

Village Development Plan (VDP)
Village Name: Kaka Khel (Lower)
UC Name: Khandar Khan Khel
District Lakki Marwat

Community Motivation & Development Organization (CMDO)
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Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Community Motivation & Development Organization (CMDO) in partnership with Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) has been implementing grass root Institutional Development (ID) program in the Southern districts Bannu and Lakki Marwat of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. The local communities under the program were mobilized and organized to formulate and establish different tiers of interconnected Community Institutions which include Community Organizations (COs), Village Organizations (VOs), and Local Support Organizations (LSOs). The Community Institutions formed under the program successfully demonstrated the application of participatory development process and undertook numerous community infrastructure and public facilities development activities in their respective areas. They were also able to enhance collaborations with local public institutions and contributed in improving public service delivery in education, health, and other local development sectors. In order to further strengthen participatory integrated development planning process, CMDO facilitated these Community Institutions in the formulation of Village and Union Council level Development Plans.

1.2 Purpose of Village Development Plan (VDP)

The purpose of preparing VDP is to identify and prioritize development issues of a village and develop such mechanisms which encourage active community participation and effective utilization of local resources in resolving the development issues in short, medium, and long term perspectives. The VDPs are mainly based on the physical, social, economic, and livelihood analysis of a Village Community leading towards the identification and prioritization of development problems and preparation of 5-year based development plan of a Village. The VDP identifies both community and external level actions require for implementing identified development activities. The VDP is largely helping the Village community in developing a future vision and road map for their overall socio-economic well being and prosperity. The VDP is encouraging a lead role of Community Institutions in the efficient delivery of development services at household, neighborhood, and village levels. The VDP also provide solid foundation to the Village community to advocate and negotiate with local government institutions, donors, and NGOs for their external support in the implementation of identified development activities. The development activities identified in VDP could also be incorporated in the Annual Development Plans (ADPs) prepared by the district government.

1.3 Methodology

The participatory research methodologies were employed in the collection of both quantitative and qualitative data concerning to the preparation of VDP. A comprehensive format of VDP plan was prepared and finalized in consultation with the representatives of Community Institutions. The active participation of concerned Village community was ensured in all the stage of VDP process. Beside collection of quantitative data on baseline development indicators of a village, local community groups include women and youth were involved in deriving various level socio-economic and livelihood analysis and identification and prioritization of required development interventions in their village. During Village Development Plan (VDP) making process, active participation of Community Institutions (COs) highly contributed in developing the community ownerships of VDPs prepared itself by all segments of the Village community. The different participatory research tools like social mapping, transect walk, time line, seasonal calendar, pie diagram, problem tree, decision-making matrix, wealth ranking, focus group discussions, pair wise problem ranking, problem identification and prioritization, and plan making exercises were fully employed in the collection and analysis of various level qualitative data concerning to the preparation of VDP. Below is the detail of guiding principles which were effectively applied in the course of preparing VDP by grass root Community Institutions.

Table 1: Guiding Principles of Village Development Plan (VDP) Making Process

Guiding Principles	Input Activities
Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad based meetings at village level • Included representatives from all community sections and hamlets • Landless and poor in the community contributed in the village plan making process • Poor and remotely located households within village also represented • All community sections including women and youth participated
Integrated approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on all aspects of integrated development collected • Interventions identified for various land uses, infrastructure and public facilities, poverty reduction and livelihood enhancement • Responsibilities of the Community Institutions and beneficiaries identified
Pro-poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household typology conducted to identify different socio-economic groups in the village • Poor and poorest identified through household typology represented and participated as members in CO/VO/LSO plan making activities • Interventions included in the plan which specially benefit the poorest / poor
Accountability and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entire planning process was inclusive and participatory • Responsibilities are clearly identified in the plan (e.g. community, service providers) • The plan document being villagers' property is open and accessible to all community members • VO/CO/LSO identifies beneficiaries / locations of interventions in open community meetings • Periodically the plan's implementation progress to be presented in general body by VO/CO/LSO

Section 2 Base Line Information-Village Kaka Khel Lower

2.1 Location & Accessibility

Village Kaka Khel Lower is located in the Union Council Kaka Khel of Tehsil and District Lakki Marwat. It is located 13 Kms away from the district headquarter Lakki Marwat. It is connected with main road through a 5km mettle link road. It is bounded on the north by Village Gul Baz Dehkan, east by Village Aba Khel, west by Village Ghazni Khel, and south by Village Wanda Berkhi/Thata Bashi Khel. The Village location & Accessibility map is given below.

2.2 Basic Information

Following are some basic information on Village Kaka Khel Lower. The available facilities within and outside village are also summarized below.

