**83038: Community Infrastructure Restoration and Rehabilitation in District Swat**

**Annual Progress Report**

**January – December 2013**

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**Project Snapshot**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date: | | | 31st Dec 2013 | | | |
| Award ID: | | | 58104 | | | |
| Project ID: | | | 83038 & 72030 | | | |
| Project Title: | | | Community Infrastructure Restoration and Rehabilitation in District Swat | | | |
| Project Start Date: | | | 1st Jan 2013 | | | |
| Project End Date: | | | 31st Dec 2017 | | | |
| Implementing Partner: | | | Selected Construction Firms | | | |
| Responsible Parties: | | | UNDP | | | |
| Project Budget (all years): | | | USD 3,904,100 | | | |
| Core Resources:  Non-Core Resources:  Government contribution:  Donor 1  Donor 2 | | | Bureau of Crisis Prevention & Recovery (BCPR)  USD 482,368  Saudi Fund for Development (SFD)  USD 3,421,732 | | | |
| **Project Brief Description and Outputs:**  Swat district was adversely affected in 2008-09 by the militancy crisis and later by floods in 2010, this resulted in massive displacement of population and increased damage to community infrastructure as well as collapse of relevant service delivery institutions., thus depriving the communities’ access to basic services and facilities.  Under the overall Peace and Development programme for KP, with the financial support from The Saudi Fund for Development, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, UNDP is implementing a “Community Infrastructure Restoration and Rehabilitation” project in District Swat, KP. Through this project, UNDP in coordination with the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is rehabilitating a total of 953 damaged community infrastructure schemes (link roads, drainage channels, culverts, bridges and streets) in district Swat. The interventions will improve access to social services and facilities for the local community and provide the infrastructure necessary for socioeconomic uplift in the area.  The project benefited 626,683 individuals including 165,963 males, 166,609 females, 169,526 children, 118,602 youth and 2431 people with disabilities from 585 Community Basic Infrastructure Schemes constructed in 2013 in six tehsils (Kabal, Babuzai, Charbagh, Matta Sebujni, Matta Khararai, and Khwazakhela) of district Swat. For remaining 368 schemes, a comprehensive social mobilization leading to identification of community needs (CBI Schemes), preparation of relevant documentation including BOQs, drawings, cost estimates and designs of selected schemes are included.  Social Mobilization has been an important component of the project leading to motivation and ownership among the community for the long term maintenance of the interventions made in their communities. A team of trained and experienced social mobilizers was involved to establish **peace and development committees**, conduct social mobilization, resolve issues within communities and between the community and implementing partners, ensuring active involvement and ownership of schemes.  A project impact study has been conducted to assess the degree to which rehabilitation of community based infrastructure schemes in three tehsils (Kabal, Babuzai and Charbah) of District Swat have contributed to the overall objective of peace building and social cohesion in the crisis affected area. The methodology based on desk review and primary data was focused on the factors: project relevance, impact and effectiveness, lessons learnt and recommendations. As many as 44 percent of total respondents of the survey conducted for this assessment ranked the role of UNDP’s rehabilitation of CBI schemes in peacebuilding and social cohesion as ‘very good’, about 12 percent regarded it ‘excellent’, and another 14 percent termed the contribution ‘good’. Only about four percent were of the view that the contribution of UNDP’s rehabilitation project was ‘low’ while 26 percent termed it ‘average’.  A comprehensive community need assessment in the crisis affected areas of KPK is being conducted to further improve and make appropriate changes in the programme document of “Vulnerability Reduction and Social Cohesion in the crisis affected areas” designed to promote peace building and social cohesion in the crisis affected 8 districts including, Swat, Buner, Shangla, Upper Dir, Lower Dir, D.I khan, Tank and Lakki Marwat of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. This need assessment will be completed in 1st quarter of 2014.  Meetings with the donor Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) were held in November 2013 in Islamabad. The agenda of the meeting was project progress updates, pictorial overview, financial delivery and way forward.  9th Project Review Board Meeting was held in 2013 in Islamabad. UNDP peace and development project team briefed SFD on the physical and financial progress of the project. The Annual Work Plan 2014 for the programme was endorsed by the board. | | | | | | |
| Overall Project Quality Rating (mark on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria): | | | | | | |
| Exemplary (5)  \*\*\*\*\* | High (4)  \*\*\*\* | | | Satisfactory (3)  \*\*\* | Poor (2)  \*\* | Inadequate (1)  \* |
| All outputs are rated High or Exemplary | All outputs are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least two criteria are rated High or Exemplary | | | One output may be rated Poor, and all other criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher | Two outputs are rated Poor, and all other criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher | One output is rated Inadequate, or more than two criteria are rated Poor |
| Budget 2013 | | 3,904,100 US$ | | | | |
| Expenditure 2013 | | 3,741,168.3 US$ | | | | |
| Delivery % | | 96% | | | | |

