



Annual Project Report



Title of the proposed project:

Child Centered Approach to Climate Change adaptation (CCACCA Project)

Name and address of the partner organisation:

Saibaan Development Organization, Sector – C, Ghazi Kot Township District Mansehra (KPK)

KNH project number:

25912

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Pakistan

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List of abbreviations

Please use the space below to provide a list of all abbreviations used in the proposal.

CBCPM	Community Based Child Protection Mechanism
CCDPP	Child centered Disaster preparedness Plan
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
CMST	Community Management Skills Training
CRSA	Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DRR	Disaster Risk Reductions
DWSS	Drinking Water Supply Scheme
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GLA	Government Line Agencies
GRS	Grass Root Structure
HHs	Households
IEC	Information, Education & Communication
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
ToP	Terms of Partnership
LFA	Logical Framework Analysis
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NOC	No Objection Certificate
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
FMD	Foot Mouth Disease
UC	Union Council
VDP	Village Development Plan
VDO	Village Development Organization

1. Developments in the project environment and external conditions

Please elaborate on the following (1/2 page max.)

- *What trends and new developments emerged in the social, political, economic and ecological environment of the project during the reporting period, particularly in comparison with the situation as described in the proposal (only new trends and developments within the reporting period)? Especially within the context of child rights?*
- *In what ways, both positive and negative, did these trends and developments influence the project, especially with regard to the implementation of activities and the achievement of objectives? How did the project and people concerned deal with these changes?*
- *What conclusions can be drawn for the future implementation of the project?*

The project was designed to cope up the environmental changes especially those affecting children through a coordinated efforts from communities, children themselves and responsible state institutions. The focus has been on strengthening of children and young people through different capacity building trainings and seminars and linkages development with different departments within the district. The initial months of the project implementation remained on developing and strengthening mutual linkages that Lacked resulting in not enough road access, insufficient health facilities, poor education and other basic facilities that made the life of the area people more challenging and tough. The real sufferers are women and children that are often more vulnerable to the social, political, economic and environmental challenges. Basically, the project was designed keeping all these challenges in mind especially with regard to children. Traditionally women and children were on the back seats in all walks of life and needed a special effort to bring into a position where they could enjoy their basic rights freely without any outer suppressing factor.

Overall the leadership of the area (both political and social) has shown positive interest in the development and welfare of the communities. Effective correspondence and capacity building meetings/sessions with the VDO members have created awareness amongst the people to demand their basic facilities under the umbrella of local government structure. It has been a great achievement of the project that communities, having sensitized and made aware enough to know their basic rights, child protection and climate change, went for leadership that is devoted, sincere, well educated, and committed from within the communities and have a vision for the bright future of the area. The acceptance for the project initiatives from the target communities has been very positive and encouraging for the implementing tem to make these more impact oriented. The women interest to participate in the meetings, sessions and capacity building initiatives also reflect a positive intent to play their part in making it a successful project.

In addition to these positive factors there are some external factors negatively affecting the project interventions too, the sudden hike in the prices that affected the project unit costs and traveling of community people for the different interventions. Since the project has different capacity building trainings, in which people participate from various locations which creates the hurdles in their movement. Meanwhile repairing and maintenance of access roads, paved streets and culverts in the target communities, because they have been damaged and needed repair/reconstruction also affected by the market fluctuation though project these managed within the approved budget with active support and contributions from the communities. Another factor affecting the project has been the high price hike of the petroleum because project nature demands frequent visits to the communities by the project teams but it was extremely challenging to manage required field mobility within the approved field mobility budget. Government policies towards the Non-Government organization were not feasible as strict guidelines provided by the government restricted the organization to focus on advocacy related works resulting in adopting a more cautious approach in implementing such activities.

To cope these external challenges, Saibaan took all the relevant stakeholders on board by incorporating their suggestions and recommendations in the project implementation. The project implementation strategy was designed in such a way that not only empowered the communities but also brought the interest and attention of the political leadership to the target population. The establishment of grass roots institutions (VDOs) for both women and men and their further strengthening through continuous capacity building trainings, formation of Village Development Plans, awareness sessions and campaigns regarding enrolment for out of school children and birth registration for the general communities and ensured that communities know their basic rights (with special focus on women and children rights), they are well organized, have produced village level leadership that is devoted, active and enthusiastic to fight for their rights. Children and youth are also participating in overall development activities at community level. These communities displayed strong unity and political awareness during the year or so resulting from the project initiatives. This collaborative approach of the project developed strong cooperation among all the stakeholders reducing the negative implications on the project. We can expect this leadership to remain supportive and positively influencing in the coming years.

2. Target groups reached

Please provide an overview of the project target groups you managed to reach during the year and provide the appropriate figures in the following table (1 page max.).

In Total thirty two VDOs (50% women) were involved in the project. The executive body of each VDO consists of 10 to 15 representatives (we take it 13 on average) of the general body of the VDO that has membership of the whole village community. This means that a total of 428 men and women (32x13) are actively engaged in project implementation. The VDOs representatives have also been capacitated in different skills as direct beneficiaries and they have been sharing the message and trickle down the benefits to almost total target population. Moreover, Children and youth were also targeted by this project in form of children and youth forums, CBCPM and climate change committees and have been capacitated with various capacity building trainings.

The following table reflects the detail of direct beneficiaries reached from various project initiatives:

List of all direct target groups		Total planned for project duration	In the period of this report			Since the beginning of the project ¹		
			Male	Female	Other ²	Male	Female	Other
1.	Formation of village groups (VDOs) and link them with government services centers at district level (32 VDOs)	480	218	210		218	210	-
2.	VDOs (both women and men) are capacitated by delivering trainings on Leadership and community mobilization skills	480	48	48		48	48	-
3.	Training on community based child protection mechanisms to respond child rights violation at local level	480	68	42		68	42	-
4.	Leadership trainings for young children aged 15 to 18	400	98	89		98	89	-
5.	Capacity building trainings and awareness sessions for children youth forums on child rights/protection through child to child approach	320	76	75		76	75	-
6.	Strengthen school management committees (SMC) and their capacity building	132	135	12		135	12	-
7.	Hold community sensitization sessions with men , boys	1600	186	108		186	108	

¹ Each person reached by the project should be counted only once in the columns "In the period of this report" and in the columns „Since the beginning of the project". If the same person is reached in more than one year, the person should be included in the columns "In the period of this report" in each annual report – but the person should be counted only once in the columns "since the beginning of the project".

² Other gender identities: each person that does not identify as either male or female – to the best of your knowledge.

	and local leaders on the link between women's unpaid care work and economic participation							
8	Train women on financial management and business skills and developing business plans	160	-	42		-	42	
9	Formation and Strengthen Capacities of Village Climate Change Committees (VCCC) through trainings and refreshers	80	22			22		
10	Organize Trainings for farmers on Good Agricultural Practices on CRSA such as use of green manure, cover crops and composting in collaboration with agriculture department.	320	42	45		42	45	
	Total direct target groups:	4452	893	671		893	671	

- *Have there been any deviations from what you planned with respect to the target groups in the course of the year? Can you identify the reasons for this? What are the implications for the project?*
- *Did the project reach other groups of people indirectly in the past year? If so, could you please identify them and provide an estimate of the numbers concerned.*

The majority of the planned project interventions have been carried out as per originally agreed project plan.

3. Progress towards achieving the project objective and strategies

Please elaborate on the following (6 pages max.).