Table 2 Basic Information-Village Kaka Khel Lower

Number of Sub-Villages	1
Number of Population	3975
Number of Households	550
Number of Houses	175
Total area of the village in square meter/acre	4431 Acres
Agriculture/farming	Cultivated Land
	4375 Acres
	Communal Land
	56 Acres
	- Non cultivated Land
	56 Acres
Terrain of village:	Plain
<i>plain, mountainous, hilly, mixed or else</i>	
Availability of electricity (Y/N)	Yes

The total population in Village Lower Kaka Khel is 3975 with 550 households. It indicates that average household size is 7.2 in the village. Out of the total 4431 acres area of the village, 98.7% is identified as cultivated area of the village. The topography of the village area is mainly consisting of plain areas. The electricity facility is available in the village.

Table 3 Available Physical Infrastructure-Village Lower Kaka Khel

Type of Facility	Length (kms)	Condition	#of HH Benefiting	Socially protected for Children and Women (Yes=1, No=0)
		(Good=1, Poor=0)		
Walking tracks	1.5 km	0	457	1
Streets	4 km	0	571	1
Drivable tracks	4 km	0	571	1
Drainages (Rough)	4 km	0	571	1

The overall conditions of available physical infrastructure in the village such as Katcha streets and walking tracks and rough open drainage is quite poor reflecting insanitary conditions and dangers to the health conditions of the village population.

Table 4 Available Facilities In and Outside Village Upper Kaka Khel

S# NO	Existing Facilities in the Village	☑ Location				Distance (If outside Village)
		No.	In Village	No.	Outside Village	
1	Mosques	6	Y		<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Madrassa	3	Y		<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	Masjid Schools	4	Y	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	Shrines	0	N		<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	Police/Post Stations	0	<input type="checkbox"/>		Y	6 km
6	Public Call Office(s)	0	<input type="checkbox"/>		Y	5 km
7	Post Office	0	N		Y	6 km
8	Bank(s)	0	<input type="checkbox"/>		y	11 km
9	Rural Cooperatives	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10	Number of COs/CBOs/VOs/	2	Y		<input type="checkbox"/>	
11	Community Centers	0	N		<input type="checkbox"/>	
12	Community vocational centers for girls and women	0	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
13	Charity trust/volunteer organizations	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14	No. of NGOs	0	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
15	Veterinary Hospital	0	<input type="checkbox"/>		Y	6 km
16	Retails Shop(s)	30	Y		<input type="checkbox"/>	
17	Main Market/Bazar		<input type="checkbox"/>		Y	15 km

The available facilities within the village mainly include religious institutions such as mosques/madrassa/masjid schools, educational institutions like primary schools, retail shops for the purchasing the daily use items and community based social institutions like COs/VOs earlier formulated by CMDO. The public

facilities like police station, post office, bank, hospital, and main market are located 5 to 15 Kms away from the village settlement.

2.3 Tribes/Clans

The major ethnic tribe in the village is mainly Pashtu speaking Marwat tribe which is further divided into two sub tribes namely Mina Khel and Nizam Khel. The traditional Jirga system upholding the Pashtun Wali is dominant institution responsible for informal decision making concerning to the conflicts and issues within these two tribes. Both nuclear and extended types of families are living in the village. Below table 5 is providing information on number of households and population of two sub tribes living in the village Kaka Khel Upper.

Table 5 Sub-Tribes in Village Upper Kaka Khel

S# No	Sub-Tribes	Households	Population
1	Mina Khel	271	1900
2	Nizam Khel	300	2100

2.4 Population

Out of the total 3973 population 1778 (45%) are male and 2195 (55%) are female population in the village Upper Kaka Khel. The entire village population is pre-dominantly Sunni Muslim whereas there is no IDP or minority population living in the village. The disable population in the village is 27 out of which 24 are physical disable and 3 persons are mentally retarded. Below Table 6 is giving detail information on age-sex wise population and disable population in the village.

Table 6 Age—Sex wise Population & Disable Population

Age Group	Population			Disable		
	Male	Female	Total	Mental	Physical	Total
0 to 05	150	200	350	0	8	8
06 to 12	140	173	313	2	10	12
13 to15	165	190	355	0	3	3
16 to18	175	225	400	0	1	1
19 to24	213	252	465	0	0	0
25 to 30	163	237	400	0	0	0
31 to 35	227	248	475	0	1	1
36 to 45	180	215	395	0	0	0
46 to 55	150	205	355	0	1	1
56 to 60	110	140	250	0	0	0
60+	105	110	215	1	0	1
Grand Total	1778	2195	3973	3	24	27

2.5 Major Incidents/Disasters

In relation to the major incidents/disasters occurred in the village in the last 10 years, it was identified that heavy monsoon rains during July/August 2010 triggered flash floods in the village which done damages to the houses, crops, and agriculture land. Similarly, an incident of fire also occurred during the harvesting season of 2012 which caused damages to the wheat crop. Below Table 7 is giving details of these two disasters and lessons learned by the village population.