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**Acronyms**

CERINA Conflict Early Recovery Needs Assessment

CBI Community Based Infrastructure

CSO Civil Society Organization

FATA Federally Administered Tribal Areas

FGD Focus Group Discussion

GoP Government of Pakistan

M & E Monitoring and Evaluation

NGO Non-Government Organization

PaRRSA Provincial Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority

PCNA Post Conflict Needs Assessment

PRB Project Review Board

RFP Request for Proposal

UC Union Council

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UN United States Dollar

1. **Introduction**

UNDP has launched a “Community Infrastructure Restoration and Rehabilitation” project in District Swat, KP.  Through this project, UNDP with the financial assistance of Saudi Fund for Development and in coordination with the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is rehabilitating 953 damaged community infrastructure schemes (link roads, drainage channels, culverts, bridges, and streets) in six Tehsils of District Swat. The interventions will improve access to services and facilities for the local community and provide the infrastructure necessary for socioeconomic uplift in the area.

1. **SITUATION ANALYSIS**

The crisis between the militants and armed forces in Swat, Buner, Dir, and Shangla districts of Malakand Division forced over 2.3 million people to leave their homes. To compound these issues, many families abandoned their means of livelihood and during their displacement, accrued debt in order to meet basic needs. In July 2009, after the government regained control, the crisis-affected families were enabled a safe return home through the ‘Naway Sehar’ (Dawn of a New Beginning) project of the Pakistan and KPK governments, with the assistance of international humanitarian organizations. However due to a prolonged gap in economic activity, the majority of crisis-affected families lacked basic income-generating options, and the displacements had depleted their minimal savings. Many families lost their source of income due to the destruction caused by the crisis, and upon their return, there were few opportunities for people to meet their day-to-day needs and revive their livelihoods. The magnitude of destruction was massive. Swat district suffered the most infrastructural damage, with some estimates comparing the levels to those witnessed after the 2005 earthquake. With the support of UNDP, a Crisis Early Recovery Initial Needs Assessment (CERINA) was conducted that provides evidence-based information for priority interventions.

This crisis followed by the 2010 floods, caused enormous damage to the economy of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK); in particular to the agriculture sector. Up to 97 percent of spring crops – mainly wheat but also fruits and vegetables – were lost, as fields ready for harvest were abandoned and became inundated. To compound this dire situation, many livestock – the main asset of rural families – died. An estimated 717,000 large and 726,000 small animals were lost in the crisis area, which represents 37 percent of the total large and small animal population. In addition, a large number of watercourses, terraces and embankments were also damaged, as were many buildings, roads, street, bridges and other infrastructure, including irrigation facilities, schools, hospitals, basic health units, government offices, veterinary hospitals and research facilities were either bombed or looted and vandalized.

