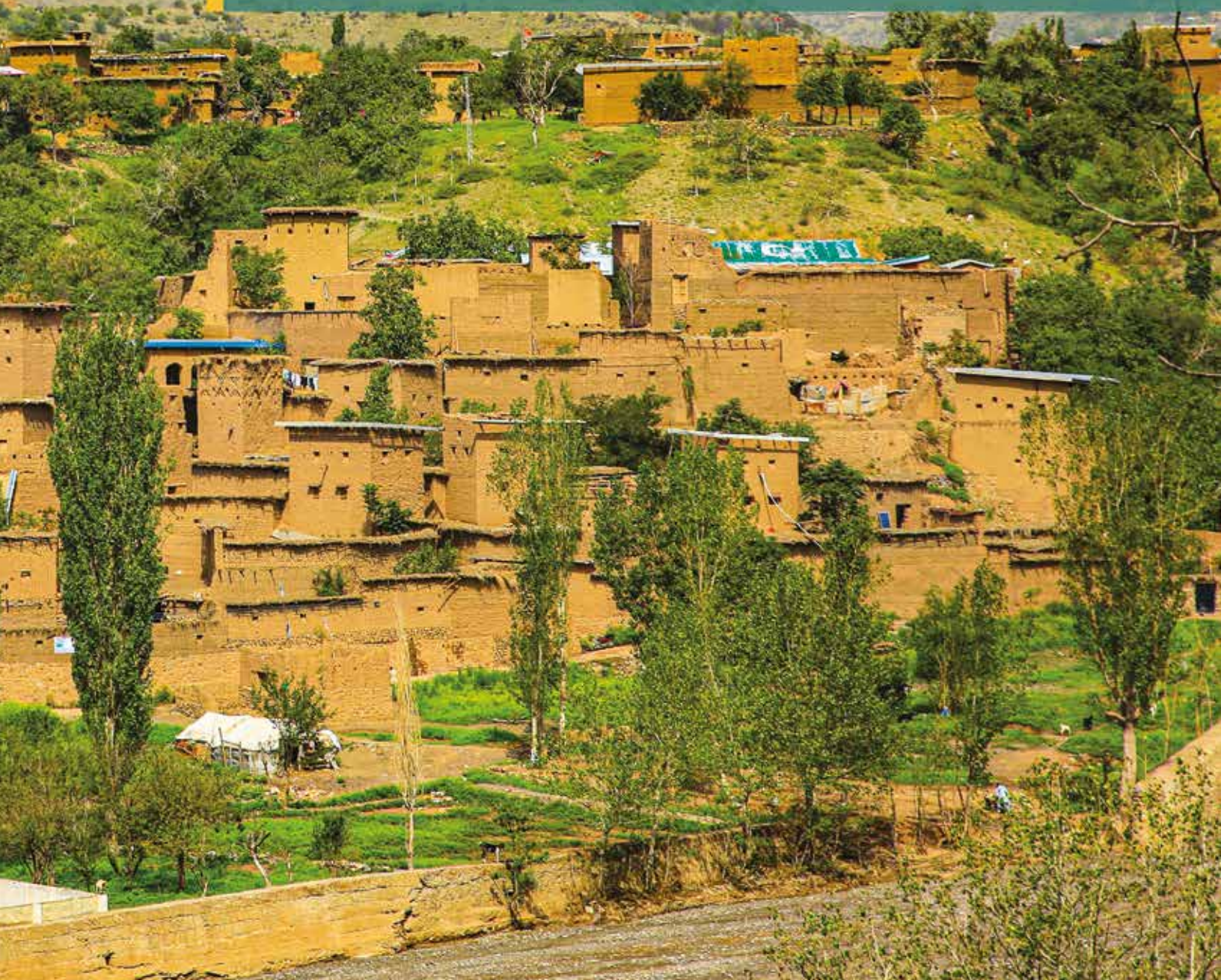




LOOKING AT CHANGE THROUGH PARTICIPANTS OWN EYES

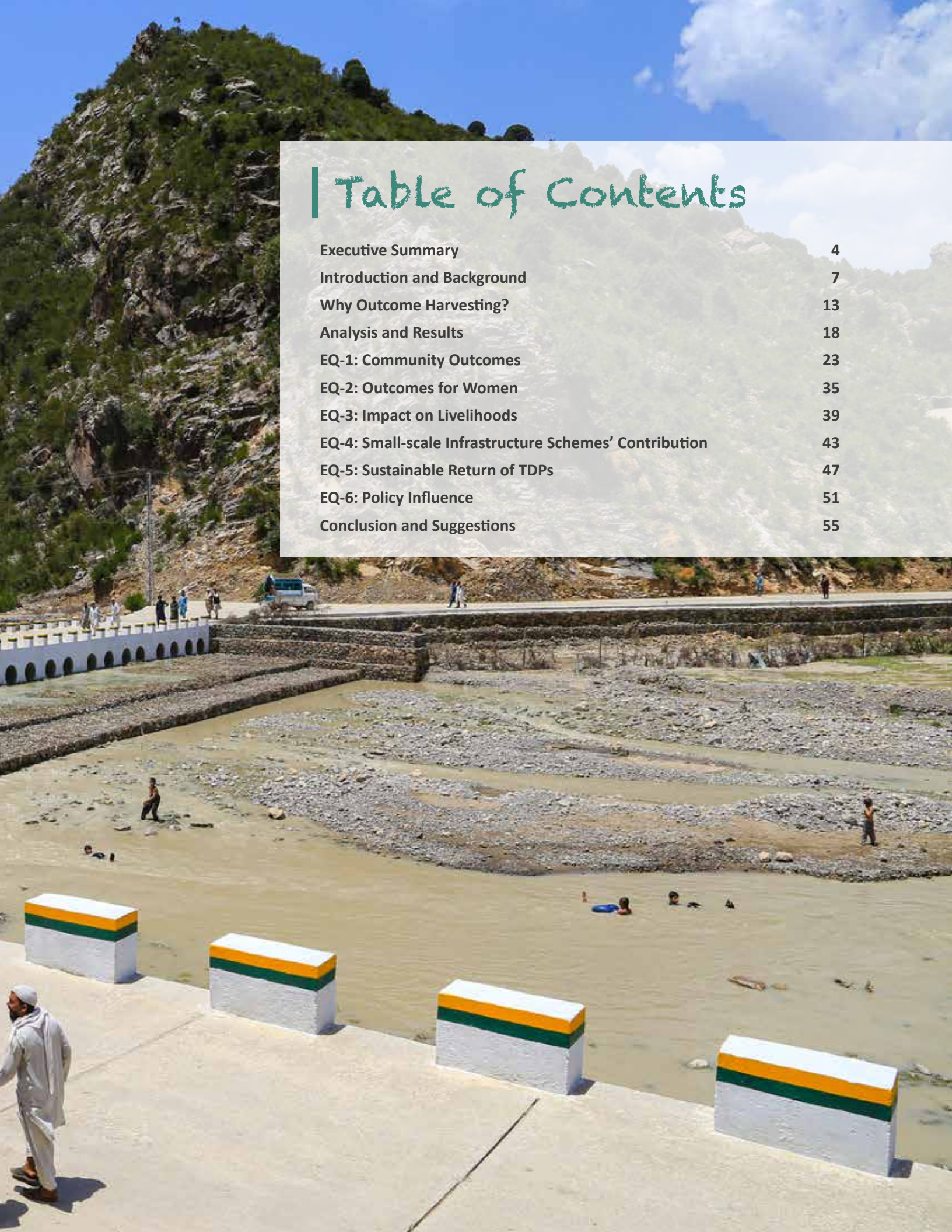
AN OUTCOME HARVEST of EU-AUP and KFW-RRP Projects
in 5 MERGED DISTRICTS By Dr. Jeph Mathias, 2022





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| Executive Summary

SRSP has worked in 5 tribal/merged districts through European Union's "Aid to Uprooted People Project (AUP)" and KfW's "Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Displaced Population (RRP)" since 2016. In geographically difficult conditions with strong religious and tribal influences, Temporary Displaced Persons (TDPs) return to contexts with little infrastructure, fewer livelihood opportunities, and various dimensions of exclusion. SRSP's interventions under three broad categories (income generation/livelihood, small scale infrastructure, and social mobilization) were implemented directly with individuals but often through Community Based Organizations (CBOs) which better understand community needs, resources, social dynamics and the context.

What has SRSP contributed to social and economic life, peace and stability in these fraught areas? Rather than analyse intervention by intervention I used Outcome Harvesting (OH) to answer the 6 evaluation questions and get a "big picture".

Outcome Harvesting understands interventions through participants' behaviour, attitudes, actions, relationships, and policies. 460 participants stories skilfully collected by the SRSP team yielded 2,800 excerpts, applied to 8,000 codes (aka data-points). Metaphorically we pieced together 8,000 puzzle pieces collected from participants into a big mosaic. **This mosaic is my evidence.**

It's an impressive mosaic! This evaluation finds significant SRSP contribution to economic and social life. Individuals are much better off, communities are more stable, networks are formed, markets accessed, inclusion and resource sharing enhance peace. SRSP's implicit strategy is multiple interventions which interact and enhance each other at individual and family levels and supporting CBOs management and governance skills so they can mobilise resources towards self-identified individual and community needs. This evaluation says it's a good strategy. Many examples- enough to call evidence- show



self-sustaining system change: Individuals for whom SRSP facilitated education seek their own education and pass their skills on to others; SRSP capacity building lets women run businesses, employ others and send children (including girls) to school, who may become women who run their own businesses creating employment generation downstream from SRSP's input to their Temporary Displaced Persons (TDP) mother; CBOS identify water shortages, mobilise their community and find and access resources from relevant government departments and NGOs. This influences neighbouring communities and changes government policy. That's self-driven development!

Answering the evaluation questions and the big picture strongly endorse SRSPs strategy and practice. Of suggestions to enhance SRSPs contribution my most important are:

1-SRSP stimulates deep changes: To enhance this SRSP needs to understand mechanisms. I suggest targeted research around deep change

(e.g. attitudes to women, changes in government policy) and iterate in response to who changes, when, where and why?.

2-Deepen and expand work in current locations rather than replicate elsewhere: Individuals and CBOs already spread successful project interventions (horizontally) to communities around them and (vertically) influence regional and national government policy and approaches. SRSP's strategy should be to increase its (already impressive) depth and quality where it currently is and help system actors spread the successful components themselves.

Excellent communication, high quality data collected by a highly skilled team yielding impressive results made this Outcome Harvest with SRSP a total pleasure.

Dr. Jeph Mathias
June 30, 2022



KFW
SRSP
KFW
Reintegration & Rehabilitation Project
South Waziristan Agency
Community Organization
Formation
Muhassir Agency South Waziristan
KFW (Westbank) for Waziristan
Special Rural Network Project

| Introduction and Background

SRSP in partnership with KfW started implementation of a four year project “Reintegration and Rehabilitation of TDPs in newly Merged tribal Districts (RRP)” in June 2016. The overall objective was to contribute to peace process through improvement in living conditions and foster reintegration into civil life in Khyber, Kurram, Orakzai and North & South Waristan. Given the importance of the sustainable return to their homes of displaced population, European Union through KfW complemented RRP with another project titled “Aid to Uprooted People” (AUP) in the same five districts (Dec 2017-Dec, 2021). The objectives of both projects were same but additional funds from AUP supported SRSP to expand and deepen coverage.

These projects used a multi-sectoral approach to facilitate return of Temporary Displaced Population and support long-term reconstruction, rehabilitation and development. Initiatives fall under three broad categories- Community Organisation, Capacity and livelihood building initiatives and small scale infrastructure schemes. For individuals and communities activities from any component may interact and support another component (e.g. a community supported water scheme may save a woman’s time and now she is able to make quilts as she learned in the SRSP livelihood initiative). SRSP does focus directly on Men and Women but often implements development through Community Based Institutions.

Together under AUP and RRP formation of over 800 community-based institutions covering over 20,000 households has been facilitated. One of the major achievements of social mobilization was formation of significant number of women community-based organizations, highly significant in religiously charged tribal districts. To improve governance, effectiveness and representation SRSP has arranged leadership and managerial

skills training for members and office bearers of both men and women’s community-based organizations.

Keeping in mind needs of tribal districts, under social mobilization 87 different interventions addressing social issues have been initiated (e.g. enrolment campaigns, anti-drug campaigns, plantation drives, orientation on participatory development approaches and its benefits). They were all activities which can potentially contribute to social & economic development of the areas. Some are well known approaches to key issues (e.g. 1,250 women community members trained in two days session on basic health and hygiene practices in collaboration with relevant stakeholders), some are quite innovative (e.g. proactively engaging youth through recreational activities and sports events).

Under RRP and AUP 673 small infrastructure schemes have been initiated (e.g. drinking water supply, irrigation schemes, roads and bridges, sanitation schemes, etc. These addressed critical infrastructure needs, including social sector services for over 414,000 people in TDP returning villages of five merged districts. These often were implemented with Community based Organisations. The livelihood component assisted in income generation opportunities for men and women through various skills enhancement training. These include employable skills training and management of natural resources in combination with livelihood support. So far, these projects have facilitated training of over 6,100 individuals in numerous trades. Despite being religiously charged, culturally conservative tribal areas, at least 40% of participants in these training were women.

This evaluation, does not try to assess the effects of the projects intervention by intervention (or even under the three broad headings). They are

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"Looking at change through participants own eyes"

too numerous and not separable e.g. the meaning of a bridge (infrastructure) is partly about social changes because girls can go to school and economic effects as people with skills can access markets. An income generation project can be assessed by how many quilts a woman makes and sells but is also about how she feels now that she supports her daughter's education and how her relationship with her husband and community changed because that she runs a business. Rather this evaluation answers the six evaluation questions and attempts to integrate a "big picture" impact of AUP and RRP together on the social and economic life and peace and stability of the region. It does that by listening to the people involved in this project tell us about what difference it made to their lives and what the interventions together meant to them. To do that this evaluation uses Outcome Harvesting.

