



Joint Proposal by FAO, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP
Community Resilience and Recovery Support to FATA's Returning Internally Displaced Persons
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I. Background

Since July 2008, Pakistan's north-western areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) have experienced large population displacements due to security concerns and military operations against non-state armed groups. Patterns of displacement and return movements have coexisted and remained dynamic. New displacements from one location occurring in parallel with returns to a different location. Though there are numerous variables influencing such population movements, the primary factor is security. As a general trend, when insecurity increases there is displacement, and when insecurity decreases people return.

Over the course of the last few years, all the Agencies of FATA have been affected by militancy and large scale displacements. While it has been possible for some population groups to return home (most notably to Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber and Kurram Agencies), 2014 saw a massive exodus of people from North Waziristan Agency after government launched military operations Zarb-e-Azb in June 2014 and later from Bara Tehsil of Khyber Agency after the launch of Khyber-1 military operation in October 2014. This latest wave of displacement has brought the total FATA Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) caseload to an estimated 300,000 families¹ (around 1.6 million people), around 70% of which are women and children. In order to meet the emergency food and other needs of a registered caseload, humanitarian agencies are currently supporting 1.56 million people displaced from FATA, both in camps and in host areas in KPK.

According to various assessments carried out by the humanitarian community, the displaced families can be categorized as a very vulnerable group. Indeed the majority of IDP families are faced with multiple challenges in meeting their basic needs and are frequently forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms for survival. According to IVAP survey, only 35% families had acceptable food consumption and food was by far the priority need most commonly identified by respondents with 44% reporting it as their top need².

Food Security. The Food Security study in Pakistan³ also indicates that while 62% of the population is consuming less than the recommended quantity of protein per day (52 grams), this figure rises to 82.7% in FATA. As per the National Nutrition Survey 2011, Pakistan is facing a silent crisis of malnutrition that is amongst the worst in the world and has not improved for decades; similarly, stunting rates are very high in rural areas and are at the highest level of 57.6% in FATA⁴.

Basic Education. The educational status in FATA, already lower than the national averages, has suffered significantly as a result of insecurity and displacement. In FATA, the majority of the population remains illiterate – according to the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) 2012-13 Survey Report, the adult literacy rate (10+ years) for FATA is 24% (female 10.5%, male 36.7%) while Net Enrolment Rate is 32% (female 24%, male 41%). The problems of education sector in FATA essentially revolve around

¹ FDMA, www.fdma.gov.pk, figures from 5/2/15

² Livelihood and Food Security in Displacement – joint IVAP and WFP Bulletin, Issue 2, 05 December, 2014.

³ Food Security in Pakistan -2013, study conducted by WFP and SDPI.

⁴ National Nutritional Survey 2011

access, particularly for the remote and security comprised areas, equity and efficiency, defective teaching learning environment, wide gaps in the available capacity, and weak data systems; which are pointing towards the dire need of enabling approaches to ensure access for the returnees, and ensuring an enabling learning environment, to restart schooling, and to reduce gender disparity which will result in an increase of the literacy levels in FATA.

Health. FATA has poor infant and maternal mortality rates and requires targeted efforts for improvements. The infant mortality rate is 87 per 1000 live birth. The maternal mortality rate in FATA is 380 female deaths per 100,000 live births, which is significant higher than the national maternal mortality rate. Only 27.3% of the deliveries take place in health facilities - 19.2% in public health facilities and 8% in private health facilities. In order to improve basic health care in the region, there is a need for urgent and well-planned basic health system's implementation. This will essentially include to establish extensive infrastructures for primary health care with a special focus on mother and child health.

Children. Within the context of the continuing conflict in FATA, the manifold vulnerabilities of children in the territory have increased substantially. Accordingly, the right of a child to be protected from violence (physical, psychological, emotional, socio-cultural and gender-based) neglect and exploitation remains seriously compromised. Examples of current key child protection concerns in FATA include the recruitment of children by armed groups, the radicalization of children, abductions, child labour, child marriage, death/serious injury caused by landmines and low birth registration rates (less than 1% as per the FATA Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey). In order to address such issues effectively, the Government requires technical support to ensure the development of a comprehensive and coordinated child protection system, primarily through the strengthening of social/legal institutional structures.