The impact of the crisis and floods further worsened conditions in the province already suffering from distrust of the local administration, inadequate access to basic services including access to health and education which were already insufficient for the local population. One of the worst hit sectors during the devastation of torrential rains and floods in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in floods 2010 is infrastructure, where some 2000 km of roads, 40 major, 40 medium and 90 foot bridges, whereas about 700 educational and 150 health facilities besides 158 government buildings were completely destroyed[[1]](#footnote-1).

The damage to community infrastructure and collapse of the relevant institutions deprived communities’ access to basic services and facilities. Crisis Early Recovery Initial Need Assessment report, Post Crisis Need Assessment report of KP and FATA and Flood Early Recovery Need Assessment report suggest a two pronged approach (i) community based interventions targeting rural areas; and (ii) interventions through local Government/line departments in urban and rural areas. Full community participation with strong community mobilization is also strongly recommended. The report further highlights the importance of immediate restoration and rehabilitation of community infrastructure that will provide an opportunity for peace building within and among the affected communities. The goal of restoration of community infrastructure is to restore community services, functions and processes, bringing them to normalcy.

1. **Project Performance and results** 
   1. **Contribution towards Country Programme Outcome[[2]](#footnote-2)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CPAP Outcome:  Access of conflict affected communities to socio economic services and livelihood opportunities enhanced through improvement of community infrastructure | | | |
| Indicator(s):  No. of disaster resilient damaged community infrastructure schemes restored/rehabilitated  Comprehensive need assessment conducted in crisis affected district of KP & Balochistan and incorporated in P & D next 5 years program | Baseline:  Infrastructure damage estimates as mentioned in  Conflict Early Recovery Initial Need Assessment Report of 2009 and Early Recovery Need Assessment floods 2010  Post crisis need assessment (PCNA) report indicates that there is a need to go beyond recovery of the crisis affected areas and focus on long term development | Target(s):  Rehabilitation/restoration of 540 damaged community infrastructure in six tehsils of District Swat, KP  Conduct need assessment in crisis affected districts of KP & Balochistan | Achievement(s):  In year 2013, a total of 585 community based infrastructure schemes have been rehabilitated, 207 in phase 1 and 385 schemes in phase 2.  Comprehensive need assessment in crisis affected districts of KP is in progress targeting southern districts |
| Description of output level high/outcome level results achieved in 2013:  A total of 585 community based infrastructure schemes have been rehabilitated and have increased the accessibility of community to the basic social services.  Comprehensive need assessment in crisis affected districts of KP is in progress targeting southern districts and Malakand division. Target districts include Buner, Malakand, Shangla, Swat, Dir Upper, Dir Lower, D.I Khan Lakki Marwat and Tank. | | | |
| Means of Verification  Monitoring and evaluation mechanism established for the project  The project impact study conducted in three tehsils of Swat including Kabal, Charbagh and Babozai where community basic infrastructure schemes have been restored and rehabilitated and handed over to the local community.  Fazl-e-Haq, a journalist and development consultant stated:  “UNDP schemes greatly impacted the life of people in backward and underdeveloped areas. Development schemes produced employment opportunities for the people living in these areas that led to socioeconomic development of marginalized communities.”[[3]](#footnote-3)  Feedback from PaRRSA/PDMA and other stakeholders during the Project Review Board Meetings. | | | |