SRSP-Development Footprint in Merged Districts

Geography & People of the Merged Districts (MDs)

The Merged Districts are the north-western tribal region of Pakistan lying along its borders with Afghanistan. There are 07 MDs spreading across a land of over 27,000 Sq.Km. The MDs have 5 million population as per census report 2017. The districts have been home to numerous tribes and sub-tribes of Pushtuns since time immemorial. Over the years, the turbaned and bearded tribes have been able to scrupulously preserve their orthodox culture that has always grabbed attention for being conservative and unjust. These districts



Resource Story 250- NW- AUP-SM-Individual-afsar.pdf

Added 06/08/2022

Username OH@SRSP1

Codes 9

community realized that out of the two schools in the village, the boys' school is functional, while girls' school is non-functional. We also approached education department for making girls school functional, which they promised but in due time following official channels. Since girls were deprived of education, therefore, we as community did not wait for education department response. As a first steps, we cleared the schools of wild bushes and erected the walls on self-help basis. We started collected funds to hire a private teacher till the time the education department place a female teacher in our girls' school. We were enthusiastic to see 12 girls on first day of reestablishment of school. We continued our efforts and next 6 mon...

Administration of Merged District; Past and Present

Different eras have used unique semantics to collectively identify the tribal area lying along the Pak-Afghan border: the buffer zone, the Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA), the Newly Merged Districts and now simply the Merged Districts (MDs). Each name suggests how the different rulers viewed and governed this area during their times. The British Raj treated the region as a special buffer zone between Afghanistan and British India. They introduced a unique administrative system of indirect rule to control the tribes. Each tribal area (then known as an agency) was administered by a Political Agent and tribal leader aka Maliks. The British Raj imposed the Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR) 1901 or the Draconian Law as it is more commonly known. For most of its history, Pakistan maintained the pre-independence status quo of ex-FATA. In May 2018, the Government of Pakistan took the landmark decision of incorporating FATA in KP. The tribal agencies were given the status of districts and the frontier regions were annexed with the neighbouring settled districts of the province. The FCR 1901 was abolished and 5 million tribal citizens were given constitutional rights and protection, including access to a formal justice system.

have appallingly low literacy rate of 28.4 percent (female literacy rate is only 7.8 percent). Health services are also dismal. Nearly 73% population lives in multi-dimensional poverty. Men are daily wagers and women are mostly home-bound due to stringent cultural traditions and social norms. Religious radicalism, particularly in the recent past, has misled tribal youth who could have been agents of radical change.

This grim socio-economic situation of the tribal region is due to years of political instability, weak governance and poor service delivery, remoteness and geographic isolation, and a unique administrative set-up. These districts, in recent past had witnessed rise in militancy, which was curtailed by the government to outroot the miscreants at the cost of displacing nearly 4 million men, women, and children. The Temporarily Displaced Persons (TDPs) lived in camps and with

hosting families in neighboring districts. The process of return was incremental and gradual. For some the journey back home came after eight years of displacement and life in camps. But, the arrival was perhaps even more painful and distressful than the departure. The physical and economic infrastructure in villages had become shabby due to long years of non-maintenance. Irrigation channels were clogged with silt and filth. Land had become barren. Livestock had been lost. Basic services and community infrastructure such as water supply schemes, link roads and bridges, schools and health facilities had suffered damages and had become dysfunctional. People had lost livelihoods.

SRSP's Development and Humanitarian Efforts in Merged Districts

Established in 1989, SRSP is the largest non-government and not-for-profit organizations working across the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (KP) and the Merged Districts (on the Pak-Afghan border) of Pakistan. In the past three decades, SRSP has reached 7.5 million population with a funding portfolio of PKR 40 billion through 240 projects. SRSP delivers both humanitarian and development programme and has strong components of social mobilization and community institution building, community physical infrastructure, renewable energy and climate change, financial services, value chain and rural entrepreneurship models, education, health, legal aid, etc. The programme uses an inclusive and participatory approach to ensure social, financial, and political inclusion of the poor and vulnerable populations, gender, persons with disabilities, youth, senior citizens, refugees, Temporarily Displaced Persons, and ethnicities and minorities.

In 2007, the Government of Pakistan extended a one-time grant to SRSP to expand its presence and programme to the-then-known FATA region; beginning from Kurram and FR Peshawar. During that time, the development sector had little knowledge and experience of working in the tribal belt. The tribes had always resisted non-

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government organizations and their projects. Only a few organizations had ventured into the region, but had been barely able to survive the challenge of cultural acceptance. There were incidents of burning down offices of NGOs that had wanted to work for women development. In a nutshell, there was more information on what did not work rather than what could work in a complex and fragile environment like that of ex-FATA. Instead of considering its rich experience as the right recipe for an effective programme, SRSP resorted to a more resilient and coherent approach of developing a programme that organically emerges in the context. It did not replicate a blueprint approach and 'one-size-fit-for-all' method.

such as the Institutional Maturity Index, Most Significant Change Stories, photographs and video clips of interventions and beneficiary feedback etc. Another important ingredient in the right recipe for an effective programme was that SRSP extended autonomy to its local offices to vigilantly manage the programme as per their contexts. This allowed local leadership to identify local solutions and implement a wide range of successful interventions in Merged Districts.

Since 2007, SRSP has been able to leverage additional resources of PKR 8 billion for humanitarian and development support in the region. As of today, SRSP is present in 1,604 villages



The grant extended by Federal Government as mentioned above was, therefore, used to establish a strong programme following an 'organizational approach', which meant that SRSP would work towards a long-term presence in communities. Local teams were mobilized and SRSP invested in human capacities for long term development of the areas. Innovative tools and techniques were developed for generating evidence on the project

of 431 village councils (out of a total of 653 village councils) in 54% of the tehsils of the 07 MDs. It has organized 2,678 community-based organizations (CBOs) with 57,000 men and women members representing 426,000 population. 614 community infrastructure schemes have been established to benefit 58,000 households. These include drinking water supply schemes, Climate Smart Agriculture Infrastructure, roads and bridges, drainage and

sanitation schemes, and irrigation schemes etc. 430 primary/middle/high schools have been rehabilitated/reconstructed enabling the return of over 60,000 boys and girls to safe schools. 1.2 million population benefit from improved WASH facilities and PATS approach. 19,380 men and women have acquired certified skills enhancement training courses and livelihoods support through economic growth activities. In 2010 when the Government of Pakistan launched various operations to fight anti-state elements in the tribal belt, SRSP stepped forward with its humanitarian programme. With the support of its partners, SRSP provided registration and deregistration support to the government. 623,482 families were provided with food and non-food items during and after displacement. 8,600 shelters were constructed for the returnees. Gradually, SRSP was able to scale up its programme with the support of partners and government.

SRSP empowering women in the Merged Districts

The inclusion of women and girls in the programme was always on the cards. However, SRSP knew well that it had to wait for the right time. A group of Christian and Hindu women visited District Kurram office. The women came to explain that their men had not received salaries for over six months. This was due to the reason that political administration had not been able to amass toll taxes due to road blockage. The women demanded that a skills training and livelihood support intervention should be designed for them that would enable them to generate small incomes for running basic expenses of their families. This was a watershed moment for SRSP's programme for tribal women. Beginning with a group of 25 Christian women, SRSP has been able to support hundreds of women and girls in their effort to transform their lives. Women and girls make up 40% of the beneficiaries of various social and economic support interventions in MDs today.



| Why Outcome Harvesting?

Outcome Harvesting (OH) is an evaluation philosophy and method. Philosophically, OH says systems change via their actors' new behavior, attitude, relationships, policy (outcomes) and that given incomplete understanding of how interventions work, the "system has to tell us". Methodologically, OH starts with participant outcomes and works 'backwards' to elucidate programme contribution. Practically outcomes may be harvested via data or reports, but the crucial evidence is interviews- listening to participants tell us what changed, why, what they perceive project contribution to have been and the significance for them, their family, community or organisation. Accepting we don't understand system dynamics OH uses people and institutions as "human probes" to explore system change and what it means. The approach has been called "integrating multiple micro-narratives"

Outcome Harvesting is most appropriate for complex (unclear connection between cause and effect) and fragile situations like merged districts where small interventions may have large effects or none- (we don't know a-priori which). More nuanced and complex than most evaluation techniques, OH is not best suited to simple interventions with known dose-response dynamics (e.g. vaccination). It is highly appropriate for contexts with complex, non-linear dynamics- e.g. resettlement of internally displaced people in geographically difficult areas where religion, violence, gender relations and economic conditions (among others) play a huge part. A good OH not only finds what has changed but also gives insights on how that change happened and what it means going forward- an evaluation that also becomes a learning and planning tool.

Participatory OH was particularly appropriate for this evaluation for many reasons. Having previously Outcome Harvested with SRSP their ToR presented 6 outcome focused questions (c.f.

ToRs with up to 20 questions framed via project activities as I often get). The team understood my data collection process and digital analysis tool. Highly efficient and organised, SRSP took care of all logistics and gathered 460 outcome focused stories, many with photos, each linked to 24 attributes (descriptors) from participants throughout the intervention areas. SRSP also did some coding (finding outcomes in stories), adding insight to my qualitative research. So a team of culturally aware men and women who understand the context listened to participants throughout the system in their first language (c.f. a single external consultant who does not understand context nor speak the language trying to get data). The 460 stories yielded 2,700 outcomes which were applied to 8,500 code categories and linked to 24 attributes. Based on a really large, high quality database this evaluation and its suggestions nicely combines the skill of SRSP's 'context experts' in Pakistan with an OH 'process expert' (me) in New Zealand.

Questions to be considered about this participatory OH include objectivity, depth and language. For me SRSP collecting data about its own intervention does not bias results because good listening lets the system, not SRSP, analyse itself. Outcome Harvesting though excellent at finding contribution, is not as ontologically deep as Realist Evaluation (RE) in exploring mechanism. However, a RE would be practically impossible in this context. Not ideal, but practical, was that stories collected in participant's first language and translated meant I had participants' translated words, not their direct words. Despite these questions I confidently present this participatory OH as an ideal evaluation process for this context, this team and these questions. I am delighted with the quality of the result.

Evaluation Questions

There were 6 evaluation questions

EQ-1: How did the behaviour, relationships, activities, or actions of members of the communities (CBOs; Village organizations; Networks or Business Interest Groups) with whom RRP & AUP worked directly, change? Have these community-based institutions facilitated inclusion of poor, women and vulnerable, promoted democratic values, focused on gender, engaged youth in constructive activities, advocated their needs at higher levels with key stakeholders e.g. government and undertaken self-help initiatives at local level?

EQ-2: What effect KfW-RRP and EU-AUP had on women community members, (in organized folds or un-organized)? e.g. are women trained in various trades, improved health and hygiene practices and family health, women's access and control over resources, women's decision making, their role in society, exercising their rights and are they consulted by male counterparts in household or other matters?

EQ-3: Have KfW-RRP and EU/KfW AUP projects contributed to improving local livelihoods, in terms of improved incomes, diversified skills, establishing new businesses, innovations in practices and market linkages in areas where it has worked extensively?

EQ-4: Did small scale infrastructure schemes established under KfW-RRP and EU-AUP contribute to improving the situation and conditions of local populations (e.g. availability and quantity of water for drinking and agriculture, accessibility mobility, time saving etc. in target areas)?

EQ-5: Did KfW-RRP and EU-AUP contribute to sustainable return of the displaced population as well as contributing to peace stability and social cohesion in target areas?

EQ-6: Have KW-RRP and EU-AUP contributed to influencing government policies for replicating or scaling up similar interventions in other parts of the province or other merged districts?

Together these questions ask "Has SRSP, through CBOs and individuals, contributed to significant changes in current human and physical conditions and future possibilities [SRSP driven and Self driven] for change in communities to which displaced people return? What are the results of these changes- peace, social and economic development, social cohesion? Do these changes Inform higher system levels? and "Are these changes sustainable?" I add the question "how can we continue, further and enhance the positive dimensions of this project?" to every evaluation I do. (i.e. strategy is implicitly part of the analysis). This evaluation attempts to answer these questions.

Outcome Harvesting- Our Process

Outcome Harvesting (OH) is a way of thinking and a method for enacting an evaluation. Philosophically, OH says that the meaningful way to understand an organisation inputs is to look at what effect those activities have had on the actions, behaviour attitude relationships and policies (outcomes) of people in the target area. Essentially one lets participants integrate organizational activities and tell us what they mean. Secondly, in OH one collects (harvests) outcomes first, then tries to explain where they came from 'upstream' and what they mean i.e. where they lead 'downstream' (most evaluations start at project activities and follow them downstream to results and stop there). Our first step was 'the design'. In a collaborative process with SRSP, we diagrammed the system, decided which stories from which parts of the system would answer our questions and planned to get them.

Data on outcomes primarily came from listening to people's stories and probing in open ways about what was behind changes (why did that happen? Was that hard? What helped? etc.). I ran a workshop with the SRSP team (who've outcome harvested with me previously) to practise listening. Atif Zeeshan Rauf (Programme Manager, SRSP) and I co-designed a data collection form (appendix 1). Interviews were conducted in pairs-one-member recording and one interviewing. Interviewers listened for changes in behaviour attitude relationships or policy and tried to probe what contributed to them. We collected 460 stories from 5 project districts. Demographic and social data was collected about the interviewee as well (e.g. age, social class, location, gender as well as interviewer gender) In this harvest 28 attributes (descriptors) were collected for every single story. (See appendix 3)

yielded 2,814 outcomes which were assigned to 8,402 code categories (excerpts can validly fit multiple categories). The code tree arose partly from knowing what data we were seeking and partly emerged just from the data itself. All stories were coded by Dr. Jeph Mathias duly supported by Atif Zeeshan Rauf and Aftab Shakir (SRSP). This all yielded 2,814 data-points each linked to 28 attributes giving huge analytical power (Coded story: appendix 2).

Analysis is essentially looking for patterns in outcomes related to a particular question e.g. for "Are poor and vulnerable included?" I probed for attitudes, relationships, and actions in community outcomes related to inclusion. I then cross checked those with what individuals say about inclusion, hope and community relationships. I analysed those against the interviewees socio-economic status and length of time he/she has been in the



Stories were loaded into an electronic database ("Dedoose") and coded- excerpts of interest highlighted and assigned to categories. These excerpts are almost always about participant outcomes, contribution to those outcomes (from SRSP or elsewhere). In our data 460 stories

community. If I found new arrivals and extremely poor people don't feel the same inclusion that rich long-term residents claim is being demonstrated I'd question that claim. Analysis is triangulating impressions from codes from multiple directions.