Table 7 Major Incidents/Disasters in Village Upper Kaka Khel in Last 10 Years

Year	Major Incidents/events	Lessons Learned
2010	Flood Affected Houses, Crops, and Agriculture Land	The People of the village realized that there should be a protecting wall outside the village that could divert the water flow from the village. Similarly they identified that they will have to construct houses away from the water flow track so that water could easily pass through it.
2012	Fire (About 80 to 90 bags of wheat burnt)	The People realized that they should be more conscious during the harvesting season.

2.6 Types of Houses

The predominant types of houses in village Upper Kaka Khel are semi pacca (49%) whereas 29% houses are Katcha (Mud) and 22% houses are Pacca Houses. The external house wall is usually high due to Pardah factor whereas internal courtyard with two or three large size rooms around it is typical design of a house in the village. Below table 8 is giving details about the types of houses.

Table 8 Types of Houses in Village Kaka Khel Upper

Types of Houses	No's
Katcha	50
Semi-Pacca	85
Pacca	40
Total	175

2.7 Communication

In relation to the available communication facilities in the village, it was found that cellular/mobile services of various companies are available and used by around 500 households. The broadcasting services of PTV and FM Radio are also present in the village. The internet facility is not available in the village.

Table 9 Communication Matrix-Village Upper Kaka Khel

Type of Facility	Companies	#of HH Benefiting	Hamlets where available
Cellular Services	Tel/Ufone/Zong	500 HHs	All Hamlets
PTCL/V-Sets/V-Fone	-	-	-
TV/Radio	P.T.V	140 HHs	All hamlets
PCOs/Net Café	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-

2.8 Education

The overall literacy ratio in village is quite low and further lower in the females. There are 4 primary schools available in the village out of which three schools are functional and one school is non-functional. There is no facility of middle or secondary level education in the village due to which drop out ratio of school going children is quite high. Similarly, enrollment of school age children is also low when we compare the enrolled school children number with the village population in between the age of 5-12 groups. There is urgent need to motivate village population on the importance of educating female children. Below table 9 is giving details about enrollment and facilities in the village schools.

Table 10 Types of Educational Institutions, Enrollment and Facilities

Type of School (govt./pvt.)	Level	Cond. of school	Functional (Y/N)	# of Teachers		Enrollment		Safe drinking water (Y/N)	Y/N	No. of Latrine	Type of Latrine
				M	F	B	G				
Govt	P	good	Y	4		130		Y	Y	2	Poor
Govt	P	good	Y	4		150		Y	Y	2	Poor
Govt	p	good	Y		2	90		Y	Y	2	Poor
Govt	P	good	N								

Following are some major reasons behind low enrollment of school age children in village Upper Kaka Khel.

- Lack of awareness about the importance of education
- Poverty and lack of resources for children's education
- Poor conditions of school buildings and facilities
- Early marriages and cultural constraints restrict female children enrollment
- Long distances and accessibility to the schools
- Lack of school teachers and their non-availability
- Poor quality of education and un-trained teaching staff
- Non availability of middle and high schools in the village

2.9 Health

There is no health infrastructure and facility available in the entire village. Even there is no presence of any para-medical staff, lady health worker or traditional hakeem in the area. In case of emergency, local people have to take the patient to the district head quarter hospital in Lakki Marwat which is already crowded and over burdened with the patients. Child-mother health care is one major health issue in the village as regular deaths are observed of pregnant women and infants. Below table 12 indicates that on average basis 2 pregnant women and 12 infants expired within a year. In relation to the immunization program (EPI) 98% coverage is quite good.

Table 11 Child-Mother Health Status

Mother & Children	Frequencies			
	Annually	Bi-annually	Quarterly	Monthly
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	12	6	3	1
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	2	1	0	0
Immunization Programme (EPI)	98%	98%	98%	98%

The overall health problems in the village Upper Kaka Khel is further multiplied by the poor sanitary conditions and non-availability of drainage infrastructure. There is lack of awareness on public health measures among the village community. Below table no 12 indicates the prevalence of various kind of water borne, communicable, and seasonal diseases among the entire village population in different parts of a year. It indicates that hepatitis and lungs/heart/kidney/joint diseases are quite on the rise.