* 1. **Progress towards Project Results/Outputs[[4]](#footnote-4)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project Output I:  Livelihoods and economic opportunities for affected people in FATA improved | | | |
| Indicator(s):  No. of disaster resilient damaged community infrastructure schemes restored/rehabilitated | Baseline:  Conflict Early Recovery Initial Need Assessment Report of 2009 reported 22% of infrastructure was totally damaged in district Swat due to crisis  Early Recovery Need Assessment floods 2010 reported 2000 km of roads, 40 major, 40 medium and 90 foot bridges, whereas about 700 educational and 150 health facilities besides 158 government buildings were completely destroyed in KP. | Target(s):  Rehabilitation/restoration of 540 damaged community infrastructure in six tehsils of District Swat, KP | Achievement(s):  In year 2013, a total of 585 community based infrastructure schemes have been rehabilitated, 207 in phase 1 and 378 schemes in phase 2. |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Description of output level results achieved in 2013:   1. Orientation of six partner construction firms was done to build their implementation capacity covering the aspects a) clarification on the terms and conditions of the contracts, b) reporting and monitoring mechanisms, c) visibility aspects of the interventions, d) verification and replacement of schemes, e) certification of payments to contractors (necessary documentation requirements etc., e) community participation, monitoring and f) ownership of schemes. 2. 585 Project Oversight Committees have been formed representing their respective villages where the infrastructure schemes were being rehabilitated. 3. 585 community infrastructure schemes (279 streets, 135 culverts, 89 drainage channels, 26 link roads, 56 small bridges) have been rehabilitated in six tehsils i.e. Charbagh, Babozai, Kabal, Matta Sebujni, Matta Khararai and Khwazakhela) in Phase 1 and Phase 2.  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **CBI** | **completed in  Phase 1** | **completed in  Phase 2** | **Total** | | Link Road | 2 | 24 | 26 | | Street Pavement | 124 | 155 | 279 | | Small Bridges | 11 | 45 | 56 | | Drainage Channels | 20 | 69 | 89 | | Culvert | 50 | 85 | 135 | | **Total** | **207** | **378** | **585** |  1. 626,683 individuals including 165,963 males, 166,609 females, 169,526 children, 118,602 youth and 2431 people with disabilities have benefitted from these CBI interventions.      1. In order to ensure the quality of construction, assessment of construction material such as cement, sand, gravel, crush, marble strips, etc. was done on site in presence of contractor. During concrete work, cylinders were filled with the concrete mixture and sent to engineering university lab for material testing purposes. Thus ensuring the quality of work done. In addition, final inspection was done qualitatively and quantitatively both by measuring the length, width and thickness as per the Bill of Quantity and thus the schemes was approved or disapproved. In case of disapproval, the contractor would do the necessary makeup and remedy.         Figure 1 Community Infrastructure Restoration and Rehabilitation in 3 Teshils (Babozai, Kabal and Charbagh), District Swat, KP      Figure 2 Community Infrastructure Restoration and Rehabilitation in 3 Teshils (Khwazakhela, Matta Sebujni, and Matta Khararai), District Swat, KP   1. With respect to visibility compliance, sign boards with SFD, PaRRSA and UNDP logos have been installed at village level. 2. Assessment of potential 368 schemes in phase 3 is in process. A comprehensive social mobilization exercise leading to identification of community needs (CBI Schemes), preparation of relevant documentation including BOQs, drawings, cost estimates and designs of selected schemes has been initiated. Potential schemes will include drinking water, community parks, rehabilitation of schools and health centers, community centers, bus stands, link roads, streets & drains, small bridges etc. Community driven approach will be followed during assessment. The list of 953 schemes will be verified for remaining schemes and the remaining schemes will be visited on site to see if they have been rehabilitated by another partner/ donor or not. If they haven’t, UNDP will undertake the rehabilitation process otherwise an alternate schemes will be identified. | | | | |
| Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria): | | | | |
| Exemplary (5)  \*\*\*\*\* | High (4)  \*\*\*\* | Satisfactory (3)  \*\*\* | Poor (2)  \*\* | Inadequate (1)  \* |
| The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes | The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality | The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality | The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality | Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes |