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In summary, this was a remote outcome harvest- An experienced OH evaluator in New Zealand worked with a Pakistani team I know well and have previously harvested with. They collected data in local languages from various locations and participant groups in Pakistan and uploaded it in English to a website. Coding was done in Pakistan and New Zealand and analysis by me in New Zealand. This final report, written in English in NZ, is a collaborative effort with the SRSP team and most important many people in homes and CBOs in 5 districts in Pakistan.

Secondly, the services of Community Resource Persons (CRPs) were fully utilized during the story collection process. SRSP has trained over two hundred CRPs in the target area. They have already been trained by SRSP in community and leadership management skills besides exposing them to best practices in other parts of the province. These people enjoy good reputation in their society and SRSP has developed them as a trained cadre for developing effective linkages and advocating for the rights of the community organizations. For selection of CRPs SRSP applied basic criteria including education, local resident, familiarity with

Resource Story 238- Khyber-RRP-LIP-Individual.pdf

Added 06/08/2022

Username OH@SRSP1

Codes 1

uniform, books, stationary and other stuff. They were in a sort of inferiority complex due to torn clothes, shoes and bags. In these situations, SRSP came to our area with the message of social mobilization, collective actions, self-help ideas along with various packages for the TDPs. Our elders formed the Khidmat-eKhalq Falahi Committee and SRSP extended support to strengthen it. The CBO prepared lists of poor and vulnerable persons for possible support. It identified needs at local level. The elders of the organization started visiting different organizations. I also became member of the CBO. In 2019, SRSP came with a package. It was about employable skill development trainings. Being educated enough and extremely poor...

The Process for Story Collection

A huge strength of the process used in this evaluation is the blend of external consultant and local teams which blends quality, experience, contextual knowledge understanding and language ability. It also allows a large amount of data to be collected and gives skills and practice to the SRSP team. As lead evaluator, I acknowledge the skill, flexibility and hard work of PM PMER, Mr Atif Zeeshan and the entire SRSP team. The account of the process below is written by M & E team Head Office. (people involved: Appendix 4)

Selection of Enumerators

SRSP followed a two-prong approach for selection of enumerators for the exercise. Primarily, SRSP engaged its own staff under the project who were tasked with data collection, supervision, quality control, feedback and reflection on the spot.

survey and tools etc. Keeping its own institutional memory/history and the above-mentioned factors SRSP constituted a team of 76 CRPs with different roles and responsibilities. The selected staff were trained at three levels including on-line training by Dr. Jeph Mathias for developing pool of master trainers, refresher training by the head office staff and finally trainings to CRPs in the field.

Orientation Session with Dr. Jeph Mathias

Dr. Jeph oriented and trained 28 staff members of head office, project support unit and district offices. The virtual trainings (two in nos.) lasted for 8 hours and had different sessions including orientation and introduction to the basic concepts of OH, group works and story collection. The objective of the training was to develop master trainers to further train the story collectors in each district. In addition, Dr. Jeph had multiple sessions with PM PMER regarding intricacies of the exercises and how to maintain highest standard and quality.

Orientation Session/Training – Khyber Team

As a second step, the head office team led by PM, PMER oriented and trained the selected staff and team of Khyber district. The training was attended by 35 participants including PSU and district office staff and 14 selected CRPs. Group work was integral part of the trainings which was followed by feedback and reflection session. It also included the master trainers/members of other three districts namely Kurram, Orakzai and North Waziristan.

Orientation Session/Training – Kurram/ Orakzai and North Waziristan Teams

The third round of trainings was carried out by the master trainers in their respective districts. The three trainings sessions were attended by 43 participants including 19 Community Resource Persons (CRPs). Each training had three components;

1. Orientation and purpose;
2. Understanding of the terminologies, approach and methodology of the exercise;
3. Field exercise and feedback.

Story Collection, Recording and Feedback

Story collection started soon after the field trainings. A detailed checklist cum questionnaire was developed for this purpose entailing

information about the project and its component, area, interviewer and participants details and the story of the participants ensuring that any change of attitude, behaviour, relationship or rules are recorded. The story also had to capture the answers of 5 Ws (who, did what, when, where, with whom) along with previous practices against the change and finally the programme contribution. Hard copies of the story collection formats were distributed amongst the enumerators. The filled formats were thoroughly discussed in the evening in the presence of all the team members and feedbacks were provided on the spot. For any further clarifications, the PSU and Head office teams were readily available.

The collected stories were reviewed at three different levels before their final entry in Dedoose (Data Analysis Software). At district level, the District Programme Managers were responsible for quality assurance and timely collection of stories. He would ensure digital conversion of the stories and once finalized, the stories were shared with the Project Support Unit, where Senior Programme Officer was specifically assigned for this purpose. He would review and finalize the stories. For any clarification, he would ask the district teams. Once finalized, the stories were shared with head office on daily basis. At the head office, the M & E team thoroughly reviewed collected stories and shared its reflection with field teams, which was a continuous process. The finalised stories were uploaded in Dedoose at head office level.

Resource	Story	Added	Username	# Codes
Resource Story NW-AUP-SM-Individual-2.pdf		03/30/2022	jephmathias	2
<p>while I was a completed opponent to this. There was war in our house it was getting serious day by day. My fellow men were advising me to go with the traditions. During this period, I had the opportunity to attend a meeting of Kabeer Khel Falahi Committee. They were discussing issues and their possible solution with SRSP staff. When the organization prioritized its need, the top most issue was absence of a lady doctor in the village. the villagers used to take females to either Dera Ismail Khan or Bannu for treatment or complicated cases. When SRSP staff looked at our need assessment, they asked a single question, "How many people in this organization or village send their daughters to school? There were none, the team as....."</p>				

603 attitude
49 Trust NGO
103 inclusion of vulnerable
82 inclusion of women/girls
30 perception of women

CBOs new attitudes to women and vulnerable.

Step 5. Specific interrogation of the database-

Knowing what I was looking for I searched the database (many relevant categories may speak to inclusion of women- part of the code tree for CBOs). I further analysed via descriptors e.g. which areas do CBOs include women more/less? (analyse by district descriptor), Is inclusion a trend that develops as the CBO gets older? (an indication of sustainability- used age of CBO) etc. This step is an interplay of my human analysis and my database's ability to electronically manipulate large amounts of data.

Step 6. Presentation-An appropriate narrative perhaps with images or quotes are chosen to illustrate an evidenced answer to the question asked. Every part of every question has been through this six-steps process.

Results

We collected 460 stories, about equal numbers from 4 project districts (Khyber Khurram North Waziristan and Orakzai). These were related to the three project components (Social mobilization, small scale infra structure and livelihood improvement). Participants spoke in their capacity as individuals or as members of a CBO. Interviews were individual or in groups. Participant gender (about 25% women) and age was recorded (or CBO age when participants represented CBOs). Participants were assigned to 7 educational bands (None, primary, secondary, Higher secondary, Graduate or masters) and four socio economic bands (Extremely Poor, Poor, Moderate and well Off). We also recorded how long participants had been here (1-3 yrs, 3-5 yrs, 5-10 yrs, >10 yrs). For



CBO members status in the CBO (member, CRP, Secretary or President) was recorded allowing us to look for outcomes related to CBO rank (e.g. Hypothetically if CBO presidents talked about democratic process but members talked about exclusion I'd suspect processes favour office bearers.)



Our code tree had a total of 197 categories partly because different people were coding and adding new code categories. However, although this is a little unwieldy, I am happy that the relevant excerpts were coded, and the required information in the database. (e.g. One of us coded market linkages under relationships with markets (for men and women) while another placed market-linkages in a new code "linkages/with markets"). A single excerpt is an anecdote but many similar excerpts from a variety of participants allow inferences. Many categories have more than 100 excerpts. Evaluation questions were triangulated so that a single question was answered by outcomes in various categories. Many outcomes and many categories allowed me to look at evaluation

questions from different angles by analysing different outcomes (e.g. for "are women included" I looked at women's feelings of inclusion and hope, their relationships with community and markets, their activities in and out of the home (e.g. business and education) as well as community attitudes to women's participation, and gender values, relationships in the community, and actions for inclusion). All conclusions in this evaluation are supported by valid evidence from multiple micro-narratives, from multiple directions.





EQ-1: Community Outcomes

What Outcomes do we see amongst communities (especially CBOs, Village organizations, networks) with which AUP and RRP worked directly? Have these community-based institutions facilitated inclusion of poor, women and vulnerable, promoted democratic values, focused on gender, engaged youth in constructive activities advocated needs at higher levels with key stakeholders and undertaken self-help initiatives at local level?

There are many questions in this- I answer sequentially. Firstly, what outcomes do we see in communities especially CBOs and village organisations? Purely descriptively we see nearly 3,000 changes of behaviour, relationship, attitude, or policy amongst CBOs with particularly large numbers around collective problem solving, collective ownership of solutions, organisational processes, changes of relationships (within communities and between communities and government), attitudes of self-efficacy, unity and inclusion. These are all really pleasing and in line with SRSP's vision. However, the analysis has to go deeper than simply numbers. In behaviours there are significant instances (76) of actions to include

women and community health actions (78) which indicate community groups taking responsibility to look after their own communities. Here I'd say significant numbers indicate significant actions. However, things that go well beyond the numbers e.g. 54 outcomes related to support and inclusion of vulnerable TDPs, 54 changes of relationships between communities, 38 changes of relationships between genders and 14 instances of community organisations involved in resolving disputes. These show CBOs going beyond supporting material development in their communities to also taking their members towards a more inclusive and empowering culture. Highly significant are 30 examples of CBOs forming rules to set their own trajectories. These give an indication of what is possible through CBOs.

In summary, my answer is: a huge number of outcomes were harvested about what communities do, how they operate, relationships within and between communities, how communities think about themselves, their efficacy and who is in and out and even setting their own roles. This evaluation finds CBOs efficient and effective in



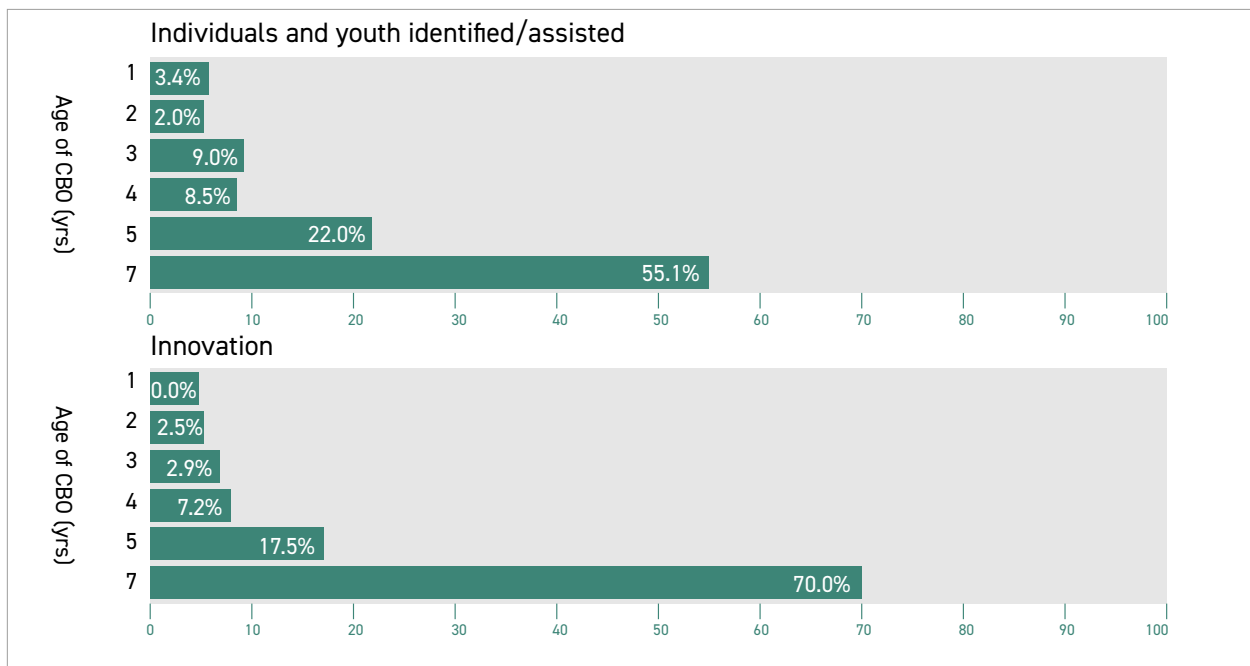
AN OUTCOME HARVEST

"Looking at change through participants own eyes"

SRSP's vision. The strongest example of that is the 25 instances (not a huge number, but significant) of communities influencing policy shifts in local or national government. Government influenced by communities is bottom up development. CBOs evidently drive development where they operate but also contribute to community centred development. The model is: SRSP supports formation and operation of community-based organisations; CBOs identify and try to solve their own needs; modify their own cultures; interact directly with adjacent communities and influence policy shifts in higher levels of government. That is good as a community-based NGO- or its funders- could hope for. SRSP is effective at building local control over their own development trajectory and efficient- its work influences development in adjacent areas (via policy shifts). I suggest SRSP consider CBOs as a major part of its national influence (see recommendations). The amount

of excellent data collected, and the quality of the research tool allows more nuanced analysis. When outcomes are analysed with respect to the descriptor "age of CBO" there is a clear progression of CBO's efficiency. Over time CBOs stimulate progressively more social change, particularly culturally deeper changes (e.g. innovative practices, inclusion of women). This pattern (older CBOs stimulate more subtle, deep and nuanced changes) holds across nearly all outcomes. It is strong support for SRSP's CBO based strategy and suggests continuing with current CBOs may be strategically smarter than trying to widen work by adding more CBOs in new areas.

Clear evidence that, especially for deep and nuanced change, the length of time CBOs have been in existence is critical. There is a consistent pattern across many outcomes of increasing changes the longer a CBO is in existence.