3.1 Overall Project Objective

- *What is your assessment of the progress that has been made towards achieving the overall project objective?*

Sub Objective 1: By the end of 2026 women and children in 16 villages are organized (in the form of VDOs and children forums) and are able to demand their rights from governmental and non-governmental duty-bearers and have greater influence in their households and communities

In all 16 villages 32 VDOs (50% women) have been formed through a democratic process engaging majority of the target population. .it was initial process of storming and forming the community because these communities had not enough experience of the formation of community organization. But still we think it's a beginning of a long process of social and behavioral change. The communities need continuous support and guidance for some more years to have real sustainable change. They have the need, interest, potential and determination to bring a real change and continuous support, guidance and capacity building would help them achieve their desired objectives easily and sustainably.

The project implementation has resulted in visible change among the target communities at all levels. The communities, especially women are now active in decision making in the form of Village Development Organizations (VDOs). They conduct regular monthly meetings to discuss their issues, make decisions by joint consensus and chalk out strategy to get their problems addressed. Women and men village organizations are becoming more active and empowered through regular capacity building meetings. The VDOs are also approaching other institutions of government, political representative / NGOs to find out solutions to their issues and problems regarding road accessibility and relevant protective measures and easy access ways to the communities. Local social power structures, the VDOs, are involved in decision making at village level and have started establishing links with government agencies to get their basic issues addressed.

These village organizations have been capacitated with the community management skill training for the office bearers of these community organizations in each village. In three there are strong child protection mechanisms (Community based child protection committees) active at village level that have been properly sensitized and capacitated to take proactive measures against any kind of child rights violation. These forums are slowly and gradually mobilizing the general communities to become more responsive to the children rights and try to meet their basic needs. The children themselves are now aware enough about their protection and try to practice this in their daily life. There has been enough sensitization with the teachers who also treat the students in an improved behavior in the class. Overall the knowledge, attitude and practices of the communities have greatly changed towards institutional building and improved child rights situation at community level

Sub Objective 2. By the end of 2026 Women's unpaid care work (UCW) is more highly valued and reduced hours spent by women on UCW and income generation initiatives result in more free time for women to engage with their children and fulfilling their basic needs.

Being far flung and men dominant society, the target women population faces real challenges in social behavior of community towards them. Discriminatory behaviors towards women are common and women have to bear the consequences. . The 24 hours continuous work at home by women was considered as their responsibility with least acknowledgement. All household chores, agricultural activities rearing of children, take care of elderly persons, cooking, cleaning, washing the cloths, guests hospitality along with participation in cultural and social events (marriages and funerals) been main responsibility of women and due to these engagements women could not get proper nutrition for themselves as well as for their children.

Various trainings, capacity building and awareness sessions executed under the project, focused changing these behaviors towards women. The strategy of improving the financial position of these women has been adopted to make men acknowledge their unpaid care work. The CRSA trainings have enabled number of women get increased production as compared to previous year. Young girls have also participated in the vocational trainings and got skill to enhance their capacity and are contributing to their family income.

The communities are gradually getting aware about their issues and a change is visible among the people especially women and children. As mentioned in the proposal document, these communities are the most backward and remote villages where cleanliness and hygienic practices were often ignored but, the project interventions reflect gradual increase in hygienic practices. The mothers are trying to ensure that the children wash their hands before meal, have developed bathing habits, keep drinking water properly covered etc. they are also spending more time with their children and thus ensuring their proper nutrition and protection.

Sub Objective 3. By the end of 2026 the communities of 16 target villages systematically contribute to build resilience to hazards faced by children through environmental protection measures

Climate change and environment protection measures have not been the priority agenda of the state policies and practices as far as these remote areas are concerned. . To promote the awareness regarding climate clean and healthy environment the children were sensitized to promote clean and green environment in the area through plantation and cleanliness. For this purpose Saibaan organized a tree plantation drive in all sixteen villages and in this drive all community members along with children and women participated actively and made the events successful. Govt. official and political representatives were also invited to the tree plantation campaign. Similarly advocacy with the district government also done to include communities in planning and execution of district disaster and climate change adaptation plans that should be on top of the agenda on climate change and disaster risk reduction.

In six communities’ children forum have been established and capacitated through training for their capacity building regarding child protection and climate change adaptation. Four climate change committees were also formed and trained on the environmental protection and hazards faced during the rainy weather. These committees are strengthening their prevailing system of early warning and reduce the impact of climate change. Moreover children have also been engaged in the protection of local reservoirs of water in the form of ponds and natural springs. It’s the beginning of project interventions and shall make difference in the future perspective.

In addition, please provide the most up-to-date status of the indicators (if you are already able to observe progress)³:

Status of the indicators of the overall project objective
Overall project objective: -> please restate the overall project objective

³ Some time may elapse before the project activities and outputs result in changes at the level of the project objective.

Indicator(s) of the logframe of the project proposal	Target for the end of the project	Baseline ⁴ at the start of the project	Status ⁵ at the end of this year

- *What is your assessment of the status of the indicators? Is the project still on track? What are the likely reasons for an especially high/strong or low/weak status?*

This was the first year of the project implementation and it would be too early to claim any significant progress against the indicators set for the overall objective of the project. The journey of change has started but it will take some time to have observable change against overall project objective. Mostly the change against outputs and outcomes is measurable as we see strong village level structures in place for both women and men and even the children forums are now in place with some capacity building too. These have started to develop linkages with all the relevant stakeholders’ especially with the stated departments for sustainable connectivity. But these are very much at initial stage and intended results would be measurable in coming months. Livelihoods initiatives have started to yield results with trained women, youth and men are now practically engaged in income generation. Awareness level of the children, women and men has significantly improved as per project intended outcome indicators. Overall there is a significant progress towards achieving the set indicators against project objectives.

3.2 Project Sub-Objectives

For each sub-objective please provide details of the following:

- *Please start by restating the project sub-objective.*
- *Which major activities were carried out? Which outputs did you achieve with these activities? Identify any deviations from what was originally planned for the year? And please provide details of any additional activities that were initiated during the year and their outputs.*
- *How did the target groups use the outputs?*
- *How does the use of outputs contribute to achieving the sub-objective? Is this working out as planned in the project proposal?*

Outcome 1: By the end of 2026 women and children in 16 villages are organized (in the form of VDOs and children forums) and are able to demand their rights from governmental and non-governmental duty-bearers and have greater influence in their households and communities

⁴ If baseline data is not available for some indicators, please leave the boxes concerned empty.

⁵ This end-of-the-year status is the total progress with regard to the indicator since the beginning of the project.

Output 1.1: Communities are well organized, aware and capacitated to create a child friendly society

The communities are now well organized in the form of village development organizations (VDOs) for both women and men. In all the target villages the target communities have functional grass roots structures (GRS) at village level. It's very encouraging to see that in 75% target villages, women VDOs are also very active and gradually getting into decision making process. The members of the executive bodies have been mobilized and sensitized to get well organized and more than 60% of GRS's executive body members are aware about their role and responsibilities. They represent different hamlets and are also in decision making for their respective areas at the village level. The follow ups of the VDOs reflect that 60% of target communities' office bearers are actively participating in decision making. In coming days they will develop their Village Development plans and will perform better results for the community development as well.

Activities against output 1.1:

1.1.1. Formation of village groups (VDOs) and link them with government services centers at district level (32 VDOs)

In order to develop institutional development program at grass root level for the sustainability of village development organizations, Saibaan team adopted a brief and in-depth process of social mobilization and capacity building. Saibaan team provided full support to the local VDOs to ascertain their basic systems in shape to rules and regulations for the sustainability of these organizations. The main purposes of these organizations were to involve and aware about the local development. Capacity building sessions were part of each and every meeting held at village level. During these sensitization sessions and capacity building meetings, some VDOs have developed their official correspondence letter heads with their organization's name. During the intervention of project, the target of VDO formation at village level has been fully achieved. Overall 32 VDOs (50% women) have been established and capacitated through Community Management skills training (CMST). Some of these VDOs have already developed close coordination with Govt. departments at tehsil and district level.

