School Education & Literacy Department)
x	x					x	x			Govt. (School Education & Literacy Department)
x	x						x			Govt. (School Education & Literacy Department)
x	x						x			Govt. (School Education & Literacy Department)
x							x		x	Govt. (School Education & Literacy Department)
x	x	x	x	x	x					BISP
Sector 3: Health and Nutrition										
x	x	x	x			x		x		Health Department
		x	x			x		x		Health Department, PPHI
x	x	x	x	x	x			x		Health Department and Global Fund
x	x	x	x			x		x		PPHI, CMAM (PC 1-WFP, NSP), CMAM Surge (NSP, WFP, Concern Worldwide)
		x	x			x				HANDS
x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		Health Department and Global Fund
	x	x	x			x		x		HANDS
	x	x	x	x	x					Health Department
	x		x			x				Health Department, Social Protection Unit
		x	x	x	x					Health Department
x	x	x	x	x	x					Health Department
		x	x	x	x	x				PDMA
Sector 4: Research, Industry and Private Sector										
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Irrigation Department
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Arid Cop Management Department
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	District Local Government
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MET Department
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	NGOs / Agricultural Extensions / Farmers
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	MET Department
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Arid Agriculture Research
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Arid Horticulture Department

3.9 Potential Programme Activities, Gaps and Opportunities

SECTORS		APPROPRIATE TARGET POPULATION										PARTNERS
Gender		Target groups				Specific groups				Organisations currently implementing these activities		
Male	Female	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Women Groups	Youth Groups	Children Under 5	Disabled			
Sector 1: Green Sector (agriculture, livestock, environment, forestry, fisheries)												
x	x		x	x								
x		x	x	x								
x		x	x	x	x							
x	x	x	x	x						x		
x	x	x	x	x						x		
x		x	x	x						x		
x	x	x	x	x						x		
Livestock extension services at village level through CLEW												
x	x	x	x	x						x		
Promotion of hydroponic fodder preparation												
x	x	x	x	x						x		
Sector 2: Education and Social Issues												
	x							x				
x	x							x				
x	x							x				
x	x							x				
x	x							x				
Sector 3: Health and Nutrition												
	x	x					x				Health Department Govt of Sindh / Development Partners	
	x	x					x				Health Department Govt of Sindh / Development Partners	
x	x			x					x		Health Department Govt of Sindh / Development Partners	
x	x	x		x			x		x		Health Department Govt of Sindh / Development Partners	
x	x	x	x	x	x						Health Department / Local Government	
Sector 4: Research, Industry and Private Sector												
x	x	x	x	x								
x	x	x	x	x								
x	x	x										
x	x	x	x									
x	x	x	x	x								
Introduction of AI technology												
Introduction of user or consumer-oriented mobile application			x	x	x							

4. USE OF SLP PRODUCTS

4.1 Strengthening Programme Design and Rationale for Intervention

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 (e.g., gender and nutrition), and areas supporting programming such as Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) 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

The Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction programmes include a series of different activities:

1. **Micro crop insurance and savings activities:** The information from SLP calendar is useful to assess the feasibility of crop index insurance and its set-up, including:
 - Seasonality of rains and their 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:** SLP calendar can help identify the possible types of services that could be offered to farmers, based on the main risks and shocks, the existing initiatives in the area, and 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 and 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 all impact on food security and nutrition. For example, FFA may increase access to water, therefore reducing time spent on collecting water by women and thus improving child-care practices and their 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 most difficult time of a year and draw 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 they should reach, 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 better understanding about lives of women, men, girls and boys, and 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 ensures 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
- 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, market structures and dynamics (food availability and price scenarios for months of the year). This contributes to preliminary information on the definition of the value of the transfer in the area, and opportunities to adjust the value of the 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 risks of implementation of modalities, can also be useful.

4.1.8 Vulnerability Analysis & 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, the SLP can contribute to vulnerability analysis in the following ways:

- Support data collection exercises by providing information on the periods of food shortages in typical and bad years;
- Define vulnerable groups (SLP vulnerability profiling) and their main livelihoods in areas affected by disasters as a complement to vulnerability assessments;
- As a complement to Food Security Assessments information, in normal periods and making comparisons during shock periods (bad years), and
- Provides a better understanding of the behaviour of food prices on the markets.