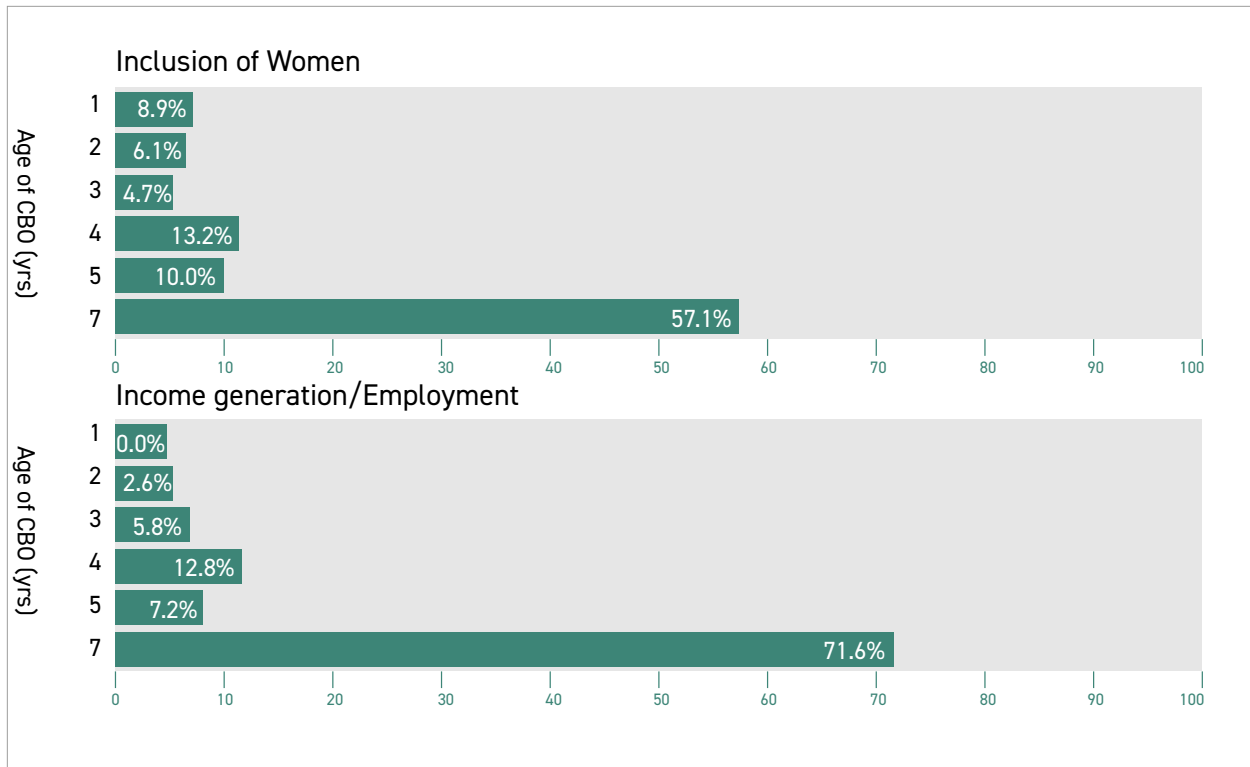
Resource Story 90- Khyber- AUP-RRP-SM-CBO.pdf

Added 06/01/2022

Username OH@SRSP1

Codes 6

The CBO has arranged in-kind support for the identified community members in various enterprises besides providing livestock and poultry packages to the deserving ones while with support of SRSP, Islamic Relief and Akhuwat Foundation, local shop keepers have been extended with interest free loans for scale up their business besides rehabilitating the water tank for the market, washrooms and waiting rooms".



Resource Story 1187- Kurram-AUP-SM-CBO.pdf

Added 06/09/2022

Username Atif Zeeshan Rauf # Codes 32

The village had very low enrolment ratios of boys and girls. From community platform, they started talking to parent for getting their kids especially girls into schools. They also seek help from local NGOs, SRSP, Education Department and District Administration. Based on their interest, an enrolment drive campaign was arranged by the Deputy Commissioner participated by all relevant departments and especially young kids. He also asked Assistant Commissioners and District Education Department to take pragmatic steps in raising awareness about boys' and girls' education. Following enrolment drive campaign at district level, the respective areas representatives and schools' administration took steps for increasing enrolment of Kids. (A Village Solves its own problems by influencing the policy environment in which they are. SRSP' s contribution is evident.

Resource Story 232- Khyber-AUP-SM-CBO.pdf

Added 06/07/2022

Username OH@SRSP1 # Codes 7

The CBO has representation of all households and they meet once in a month and every household is bound to have its representation in the meeting. Issues are discussed in a very open and democratic way. Everyone is encouraged to share his opinion and decisions are made through mutual consent.

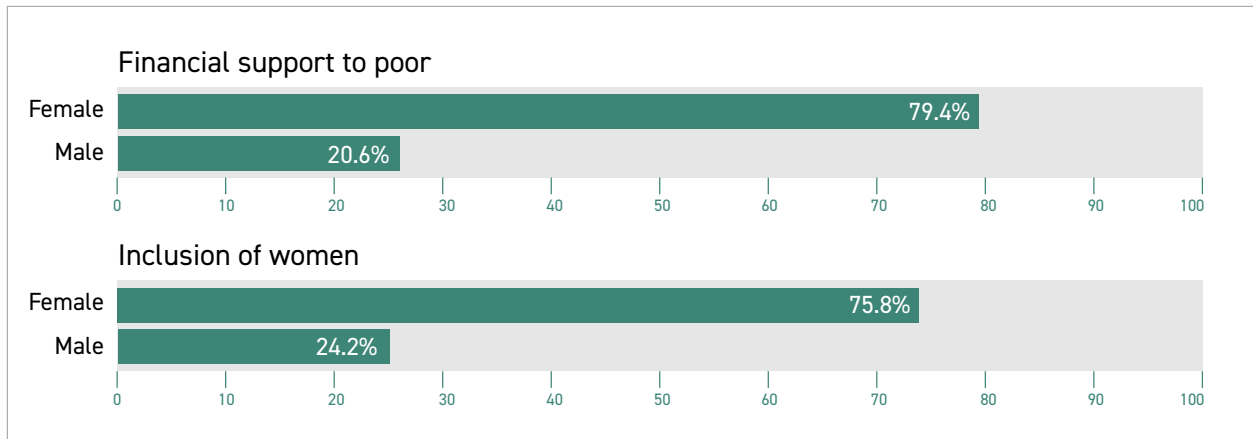
Are CBOs focused on gender and vulnerable?

In the CBO basket under attitudes 30 are related to "attitudes to women". Attitudes to women is mentioned in 20% of 156 stories from CBOs. Now 20% may not be enough to claim women's inclusion as a focus of CBO's activity but clearly indicates it is happening (as with other deep cultural outcomes, older CBOs are more effective). Is this simply men saying they've changed attitudes to women and

poor or do women and poor people see and feel these changes? I analysed these outcomes by interviewee gender. Pleasingly women identify these actions far more than men. The same pattern more evident in women- relates to relationships between genders being modulated by CBOs. This is much stronger evidence than male CBO members saying "we include women".

AN OUTCOME HARVEST

"Looking at change through participants own eyes"

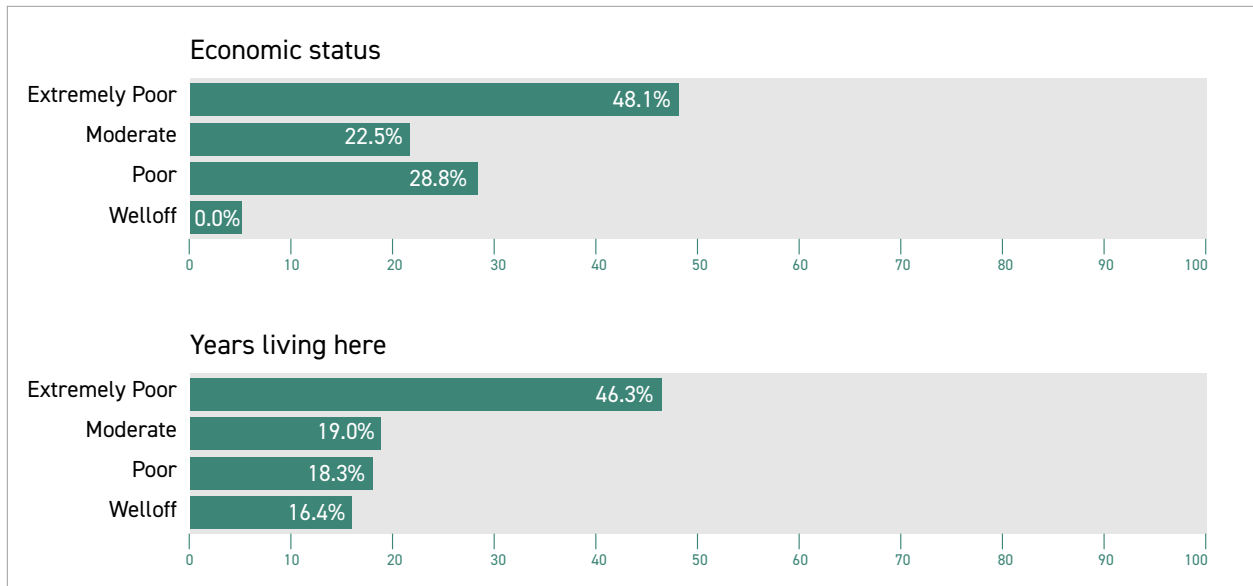


Support to poor and inclusion of women is much more spoken about by women. Confidence these are real outcomes.



Over 200 CBO outcomes relate to inclusion of women, perception of women and inclusion of vulnerable. Are these attitude shifts backed by actions? Yes! There are 39 examples of changed relationships between genders, 85 of equity action, 24 of direct financial support to poor and 76 of

actions including women. I checked who is talking about these actions- poor disproportionately identify equity action and so do more recent arrivals. That supports this as being genuine change.



The code “equity action” in CBOs is most mentioned (as we had hope) by poor or extremely poor participants and recent arrivals.



Resource Story 315- ORK-AUP-SM-Individual-Jamshed Mir.pdf Added 06/13/2022 Username jephmathias # Codes 1

I attended the session. The more I listened the more I got interested, especially I was very much moved by the words “inclusion of marginalized segment in main stream development”.

My summary is that CBOs are driving social change around women and vulnerable. Large numbers of expressed attitude changes are backed up with significant new behaviours and relationships. Two observed patterns are strategically significant: deeper and more nuanced social change disproportionately shown in longer established CBOs (as previously said) and effective CBOs influence contiguous communities and government policy. I'd suggest continuing to support and track already established CBOs, deliberately trying to understand how these deep cultural changes happen and tailoring actions to enhance that (see suggestions)

A Young woman (project beneficiary) from Kurram

..... being eldest, I thought to acquire any skill to support my father in hard times. I gather and got courage and start visiting some of the near-by technical institutes for a possible scholarship. One of the colleges I visited was government technical institute, which was already on SRSP's roster to provide technical education to TDPs or residents of merged districts under AUP project. The college based on my request forwarded my case to SRSP for possible induction in five months certified tailoring/fashion design course. I got selected in said course in October 2019 to March 2020. Aware of my challenges, I really worked hard to learn the skills. After completion of course, I started working independently and my work was appreciated at local level. My journey did not stop there rather I take pride in mentioning that I supported my father and family during those tough times. In addition to my own work, I got myself enrolled in a private college to complete my graduation and I am bearing my own expenses. I have already set up my small boutique in the area for women and children only. Though the rocket blew our house, but helped in in taking off. When I look back, though it had been challenging but I believe that if given a chance to girls like me, we can make a difference.

Democratic processes in CBOs?

A whopping 184 outcomes related to organisational practices and self-governance in CBOs. In a context where Maliks and other elites often retain power

apparently communities are strongly endorsing that they want to see different governance. As well as organisational practice outcomes, there were also many on community ownership and 30 related to CBOs making their own rules (e.g. decisions to charge residents for services). Overall this is strong evidence for a shift towards sharing power. A hypothesis is that if poor and extremely poor do not identify these outcomes as much it may suggest "democracy" is a story those in control tell but those at the margins do not feel. To check I looked at these outcomes through the "economic status" lens. In-fact, we see (Normalised) results with the (few) well off participants much more likely to talk about them democracy than other socio-economic bands.



Are democratic processes and unity then just myths that rich people try to pretend is happening? Could there be another explanation? Could this be about education rather than wealth- the better educated better understand community processes? Democracy and equity could be real, with rich talking more about it because they're well educated (well-off more likely to be well educated) not because they are wealthy. To test whether it is education or wealth that determines whether

people identify democracy in their communities I looked at what well educated poor people say. The best educated extremely poor people were much more likely to identify equity and unity than better off people with the same education. This supports the idea that Equity and unity have genuinely become part of CBO culture- and most educated people, even if extremely poor recognise that.

Well off people are more likely to identify equity and democracy - however extremely poor people with higher secondary education are more likely than better off people with the same education to identify this supports real democracy - people with education recognise it happening, even if they are not 'winners' of the system.

Do CBOs identify and engage youth?

In the CBO outcomes, 82 were about identifying youth for trainings and employment opportunities. This is in line with what SRSP hopes - CBOs which are relatively in better position to identify deserving candidates from their respective communities for training. These outcomes are reported by CBOs. Is this just CBOs telling us what they should have done, what they know we

want to hear or did it really happen? To check I disaggregated men and women by age, and if they'd had started business with contribution from their CBOs (indirect contribution from SRSP). I "asked the database" if young men and women who talked of new education or businesses identify the CBO as part of their story.

In-fact a high proportion of young men and women are like the young man in the story below. This story - a youth with nothing to do goes to a presentation and then asks his own CBO to enrol- is so much stronger than an NGO (say SRSP) identifying someone and enrolling him in training. A trainee who self deifies his interest, approaches his community organisation and is supported by it has a much higher chance of success. In summary, there is strong evidence of CBOs identifying youth and facilitating training (i.e. strong indirect contribution from SRSP). Beneficiaries are young women as well as men and men's and women's CBOs are both involved in selecting candidates. It's a chance to break gender norms- in this example a women's CBO identifies young men for employment.