1.1.2. VDOs (both women and men) are capacitated by delivering trainings on Leadership and community mobilization skills (15 trainings)

Having completed the formation process of VDOs, Saibaan Development Organization conducted community mobilization skills and leadership training for duty bearers of each VDO for having better understanding regarding community development. All partner communities were part of the capacity building trainings.. Its main purpose was to "Bring about positive changes in the lives of local communities by enhancing their coping mechanisms, advocating for policy and institutional changes to transform their lives through equitable and sustainable use of resources without any discrimination against social origin, sex, race, caste and religion". These trainings were conducted separately for women and men and ensured the proper participation of representatives of village organization. In order to better equip the participants with management skills, Saibaan hired the services of a well reputed and experienced trainer through a competitive selection process as per organization's procurement guidelines

1.1.3. Children forums are established in 16 target villages

Formation of Children & youth forums at village level is one of the project's most effective intervention. Children have good understanding and scope of work within the community and pay attention towards the community empowerment and these potential children can play their active role in the community development in the coming times. The children have the ability to observe the situation and act accordingly, most of the time these children face negligence by the elders in the community development. During this reporting period the process of formation and structuring of child forums in six targeted villages has been successfully completed. These forums have also been oriented on basic child rights to aware them about their rights. Now these forums have successfully been activated and properly functional.

1.1.4. Training on community based child protection mechanisms to respond child rights violation at local level (16 trainings)

During the first year of the project, Saibaan have established six Child Protection Committees in the targeted villages of CCACCA project and capacitated these through a comprehensive child protection trainings process. These committees consist of different community members/ parents who, directly or indirectly, have the relation with children, like school teachers, shopkeepers, religious leader etc. Saibaan organized trainings to sensitize the members of CPCs and also the members of the VDOs on child rights and child protection issues prevailing in the area. The participants were assigned group work task to highlight prevailing issues regarding child rights and protection in their area according to their understanding. It was observed that different types of child protection issues exist in the community including domestic violence, child abuse, child labor, protection and poor infrastructure affecting children etc. During the trainings the participants have been oriented about the child protection issues and protection mechanism available at local and district level. The training participants were highly motivated to mitigate the child protection issues on the priority basis so that the children smoothly and easily participate in the development of community and can protect themselves against various forms of abuse. Saibaan also facilitated the communities to strengthening Child Protection Forums at village level that are continuously monitoring the child rights situation at village level and take immediate necessary action in case any violation of child rights is reported in the village.

1.1.5 Leadership trainings for young children aged 15 to 18 (16 trainings)

Young children at village level have the potential to participate in the developmental interventions and social activities, but these young children are always ignored by the elders and do not get the chance to come forward and contribute in village development. Meanwhile Saibaan Development Organization initiated working with most marginalized and un privileged but more active children/ youth at selected villages. These groups were oriented and sensitized about their role in the village and formed a group of 30 children/ youth (50% girls). These forums were capacitated through a comprehensive training regarding child rights, child protection, climate change and career counselling. The trainings were aimed to aware the key concepts and laws related to child rights, needs, universal child rights, child rights in Islamic and constitutional context, the ladder of child participation, and child labor, and also brief them about the key concepts of different approaches to community development, and their role in community. They were also sensitized on the importance of leadership and their effective role in the village development. In these trainings tehsil administration also participated to boost up their moral and awarded them with acknowledgment certificates.

1.1.6 Strengthen school management committees (SMCs) and their capacity building (22 twice)

School management Committee formed for the betterment and development of the school, the basic idea behind the formation of SMC is the involvement and interaction of communities in planning, implementation and monitoring of developmental programs for the school. The Govt. had established these governing bodies in every school but unfortunately, they did not perform their role effectively in the proper management and development of school and children. Saibaan development organization shared the concern with education department and got permission letter to conduct SMC training in the targeted area of CCACCA project. Saibaan hired the professional trainers to organize capacity building trainings of SMC members. During the training it was observed that these kind of events/training were not properly conducted by administration and SMC members were not aware about their role and responsibilities. In this year project team have organized 11 trainings in which 132 SMC members of different schools participated. During this training school Development Plans have been established and follow up mechanisms developed. At the end school administration and SMC discussed the deficiencies and mutually agreed on some developmental and rehabilitation works that includes construction of latrines at school and provision of safe drinking water for the school and also discussed about children enrollment.

1.1.7 Capacity building trainings and awareness sessions for children youth forums on child rights/protection through child to child approach (48 trainings)

One of the main focus of the project is to capacitate the children and youth forum to understand the child rights and build their capacity to understand child protection related issue and strive to mitigate them by organizing them in the form of village level forums to play active role as an emerging leaders of child rights ambassadors at community level. For the realization of the communities and creating protective environment for children with in community as well as at house hold level, capacity building trainings were conducted on different thematic areas of Child rights, child protection, career counselling and climate change. . In addition to the children who were members of the children and youth forums, other children also participated as peers so that these children and youth would be able to play their vital role for the realization of child rights and climate change adaptation at local level. In order to achieve the aim team conducted six trainings at community level in which all the children (boys and Girls) participated. These activities have been done through extensive preparations from staff and usage of innovative material, like caps having child rights related messages written on these, paper stars and drawings etc. All these material was enriched with the messages of child rights. The children enjoyed a lot and took these with them to their homes to show their parents, siblings and neighbors.

Output 1.2: The capacities at the village level for networking and negotiating with state and non-state actors for child rights are strengthened

The project is also focused on building the capacities of the target communities to raise their voices at local, district and even provincial level. It's a beginning of the project intervention, people of various communities are developing better understanding to get their rights through different forums and platforms. Capacity building trainings were organized at different level and action plans of each training have been developed. In the light of these action plans communities argued and advocated with elected representatives to pay attention on the deprivation of rights of children. Many initiatives at local level also introduced. Birth registration of children was not properly adhered by the parents mainly due to the unawareness and lack of information. Similarly school administration was also careless about the children enrollment in the schools and so many children were out of school. VDO members along with teachers of local schools lead these campaigns at each village and communicated the messages through banners and pamphlets. Birth registration done in relevant union councils and acquired birth certificates for their existence and identity and also increased the enrollment in the school. In coming year, these forum would be strong and perform their dual role in the fulfilment of child rights.

Activities against output 1.2:

1.2.1 Children birth registration campaigns at village level (16 villages x5 years =80 campaigns)

Birth Registration is a fundamental right of all children and legal proof of their existence and identity. It contributes to mitigating the risks of child labor, early marriage, abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and Children being treated as adults in the judicial system. Without a birth certificate, many children are denied access to basic socio-economic & political rights or even nationality. The aim was to maximize the birth registration of children, as the people living in the far-flung areas have less information to register their children at birth. Sometimes unavailability of an authorized body makes it difficult to register. When the children grow up and have time to get into the school they feel difficulties regarding their birth date.. In order To facilitate the CCACCA project communities, Saibaan initiates child birth registration activity. For this purpose, different meetings were held at the village level to highlight the importance of birth registration. Different days were celebrated as birth registration day and registration camps organized in the office of the UC secretary. The parents visited the office in groups, got children registered and obtained birth registration certificates. During the 1st year overall 357 children (199 girls and 158 boys) have been registered in the project areas.