| Means of Verification  Means of verification include:   * Monitoring system established at three levels   + At Country Office     - ACD and Programme Officer – CPRU   + At Project Level     - National Programme Coordinator     - Monitoring Officer     - Senior Construction Manager   + At Field Level     - 6 Civil Engineers     - 3 Social Organizers     - Oversight Committees from community     - PaRRSA engineers * Regular Monitoring Visits by Senior Enginer and, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer as well as regular correspondence with the field engineers, contractors and community and assessment based on weekly and monthly reports of field engineers. Other project team members including National Programme Coordinator, IM/GIS Officer as well as UNDP country office staff also visit the project area to monitor the progress as well as coordination with community and PaRRSA/PDMA. * Getting the photographs of respective schemes at 3 stages (Before, During and After rehabilitation) as well as mapping of completed project sites, development of success stories and case studies based on community feedback. * Release of payments was done upon satisfactory report from the field engineers and local project oversight committee comprising of community members. Final invoices were processed upon verification by field engineers as well as head office. * Project Impact Study has been conducted in three tehsils (Kabal, Babuzai and Charbah) of District Swat based on primary data collection complemented by the primary data collection. The interviews of community members, focal group discussions and meetings with government representatives have been conducted to establish the link between CBI schemes and social cohesion and peace building. | | | | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project Output II: | | | | | | | |
| Indicator(s):  Comprehensive need assessment conducted in crisis affected district of KP & Balochistan and incorporated in P & D next 5 years program | | Baseline:  Post crisis need assessment (PCNA) indicates that there is a need to go beyond recovery of the crisis affected areas and focus on long term development to achieve following objectives  Build responsiveness and effectiveness of the state to restore citizen’s trust  Stimulate employment and livelihood opportunities  Ensure the delivery of basic services  Counter radicalization and foster reconcilation | | Target(s):  Conduct need assessment in crisis affected districts of KP & Balochistan | | Achievement(s):  Need Assessment is being conducted in crisis affected districts of KP & Balochistan | |
| Description of output level results achieved in 2013:  Draft programme document has been developed and endorsed by stakeholders. . Furthermore, to achieve this target a comprehensive need assessment is being conducted by consultant firm and will be completed by 1st quarter of 2014. The consultant firm will coordinate with the relevant government institutions and communities and will conduct crisis and disaster analysis, the impact of the response by different agencies/ organizations, gaps analysis and interventions identified to enhance peace building and social cohesion. Target districts include: Swat, Buner, Shangla, Lower Dir, Upper Dir, Malakand, Lakki Marwat, D.I Khan and Tank.  This will lead to need assessment at the village level in all selected districts to find out the present needs of the communities, their priority needs and the appropriate interventions related to themes mentioned above to reduce vulnerability and enhance social cohesion in these areas. A community based needs assessment will help address families by providing a snapshot of their needs and priorities and their economic wellbeing, educational, health and welfare status. It can provide important community information to work on issues and identify which gaps are leading to increasing violence and reactivating the conflict drivers. It provides an opportunity to meet and develop partnerships strengthening services for citizens in the area.  Finally a community needs assessment will help CPRU in its programme planning by providing the foundation for strategic operational planning in crisis affected area, assessing if the programme will meet the needs of the community and determining what interventions should be launched to provide new opportunities to improve their lives and livelihoods. | | | | | | | |
| Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria): | | | | | | | |
| Exemplary (5)  \*\*\*\*\* | High (4)  \*\*\*\* | | Satisfactory (3)  \*\*\* | | Poor (2)  \*\* | | Inadequate (1)  \* |
| The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes | The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality | | The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality | | The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality | | Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes |
| Means of Verification  Needs assessment report  Consultative workshop of stakeholders – minutes of meeting  Draft programme document ( PAC minutes) | | | | | | | |