Resource Khyber-AUP-SM-CBO-5.docx

Added 06/10/2022

Username OH@SRSP1

Codes 9

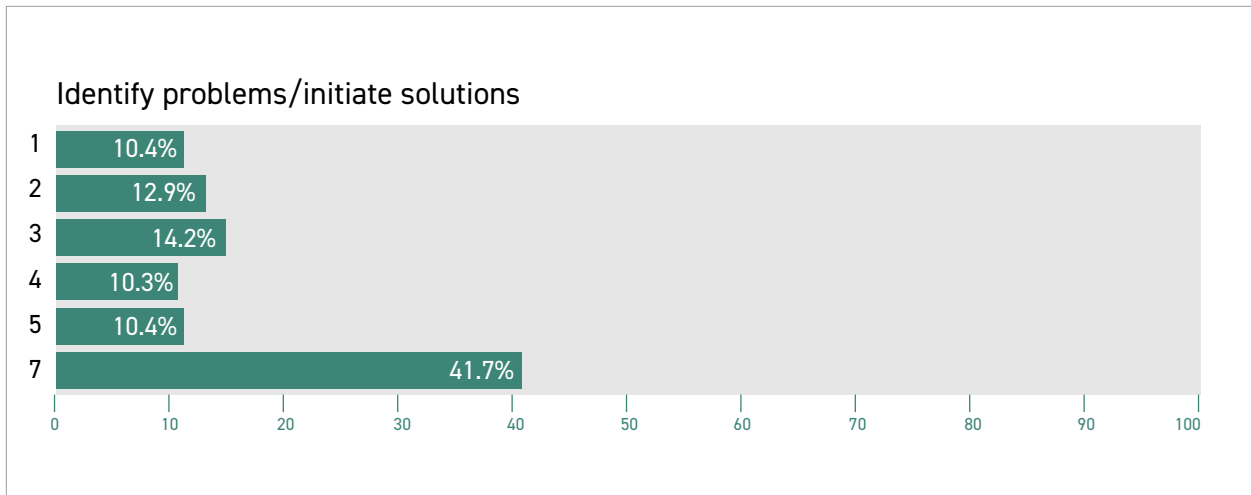
In addition, the WCO has also recommended young people from its member households to participate in different skill development trainings, which were offered by SRSP and 15 unemployed boys were trained in mobile repairing, plumbing, honey bee keeping and tailoring, who have established business in their areas and earning a handsome amount of PKR 18,000 on average.

(Changing the balance of power through employment-a women's CBO identifies men for training)

CBOs Identify problems, devise solutions & advocate for needs?

To me this is key. Functional CBOs with SRSP support are good. Functional CBOs which identify their own needs and advocate to higher authorities without SRSP is ideal. This is development- a direct relationship between people, their problems and

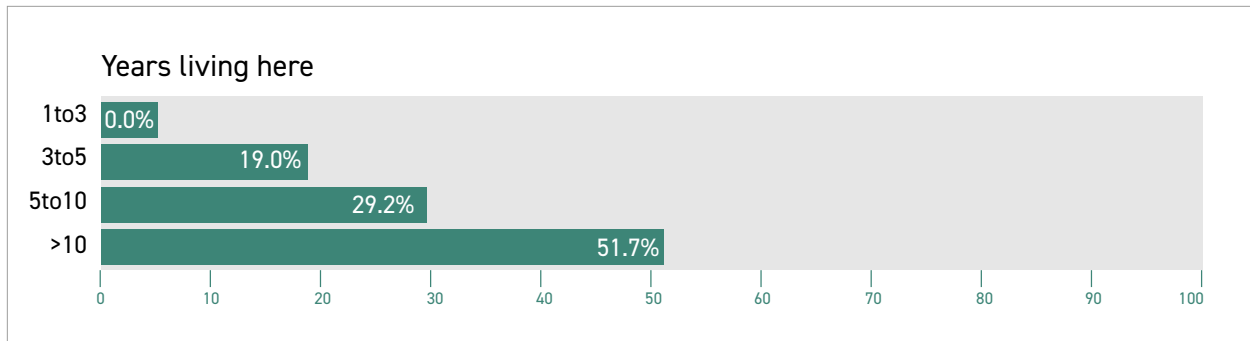
government as resource holders but not directors of their solutions. Do we see evidence that this is happening? YES! Unlike many other codes identifying problems and initiating solutions is relatively steady across CBO age suggesting SRSP is good at enabling CBOs with skills and motivation to identify problems and initiate solutions.



CBOs of any age are equally good at identifying problems and initiating solutions

Identifying problems and initiating solutions is common for CBOs. There are 238 Outcomes (the largest category in CBO outcomes) about this. Interestingly these 238 codes are clearly increasingly seen the longer someone has been in the area. The suggestion is that recently arrived TDPs are not involved or aware of community problem solving but the longer they are resident the more involved they become in community projects and the more significant community projects are to their lives. This speaks of integration which starts after 3-5 years quickly but is still continuing over a decade after moving back to respective areas/ settlements (see suggestions).





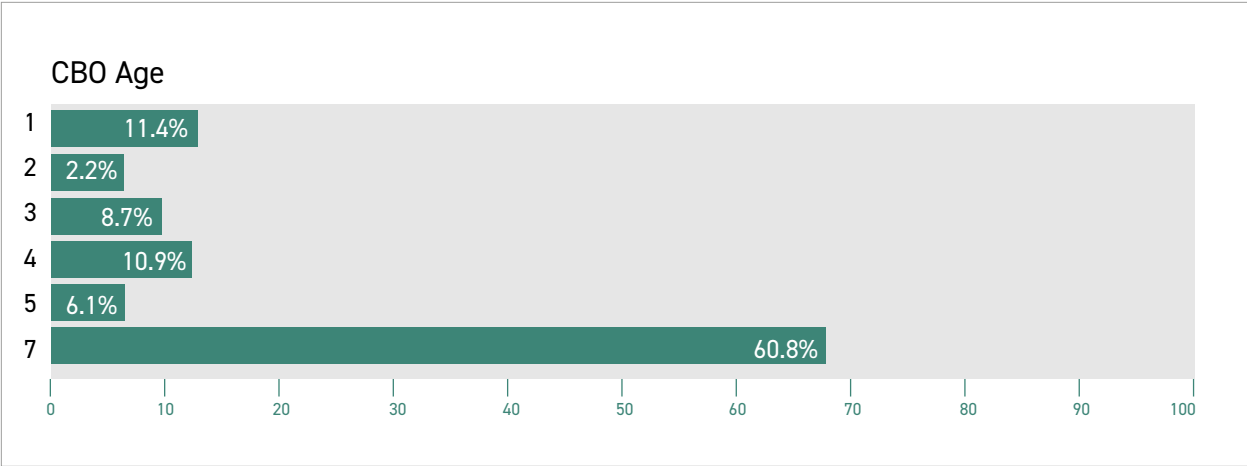
Integration in action: The longer people live in an area the more important community problem solving becomes

OK so CBOs identify problem- What about finding the resources for solutions? Do CBOs advocate to higher powers? The answer again is yes. 110 outcomes show CBOs relating to government, 97 of linkages with government line agencies and 38 of CBOs inviting or asking government or other institutions for various services. This is fantastic, CBOs accessing resources for their communities from the appropriate sustainable channel (government) is real development. Longer established CBOs are significantly more able to do this so SRSP should consider trying to take more CBOs into the 7 years range where this seems to happen.

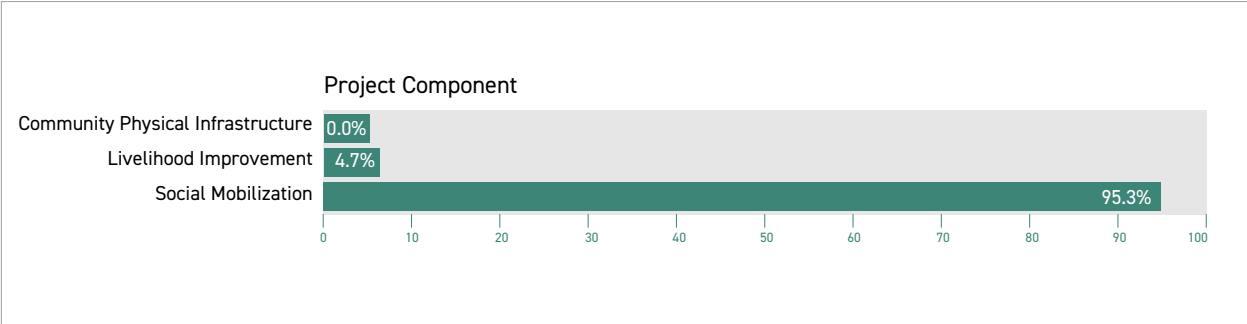
Most sought after by me is evidence that CBOs influence not just Government resource allocation

but also government policy. If a well-functioning CBO in one place influences government operating rules (aka policy) which is applied to similarly isolated or tribal communities throughout this country SRSP via CBOs is contributing to development throughout Pakistan. The 25 examples of this, (not huge but HIGHLY significant) are gold. Community Organisations do influence Government policy- Supporting more of this is a future challenge for SRSP (a clue to how to do this might come from looking at what project component correlates with community influence on government policy. It is almost exclusively linked to the social mobilization programme. – see suggestions.





CBOs get better at solving their own issues and advocating to government over time.



Social mobilization is the component that almost exclusively contributes to community influence on policy. Need to understand this better



Summarising, CBOs are indeed active and effective across a wide number of areas from community infrastructure to complex social issues like inclusion of women and vulnerable. CBOs are highly effective in identifying needs, organising within their community to solve them and forming relationships with, advocating or inviting appropriate government agencies to their communities to implement solutions. This happens more with longer established CBOs and correlates most with SRSPs social mobilization programme.

This evaluation strongly supports SRSPs strategy of effecting social and economic change within communities and influencing the regional and

national level policy environment by working with Community Based Organisations. The clear pattern that for nearly all outcomes the longer CBOs have been in existence the more they achieve supports continuing work with existing CBOs. The fact that regional and national policies can be influenced by CBOs means that continuing and deepening high quality work with CBOs where SRSP already works is more likely to be an effective way to help new areas than actually moving to those areas. I suggest deliberately understanding and tracking how and how much CBOs influence policy around them (suggestions).



EQ-2: Outcomes for Women

What effect KfW-RRP and EU-AUP had on women community members (in organized folds or un-organized)? e.g. are women trained in various trades, improved health and hygiene practices and family health, women's access and control over resources, women's decision making, their role in society, exercising their rights and are they consulted by male counterparts in household or other matters?



In brief- there is plenty of evidence of really significant contributions to women in terms of

capacity and livelihood as well as deeper and more subtle aspects of women's lives like their control of finances, wealth, relationships in families and communities and interactions with husbands. Let's unpack that.

Education and capacity: 44 outcomes relate to women initiating education, 54 about setting up and managing new businesses, 40 related to financial independence and control over resources, 55 about generating income for the families and 38 excerpts related to new health practices.

There is also evidence that these outcomes translate to sustainable knock-on effects- 25 stories had women generating employment (always for other women) 41 about them supporting education of their families (often their daughters) 20 of women initiating community problem solving. Women who have often been marginalized are not only becoming contributing members of society they are also employing others and leading changes themselves.

Most significant in the behavioural outcomes are the 57 instances of Women deliberately challenging gender norms- an unbelievably deep and a strong validation of SRSPs approach. It is not the place even for a national NGO to change community norms and values, even if they see what looks like unjust exclusion. However, it is legitimate to work with individual women on skills and capacity and then watch them change their communities in the way they see fit, from the inside. This is something SRSP might try to understand and stimulate to happen more. (see suggestions)

Resource Story 267- NW-AUP-SM-Individual-Bibi Salma.pdf

We started discussing with our spouses and now most of the girls have started going to school.

AN OUTCOME HARVEST

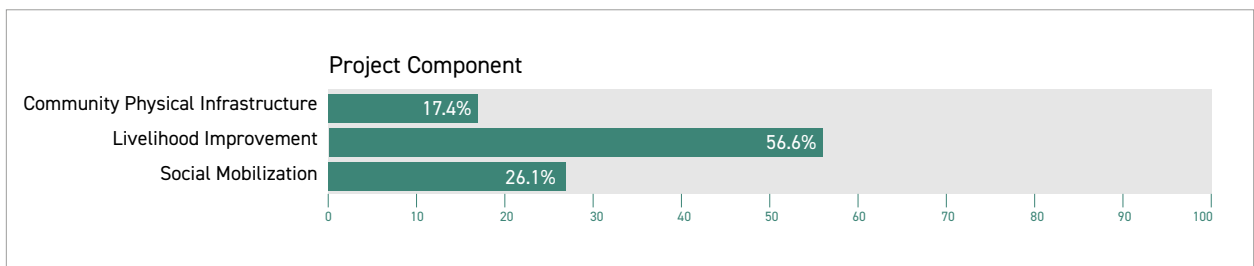
"Looking at change through participants own eyes"



Let us take this discussion deeper. We have impressive evidence of what women did and changes they made (some as deep as challenging gender norms). How do families and communities see women? Is inclusion increasing? There are 31 examples of positive relationships with husbands and 49 with families. Beyond family there are also 59 excerpts about new relationships with other women, 58 about relating more integrally with the community, and the ultimate “integration” relationship- 47 about women relating to the market- customers, buyers, suppliers. Unsurprisingly perhaps, livelihood activities are most important in stimulating changed relationships with husbands. Time and again women talked about earning creating different perceptions for them- what they might aspire to-

and what the families and communities in which they live expected of them. Without doubt the various training and livelihood opportunities for women contribute not only to income but also to social change.

Market linkages (which is about integration into the community as well as earning money) are most likely for extremely poor and poor women. It turns out the livelihood component of SRSP work as well as women’s economic contribution to their families and communities drives social change. This was a surprise to me- perhaps not to SRSP who understand the context. The lesson is if you want active, included women, give them capacity to generate income.



Income drives social change- women’s relationships with husband are most affected by livelihod improvement.

Finally, let us look at what all this means to women themselves- what are their attitudes and thoughts? Women spoke frequently (74 outcomes) about self-confidence self -efficacy and being accepted, had changed view of themselves in their family and community started to make plans for the future. Perhaps the most significant new attitudes related to wanting to change the society in which they live (only disclosed by individuals to female interviewers). The women with these aspirations could be of any educational or socio-economic status, were mostly in their 20s or 30s and surprisingly, likely to be relatively recently arrived (1-3 years). SRSP might want to increase this deep aspiration from within the community and find other ways for it to be expressed.

In summary women's outcomes strongly support SRSP's approach. Women have changed behaviour in community, family and economic life with

strong input from the livelihood dimension of the programme, (community and health initiatives by women correlate with the social mobilization programme.) This is backed up with changes in relations with their husbands and families and more widely with community (including men) and their markets. Women who are involved in economic activities feel empowered, think of the future, feel part of their communities and want to make them better. A progression could be: a woman becomes skilled, contributes to family finances, is given more control over resources by her husband, relates increasingly with community and markets and finally has skills and support to fulfil her aspirations to change her community. SRSP might try to deliberately identify enabling factors and obstacles to each step of this progression by listening to women and then to modify its own programme to enhance this.