1.2.2 Enrolment campaigns for out of school children through SMCs and VDOs (1 per year=5)

Basically the enrollment campaign planned for out of school children, but VDO & SMC members took up a target to increase the enrollment in their existing school, because Govt. policy was clear to close the school or merge them where strength of children was below the criteria. In order to achieve the purpose VDOs showed great responsiveness and interest by mobilizing and sensitizing the general population to send their children to schools. Maximum drop out of children is resulted from the seasonal migration during summer season. The families move upwards along with their animals so the children cannot attend school and as per government policy, they would get struck off from the school register. The VDOs in consultation with the SMCs have chalked out a plan to address this issue. During the first year of the project, 11 enrollment campaigns have been launched at village level to convince parents enroll children into the school. Overall 422 children (209 boys and 198 girls) have been enrolled in 11 schools.

Output 2.1: Communities in the 16 target villages have improved awareness and recognition of the time women spend on UCW

The women in the targeted area living at the high altitude have been the focus of the project. The domestic chore along with additional activities of agricultural and rearing of their livestock been the prime responsibility of women, and consumes lots of energies on daily basis without any acknowledgement from their family members. The team delivered session regarding un-paid care work of women with community members especially focused on men to realize this fact. The community members recognized the un-paid care work of women for their family. These awareness sessions improved the knowledge of people that gender balanced responsibilities can manage the family burden, so that the women of the community could perform their role in the schooling of their children, nutrition, health and education. The men of each village recognizes the role of women in the society which is crucial to reduce work burden of women.

2.1.1 Hold community sensitization sessions with men , boys and local leaders on the link between women's unpaid care work and economic participation (80)

In the current year, Saibaan has conducted capacity building sessions with men and women separately at village level regarding realization of un-paid care work by women. In these sessions maximum participation was ensured, the work of women discussed through different techniques and discussions. The daily activity chart prepared during the sessions was very fruitful and effective, the team measured the time spent along with burden of activities being done by a women on daily basis. Rearing of livestock, agricultural products and other relevant family matters are also the prime responsibility of women. The recognition of women economic contribution by men in the family income has been the immediate output of this activity. Most of participants assured that they will cooperate and share their burden of daily activities with their women. It

Output 2.2: Children in the target villages receive more time and care from mothers resulting from interventions aimed at income generation and reducing unpaid care work

Being far flung and remote areas, the target population faces real challenges in generating livelihoods for the survival of their families. Owing to this factor, the communities themselves opted to establish suitable entrepreneurs to improve their livelihoods and become self-reliant. Mostly women were engaged in the livestock and agricultural products at household level. Less opportunities available near by the communities. Getting higher education have been very big challenge due to mountainous area and men conservative society. Mostly girls withdraw the regular education from the primary level and very few reach matriculation. Saibaan, in planning phase focused on creating better opportunities and suitable business for women, so that women can focus on their children health and education and give maximum utilization of time and money to their families. to achieve this out put various trainings and capacity building initiatives have been take by the project. These are being executed in phases for different villages and groups of beneficiaries. Women already benefitted from these trainings are now in in the process of gained skills utilization and started to earn income.

Activities against output 2.2:

1.2.2 Train women on financial management and business skills and developing business plans.(20 per training x 8 trainings= 160 women)

The purpose of this training was to build the capacity of community women members with a view to develop an understanding to manage financial resources in a cost effective manner. In particular, the training built the confidence and financial skills of the participants. In order to achieve it, team has arranged different meetings at selected communities, a criteria was developed to ensure the interested group of women. Some women were involved in the business of rearing animals, poultry farming and local handicrafts. In this group we have included the young girls who were getting vocational trainings. Two groups of women were trained on the financial management that how they can accelerate and mange daily operation more efficiently and effectively. They were capacitated on the understanding of business cycle and basics of business. Different exercises of business development plan have been carried out. This year 40 women have been trained with different background to come up with new ideas and innovative way of initiation of local business.

1.2.3 Enhance skills of home-based workers in innovative skills. (Innovative here means new for those communities in their local context) (5 per village 80 in 4 trainings)

The youth (girls) of targeted area have less opportunities and nominal facilities to get professional training from the professional institutes. They are always dependent on the conventional ways of learning that is a time taking process with no certification and youth cannot benefit from it in the form of getting good skills within and outside the community. Mostly, these trainings consist of conventional ways i.e. on job trainings. This does not enable them play better role for livelihood opportunities. In this regard the women VDOs of the targeted villages prepared the lists of youth members to acquire vocational trainings in market oriented potential trades. T Project staff did a need assessment exercise with each nominated youth

about his/her willingness and aspirations to get skill for bright future. A method of selection adopted through a comprehensive social economic appraisal of each beneficiary through door to door visit. All the youth were assessed based on the criteria and got their consensus along with their parents to travelling from their home to the training center. Now the training of three month has been completed. The trainees' skills were also through practical and theoretical knowledge in the field. In the last the potential but deserving students were awarded with acknowledgement certificates of training. Twenty one youth girls from the targeted area benefitted through this training.

Sub objective 3. The communities are actively exercising their knowledge and resources to reduce the impacts of climate change on children

The improvement of basic community infrastructure has resulted in a considerable positive impact on the communities especially women and children. The improved communication infrastructure has ensured easy transportation of daily goods to the communities with reduced transportation charges that ultimately saved money for the poor families. The women have now improved access to the health services, nearest market and children have easy and safe access to the educational institutions. The prevailing risks to the child security and safety have reduced with the availability of safe paths, roads and culverts. It has also resulted in increased enrollment of the children in schools. Land losses have also been reduced by constructing retaining walls at affected sites. O&M systems was introduced in all target villages and VDOs members are oriented in operation and maintenance of the infrastructure schemes.

Output 3.1: Target communities are organized, equipped with basic knowledge and resources to reduce the impacts of climate change on children

Climate change is emerging as global issue all over the world. Pakistan is particularly at risk to the overall climate change impacts and is included in the list of 12 highly exposed countries to climate change by the World Bank. Recent floods have made life difficult for the effected peoples. In this scenario, Saibaan took some initiatives in the CCACCA project targeted communities to equip them with increased information and awareness regarding changing climate. The initiatives include the formation of Climate Change Committees, plantation drive and different climate change related trainings. Since most of community members do not have basic knowledge about this, Saibaan have established Climate Change Committees in four out of sixteen communities and oriented them through capacity building trainings on the expected impacts of climate change. During the tree plantation campaign most of the communities' members especially children were involved in planting trees for their better future. Floods and soil erosion creates hurdles in their daily lives including health care, children education and agriculture related activities. In this regard, training sessions have enable them to cater the problem.

Activities against output 3.1:

3.1.1 Formation and Strengthen Capacities of Village Climate Change Committees (VCCC) through trainings and refreshers (4 trainings)

In four villages of the CCACCA project Climate Change Committees have been formed and they have been provided training regarding Climate Change and its impacts, Global Warming and Impacts of Global Warming, Climate Change related disasters i.e. floods, droughts, forest fire and Impacts of climate change on water sources, and means of energy. Moreover the committees are also provided training regarding preventive measures to be taken to lessen the impacts of climate change.

3.1.5 Tree plantation drives through children forums (5 drives)

Tree plantation is one of the key strategies to address climate change, helping to improve climate levels and biodiversity in the region. It is also one of the component of the CCACCA project. Through this, the employees of CCACCA project and the community members were encouraged to plant more and more trees and raise awareness regarding the dire need for environmental initiatives. Tree plantation campaign was carried out in all the 16 targeted villages. A total of 284 community members participated in this campaign, among them 190 school children actively participated and about 973 plants have been planted by the community members.