On the other hand, such studies can also provide useful background information for the SLP exercise that can be used for the preparation before the 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 is 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 who they will target (by gender and vulnerable group) and 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 providing 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. These 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 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 communities are identified to be 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 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 outcomes of these strategies.
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	Organization	Designation	Location
1	Nadeem ur Rehman Memon	Revenue Department	Deputy Commissioner Umarkot	Umarkot
2	Haq Nawaz Shar	Revenue Department	Additional Deputy Commissioner -I	Umarkot
3	Muhammad Zafar Iqbal	NDMA	Director (R&R)	Islamabad
4	Muhammad Ali Shaikh	PDMA Sindh	Director (Ops)	Karachi
5	Ehtisham Khalid	NDMA	Project Director	Islamabad
6	Aftab Ali Bozdar	PDMA Sindh	Assistant Director	Hyderabad
7	Sardar Bhayo	Local government	Assistant Deputy Director	Umarkot
8	Dr. Paras Sultan	NSP	Health and nutrition officer	Karachi
9	Dr. Anwar Ali	Health	Chief Monitoring Officer	Umarkot
10	Dr. Mehboob	Health	DMO	Umarkot
11	Allah Dino	FSL/DRR CWS-ASIU	DRR officer	Umarkot
12	Ali Hassan	villager	Grower	Umarkot
13	Rukhman	BISP	Woman leader	Umarkot
14	Pathani	Shifa Foundation	CNW	Umarkot
15	Krishan	SRSO	VDC	Umarkot
16	M. Waseem Kalroo	AZRI		Umarkot
17	Muhammed Ali Saye	Irrigation Department	Sub. Engineer	Umarkot
18	Ariz	WFP	Field coordinator	Umarkot
19	Irfan Malik	WFP	Head of Provincial Office	Karachi
20	Kanwal Fatima	WFP	Programme Associate M&E	Karachi
21	Jalil	WFP	Field coordinator	Umarkot
22	Jan Mohammad	Agriculture	Field Officer	Umarkot
23	Bhaleshno	BISP	A/C	Umarkot
24	M. Saleem	SAU-sub campus Umarkot	Lecturer	Umarkot
25	Imam Bukhsh	SAU-sub campus Umarkot	Lecturer	Umarkot
26	Arbab NCR Mohd	VDC	Member	Umarkot
27	Suresh Kumar	Sanni Foundation	Program Manager	Umarkot
28	Imran Ali	Education	Head Master	Umarkot
29	Subhash Chandor	PMD	Electronic Engineer	Umarkot
30	Abdullah Channa	SIF	Program Base Manager	Umarkot
31	Shoeb	SPU (AAP)	SPU	Umarkot
32	Girdhar Lal	Education	Teacher	Umarkot
33	Imtiaz Khoso	SRSO	DM	Umarkot
34	Dr. Ganesh		Deputy Director	Umarkot

35	Salma Yaqub	WFP	PPO	Karachi
36	Rahila	RHINAB	LHS	Umarkot
37	Ghulam Ali	Shifa Foundation	N.C	Umarkot
38	Mohammad Iqbal	Education	Deputy DEO	Umarkot
39	Aisha Memon	PPHI	DMO	Umarkot
40	Subish	WFP	PA	Umarkot
41	Faisal Khokhar	CWW	Nutrition Coordinator	Umarkot
42	Rubeena	Program LHW	LHW	Umarkot
43	Dwarkoma	Education	Deputy DEO	Umarkot
44	Fatima Khalid	SECMC	AM Environment	Umarkot
45	Kamran Ali	SECMC	HSE Officer	Umarkot
46	Lala Neel Amber Dhanani	AWARE	Project manager	Umarkot
47	Poonjraj Singh	Population Welfare Department	Assistant	Umarkot
48	Mushtaq Ali	Rev. Dept	PA to DC	Umarkot
49	Saroop Chad	Social Welfare	AD.SW	Umarkot
50	Imran Bux	HANDS	DEM	Umarkot
51	Khalid M	WFP		Karachi
52	Douglas Gumbo	WFP	Facilitator	Islamabad
53	Iftikhar Abbas	WFP	PPO	Islamabad
54	Dr. Nawaz Ali Shahani	Livestock/Poultry	DDPP Livestock Poultry	Umarkot
55	Ayaz Kachelo	Agriculture Extension	Agriculture Officer	Umarkot
56	Dr. Saleem Shaikh	Health	DHO	Umarkot
57	Imran Ahmed	FAO	Project Officer	Umarkot
58	Oushaque Zahid	DWHH	PM&E officer	Umarkot

Annex III – Agenda

Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) Consultation

District Umarkot, Sindh

(18-22 March 2019)