EQ-3: Impact on Livelihoods

Have KfW-RRP and EU/KfW AUP projects contributed to improving local livelihoods, in terms of improved incomes, diversified skills, establishing new businesses, innovations in practices and market linkages in areas where it has worked extensively?

businesses/income generation, 87 for innovating or diversifying (men who do new things with their knowledge) and 70 related to employing others. Importantly in 34 outcomes men independently started spreading and sharing their new skills or knowledge.



The question was resoundingly answered yes for evaluation question 2 (Outcomes for women). We also saw how income generation is about much more than money- market linkages link to social change within families and communities and women's relationships with their husbands. Let's look at what happens for men. Of 799 behavioural outcomes amongst men 111 were about learning new skills and capacities, 195 for starting

Here again is that holy grail of development-changes initially supported by SRSP that are now self-sustaining and self-replicating. I'd suggest trying to understand these stories, what enabled or hindered the pathway from learner to innovator and educator and what SRSP might do to enhance this progression (see suggestions).

Resource Story 443- ORK-AUP-LIP-Individual-Arshad NBSM.pdf

He also plans to hold small sessions in the region to impart this skill to other, so that others can also benefit from it and engage in something positive.

The holy grail- Development that is self-replicating motivated by wishes of good for all

AN OUTCOME HARVEST

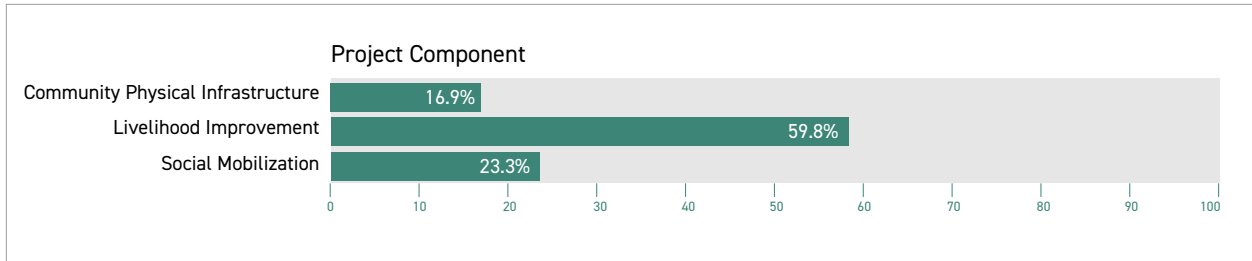
"Looking at change through participants own eyes"



These impressive behavioural outcomes are linked to changed relationships for men with their peers, communities, families, and with their wives as well as linkages with markets. Attitudes changed too- Income helps men to feel positive, planning for the future and gives personal confidence. Most

important for me are attitudes related to valuing education (especially girls) respect for women and 85 related to social conscience (wanting to improve their communities). Social conscience is most strongly linked to the livelihood and income generation dimensions of SRSP's work.





Recent arrivals are most likely to develop social conscience!

Again, livelihood initiatives drive social change. This evidence says that enabling men with expertise to support themselves and their families can lead to communities where men (and women) aspire to change their societies. As with women, men who've only recently moved back who are most likely to develop aspirations to change the place they have come to. There seems to be a

window with TDPs- somewhere between 1 and 3 years- perhaps they're established enough to be secure but not so well established that they accept without challenging or wanting to change the place they have come to. Understanding the progression to these attitudes should be a high priority (see suggestions).





EQ-4: Small-scale Infrastructure Schemes' Contribution

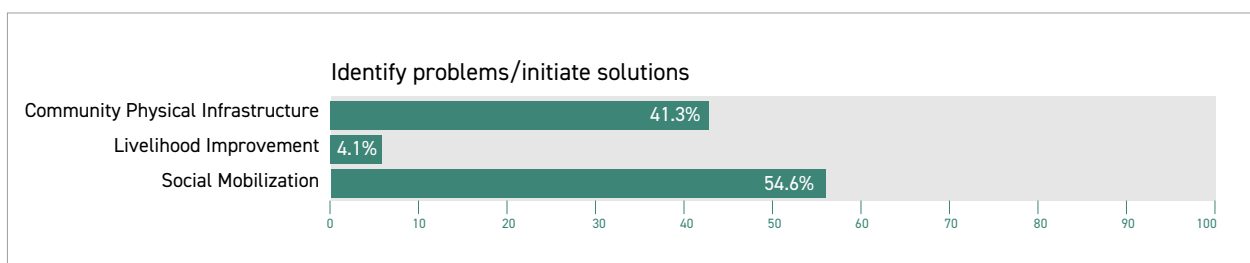
Did small scale infrastructure schemes established under KfW-RRP and EU-AUP contribute to improving the situation and conditions of local population (e.g. availability and quantity of water for drinking and agriculture, accessibility mobility, time saving etc. in target areas)?

This question was slightly rephrased. An Outcome Harvest starts with the participant and the world they see so the objective question "did small scale infrastructure help...." becomes "did participants in KfW-RRP and EU/KfW-AUP projects perceive benefits from infrastructure." and "What outcomes did small scale infrastructure projects contribute to". I first looked at outcomes through the project component lens. Which outcomes did Infrastructure projects strongly contribute to? E.g. below: community physical infrastructure is a major contributor to communities identifying and collectively solving problems (about equally with social mobilization- problem solving is about the infrastructure and mobilizing communities to carry out the solutions).

CBO's organizational processes, self-governance, financial management, collective action and mobilization was often around physical

infrastructure. Physical infrastructure is a strong component of community health (again alongside stoical mobilization), was strongly linked to income generation and employment and was the major component of innovation and labour saving in communities. Interestingly, physical infrastructure is a major component of developing inter and intra communities' relationships and between genders, which is also in tandem with social mobilization.

Developing Physical Infrastructure is the leading component in communities starting to trust NGOs, perception of women: inclusion of women, self-efficacy, and unity. Analysed this way infrastructure is an excellent tool for SRSP to use for cultural development as well as assisting physical needs. Communities also often began forming their rules around physical infrastructure projects. Physical infrastructure was significantly related to increase in income and poverty reduction (especially for women), alternative incomes, education and community health, linkages to national and local organisations and between villages. (Is this about possibility of transport (roads), shared resources, or projects on a basis wider than single communities- we need focused research).



Physical Infrastructure Schemes have a significant contribution in improving community's health and education

AN OUTCOME HARVEST

"Looking at change through participants own eyes"



For men physical infrastructure strongly contributed to valuing girl's education and respect for women, valuing their daughters and, perhaps not surprisingly, participating in their CBO (likely they were involved in contributing labour). Three quotes below show unexpected connections between physical infrastructure and deeply held

attitudes. There are likely to be cascading effects too- e.g. a change in a man respecting his wife, enables her to start a business and start employing others. Understanding the mechanisms behind deep causal pathways could help SRSP further aims.

Resource Story 179- Kurram-RRP-CPI-CBO.pdf

Added 06/08/2022

Username AtifZeeshanRauf

Codes 47

There were 9 villages on one side of the stream, while 5 villages, 4 schools, 2 religious schools and a health facility on the other side. The members added, "The residents of these villages were not be able to access health or education facilities. They had to wait for the stream to be steady to cross it.

Resource Story 165- Kurram-AUP-CPI-CBO.pdf

Added 06/08/2022

Username AtifZeeshanRauf

Codes 13

Slowly and gradually, this CBO was one of the platforms, where women could come together and discuss their issues apart from gossip (she smiled). All women of my street, unanimously identified street pavement and drainage as our top priority. Our kids' uniforms were always dirty since our street was flooded with waste water, which not only spread diseases in children but also effecting the health and hygiene condition of Men & women. One of the women shared that we would wash kids uniforms on daily basis. We would spend quite some time in cleaning dirty clothes which waisted our time and it was difficult to do other necessary work like cooking and household affairs.

Resource Story 143- Kurram-AUP-CPI-Individual.pdf

Added 06/08/2022

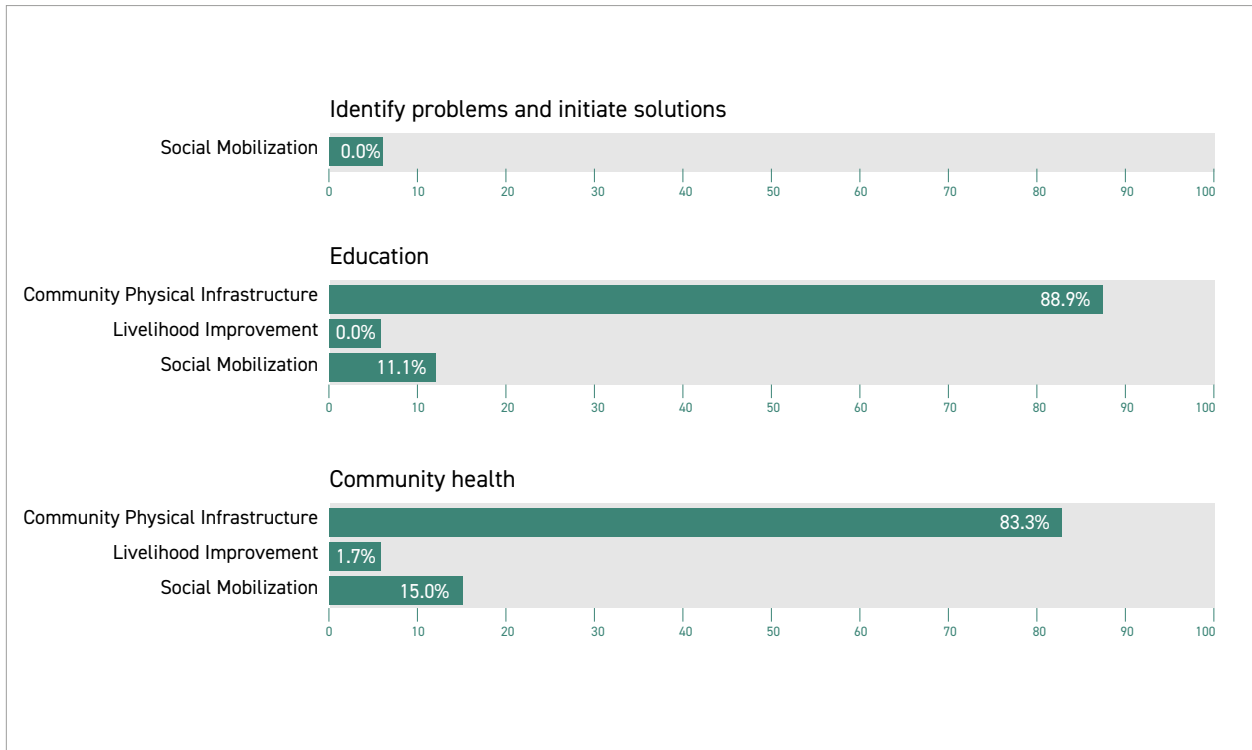
Username AtifZeeshanRauf

Codes 13

The increase in income had brought ease and peace in my life. I bought on car and my elder brother is using it as a cap. He is now employed. Also, some of income injected to expand the business of one of my brothers.

In summary yes- physical infrastructure does indeed contribute hugely to many dimensions of life in the target areas. Unexpectedly (for me) is physical infrastructure modulating men's attitudes to women, their willingness to invest in children's education, cohesion between communities, and

many other elements of community and family culture facilitated by physical infrastructure and how schemes are implemented (via CBOs, often with group participation and ownership). This is strong validation for SRSP and its approach- Supporting infrastructure supports development!



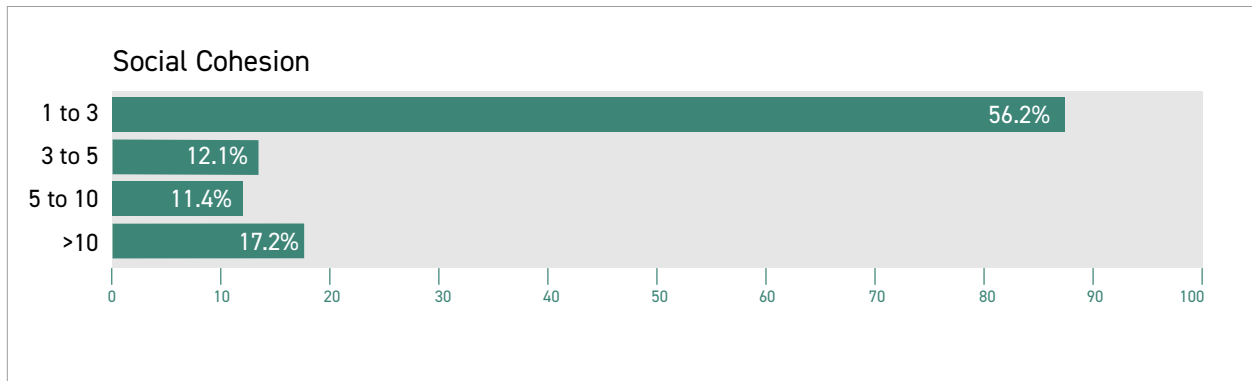


EQ-5: Sustainable Return of TDPs

Did KfW-RRP and EU-AUP contribute to sustainable return of the displaced population as well as contributing to peace stability and social cohesion in target areas?

This is an Outcome harvest which first sought changes in behaviour, attitude, relationships, and policies of people or groups of people. How to use

a database of over 2,800 Outcomes to talk about sustainable return? My approach was: first let us define which outcomes indicate sustainable life, then look for them particularly with respect to the descriptor "length of time here" The pattern of e.g. how hope for the future changes with time living here may tell us if SRSP contributed to sustainable return.