3.1.6 Construct child focused communication related small infrastructure schemes (roads, bridal paths, retaining walls, culverts, cause way) (16 schemes)

Being high altitude and remote areas, the access to basic services has always been a huge challenge for the communities. Through the construction/improvement of small roads/trails the village people benefitted in many ways. The farmers' access to local and regional markets has been enhanced and the transportation of agricultural goods facilitated, women and children access to basic services ie health, education etc improved, various travelling hazards for children and women while travelling within the villages reduced, in emergencies people got comparatively quicker access to first aid etc. The Leveling, drilling, cutting and construction of roads and culverts carried out in collaboration with the VDOs. The agreements with the target communities, relevant government departments have been sought before initiating infrastructure schemes. For each project, a project committee of technical minded local people has been formed and strengthened to implement, monitor and maintain infrastructure constructed under the project. The target of the project for this reporting year was to construct/improve 4 schemes on need basis that has been successfully achieved. Saibaan Field engineer visited the targeted areas for technical feasibility and cost estimation for these road trails. The access problems in these villages were resulting in serious health issues especially for the women during delivery, low literacy especially for the girls as the schools after primary level are mostly out of the village and girls could not access due to this access issue. The farmers could not benefit from the nearby market. There were numerous other challenges linked with the unavailability of access roads.

The construction of these four roads/streets has benefitted not only the target villages but also the surrounding villages. Being the collective need of the communities, the construction work involved good contribution whether in material, transportation, or the unskilled labor. In all the schemes the community contribution has been 15 to 20 percent of the total scheme cost but mostly it was in kind contribution.

As a result of the construction/improvement of communication infrastructure within village mobility has improved especially for the women and children. The communities have improved access to health, education and market facilities. The agricultural equipment (tractor, thrashers etc) are now being utilized by the community farmers resulting in introduction of modern agricultural techniques in the area. It has also resulted in reduction of over 20% transportation cost on various goods and construction material saving considerable money for the communities.

3.1.7 Organize Trainings for farmers on Good Agricultural Practices on CRSA such as use of green manure, cover crops and composting in collaboration with agriculture department. (20 farmers per village in 16 trainings)

In the current scenario of the overall impacts of climate change, the communities badly need how to practice climate change resilient sustainable agriculture. The target areas are heavily dependent on local agriculture that has been badly impacted by the uncertain climatic factors. A training package was developed in cooperation with the Agricultural department. The training contents were based on the actual needs of the farmers in the target locations. Some of the

main topics covered during the training were: land preparation, seed selection, sowing pattern, biological pest and weeds control, types of manure, proper irrigation and harvesting, post-harvest processes, seed storage. Furthermore, methods to increase the fertility/nutrient content of soil were included, as well as awareness sessions on the benefits and drawbacks of organic vs mineral fertilizers, and training on the preparation of compost pits to promote the collection and use of farmyard manure. Important sequences of the trainings are videotaped for wider circulation. In addition, informational materials (posters) prepared by the agriculture department have also been disseminated to the trainees for longer time guidance and information. These trainings were very effective in helping the local farmers practice modern farming techniques to cope the climatic effects and produce sufficient food for their families. The increased food items helped women and children overcome the nutrition challenges they usually face in these areas. In the coming season more farmers will be engaged for the training for wider benefit of the communities especially women and children. During this reporting year 85 farmers (45 women and 40 men) have been trained. These are now practicing the learned techniques and, during the last maize season, some farmers have reported more than 30 to 40 percent increase in the production of maize grains.

In addition, please provide the recent status of the indicators:

Status of use of output indicators for the sub-objective			
Indicators of the logframe of the project proposal	Target for the end of the project	Baseline ⁴ at the start of the project	Status ⁵ at the end of this year
70% of the grass root institutions are carrying out village level developmental works	32 VDOs	0	32 VDOs are functional and actively working
60% of GRS's executive body members are aware and performing their roles and responsibilities	480	0	96 VDOs members trained and performing assigned roles
50% of target communities' office bearers are actively participating in decision making	96	0	At least 40 % office bearers are now in decision making
70% of the target communities are exercising development plans	32 VDOs	0	Planned in year 2
At least 50 % target population exercising awareness for child support services		0	Planned in year 2
32 special children utilizing the tangible support received			Planned in year 2
60% of the children in target communities trickling down information to other children		0	30% children are actively engaged in trickling down information
A skillful project team facilitating the children and communities for child rights		0	Project team is fully skilled, capacitated and equipped

- *In light of the data in the table above, how would you assess the status with regard to the targets of the indicators? What are the likely reasons for progress so far being especially strong or low?*

The project, during the first year, remained on track and progress remained in line with the planned targets. The grass roots structures' establishment, their capacity building, awareness raising and different capacity building initiatives were executed as per plan. The targets against all the set indicators have been successfully achieved, ground is set and communities are well prepared to move ahead.

- *How do you assess the progress so far towards achieving the sub-objective?*

Overall the progress against set indicators has been very encouraging. A visible change can be seen in the communities where awareness or capacity building initiatives have been taken through the project. Still it was the first year and the focused mostly remained on preparing ground for long lasting impact oriented work. All the villages now have grass roots structures available in the form of VDOs with some skills also developed. The members of these structures especially the office bearers are now well informed and ware of their roles and responsibilities in the village level developmental works. A work place in the form of VDO office is available and these gather there, sit together, discuss their issues, chalk out coping strategies and make their own decisions. Being in decision making collectively, they feel more empowered and confident to work for their communities. Some villages, where the training process has been initiated or completed, the village development plans are also in place and being acted upon by the concerned village development organizations. The target population is also aware of the basic rights of the children and support them in various village level project interventions. The children forums are now actively linked with the VDOs and get all possible support and facilitation from the adults' structures. The peer to peer sharing of knowledge has also started and the information provided to selected direct beneficiaries is continuously trickling down to maximum population.

Please also provide the recent status of the indicators:

Status of the indicators of the sub-objective			
<p>Project sub-objective: -> 1: By the end of 2026 women and children in 16 villages are organized (in the form of VDOs and children forums) and are able to demand their rights from governmental and non-governmental duty-bearers and have greater influence in their households and communities</p> <p>Project sub-objective 2: By the end of 2026 Women's unpaid care work (UCW) is more highly valued and reduced hours spent by women on UCW and income generation initiatives result in more free time for women to engage with their children and fulfilling their basic needs.</p> <p>Project sub-objective 3: By the end of 2026 the communities of 16 target villages systematically contribute to build resilience to hazards faced by children through environmental protection measures</p>			
Indicators of the logframe	Target for the end of the project	Baseline ⁴ at the start of the project	Status ⁵ at the end of this year
At least 70% of grass roots structures have improved knowledge, attitude practices towards	32 VDOs formed and linked with government service centres (50 % women) 15 trainings conducted for all VDOs (50% women)	0	32 VDOs formed 03 Trainings conducted

Status of the indicators of the **sub-objective**

Project sub-objective: -> 1: By the end of 2026 women and children in 16 villages are organized (in the form of VDOs and children forums) and are able to demand their rights from governmental and non-governmental duty-bearers and have greater influence in their households and communities

Project sub-objective 2: By the end of 2026 Women's unpaid care work (UCW) is more highly valued and reduced hours spent by women on UCW and income generation initiatives result in more free time for women to engage with their children and fulfilling their basic needs.