Basic infrastructure. The physical infrastructure in FATA was indeed inadequate even before the conflict. While it is true that the demographic characteristics of the FATA population (low population density, large households and largely rural population) make it extremely challenging for the state to provide adequate infrastructure and services, the lack of access to schools and health facilities in the area is particularly alarming, as is the low percentage of irrigated land. The population continues to lack access to electricity, clean drinking water and sanitation. Where rudimentary facilities do exist, they are often not functional.

Initial reports from the FATA Secretariat show that following years of crisis, whatever basic infrastructure and services were available have been largely damaged or destroyed. This lack of infrastructure and services continues to alienate the population and creates a perception of ineffectiveness on behalf of the state to deliver basic services to the population of FATA. Restoring this infrastructure and related the services will be an essential step of the rehabilitation process, not only will this component serve to provide returnees with the basic necessary services, but it will be an important step in showing that the government is serious about improving services in the region.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). Specific WASH challenges in FATA include scarcity of water, lack of maintenance of WASH facilities and issues relating to ownership over sources of water by communities and poor hygiene behaviour. There is also dearth of reliable data on water and sanitation coverage with no proper quality monitoring and surveillance system. Inadequate institutional capacity and enough resource allocation and lack of awareness about safe hygiene practices are some of other challenges to WASH sector in FATA. In FATA, prior to the conflict just 41 percent of the population had access to improved drinking water sources and just 28 percent of households had access to and use of improved sanitation. While

current figures are not available, the coverage is expected to have decreased following the extended period of displacement. Inadequate access to sanitation at the household level increases risk to sanitation related diseases such as diarrhea and, for children the risk of stunting and Polio. In addition most schools and health centres are without access to adequate WASH facilities.

Livelihoods and Agriculture. Rapidly depleting food stocks coupled with lack of resources to resume agricultural activities, loss of productive assets, lack of access to cash and rapidly diminishing coping mechanisms are threatening the food security of the IDPs and preventing their agriculture-based livelihoods.⁵ This is particularly alarming given that agriculture and livestock are the base for 97 percent of all livelihoods in FATA.⁶ Small landholders make up the majority of farmers in FATA with the majority of farm landholdings (57 percent) being smaller than one hectare and the majority of farms (91 percent) being cultivated by their owners. Farmers are engaged in agriculture mainly at the subsistence level which is characterized by the underutilization of land, poor productivity and risk-adverse behavior.

As a result of unrest and displacement, the agriculture land in many areas of FATA has remained barren for consecutive seasons, standing crops were left unattended, substantial amounts of seed stock were destroyed or spoiled and agricultural activities were affected due to restricted movement of the population. Application of fertilizer was prohibited across FATA, thereby impacting soil fertility and farm productivity. The preexisting infrastructure including the traditional irrigation systems, water harvesting structures, tube-wells, on-farm bunds, water channels and ditches have been badly damaged or destroyed.

Livestock is an integral part of rural livelihoods and a supplemental food source in FATA, and acts as a source of cash and coping mechanism for shocks and economic vulnerability. Animals are typically more equitably distributed than land in FATA and acts as a basic source for family subsistence and livelihood. Traditional livestock in FATA consist of cattle, small ruminants, donkeys, mule and backyard poultry, which were either lost or sold at below market prices during displacement in order to gain quick access to cash. Similarly, livestock shelters were mostly destroyed, stocks of animal feed lost, and rangelands degraded due to conflict and displacement. Most animals graze on common waste and fallow land (shamilat), and need supplementary feed during winter and spring. Poultry keeping supplements the household economy and provides income support. The conflict has also directly and indirectly caused damages and losses to irrigation structures, soil and water conservation structures, and small scale fish and poultry farms.