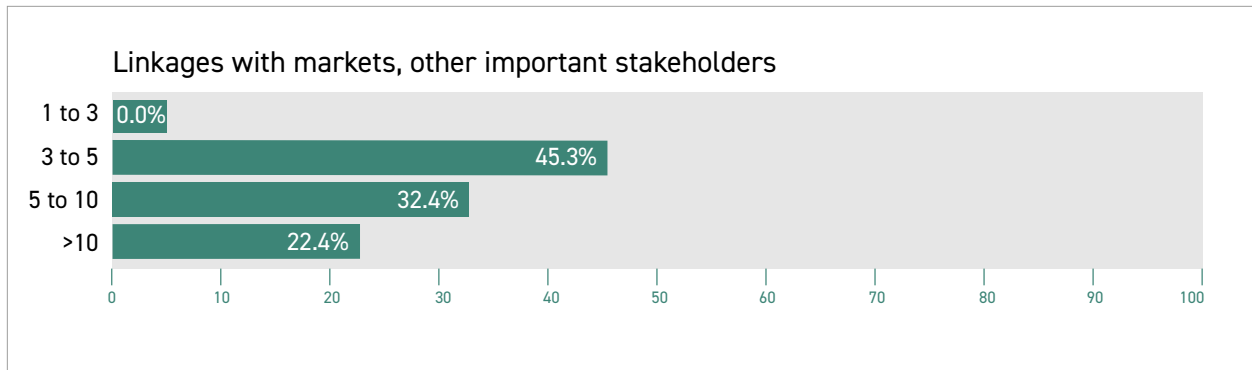
Ideal! Everyone talk about social cohesion, but recent arrivals feel social cohesion most.



Looking through the code tree I define these codes as relating directly to sustainable return of TDPs.(Code-daughter code- Granddaughter code (number of examples), when seen most):

CBOs-	Attitude-	- inclusion of vulnerable (103)- seen most in new residents
	Relationships	- inclusion of most vulnerable TDPs (54)- equally for all residents
	Behaviours	- equity action (85)- seen very clearly more in new residents
	Social cohesion	- almost all outcomes in new residents
Men-	attitude-	- self confidence/efficacy/acceptance (89)- seen most in new residents. - positivity Seen most in new residents.
	Relationships	- thinking of future (113) Seen most in new residents. - with community (79) Seen most in new resident
Women	-attitude	- with markets 33 seen most after 5 years. - thinking of future (47) seen equally from 3 yrs on - self-confidence efficacy/acceptance (74) seen equally from 3 yrs on
	Relationship.	- view of self in community (39) seen equally from 3 yrs on - with market (47) seen equally from 3 yrs on - with community (58) seen equally from 3 yrs on
Return of Displaced		- with other women (59) especially high in 3-5 year group - SRSP contribution (67) Seen most in new residents.
Creation of employment-		- skills facilitation (40) Seen most in new residents. - SRSP facilitates (29) see from 5 years on - SRSP delivers see from 5 years on - for women- equally in all groups from 3 years on
Infrastructure		- children TDP (9) see from 5 years on - men TDP 40 see from (5) years on - women 12 see from (5) years on
Increase in income/ poverty reduction		from 3 years on

All the outcomes related to linkages- with markets, with government, with line agencies, other communities, Other institutions. – seen most from 3 years on



Linkages with markets is most talked about by arrivals from 3- 5 years suggesting relatively quick integration into fabric of local life.

Nearly all the codes listed above related to sustainable return, a lot most apparent in those who have been 3-5 years. These are sustainable integration outcomes. There are none in those who have been here 1-3 years. Apparently SRSP activities are contributing to many outcomes relating to sustainable return and social cohesion and peace for newly returned people.

But there is a caveat! A pattern I noticed in the outcomes was often very little representation of the 1-3 year category. I checked the numbers and found of 304 individuals' stories only 4 are from people who have been 1-3 years here. So although outcomes do support integration and long term sustainability of returning TDPs the data has little to say what SRSP contributes in the earliest few years of return. I recommend addressing this by interviewing 50-100 people- men women and children- who have returned relatively recently. I also wonder why there are so few new arrivals and If SRSP needs to ask itself if it relates enough to TDPs in their first year of residence (suggestions).

Despite the caveat above a wealth of outcomes in the database suggest SRSPs contribution to re-integration of TDPs is highly significant. There is also much indirect contribution e.g. I assume a school with a bridge allowing a displaced family to send their children to school is an unmeasurable contribution to re-integration. Equally an income generation scheme in which a young man learns to fix motorbikes and thus supports his family. There is no direct evidence that SRSP contributes to peace, but it is reasonable to infer that well run settlements with water, paved roads opportunities for employment and community organizations that deliberately try to include poor and vulnerable must contribute to peace and stability. In summary the evidence here is a strong endorsement of SRSP's "3 component approach": livelihood-social-mobilization-community infrastructure, with community organizations at the centre of implementation.

Resource Story 179- Kurram-RRP-CPI-CBO.pdf

Added 06/08/2022

Username AtifZeeshanRauf

Codes 47

There were 9 villages on one side of the stream, while 5 villages, 4 schools, 2 religious schools and a health facility on the other side. The members added, "The residents of these villages were not be able to access health or education facilities. They had to wait for the stream to be steady to cross it in v



EQ-6: Policy Influence

Have KW-RRP and EU-AUP contributed to influencing government policies for replicating or scaling up similar interventions in other parts of the province or other merged districts?

Influencing government policy is for me, a systems focused evaluator, one of the best NGOs achievements. By influencing government policy an NGO can affect sustainable system change on a scale beyond their budget. NGO influences government, government changes policy and implements across a much wider area/time scale than the NGO is ever able to.

Even better than an NGO influencing policy is an NGO supporting people to influence policy. So this key question can be answered two ways. Firstly, examples of SRSP directly contributing

to government policy. Even a few of these are significant because of the possible scope a single policy change and because it shows SRSP is able to influence policy. Secondly evidence of participants in SRSP programmes influencing government policy with contribution from SRSP. Government policy being influenced by Pakistani people who live in difficult and remote situations who understand first-hand the effects of current and future policies is even stronger than SRSP directly influencing government itself. It is also stronger in terms of system change- SRSP has indirectly influenced government policy and contributed to a system capable of generating future, bottom-up, policy changes. I explore both sources of evidence for government policy change.



AN OUTCOME HARVEST

"Looking at change through participants own eyes"



There are 29 examples of government policy change in the database- 5 directly by SRSP and 24 through the community with SRSP influence. These numbers may seem small compared to other categories but to me they are excellent. 5 instances of SRSP influencing government policy indicates an organization able to do this with different departments (Forest Department, Education Department, National Database Registration Authority NADRA and Agriculture department). A suggestion is for SRSP to deliberately increase its leverage in this area. The 24 examples of communities influencing government policy are also in a variety of areas. This high ratio (1:5) is also about right for me- most government policy change should come from communities. Of all this

evaluation's results direct and indirect contribution to policy change is perhaps what I think SRSP and its funders should be most proud. I suggest focusing on this area of SRSP work (suggestions)



Resource Story 352- ORK-AUP-SM-CBO-WCO Star Kalay.pdf

Added 06/02/202

Username jephmathias

Codes 4

The women community members of Jandarak Kalay have been able to challenge the social taboos through organizing themselves around the Star Kalay women community organization. Comprising of 20 members, the WCO enjoys a respect nowadays. Despite of all challenges and hurdles, the women have showed courage to raise voice for their genuine rights. Inspired from other WCOs in the area, the local women kept on pressurizing the men community members to invite SRSP staff to their area for meeting and guidance.





| Conclusion and Suggestions

Conclusion

Piecing together fragments of participants actual stories is already an integrated view- real men women and CBOs in the context process SRSPs interventions through their lives and tell us what it means. The answers to all 6 evaluation questions are strongly positive. Taking a step back I say that SRSPs strategic approach is strongly confirmed: Working directly with men, women and CBOs has contributed to the kind of changes hoped for. We have enough evidence to say the changes are self-sustaining: women who entered facilitated training now seek more education without SRSP, men who learned new agriculture techniques are themselves employing and teaching others, CBOs which once needed SRSPs help for small scale infrastructure schemes now have linkages with government line departments. A highly pleasing feature of our outcomes is a small but significant number showing horizontal spread (relationships and interaction with other communities and markets) and examples of vertical spread (influence on government policy through SRSP supported CBOs).

My conclusion is that KfW-RRP and AUP are effective projects (have achieved a large amount in line with its vision) and are efficient (high quality focused interventions create changes that now drive themselves and spread both vertically and horizontally). If there is further funding I'd continue and deepen work here, letting it organically spread more widely.

Suggestions

Think of Deepening more than Widening

The evidence shows that the longer CBOs are in existence the deeper and more culturally nuanced the changes they contribute to are. From

formation CBOs stimulate problem solutions via small scale infrastructure projects and mobilizing people. After 5 to 7 years they are doing things like equity actions, including vulnerable and contributing to changes in relationships between genders. Evidence also shows that CBOs initiate relationships with adjacent communities (often around infrastructure or events) and that they are contributing to changes in local and national government policy. The strategic implication is that for widespread deep changes SRSP should continue work and relationships with CBOs it already works with and trust changes to spread organically- horizontally to other communities and vertically in policy changes in local and national governments. I suggest research to understand how deep cultural shifts happen and modifying strategy in accordance. So SRSP, even while working with communities it already works with, should start working in new ways. (see below)

(Realist) Research into Mechanisms of for change

Many of the most important changes in this evaluation have deep mechanisms. SRSP needs to understand how the deepest changes happen: Which men start respecting women, what assists that what hinders that, what could SRSP contribute? Which communities influence government policy, why, in what circumstances, what will help?. I suggest SRSP employ a research officer (perhaps trained in Realist research) who can appropriately interview and find evidence for underlying mechanisms to deep change. This information should inform SRSP strategy.

Another example of outcomes with mysterious mechanisms to explore is women changing their own communities. Surprisingly, Women who challenge gender norms are not necessarily highly educated, are more likely to be extremely poor

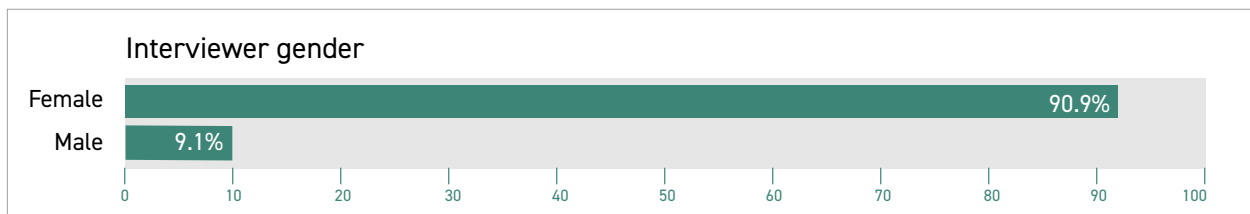
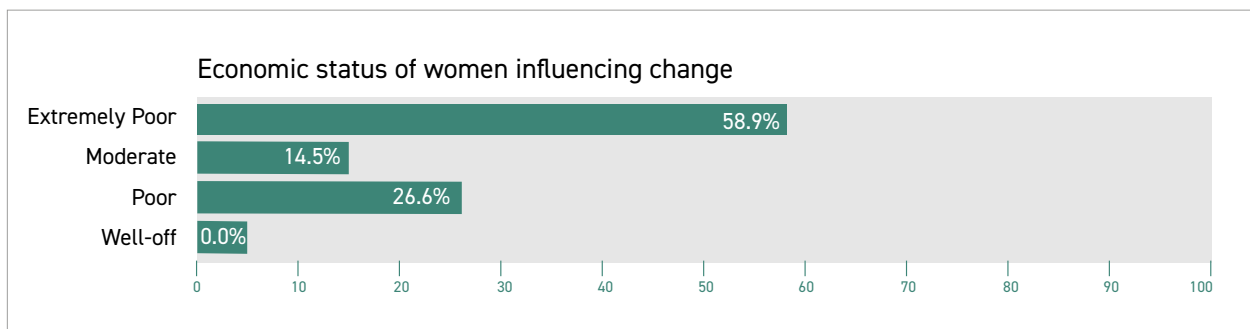
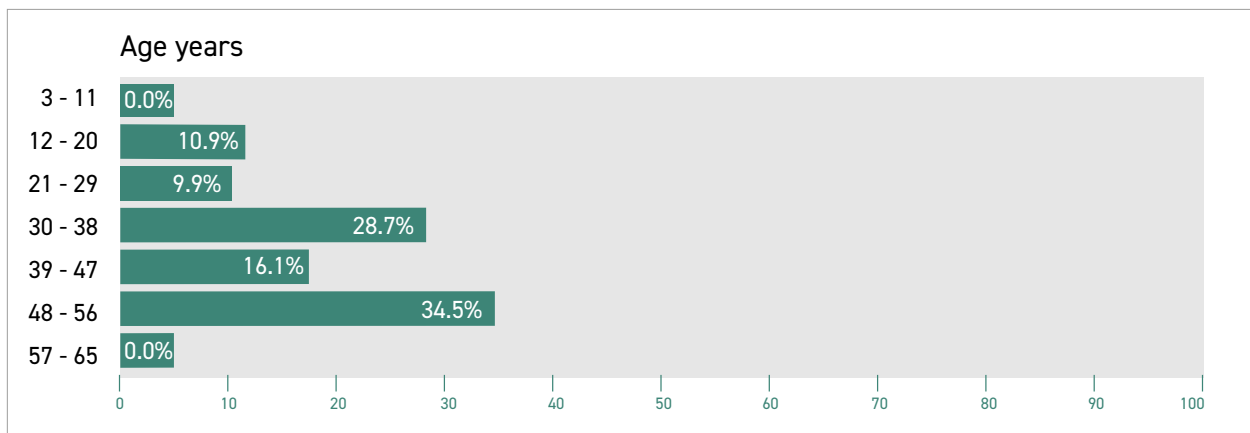
AN OUTCOME HARVEST

"Looking at change through participants own eyes"

or poor, likely to be older and will only tell their stories to women interviewers. My suggestion is deliberate focused research led by women on how these women became quite radicals, what were blocks, what were enablers, and what happened. SRSP might then strategically design a programme to help enable women to challenge gender.

Other research questions around mechanism might be "Which men share knowledge and skills?" (and what helps and hinders that). Like women there are also men who develop aspirations to change their societies. Understanding which men, in which circumstances need what input to start changing their societies could be extremely fruitful.

The relationship between physical infrastructure and social change is another area which SRSP might explore. It is relatively easy to measure the outputs of infrastructure projects (kilowatts, numbers crossing a bridge, cases of diarrhoeal disease). These are all important, however, given the investment in physical infrastructure it could be highly strategic to know which small-scale infrastructure projects implemented which way contribute most to social determinants in communities. We have evidence that water supply contributes e.g. to relationship to men and women, but do not know how this operates or if this is more or less than what small scale hydro might contribute to women's social relations.