Project sub-objective 3: By the end of 2026 the communities of 16 target villages systematically contribute to build resilience to hazards faced by children through environmental protection measures

<p>institutional building and advocacy initiatives at village and UC level.</p>	<p>480 VDO members trained in LMST and CMST 16 village level child forums established 320 children enrolled as forum members 480 persons (50% women) trained to respond child rights violations 400 young children trained on leadership qualities 132 SMC members capacitated through training 400 children aware on child rights/protection 2000 community children receive message through peer to peer approach A comprehensive referral directory is prepared 2000 copies of RDs are printed and disseminated 16 meetings with relevant government departments 1000 children attend assemblies to highlight their issues At least 1600 children obtained birth registration certificate 800 out of school children enrolled in schools for different grades/classes 2000 copies of child related laws/articles translated and disseminated 960 persons (640 children and 320 adults) received information on child related issues 32 special children received need based support</p>		<p>96 VDOs members trained 06 Children forum established 151 children enrolled as forum members 110 persons trained on child rights violations 187 young children trained 147 SMC members capacitated through trainings 151 children got trainings on child rights and protection 392 children registered(191 boys and 201 Girls) 419 children enrolled (209 Girls & 198 Boys) 04 CPIs have been completed</p>
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Status of the indicators of the **sub-objective**

Project sub-objective: -> 1: By the end of 2026 women and children in 16 villages are organized (in the form of VDOs and children forums) and are able to demand their rights from governmental and non-governmental duty-bearers and have greater influence in their households and communities

Project sub-objective 2: By the end of 2026 Women's unpaid care work (UCW) is more highly valued and reduced hours spent by women on UCW and income generation initiatives result in more free time for women to engage with their children and fulfilling their basic needs.

Project sub-objective 3: By the end of 2026 the communities of 16 target villages systematically contribute to build resilience to hazards faced by children through environmental protection measures

	16 child focused small infrastructure schemes installed 15 project staff enhanced their advocacy skills		
At least 60% (from the baseline) of the target children have improved and secured child rights' conditions at HHs and local level 50% (from the baseline) of target poor families have improved source of livelihoods at village level 50% of the target communities have safe access to basic services	1600 community persons (50% women) sensitized on the importance of women economic empowerment 80 low cost rain water storage structures installed 160 women trained on financial management and business skills 80 potential entrepreneurs trained 04 trainings arranged at UC level 80 women trained in table products 04 trainings conducted on table products/food preservation 8 meetings conducted with concerned potential markets		294 men & women sensitized on economic empowerment of women 82 women trained on financial Management 21 young girls trained in vocational trainings

Status of the indicators of the **sub-objective**

Project sub-objective: -> 1: By the end of 2026 women and children in 16 villages are organized (in the form of VDOs and children forums) and are able to demand their rights from governmental and non-governmental duty-bearers and have greater influence in their households and communities **Project sub-objective 2:** By the end of 2026 Women's unpaid care work (UCW) is more highly valued and reduced hours spent by women on UCW and income generation initiatives result in more free time for women to engage with their children and fulfilling their basic needs. **Project sub-objective 3:** By the end of 2026 the communities of 16 target villages systematically contribute to build resilience to hazards faced by children through environmental protection measures

<p>At least 80% target communities have enhanced resilience against climatic hazards At least 60% target villages have reduced impacts of changing environment on children</p>	<p>80 members of VCCC are trained 16 CCDPP developed 8 meetings with DDMA for CCDPP integration 80 volunteer trained 5000 trees planted 16 small scale infrastructure schemes installed benefitting 3200 children 16 trainings organized for farmers 320 farmers (50% women) trained on CRSA</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>32 VDOs formed 03 Trainings conducted 96 VDOs members trained 06 Children forum established 151 children enrolled as forum members 110 persons trained on child rights violations 187 young children trained 147 SMC members capacitated through trainings 151 children got trainings on child rights and protection 392 children registered(191 boys and 201 Girls) 419 children enrolled (209 Girls & 198 Boys) 04 CPIs have been completed</p>
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- *What is your assessment of the status of the indicators? Is the project still on track? What are the likely reasons for an especially high or low status?*
- *Are any adjustments or additional interventions required? If yes, please describe what these are.*⁶

The targets set against outcome indicators have been successfully achieved. The activities took place as per project plan without any potential risk or delay. The communities' involvement was very encouraging, the established structures have started to play their active role for foreseen by the project. Collective working approach is in place at village level and VDOs are active in decision making. Men support towards women, acknowledgement of their unpaid care work and acceptance of their involvement in decision making at household and village level has considerably increased. For the time being there is no change in the planned project interventions and approved plan for the coming year (2023) will be acted upon accordingly.

⁶ If the changes have consequences for the logframe of the project, please submit an updated logframe together with this report and highlight the changes made.

3.3 Project strategies

- *To what extent were the approaches and methods successful?*
- *What contributions were made by other actors and organisations?*

Saibaan has its own comprehensive social mobilization strategy that provides clear guidelines to implement the projects at community level. The CCACCA project implementation has also been based on the social mobilization strategy of Saibaan that insists on the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the project. The project was primarily implemented through village development organizations (both women and men) that have been in the leading role. The relevant district departments (mainly dealing with the issues of the women and children rights and child protection) for example Social welfare department, women empowerment unit, Right to services department, Agriculture department, poultry department, fruit nurseries etc have been actively involved in the project implementation. Networking with other organizations working in the area is being strengthened and coordination among relevant stakeholders is also improving. Deserving children, PWDs and vulnerable are being referred to other organizations for support and capacity building.

3.4 Unintended effects of the project

- *Did the project have any unintended positive or negative effects on target groups, stakeholders, communities and/or the environment?*
- *In the event of negative effects, what was done to address these effects? Is additional action required?*

Overall awareness level of the communities towards women empowerment along with child protection has increased considerably. An important factor observed during the year is the support and cooperation received from the religious persons. It was an unexpected but very positive and encouraging sign that a clear change has been observed in the behaviours and attitudes of the religious groups. Usually they are quite strict when talking about women roles but here, due to the strong mobilization and sensitization done during the year, they have shown greater signs of acceptance. There seems to be strong linkages developing between the communities and the local government that result in the inclusion of community inputs in the development plan at the UC and district level. In addition to the target villages, the adjacent villages are also benefitting from the project interventions especially the infrastructure improvement schemes are directly or indirectly benefitting a number of adjacent villages too.

4. Child participation

Please elaborate on the following (1 page max.).

4.1 Child participation in implementing the project

- *In what ways were children able to participate – in a meaningful way – in project implementation?*
- *Did you implement any measures involving children/young people and adults that facilitated meaningful child participation?*
- *Which challenges did you encounter and how did you address them?*

Being a child focused project, it was ensured that children participation remains in all the field level interventions. Saibaan ensured the participation of children in the community development at a very early stage and made the community members realize that without real participation of children in the holistic development, the real purpose of development cannot be achieved. Children are the future of any society and play a pivotal role in its development. Capacity building trainings were organized at community level and selected children took part in these trainings. During formal and informal discussions, group works and other events, the children reflected their potential to be future leaders. Saibaan provided a real platform to children in the form of children forum where they could share their views, feelings about various child rights violations at household and community level, express their thoughts regarding their protection and well-being and how the child rights violations can be addressed at local level. These children were involved in the beautification and cleanliness of their villages and collected the garbage and made sure the village was neat and clean. The children were also engaged in the tree plantation to cope up the climate change situation. The children forums were specifically planned for the children and only children were the part of these forums. The facilitation was provided by the project staff and VDOs but children themselves would manage these forums. Through this methodology Saibaan could assess the children rights violation and how, in the implementation stage, children could better participate in the execution, monitoring & evaluation and advocacy for their rights at local level.