Venue: Ghosia Guest House, Umarkot

Agenda

Day 1: 18 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
0915-0925	Welcome remarks by Director R&R, NDMA Islamabad	Mr. Zafar Iqbal, NDMA
0925-0935	Remarks by Project Director/SLP TWG Lead NDMA, Islamabad	Mr. Ehtisham Khalid, NDMA
0935-0945	Remarks by WFP Representative	Mr. Irfan Malik, WFP
0945-1000	Opening remarks by Director Operations, PDMA Sindh	Mr. Muhammad Ali Sheikh, PDMA
1000-1030	Tea Break	
1030-1200	Trust Building Exercise: The Rainbow Story Creating A Shared Understanding of the SLP Process - 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? - 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?	Mr. Douglas Gumbo
1200-1300	Consolidation of Shocks and Trends - 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. Iftikhar Abbas Mr. Douglas Gumbo
1300-1400	Lunch and Prayer Break	
1400-1530	- 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 End of the day reflections and closing remarks	
Day 2: 19 th March 2019: Seasonal Livelihood Analysis for a Typical Year		
0830-0900	Opening devotions and Day One reflections	Mr. Iftikhar Abbas
0900- 1000	- 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 Reaching consensus on main issues for each domain for the Seasonal Livelihood Analysis calendar for a typical year (Food; Income; Nutrition and Diet; Basic Essential Services; Environment; Social Protection/Non-Tangibles)	Mr. Douglas Gumbo
1300-1400	Lunch and Prayer Break	
1400- 1530	- Group formation - Group discussion on main issues for each domain for the Seasonal Livelihood Analysis calendar for a typical year ➤ 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.)	Mr. Douglas Gumbo Mr. Iftikhar Abbas
1530-1600	Tea Break	
1600-1700	Concluding Day Two - Consolidating group outputs - Sector leaders remain for instructions on programme activity assignment.	Mr. Iftikhar Abbas
Day 3: 20th March 2019		
0830-9000	Opening devotions and Day Two reflections	Mr. Iftikhar Abbas
0900-1000	Seasonal Livelihood Analysis for a Typical Year - 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 Mr. Iftikhar Abbas
1000-1030	Tea Break	
1030-1130	Broad Programmatic Actions for A Typical Year	
1130-1300	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 Mr. Iftikhar Abbas
1300-1400	Lunch and Prayer Break	
1400-1530	Programme Activities for a Typical Year in the District - Group discussion in sectors on Programme activities and Implementing partners - Identifying Programme gaps and opportunities'	Mr. Douglas Gumbo Mr. Iftikhar Abbas
1600-1700	Concluding Day Three End of the Day reflections and closing remarks	Mr. Douglas Gumbo
Day Four: 21st March 2019		
0830-0900	Opening devotions and Day Three reflections	Mr. Iftikhar Abbas
0900-1000	Seasonal Livelihood Analysis for a Bad Year Trigger months and development of a seasonal calendar for a bad year identification of key elements that change from a typical year	Mr. Douglas Gumbo Mr. Iftikhar Abbas

	• Identification of broad rationales and justifications for programme interventions	
1000-1030	Tea Break	
1030-1200	Seasonal Livelihood Analysis for a Bad Year • Group discussion on main changes for each domain for the seasonal livelihood analysis calendar for a bad year ➤ 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.)	Mr. Douglas Gumbo Mr. Iftikhar Abbas
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 • Identification of broad rationales and justifications for programme interventions	Mr. Douglas Gumbo Mr. Iftikhar Abbas Mr. Khalid Masood
Day Five: 22nd March 2019		
0830-0900	Opening devotions and Day Three reflections	
0900-1000	Consolidation of the Typical and Bad Year Calendars • Consolidation of calendars • Presentation of Draft SLP results and verification	Mr. Douglas Gumbo Mr. Khalid Masood
1000-1030	Tea Break	
1030-1130	Roll Out Strategy and Action Plans • Follow up actions after the SLP process	Mr. Douglas Gumbo
1130-1300	• Development of a Self-Sustaining Roll Out Strategy that has clear coordination, complementarity and harmonised programming or sequencing	Mr. Douglas Gumbo
1300-1400	Lunch and Prayer Break	
1400-1500	Outstanding Issues • Clarifications of any outstanding issues and steps	Mr. Douglas Gumbo
1500-1530	End of Consultation; Reflections and Closing Remarks	Mr. Zafar Iqbal
1530-1600	Tea Break and Departure	



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