Table 12 Month-Wise Details of Prevailing Diseases

Diseases	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Diarrheal diseases						Y	Y	Y				
Measles				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Hepatitis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Malaria					Y	Y	Y	Y				
Respiratory/ARI	Y	Y								Y	Y	Y
Typhoid				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Cholera					Y	Y	Y	Y				
Stomach Disorder	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y				
Lungs & Heart Diseases	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Scabies					Y	Y	Y	Y				
Cough & Fever	Y	Y							Y	Y	Y	Y
Shitake	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Asthma	Y	Y									Y	Y
Eye Infection					Y	Y	Y	Y				
Kidney problem	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Joint problem	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

There are also visible differences over the health conditions among men and women community. The food malnutrition is quite observable among women and female children reflecting lower status and less priority given to their food requirements. Resultantly, they are more at risk of various prevailing diseases in the village. Overall, there is urgent need to create public awareness on addressing the health issues and needs of women and female children of the village.

2.10 Water

Below table 13 shows that 70 % of the village community is using underground water source through hand pumps while rest of the population is using other sources. A small number of houses have proper storage tank facility while majority houses use clay pitchers for water storage. The water shortage is also sometimes observed in the village during the extreme summer season.

Table 13 Water Sources Available Within the Village Upper Kaka Khel

Description	%	HH Nos
Hand Pumps	70%	399
Others (Well, Rain Water)	30%	172
Total	100%	571

The availability of clean drinking water is one major issue in the village due to which water borne diseases are quite common in the village. It is also reflected in the earlier given annual health calendar. As reflected in table 14 below the quality of underground water is hard and salty. There is need to educate and create awareness among local community on utilizing low cost methods to improve the quality of drinking water.

Table 14 Water Quality in Village Upper Kaka Khel

Drinkable	Sweet/ Saltish	Soft/ Hard	Contaminated/ Polluted	Cause Diseases	Remarks
Yes	Saltish	Hard	No	stomach disease	Different chemicals like magnesium, potassium and sodium are present in water that causes stomach diseases

2.11 Sanitation

The lack of sanitation infrastructure is one major contributory factor behind high prevalence of diseases and multiple health problems in the village Upper Kaka Khel. It is recognized by village community that low quality drinking water, poor sanitary conditions, and lack of hygiene practices are major causes of diarrhea, hepatitis, typhoid and many other prevailing serious diseases in the area. Below table 15 shows that there are unpaved/katcha streets and rough drainage system in the entire village. There is no proper solid waste management system in the village as garbage/waste is mainly openly dumped along the streets. The local community identified sanitation as one of the major problems of the entire village.

Table 15 **Sanitation Facilities in Village Upper Kaka Khel**

Type of Facility	HH (%)
Proper Latrines System	1%
Pour flash latrines	4%
Traditional latrines	15%
Open Defecation	80%
Sewerage	Nil
Drainage	Nil
Solid Waste Management	Nil

In relation to the non-availability of sanitation infrastructure, Following are some major problems identified by the village community.

-
- Causes environment pollution
 - Waste water flow in the streets
 - difficulty in walking through the street
 - vehicles get damaged
 - Breeding place for mosquitoes
 - Stagnation of water is caused
 - Causes Health Problems
 - stagnation of water causes ditches in streets
 - Heavy vehicles causes damage to the katcha street
-

2.12 **Community/Village Organizations**

A number of COs/CBOs at neighborhood/Mohalla level and a VO at Village level were formulated by CMDO right after the interventions of CMDO in this village during 2008. The COs/VO largely helped in social mobilization and organization of local community and undertaking a number of poverty reduction and livelihood enhancement activities in the village. Further, they also greatly supported in need identification and collection of quantitative and qualitative data for the preparation of Village Development Plan (VDP).

On the basis of number of performance indicators, local community showed their satisfaction level on the performance of these local social institutions working in their village. Below table 16 is reflecting the satisfaction level of village community over the performance of COs/VO. It reflects that local community is fully satisfied with the performance of 2 CO's, partially satisfied with the performance of 3 COs and 1 VO and not satisfied with the working of 1 CO in village Upper Kaka Khel.

Table 16 Level of Satisfaction over the Performance of COs/VO

Names of CO/VO/CBO	Fully Satisfied	Partial Satisfied	Not Satisfied
Islahi Committee	1		
Al Sajad (VO)		1	
Mina Khel-I (CO)		1	
Mina Khel-4(CO)	1		
Sitara(CBO)			1
Insaf (CBO)		1	
Mushtaraf W S		1	
Total	2	4	1

There is a need to keep working on the capacity building and linkages development of such grass root community institutions in the village Upper Kaka khel as they could play a lead role in undertaking and implementing identified short and long term development actions identified in the VDP.