4.2 Child participation in monitoring and steering the project

- *In what ways were children able to participate – in a meaningful way – in the monitoring of the project? What tools did you use to facilitate this?*
- *To what extent, and how, did children participate in analysing the monitoring results and in steering the project? How did this influence the implementation of, and adjustments to, the project?*

The monitoring section of Saibaan was responsible to ensure the participation of children in monitoring process for the project. A comprehensive participatory monitoring strategy has already been developed and is approved by the board for Saibaan. This monitoring strategy has been acted upon by all the staff to ensure participation of all the stakeholders with focus on children in monitoring process at all levels. Various tools were designed for individual children as well as specific children forums, follow-ups meeting of children have been conducted periodically to have their opinion on the project implementation and areas of improvement in their context. Development and utilization of children participatory monitoring tools also played better role in continuous monitoring of the project. Children feedback had also been incorporated on monitoring of their own activities as well as overall project implementation. Monthly children meetings were recorded on the register, agenda of the day along with progress of activities taken lead by children properly recorded. For the activities exclusively conducted with the children or the children forums, the monitoring role was given to the active forum members' children, their feedback was collected by the project monitoring team and duly incorporated in project steering and implementation.

5. Child protection

Which experiences did you make and what progress did you achieve with regard to (1 page max.):

- *How child protection and your child protection system is being implemented in the project;*
- *How children participate in your Child Protection System (monitoring, risk analysis etc., introduction of case management);*
- *The realisation of specific measures and child protection initiatives within the project context;*
- *How children become actively involved in your child protection initiatives.*

Child protection has been essential part of all the activities being carried out throughout the year. During the year, several meetings were conducted with community men, women and children and child protection was always top of the agenda. Children were organized in the form of children forum and capacitated them on the child right, child protection, climate change and career counseling. The aim to engage youth was to make them capable through different training and sessions so that they could play their effective role in the protection of children and also play their vital role in the mitigation of abuse and misconduct with the children. To ensure meaningful child participation and to involve children in decision making process and influence their decisions child & youth forums/organizations of girls & boys played an effective role at village level. These child forums comprised of 70% of the children representation of the whole village as a general members and 24-26 members were the core of executive committee of the forum/organization. The youth forums comprised of 30 youth members both young girls and boys. Culturally, it was not suitable to conduct trainings jointly for them, it was done as per feasibility. The project field staff (especially the child protection officer) was physically present in the various events organized by these child forums sensitizing both children and community members to take child protection issues on priority basis. Three child protection mechanisms have been established in three villages during this year, capacitated and strengthened to minimize child protection issues in the area. Different child protection initiatives have been introduced to the targeted communities. Saibaan also facilitated the communities to strengthen Community based Child Protection mechanism at village level that is continuously monitoring the child rights situation at village level and take immediate necessary action in case any violation of child right is reported in the village. These forums will be gradually linked to the Social Welfare department, and other safety nets at the district level to protect children against any kind of violation. The village elders, religious leader, teacher and VDO (both women and men) presidents are members of these forums. They are also expected to advocate the child protection at district level in future. These forums meet on monthly basis to discuss child rights situation in their respective areas. These community level child protection mechanisms have been properly trained to effectively counter the child protection issues at community level. The IEC material was also developed and disseminated in the area regarding child labor.

6. Risks and mitigation

Please elaborate on the following (1/2 page max.)

- *Did any of the risks to project success, as described in your project proposal, actually occur?*
- *If so, what were the consequences? What measures did you initiate to influence or mitigate them?*

The project has been implemented smoothly without any external or internal risks. The long lasting presence of Saibaan in the district, good repo with communities, government departments and other related stakeholders helped Saibaan implement the project smoothly. All the planned targets have been achieved as per plan and no such risk encountered during the reporting year.

7. Sustainability

Please elaborate on the following (1/2 page max.)

- *What is your assessment of the progress that has been made towards achieving sustainability of the structures (e.g. groups, committees, infrastructure) created or reinforced by the project?*
- *Is there any need to adjust your sustainability strategy? If so, please provide details.*

The project sustainability has been properly incorporated in project plan. The sustainability of the project is primarily guaranteed through the local communities getting organized in the form of VDOs and initiatives taken from this platform. The target group's participation in all project phases has ensured that the project activities are geared to the actual needs of the population and created a feeling of responsibility for the structures established during the project. Each component of the project in itself was designed and implemented by involving all the segments of the society. It included and developed sustainable, resource-conserving practices and the trained participants who are transferring their knowledge to other community members. The formation and strengthening of committees to monitor the sustainability of infrastructure projects executed during the project life has ensured that the construction be maintained adequately after the project life. The broader improvement in the awareness and knowledge of communities at the village level is being further spread through peer to peer groups. The well capacitated and strengthened village development Organizations are now carrying out their role independently and demand the services they are entitled to from local authorities. There has been different development schemes got by some of the VDOs from the elected members of the local bodies during the year. This reflects the increasing maturity index of the VDOs that will ensure the sustainability too. Most of the community members also took the initiatives of communal fund by involving each segment of the community and beyond the community they coordinating with different stakeholders. They are utilizing their communal funds in the development of community infrastructures. It was great efforts taken by VDOs to get in touch with the philanthropist and well known personalities as well. Although there is huge need of development initiatives, like drinking water supplies schemes school construction and access roads to the market as well and in coming years the project would address these needs by itself as well as advocating with the concerned government departments who are primarily responsible for it.

8. Monitoring

Please elaborate on the following (1 page max.)

- *To what extent did you succeed in setting up a functioning system as described in your proposal?*
- *Were you able to collect data on all project indicators? What challenges did you encounter and how did you address them?*
- *Which methods or tools did you use for monitoring purposes. How appropriate were the monitoring activities, data collection tools and compilation of data (e.g. database)?*
- *How do use the data from your monitoring system to steer the project?*
- *On the basis of your experiences with the monitoring system, did you have to adjust it or are you planning any such adjustments?*
- *Which target groups (see point 2 above) participated in analysing the monitoring data and in steering the project? How was this achieved?*

The monitoring of the project has been a continuous process. A separate project monitoring plans has been developed and followed throughout the year. Initially baseline of project (in the beginning of the project) has been conducted to measure the prevailing situation of the area in the light of project objectives and indicators. Saibaan Management team and field staff always ensured the outcome of indicators are aligned with activities, during monitoring visits to the field. A variety of participatory methods, ranging from community formal and informal meetings, focus group discussions, interviews and staff discussions, monthly and quarterly project reviews had been conducted on regular basis to see the project intervention on the track as planned. As children were the main stakeholders of the project, Saibaan conducted different exercises at community level, all these tools and techniques were used with them to get their viewpoint. At the end of the each field visit, a brief follow-up meeting conducted with all participants to ensure the maximum outreach of the project intervention. Comprehensive activity report was the necessary part of all activities being done with children and communities, in addition to these reports proper documentation, pre and post pictures, case studies etc. field staff is responsible to ensure to develop the standard operational procedures for each activity before planning and implementation, so that it could be possible to achieve the purpose and scope of activities. Based on the indicator provided in the log frame a detailed Monitoring plan has also been developed, clarifying the purpose and scope of each activity. Saibaan MIS system is in place in which all the relevant data entered on regularly basis and quarterly updated.

Different steering committees have been formed and capacitated them through different trainings, so it could be functional and activated. Different structures ie children forums, youth forums, SMCs and VDOs also keep evaluating their performance on regular basis under the facilitation of monitoring section of Saibaan. All children events and session had been organized in the supervision of this committee. Project committee was also responsible to implement all the relevant hard component under project activities, and is accountable to communities and Saibaan for the quality and quantity.it was good for the transparency and accountability aspect of project intervention. The management of Saibaan has also been frequently visiting the target communities to monitor the project initiatives and observe the intended change.

9. Project management

Please elaborate on the following (1 page max.)

- Please provide details of any staff changes that occurred with the project context and/or among staff within the organisation dealing with the project?
- Did you organise any capacity development activities to develop the skills and know-how of those involved in the project and, thereby, improve the quality of the project itself?
- Were there any major changes in the project equipment, structure and operating systems?