Policy change is one of the most important contributions SRSP can make, especially when achieved by indirect means. (SRSP works with CBOs, CBOs initiate policy changes with relevant government departments). Given the strategic importance of policy change deep research looking at instances where SRSP contributed directly or indirectly to government policy is justified. Understanding the context and mechanisms in which policies are changed will be investing in strategy.

How does equity action, poverty focus, and inclusion of marginalised develop in CBOs? Again, these important outcomes appear more with more established CBOs. Understanding how they emerge and supporting that process could be a highly effective way of achieving SRSP aims. Well worth the time of SRSP's research team.

Integration-This evaluation finds strong evidence of integration, but it is all indirect. (e.g. involvement in community projects increases proportionally to time living here, relationships to markets increase over time etc.). Given its importance to this project direct research on "Integration" might be warranted- define integration and what direct markers for it are, then measure Integration and define what makes or hinders successful integration. These suggestions around deep research fit with the first strategic suggestion to continue in the areas in which SRSP already works but to find new and deeper ways to work here.

Think (and track) outside the box about programme components

The livelihood programme is strongly validated in this evaluation. Of-course it contributes economically and to livelihoods. For men and women, it also links with deep changes in relationships aspirations and view of self in society. These deep and surprising contributions of the livelihood programme might be the most significant dimension of the programme. I suggest deliberately identifying deep social changes linked to income generation and monitoring and

tracking them. Practically this would involve setting up an outcome based monitoring system and interviewing perhaps every 6 months. For a programme as good as SRSP and changes of the depth to which its livelihood programme contributes this seems worth it. Similarly there are surprising dimensions of infrastructure (e.g. strongly linked to "unity") and social mobilization. SRSP's three main programme components are excellent- Finding surprising impacts of these programmes, tracking and deliberately enhancing them would make a stronger intervention (E.g. combining social mobilization, infrastructure and livelihood to strategically influence government's economic policy). Data management skill and smart research into mechanisms would enhance this.

Consider Direct Work with Families

SRSP works with individual men, women and CBOs. All three groups contribute significantly in direct and indirect ways to how their communities operate. A significant group, and a common place in which social change is nurtured is families. I suggest SRSP consider whether direct work with families is possible and feasible. For social change indicators I am sure it would be effective.

Deep Questions about SRSPs Community Relationships

I analysed many outcomes with respect to the length of time a participant has been in the area. For some outcomes, patterns showed increasing numbers the longer people had been back, others showed peaks amongst residents of 3-5 years which then dropped off as people lived longer in the area. In nearly all analyses there were very few examples in the 1-3 years category. Mining the data, I found only 4 interviews of people with less than 3 years residence. Why? Some possible explanations are:

- This is a highly stable area with few new arrivals (but we know it is an area of returning TDPs;

- By chance we did not talk to new returnees. (seems unlikely to be this skewed by chance)
- SRSP does not have relationships with new arrivals. This is most likely, and most worrying. Given SRSP's vision and the purpose of this project SRSP should have most relationships with new arrivals. If SRSP is working only with long term residents and deliberately or accidentally excluding new arrivals from its programme it is of deep concern. It could mean SRSP is simply working with well established (likely less vulnerable) people. This seems unlikely given the other outcomes in this evaluation. Whatever the cause SRSP needs to address it, and also deliberately interview 50 to 100 people who have lived <1, 1-3 and 3-5 years here, code their stories and add to this database.

SRSP Becomes More Data Driven

This evaluation finds SRSP to be an excellent organisation- well organised, effective, efficient and with a well worked out strategy. There are indications of significant contribution to deep changes like gender relationships and women with aspirations to change their own communities. There is a wealth of data in this evaluation database, SRSP has skills and understanding in OH and a cadre of outcome focused interviewers who have contributed to it. I suggest SRSP think how they can continue to use their human resource

and this valuable database, how add to it and use it to change policy.

This is the second-high quality harvest I have done with SRSP, (the first was awarded a prize at the IDEAS conference in Prague 2019). This time they collected and coded 460 stories, to which 28 attributes are attached. Essentially SRSP has started its own outcome centred database which I have linked to descriptors and analyzed. I would be happy to give access to this database to SRSP and run a training in how to use Dedoose analysis tools. It would not take much in human or financial resource to use this as a basis for an outcome-based monitoring system. The strategic benefits are huge. With an outcome based strategic database run by its own staff SRSP could become a nimble, complexity aware organization, constantly iterating its strategies based on what it learns from the field. Continuous outcome-based strategy advice from its participants. All the building blocks are there to make this happen- cadre of trained staff, at least two people with skills in manipulating data, a coded database of 460 stories.

Summary of Recommendations

This evaluation finds SRSP to be excellent. My recommendations are not around more work in more places. I am suggesting to continue with the current locations and strategic areas but to be smarter, more data driven, more focused on depth and breadth, committed to research to uncover deep mechanisms and nimble with strategies to adapt to what the research says.

Appendix 1- Data/Story Collection Form

Date: / /2022	Code: _____	
Interviewers' Name: _____	Interviewer Gender (tick one): <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
Interviewer Designation: _____	Location of the interview: _____	
Participant Name: _____	Participant Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Age: _____
Participant Group (tick one): <input type="checkbox"/> Local Community <input type="checkbox"/> IDP <input type="checkbox"/> Malik <input type="checkbox"/> Political Rep <input type="checkbox"/> Govt Officials <input type="checkbox"/> Military Institution		
Participant Language: _____ Ethnicity (in case of diverse ethnicities): _____		
Participant Education (Tick one): <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> Graduation <input type="checkbox"/> Masters		
Length of time living here (in years): <input type="checkbox"/> up to 1 year <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 years <input type="checkbox"/> 3-5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5-10 years <input type="checkbox"/> 10 years of more		
Economic Status (tick one): <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Well-off:		
Member of a CBO/Network: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, Name of the CBO/Network: _____	
Status in the CBO: <input type="checkbox"/> Member <input type="checkbox"/> CRP <input type="checkbox"/> Secretary <input type="checkbox"/> President		
Photo Voice: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, How many Photos: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	

Outcome Focused Story: Write the story in the participant's words as you can. Ensure you catch any change of attitude, behaviour, relationship or rules and when you hear that try to get who, did

what, when, where, with whom and, if possible, why and what the previous practice was and Programme Contribution

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Project Details		Component Details		District	
AUP	Yes	Social Mobilization	Yes	Khyber	
RRP		Infrastructure		Orakzai	
Both (AUP/RRP)		Livelihood		Kurram	
				North Waziristan	Yes
				South Waziristan	
A. INTERVIEW'S DETAIL					
Name	Aisha Mushtaq	Gender	Women	Designation	Documentation Officer
				Location of Interview	NWD
B. PARTICIPANTS DETAIL					
For Individuals					
Name of Participant	Bibi Salma	Gender (Men/Women)	Women	Age (In years)	45
Participant Group (Local Community/IDP/Malik/Political Rep/Govt Officials/Military Insitution/Others)					Local Community
If participant group is political rep/govt. official/military Institution/other, please specify Designation and Department					
Education (None/Primary/Secondary/Higher Secondary/Bachelors/Masters)					Primary
Economic Status (Extremely Poor/Poor/Moderate/Well-off)					Poor

Appendix 2; Example Story with Coding

The example shows a story as it appears in the database- the first page with the demographic data and the second page with coded narrative.

The demographic details on page 1 are all attached to the excerpts in page 2 as descriptors.

Bib Selma said] It was 1 year ago, when my neighbor came home to invite me for a gathering in an open space in the neighborhood. She said, 'Some guests are visiting the village and they want to meet the village womenfolk' Upon their arrival, I joined my neighbors to meet the guests. One of the SRSP Female staff members stood up and spoke about the SRSP New AUP Program and said that they will work only with poor rural women of North Waziristan district. She also said that the women have to come together, get organized and set up their own Tanzeem (Organization). SRSP will then support the Tanzeem to help women improve their families' lives and livelihoods. Some of the village men were familiar with the work of SRSP therefore they readily allowed us women to get organized with SRSP's support] Our village has many households and we were able to set up a Tanzeem, Bibi Selma became a member of a newly fostered Women Community Organization (WCO). While talking about the initial days of WCO formation, Bibi Selma said that her WCO comprised 25 women.

The Organization was named Wtu, Danday Darpa Khel. She said, We selected Kainat Gib as our president because she was vocal and trustworthy. Initial meetings were mediated with the help of field staff from SRSP. We used to be very shy, even amongst ourselves. For examples, many members would not say their names loudly. We used to cover our faces and hesitated to say anything. Before WCO meetings, we used to discuss amongst ourselves about how and what to say, but in meetings we would say everything. The SRSP staff, mediating the meetings, did not give up hope. They continued to encourage us. Over time we developed some confidence and WCO members began to speak on our own. We started an RCM meeting. The initial meetings started with simple conversations and discussions about benefits of working together in harmony. Then we would discuss our problems and potential solutions] As of today, we on a self-help basis have ensured savings of every single member. We contacted public health facilities to conduct health and hygiene awareness focus. This was followed by mother and child health to orient us on MCH. We started discussing with our spouses and now most of the girls have started going to school. We started lending money through our group to help and support poor and vulnerable members of community to initiate their own businesses

Bib Selma concluded her story with some pride, 'After becoming aware and joining Tanzeem, I have gained confidence and can share my ideas and opinions. Earlier, no one asked us about anything; we were unheard at home and invisible in the community. Without any question, we used to eat whatever our men provided. Now, we can get items of our choice. I have built this confidence only through the WCO meetings. If we did not get organized, my life would not have been changed. AUP and SRSP have shown us pathways out of poverty. We have witnessed a quiet revolution in our lives. Indeed, as wise people say, unity and organization are powerful, very powerful. I know as I have directly witnessed and experienced its impact Other females of our village are also requesting to join our Tanzeem

Appendix 3; Data Format

The excel sheets with headings and drop-down option lists as used by the SRSP team. This is an enormous amount of high-quality data, well collected and stored.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Story No	Title	Date	Project	Component	District	Interview Name	Interviewer gend	Interviewer Designation
01	Khyber-AUP-RRP-SM-CBO-1.docx	March 4, 2022	Both(AUP-RRP)	Social Mobilisation	Khyber	AtifZeeshanRauf	Male	PMPMER
02	Khyber-AUP-RRP-SM-CBO-2.docx	March 4, 2022	Both(AUP-RRP)	Social Mobilisation	Khyber	AtifZeeshanRauf	Male	PMPMER
03	Khyber-AUP-RRP-SM-CBO-3.docx	March 4, 2022	Both(AUP-RRP)	Social Mobilisation	Khyber	MuneefKhan	Male	POSMHRD
04	Khyber-AUP-RRP-SM-Individual-1.docx	March 4, 2022	Both(AUP-RRP)	Social Mobilisation	Khyber	AtifZeeshanRauf	Male	PMPMER
05	Khyber-AUP-RRP-SM-Individual-2.docx	March 4, 2022	Both(AUP-RRP)	Social Mobilisation	Khyber	AtifZeeshanRauf	Male	DPM
06	Khyber-AUP-SM-CBO-1.docx	March 4, 2022	AUP	Social Mobilisation	Khyber	SahibKhan	Male	CRP

J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
Interview Location	Individual/Group(CBO)	Noininterview	Name of Participant Group	Gender	Age(Yrs)	Interview Name	Interviewer gend	Interviewer Designation
UpperBara	CBO	6	ShaheedHaroonabadKalay	Male		03	Male	
UpperBara	CBO	6	KhidmateKhalaq	Male		07	Male	
UpperBara	CBO	6	RukhanaSabawoon	Male		04	Male	
UpperBara	Individuals	1	TurabKhan	Male	40		Local Community	Graduate
UpperBara	Individuals	1	ShiekhGul	Male	43		Local Community	Master
Bara	CBO	6	AkhunzadganFalahiCommittee	Male		02	Male	

R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA
Education	Economicstatus	YrslivingHer	InCBO/Network	NameofCBO	StatusinCBO	HHInCBO			NoofPhotos
						25			-
						1500	65		-
						23			-
Graduate	Poor	5to10	Yes	ShaheedHaroonabadKalay	Member				-
Master	Moderate	>10	Yes	SipahTariaqiNetwork	Member				-
						20			-

Appendix 4; Collection Teams

SRSP teams were outstanding as story collectors. This appendix records and acknowledges the enormous SRSP contribution- from all levels of the organisation-to this evaluation

S. No	Name	Designation	Office	Gender
1	Atif Zeeshan Rauf	PM, PMER	Head Office	Male
2	Aftabuddin Shakir	PO, PMER	Head Office	Male
3	Nadia Tariq	PM, SS&GI	Head Office	Female
4	Dr. Awlad Hussain	Project Coordinator	PSU Merged Districts	Male
5	Aman Akbar	PO, Operations	PSU Merged Districts	Male
6	Kamal Jan	PO, PMER	PSU Merged Districts	Male
7	Muneef Khan	PO SM & HRD	PSU Merged Districts	Male
8	Sartaj Nabi Khan alongwith 13 staff members & 13 CRPs	DPM	Khyber	Male/Female
9	9 Staff members	-	Kurram	Male/Female
9	6 staff members	-	North Waziristan	Male/Female
10	Raees Khan alongwith 11 staff members and 14 CRPs	DPM	Orakzai	Male/Female



I am New Zealander. An independent consultant in project design monitoring and evaluation I specialise in complex social and environmental problems with particular interests in system change and actor centred approaches. I co-chair the International Outcome Mapping Learning Community and the American Evaluation Association Systems in Evaluation topical interest group and am part of the Outcome Harvesting Network. I work with the Development Studies department of Massey University in New Zealand and am currently exploring the synergies and divergences between OH and Realist evaluation with academics in an Australian University (that thinking informs this evaluation) I have pioneered Participatory Outcome Harvesting (local field teams collecting data) in the Global South. This yields more data, collected in a much more contextually and culturally aware manner, leaves skills with the local team and can be a project intervention itself. I have done this with Kenyan street kids, indigenous people in Cambodia, Indonesians living with HIV, mentally unwell people in Afghanistan. The participatory OH by SRSP's EU-PEACE project team in 2018 was awarded a prize at IDEAS 2019. I am taking Participatory Outcome Harvesting to the next level now- a team of prisoners and warders in New Zealand will define the evaluation questions harvest data and analyse it in a cutting-edge evaluation later this year.

The report was commissioned by SRSP for learning purposes. It was not a project requirement or asked by the donors.