Section 3 Livelihood Analysis

3.1 Types of Professions & Income Level

Below table 17 shows that vast majority of village population up to 1200 persons is mainly working as small farmers in the agriculture sector. The second largest category of occupation is unskilled labor work followed by employment in government sector and business/self employed. A very limited number of skilled workers are also available in the village. The teachers or persons doing jobs in public departments have the highest average monthly income in the range of Rs 17000 to 25000 followed by self employed/business sector and skilled workers. The small farmers and unskilled laborers who are in majority numbers have the lowest range of income in between Rs 5000 to 4000 respectively. The below table is giving detailed insight on various occupations in and outside village, average monthly income and its direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Table 17 **Occupations & Income Level in Village Upper Kaka Khel**

Professions	# within village	# out of the village	Avg. monthly Income (Rs.)/Occupation	# of Direct bens.	# of Indirect bens.
School teachers	7	1	25000	55	30
Other Govt. employees	7	45	17000	360	180
Private jobs/business	0	15	800	110	50
Business/self employed	27	15	12000	290	160
Masson	3	4	10000	48	25
Carpenters	1	0	7000	8	5
Black smiths	2	0	8000	15	7
Artisans	2	2	7500	29	17
Tailors	4	0	10000	27	21
Agriculture/farmers	1200	0	5000	2000	900
Unskilled labour	200	200	4000	700	400
Skilled labour	8	10	9000	90	35

3.2 Poverty Level

The village community through the application of wealth ranking PRA tool identified the existing poverty level in village Upper Kaka Khel. In the light of their own perceptions of poverty they formulated a criteria for different categories such as well off, average, poor, poorest, and destitute. Below table 18 is giving details about the evolved criteria on the assets and wealth ranking. The findings show that 68% of the total 571 households in the village are identified as poorest of the poor and 5% households are identified as destitute families. 15% households recognized as poor, 10% as average, and only 2% mentioned as well off families in the entire village. It overall reflects the extreme poverty situation of the village.

Table 18 Assets & Wealth Ranking in Village Upper Kaka Khel

*Financial Assets/Wealth Ranking (As per Community Explanations)				
Well Off	Average	Poor	Poorest of the Poor	Destitute
{Concrete houses, Govt. Officer, cars, Tractors, Cattles, Hujra, children in private schools, Electronic equipments, Agriculture land, Health affordability, Servants, shops}	{Personal house, enough food, avg. source of income, health facility, children in private schools, medium pieces of agriculture land, small hujra}	{Live in rented or insufficient partitioned houses, children in govt. schools, poor & inconsistent source of income, Not enough food, No or less health facility}	{Live in temporary rented/dispersed houses/shelters, tenants, daily wagers, not enough food, insufficient income, no health affordability, children do not attend school}	{Live in miseries, high tenancy, bonded labour, high no of children, out of schools, Not enough food & health facility, deprived people etc.}
2%	10%	15 %	68%	5%

3.3 Agriculture & Livestock

Agriculture is the main livelihood source for majority of the village population. There is no irrigation system in the village as entire agriculture area is 100% rain fed. Below table 19 is showing the area planted and quantity of major crops in case of normal rainy season. The produced crops are mainly consumed by farmers themselves whereas additional crops are sold in the local market. The horticulture activities such as production of vegetables, fruits, flowers are not practiced by the local farmers. The agriculture production and horticulture activities could be increased through the installment of tube wells and development of proper irrigation system. It could drastically increase the income level and livelihoods of majority of small farmers' community in village Upper Kaka Khel.

Table 19 Area & Quantity wise Major Crops in Village Upper Kaka Khel

Crops in order of importance	Normal Rainy Season	
	Area planted	Quantity produced
	(in acre)	(in Kg)
1. Wheat	15000 kanal	40 kg/kanal
2. Grain	15000 kanal	50 kg/kanal
3. Gowara	500 kanal	10 kg/kanal
4. Maize	1500 kanal	30 kg/kanal
5. Sarkanda	5000 kanal	13 kg/kanal

The land ownership in the village is also relatively imbalance as most of agriculture land is owned by a few number of well-off families .Tenants are also part of the farming community who also supplement their income with off-farm activities like labor work. Following are some important actions identified by the local farmers for improving agricultural practices in their area.

- Establish irrigation system
- Encourage mechanized farming techniques
- Organize trainings for small farmers
- High quality seed provision
- Awareness campaign regarding agriculture
- Market linkages development
- Farm yard manure for storing agriculture produces.
- Water and soil conservation mechanism development
- Interest free loan for agriculture development
- Linkages development with Agriculture Extension Department

Below table 20 reflects that various types of livestock is also present in the village. Majority of households have poultry followed by sheeps/goats, cows, camels, etc. There are 6 households who have no kind of livestock.