A comprehensive orientation has been arranged for the staff involved in the implementation of the new project. They are properly oriented about each and every activity of the proposal, standard operation procedures are developed for better understanding of the activity theme, because mostly staff involved in this project is newly hired.. Saibaan had already established a capacity development plan of organization for the capacity building of staff. Following this plan, two trainings regarding social mobilization, child rights and child protection have been organized during the first year of the project. Saibaan has used most powerful tactics and strategies of Social Mobilization and organized different trainings for female and male members of VDOs too. As a prerequisite of the “Child centred approach to climate change adaptation” we needed to start the proceedings by formation and strengthening social structure of sixteen communities for the realization of child rights, economic security (livelihoods) and climate change. In this regard Saibaan team provided them on job support to strengthening VDOs in to active participants and recipients of the community so that they could play their dual role in the development of communities. For achieving this purpose Saibaan team conducted different gatherings at community level with men and women. During these villages level grand meetings the participants elected energetic and relevant people for the community development and smooth implementation of different activities at ground level. For an efficient and effective implementation of the project it was extremely vital to strengthen the existing village organizations. Now we have 32 Village Development organization (16 women and 16 men) community organizations in place in the target villages/communities. These grass root level institutions have been provided with required stationary/material for proper record keeping. Child protection mechanisms have been provided to three VDOs along with CBCPM committees during the first year of the project that will further polish with further capacity building and refreshers in the years to come. These village level committees get oriented with better knowledge and information and capacitated to work closely with relevant departments for the child protection issues, these will be provided with further trainings and exposures too.

As the second line leadership, children and youth from the targeted area of the project are being focused from the very beginning of the project. , Because children and youth have good understanding and scope of work within the community and usually pay attention towards the community empowerment and these potential children and youth have started to play their active role in the community development.

10. Additional information

Please add any other important information you would like to share with us (1/2 page max.).

Nil

11. Outlook for our donors and sponsors

In our reports to donors and sponsors, we also use this annual report to look back on the past year and provide them with an insight into our plans for the next project year (1 page max.).

We, therefore, ask you to provide a brief description of:

- *the next steps you have planned for the project work in this current project year, and*
- *what you plan to achieve.*

As per the agreed project plan, the activities for the next year will be carried out accordingly. The capacity building initiatives for the grass root structures (VDOs, SMCs, children forums, youth forums etc) will continue along with refreshers of some trainings. The awareness campaigns for children and general masses on child rights and child protection are also the part of the next years' plan. Livelihood improvement plans including on farm trainings etc will also be organized. The small level community based infrastructure schemes as per community needs and aspirations will also be executed. The project team would try its best to comply with the year two work plan. The plan of the next year has already been shared with and approved by the KNH.

12. Case studies

A good case study is essential to give our donors and sponsors an understanding of the reality of the lives of the children's and of their families and (village) community and, last but not least, the results of the project activities.

We would like to support you in the creation of a good case study. Further information is available in the Handout how to create the materials needed for our donor communication

- *Please incorporate 2 case stories here into your report.*

Children's learning has improved through Child forums.

Every Friday the children in the village Jhokaan village take part in the cleanliness of their villages. Village Jhokaan is one of the CCACCA project's target villages situated in union council Ichriyan and it is 10 km away from Saibaan field office Shinkiyairi. Jhokan village is a marginalized and deprived village and people have the least awareness about child rights and child protection. Most of the people do not know about the basic rights of their children. Saibaan sensitized the residents of village Jhokan about the importance of establishing an organization. The villagers are united to form an organization for their welfare. With the consensus, in the village, the Jhokan Child forum was also established in April 2022. In this forum, 12 boys and 13 girls have got a membership. These children have been sensitized through sessions and training about child protection, child rights, hygiene, and the importance of education. The children of village Jhokan have been much inspired by these sessions and now they have initiated different activities in their village like a cleanliness campaign, tree plantation, and taking part in healthy activities. Children are not only taking care of their own cleanliness but also trying to clean their village and environment. For this purpose every Friday the children do cleanliness of the streets and roads of the village and also cleaned off the rubbish. They also contributed to the tree plantation campaign launched by Saibaan. Moreover, the children of this forum also contributed to infrastructure schemes launched in the village through CCACCA project. The children as well as elders of the village Jhokaan are now fully aware of child rights and protection.

We are now fully aware of our rights and through sessions and training, we get awareness which encourages us to take self-initiative of the cleanliness of our village. We are grateful to Saibaan for CCACCA project interventions and for providing us with such a platform in the form child forum where we can learn about new concepts and also express our feeling freely. Ahsan khan-Child forum member.

The children from the neighboring village once visited Project office and requested to guide them as well about formation of child forum in their village.

16 villages have been targeted for the intervention of CCACCA project. In all these 16 villages Child forum has been established. The objective of these forum was to enable the children about their rights and protection. Furthermore, through sessions and training the children will



be sensitized about the importance of education, hygiene awareness, child rights and child protection and some other aspects.

Skills provide opportunities for better livelihood

19 years old Haleema, Belongs to a lower-middle-class family from village Tarkanal of district Mansehra always want to support her father and family. Having less opportunity for the education she could only manage to get her matriculation. It is not possible for her father to bear the expense of her education after matriculation as he has to support a large family of 8 members. She was very fond of sewing and embroidery, but there was no opportunity available in the village for learning. Her father is the only employee in the house and runs a small shop in the village. Apart from education, she was found of sewing but she does not have any skills and there was no opportunity for learning in her village. To learn the skill she would have to travel to Shinkari or Ichriyan which was very difficult for her to manage. She used to think that she won't be able to fulfill her dream of learning sewing.

One day she came to know from a woman in the village that the Saibaan Development Organization will open a vocational center for the girls where sewing and embroidery training will be given. The moment she heard about this she was so happy and she took no time to tell the female VDO president that she wished to participate in this training. *“Time duration of the center was 3 months which we were taught sewing and embroidery-related skills. Time flew so fast but the skill helped me a lot. I took full advantage of it and after taking this training I take this as a profession and started my own work at home. Now I am preparing twenty-five pairs in the month, and my earnings is now increased to 18 to 20,000 rupees per month at least. That's why I am very happy that I am helping my father fulfill our family's needs. I am highly grateful to the Saibaan development organization for what they did for us.*

She has full control on her income and she spent income to support her father in household expenses and for her personal use as well. Furthermore she told that she use to spare some money for her marriage.

Saibaan Development Organization during the implementation of KNH funded CCACCA project planned and organized a number of training for the welfare and learning of the targeted community. Vocational training is one of those training and an output of the CCACCA project. This will provide livelihood opportunities for the youth of the targeted area by equipping them with technical and vocational training so as to be employed as skillful person or establish their own businesses. Three-month training received by 20 girls from three villages. A professional trainer was hired for the training who delivers comprehensive vocational training regarding sewing, cutting, and embroidery. After receiving training many women started their own business which will helpful in increasing the livelihood of the people

Having received the training most of the girls start their own work, so now they have a better livelihood opportunity. Haleema is one of the young people who are part of the training. Overall 80 girls/women will be trained in vocational skills during the 5 years of CCACCA project.

Thank you



13. Material for our donor reports to be submitted together with this report

In addition to the story itself, we would be grateful if you could provide appropriate and meaningful visual material/photos of the project activities to illustrate our reports.

We have compiled some information with regard to the production of appropriate, expressive, high quality visual material. Further information is available in the Handout how to create the materials needed for our donor communication

- *Please provide us with individual image files, preferably as jpg files. Do not include them in this report format.*

The project activities' pictures with caption are being shared separately with the report.