1. **Lessons Learnt**

* Pre-qualification of contractors and reference check should be given sufficient time to avoid lengthy procurement
* Financial status of the contractor should be verified through an authentic body.
* Due to fragile security in the project area, alternate means of monitoring should be identified and practiced. For this purpose, coordination with PaRRSA and civil society’s should be further strengthened.
* In addition to the hiring of field engineers on IC contract, other means of availing technical services should be explored.
* In order to ensure the validity of CBI Schemes, verification exercise along with calculation of engineering estimates, designs and BOQs should be conducted in the field through a professional consultancy firm.
* Comprehensive need assessment in the crisis affected districts of KP in consultation of government, local NGOs/CSOs and the community to enhance the ownership
* To increase the number of female beneficiaries and children by introducing interventions having direct impact on their lives. In addition to existing CBI schemes (link road, street pavement, culverts, small bridges and drainage channel), other community needs including drinking water supply, community parks, rehabilitation of schools and health centers, community centers, and bus stands etc. should also be considered, subject to funding availability.

1. **The way forward/ key Priorities FOR 2014**

* Assessment and BoQs development of 368 schemes and launch of procurement process followed by physical construction activity in the field.
* Project Review based on the findings of impact study and the social mobilization processes.
* To launch interventions and opportunities for the improved lives and livelihood of communities in Swat, Buner, Shangla, Lower Dir, Upper Dir, Malakand, Lakki Marwat, D.I Khan and Tank
* Peace and Development Committees practically working in the area in coordination with PaRRSA/PDMA and UNDP
* To achieve the milestones and targets as per Annual Workplan 2014

**Annex: AWP based Reporting Matrix**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS**  *And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets* | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES (as per AWP)** | **Activity Status**  *Completed, Ongoing, Delayed, Cancelled* | **AWP Budget ($)** | **Expenditure ($)** | **% Delivery** |
| Project Output 1  *Indicators:*  No. of disaster resilient damaged community infrastructure schemes restored/rehabilitated  *Baseline:*  Conflict Early Recovery Initial Need Assessment Report of 2009 reported 22% of infrastructure was totally damaged in district Swat due to crisis  Early Recovery Need Assessment floods 2010 reported 2000 km of roads, 40 major, 40 medium and 90 foot bridges, whereas about 700 educational and 150 health facilities besides 158 government buildings were completely destroyed in KP.  *Targets:*  Rehabilitation/restoration of 540 damaged community infrastructure in six tehsils of District Swat, KP | 1. Activity  In year 2013, a total of 585 community based infrastructure schemes have been rehabilitated, 207 in phase 1 and 385 schemes in phase 2. Additional 368 schemes to be initiated and completed after completion of pre-requisites | On-going | 3,421,731.70 | 3,281,377.94 | 96% |
| Project Impact Study  Comprehensive need assessment exercise being conducted  Project Management | On - going | 482,368.30 | 459,790.39 | 95% |
| Project Output 2  *Indicators:*  Comprehensive need assessment conducted in crisis affected district of KP & Balochistan and incorporated in P & D next 5 years program  ***Baseline:***  Post crisis need assessment (PCNA) indicates that there is a need to go beyond recovery of the crisis affected areas and focus on long term development to achieve following objectives:  Build responsiveness and effectiveness of the state to restore citizen’s trust  Stimulate employment and livelihood opportunities  Ensure the delivery of basic services  Counter radicalization and foster reconciliation  ***Targets:***  Conduct need assessment in crisis affected districts of KP & Balochistan |
| TOTAL |  |  | 3,904,100 | 3,741,168.3 | 96% |

1. Early Recovery Need Assessment, Floods 2010 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Outcomes describe the intended changes in development conditions that result from the interventions of governments and other stakeholders, including international development agencies such as UNDP. They are medium-term development results created through the delivery of outputs and the contributions of various partners and non-partners. Outcomes provide a clear vision of what has changed or will change globally or in a particular region, country or community within a period of time. They normally relate to changes in institutional performance or behavior among individuals or groups. Outcomes cannot normally be achieved by only one agency and are not under the direct control of a project manager. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Fazl-e-Haq (journalist, development consultant), interview with the author in Mingora on November 5, 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Outputs are short-term development results produced by project and non-project activities. They must be achieved with the resources provided and within the time-frame specified (usually less than five years). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)