Table 20 Types of Livestock

Types of Livestock	No's of HH
No livestock	6
Oxen/Bulls	6
Cows	286
Sheeps/goats	400
Chicken/ poultry	514
Horse/mule	11
Camel	171
Others	228

There are number of issues faced by local villagers concerning to the livestock management. Below table 21 reflects that 286 households are confronted with different types of livestock diseases. The shortage of drinking water and feed for livestock are two other major issues. There are no proper veterinary services available in the village.

Table 21 Types of Livestock Problems

Types of Livestock Problems	No's of HH
Animal diseases	286
Shortage of feed	171

Banditry	11
Shortage of drinking water	228
Poor breed productivity	114

The local village community prepares the dairy by-products and sells it in the market. However, they are not familiar with the scientific approach of livestock management. The community usually provides narrow places to livestock because of shortage of land. At house level, the premises lack the availability of proper livestock shelter, poor ventilation system and sanitary conditions which result into poor health of livestock and low dairy production. The community needs linkages development with organization and government line departments working in livestock sector. Following are some suggestions given by local community in relation to improving livestock management in the village.

- Increase meat production by fattening
- Breed improvement
- Market linkages for dairy products
- Capacity building of women on rural poultry management

3.4 Food Security

Food security is also identified by local community as one of the major challenges to the majority of poverty stricken families in the village. The survey findings show that 20% of the total 571 households keep facing the food shortage problem throughout the year. As a coping mechanism people ate less food and hard hit persons within a family are usually women and female children. In case of acute shortage of food they have to sell their livestock or borrow food/money from the relatives. Even in some cases, parents decided to discontinue the education of their children as they could not afford the educational expenditures. Below table 22 is showing various coping mechanism adopted by village families to address the food shortage issues.

Table 22 Coping Mechanism to Address Food Shortage

Indicators	%age
Ate less food	40%
Children discontinued school	10%
Borrowed food/money from relatives	30%
Sold seeds meant for planting	3%
Sold Livestock	20%

3.5 Gender & Development

In male dominated tribal society in village Upper Kaka Khel, women have a little role in the overall decision making process both at household and community level. Below table 23 is showing that there is no role of women in the decision making on various issues such as household expenditures, children education, mobility, marriages, buying/selling of assets, etc. Table 24 also reflects that the women mobility is quite restricted as women in village Upper Kaka Khel are mostly engaged in household work and reproductive activities inside the house.

Table 23 Role of Women in Decision Making

Inputs/ Common Decisions	Who decides			Male & Female jointly		
	Male	Female	Jirga	Male dominates	Female Dominates	Equal influence
Daily routine matters of HHs/ expenses and control of the households	1					
Food, cooking, nutrition preferences			1			
Education related decision/ children education especially for girls	1					
Promoting the right of "say" to both gender	1					
Decision to attend social gathering (marriages , funerals, etc)	1					
Provision for health, children and females health related decisions, medical checkups	1					
Engagement and marriages decisions, especially for girls/female					1	
Distribution of inheritance and the right of inheritance to female	1					
Dowry & Haq-e-Mehir					1	
Buying and selling / business	1					
Jobs related decisions	1					
Small business establishment	1					
Buying and selling of land	1					
Selling buying matters of gold/ jewelry					1	
Agriculture and farming, crops growing etc	1					
Livestock, selling, buying, business	1					
Conflict resolution/disputes etc	1					
Renting a house or residential places					1	
Buying clothes, shoes etc/for children and female/girls						1
Migration, shifting and movement etc						1

Repayment of loan taken	1					
Construction related decision				1		
Others						
Count	14	1	0	5	0	2

Table 24 Women Contribution in the Households

	Yes=1, No=0	Percentage (%)
Agriculture field/farming	1	5
Embroidery/tailoring	1	20
Bring fodder for livestock/livestock management	1	2
Water fetching/bearing	1	5
Outdoor jobs/services (public & private sectors)	0	0
Domestic chores	1	60
Looking after children	1	50

Women are generally taken as inferior being as birth of a girl child is not rejoiced as in case of a male child. Both social and cultural constraints further restrict women's access to education, health, work opportunities and involvement in community level decision making. Early marriages of young age girls also create hindrances in the education of females and also increase manifold health risks in their lives. The ability of individuals to bypass the Muslim Family law ordinance –MFLO without any fear of repercussion has also perpetuated customary practices like setting disputes with exchange of girls known as 'swara' and the use of girls as compensation for crimes. In some cases decision on the wedding of girls is made by one member of the family without consulting any other member in the family. The women have the legal right to inherit but in majority case they voluntarily relinquish their right in favor of their male members of the family such as brothers. The poor health conditions of women in the area are directly linked with low social status given to them. The role of women in politics is peripheral as it is exclusively a male domain in a village community.

A lot needs to be done to work on the development rights of most marginalized women community in the area. In short term perspectives, interventions required to address the basic education/health/economic needs of local women community, whereas, in long term perspectives, efforts require to provide equal development rights and opportunities to the rural women community and to provide them equal role in decision making process both at family/community levels. The awareness-raising of male members of village community on gender equality and development also needs to be done on continuous basis.

3.6 Village Community Level Development Challenges

Below table 25 shows various community level development challenges faced by the households in the village Upper Kaka Khel. It shows that development issues like road accessibility and poor sanitary conditions are faced by the entire 571 households of village Upper Kaka Khel. The lack of income opportunities, health facilities, poor water quality are also other larger development challenges faced by the majority of households in the village. The vulnerabilities to floods/land slides and housing damages are other big concerns in the village Upper Kaka Khel. The land shortage, food shortage, poor clothing and lack of agricultural inputs are some other development challenges faced by the local community.

Table 25 Village Community Level Development Challenges

Challenges	% of HHs
Low income	60%
Land shortage	30%
Lack of food	20%
Poor water quality	60%
Lack of roads	100%
Poor sanitation	100%
Damaged housing	30%
Lack of agric inputs	20%
Poor clothing	25%
Lack of medical facilities	70%
Floods/land slides	40%

3.7 Village Youth Level Development Challenges

The table 26 shows that major youth development challenges includes lack of education facilities, work stress, lack of capital and employment opportunities, and lack of income generation skills. The unemployment ratio among village youth is quite high.

Table 26 Village Youth Level Development Challenges

#/% of HHs having Youth 15-25	Challenges for Youth in #/% of HHs								
	Lack of education	#/% of HHs	Lack of capital	#/% of HHs	Too Much work	#/% of HHs	Lack of employment	#/% of HHs	Lack of skills
Boys	Y	60%	Y	70%	Y	55%	Y	40%	Y
Girls	Y	95%	Y	100%	Y	70%	Y	100%	Y

The local community stress upon the needs of imparting technical skills among the local youth such as courses in mechanic, sanitary, plumbing, electronics, tailoring, computer etc. They also identified the need of providing interest free loans to the youth for establishing small businesses like general stores, seed pesticide shops, livestock & cloth businesses etc. The local community feared that non-availability of income generation opportunities to the local youth could attract them towards joining extremists' militants who are offering economic incentives for new recruits. It was identified that there is need to build the earning capacities of the most disadvantaged groups (women, youth and persons with disabilities) in the village.

Section 4 Village Development Plan-Upper Kaka Khel

4.1 Needs Prioritization

In line with the various levels major development needs and challenges identified and analyzed in previous two sections, the village community in Upper Kaka Khel undertook an exercise on pair-wise ranking of major community development problems. The findings of pair wise ranking in below table 27 shows that provision of sanitation facilities, drainage infrastructure, and roads accessibility are identified as three top priority needs of the village Upper Kaka Khel. The provision of basic health infrastructure, veterinary facility for controlling livestock diseases and construction of flood protection infrastructure are identified as the other important development needs of the village. The improvements in educational facilities, provision of electricity, and establishment of irrigation system for better agricultural productivity are other identified development needs but rank lower in the need prioritization process.

Table 27 Pair-Wise Ranking of the Major Community Development Problems

Pair-wise Ranking of the Major Community Development Problems												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
		Sanitation	drainage system	Roads	Health Problem	Veterinary facility	Bridge over rain water track	Protecting wall at water flow track side	Education	Electricity	Irrigation problem	
1	Sanitation	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
2	drainage system	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16
3	Roads	1	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	14
4	Health Problem	1	2	3	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	12
5	Veterinary facility	1	2	3	4	0	5	5	5	5	5	10
6	Bridge over rain water track	1	2	3	4	5	0	6	6	6	6	8
7	Protecting wall at water flow track side	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	7	7	7	6
8	Education	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	8	8	4
9	Electricity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	0	9	2
10	Irrigation problem	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	0

Besides the prioritization of major development needs of the village, local community also identified and prioritized non-structural interventions which mainly include

1. Food Support program for the poorest and destitute families of the village
2. Income generation Skills and livelihood enhancement opportunities for the poorest and un-employed youth
3. Provision of Interest free loans and technical facilitation in the establishment of small businesses and small to medium enterprises
4. Capacity building trainings in agriculture and livestock management sector
5. Child-Mother Health Care trainings
6. Public Health Management trainings
7. Teachers Skills enhancement trainings
8. Women vocational skills trainings
9. Rural Women Poultry Trainings
10. Forestry/nursery raising trainings

4.2 5-Year Based VDP-Upper Kaka Khel

In line with identified and prioritized structural and non-structural development needs of the village Upper Kaka Khel, below section are giving an outline of the 5-year based action plan. Following are some of the guiding principles and cross-cutting themes which would be incorporated during the implementation of the Village Development Plan (VDP) of Upper Kaka Khel.

- ✓ Promotion of participatory ecological based integrated equitable development process
- ✓ Exploration and utilization of local resources
- ✓ Gender equality and mainstreaming
- ✓ Incorporation of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Approaches
- ✓ Promotion of public-private partnerships

4.2.1 Structural Actions

S. No	Activities	Community Action	External Action	Time Period
1	Preparation and Implementation of CLTS/Total Sanitation plan	Volunteer Labor, resources contribution	Technical Support, grants through govt or donor	Year 1-2
2	Construction of Drainage Infrastructure	Volunteer Labor, resources contribution	Technical Support, grants through govt or donor	Year 1-2
3	Construction of Village Road	Volunteer Labor, resources contribution	Incorporating in Annual Development Plan of district	Year 1-2
4	Establishing Child-Mother Health Care Center	Provision of Land, Volunteer labor, provision of materials	Technical support, Linking with health department	Year 2-3
5	Construction of Bridge over Water Course	Volunteer Labor	Linking with District road department	Year 2-3
6	Construction of Flood Protection Wall	Volunteer Labor	Donor or govt support	Year 2-3

7	Improvements in Educational infrastructure and up-gradation to middle school	Volunteer Labor, Lobbying at local level	Linking with district education department	Year 3-5
8	Provision of Electricity Facility	Volunteer Labor, Financial Contribution	Linking with WAPDA	Year 2-4
9	Establishment of Irrigation infrastructure	Volunteer Labor	Technical Support, Linking with local irrigation department	Year 3-5

4.2.2 Non-Structural Actions

S. No	Activities	Community Action	External Action	Time Period
1	Food Support Program for Destitute	Motivating well-off families to provide food support	Linking with BISP and Bait-ul- Mal, local social welfare Deptt	Year 1
2	Livelihood enhancement and income generation skills	Identification of beneficiaries, resources contributions	Support by CMDO and PPAF	Year 1-5
3	Establishing small businesses and enterprises	Identification of beneficiaries, resources contributions	Support by CMDO and PPAF	Year 1-5
4	Agriculture and livestock trainings	Events Management follow-up	Linking with district departments	Year 1-3
5	Child Mother health care trainings	Events Management follow-up	Support by CMDO in organizing trainings	Year 1-2
6	Public Health Management trainings	Events Management follow-up	Support by CMDO in organizing trainings	Year 1-2
7	Teachers skills Enhancing trainings	Trainings Organization	Link with district education department	Year 2-4
8	Women Vocational Skills trainings	Identification of beneficiaries	Support by CMDO and PPAF	Year 3-5
9	Rural Women Poultry trainings	Event organization	Link with district department	Year 2-4
10	Nursery/forest raising trainings	Event Management, follow-up	Link with concerned local department	Year 4-5

4.3 Resource Generation

The successful implementation of both designed structural and non-structural actions is crucially inter linked with the successful mobilization and generation of required financial and technical resources both from concerned district/tehsil level public departments and relevant donors/NGOs working in the district Lakki Marwat in particular and at provincial/national level in general. CMDO should provide technical support and play a guidance role to the already established local grass root community institutions in further detailing out the proposed action plan activities.

The maximum efforts should be done on the effectively utilization of financial/technical resources available at the local level. It requires continuous lobbying activities by community institutions leaderships with the district government institutions and civil society/donor agencies. While detailing out both structural and non-structural actions, efforts should also be done to maximum apply the principle of self help basis.

4.4 Linkages & Networking

The VDP document provide fundamental logical basis to grass root community institutions to present, argue, and lobby for the future development agenda of their village with the concerned authorities and representatives of various local level public institutions and NGOs/donors working in their respective areas. They could chalk out a lobbying and advocacy plan to mobilize concerned departments for the incorporation of proposed structural and non-structural actions in the annual district development plans and programs of local district public institutions. They need to actively involve their MNAs/MPAs and other local political leadership in pursuing the implementation of actions identified in VDPs. Both CMDO and PPAF could also play a facilitation role in developing linkages/networking and working relationships in between village level grass root community institutions and local government.