In FATA, women take active part in agricultural activities, collect fuel wood and fetch water, in addition to attending to household work and family duties. They spend a major portion of their day attending to livestock and poultry, and share the responsibility for weeding, harvesting, and threshing. An important element of any livelihood recovery effort needs to be on rebuilding stocks and services for women.⁷

Employment and Markets. Youth unemployment is a grave problem in FATA, as over 50 percent of the men are unemployed and 60 percent of those employed are involved in unskilled labor. There are very few private sector job opportunities other than basic commerce, and most of the youth, whether educated or uneducated, move to other parts of the country or to the Gulf countries to find employment. Most of them

⁵ This has been confirmed by a recent inter cluster mission to SWA

⁶ PCNA, 2010

⁷ FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2007-15

lack technical or vocational skills and find employment as unskilled laborers. It is widely held that unemployed and uneducated youth are particularly vulnerable to the influence of the militant groups.

The absence of industries in FATA and the bleak situation of access, power and communication infrastructure, coupled with the legal and administrative barriers, have prevented local or external investment in the vertical or horizontal expansion of the economy. Damages to private enterprises, such as shops, small factories and industries have not yet been assessed in detail, but visits to the affected areas have shown that in many areas, particularly in commercial hubs like Miranshah in North Waziristan, the damages to small, medium and large enterprises are substantial.

Governance. While a complete functional review of the FATA Secretariat has not yet been carried out, the consultations with various actors reveal the need to strengthen the capacities of the FATA Secretariat to effectively lead the rebuilding efforts and to establish the citizen-state relationship after the returns. It will be critical to reestablish the functions of the line departments and the Agency administration (Political Agent) to provide basic services including security, law and order, education, health and municipal services such as water and sanitation. This will require focused efforts to build staff capacities and institutional systems not only for transparent, effective and efficient procurement, human resources and financial management, but also for development planning, management, monitoring and evaluation, and coordination of the recovery efforts.

Social Cohesion. The PCNA identified countering radicalization and fostering reconciliation as one of the four strategic objectives stating that growing alienation and disenchantment with the state combined with high levels of illiteracy had allowed militants to find considerable support among the people of FATA, particularly among unemployed young men. In various surveys, citizens continue to express a disconnect with the government services, but have expressed keen interest in working together with the government to find solutions that will allow them to live in a safer, more peaceful environment. As people return to FATA, it will be important to establish community organisations that improve civic participation in the rehabilitation efforts – from identification and prioritization to oversight and maintenance, strengthen the citizen-state interaction, and to build community centers for people to improve social cohesion through dialogue, community and youth engagement, and collective dispute and grievance redressal.

Cross cutting issues. Gender inequality is alarmingly obvious in FATA, where women have significantly low levels of achievement on most social and economic indicators. Improving women's access to services and participation in decision making will need to be integrated across the recovery efforts. Similarly, a large youth population represents both challenges and opportunities, which will need to be factored in as part of both rehabilitation and social cohesion activities. Other cross cutting areas include community based disaster risk reduction, removal of landmines and UXOs in FATA, and the needs of persons with disabilities and special needs. Moreover, access to justice is a major challenge to be addressed for sustainable returns.

2. FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy 2015 (SRRS)

In order to respond to the challenges listed above and to restore the public services, the FATA Secretariat, Government of Pakistan has developed an integrated strategy to support the voluntary return of all IDPs to FATA within the next few years. In 2015 alone, the Government proposes to support the return of 154,436 displaced families to FATA; of these, more than 114,000 families are from Khyber agency. The returns to South

Waziristan, North Waziristan and Bara have started recently and will pick up momentum in the next few months.

While the return process itself presents numerous challenges, the major concern continues to be how to support these families when they return to their places of origin with damaged or destroyed homes, limited job and income opportunities, and poor access to basic services including schools, health centres, water supply and sanitation systems, child protection, nutrition, etc.

The objective of the FATA Sustainable Returns and Rehabilitation Strategy (SRRS) is the following:

The basic foundations are laid down across all Agencies and Frontier Regions of FATA to allow the TDP population of FATA to return home and have basic living conditions in their areas of origin. Basic physical infrastructure is rehabilitated, basic services are restored, the population is free from insecurity, the writ of the state is present and the population has adequate access to decent livelihoods opportunities which enable them to provide for their families.

The strategy centers around five key pillars of recovery: rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure and provision of basic services, re-establishment of law and order, strengthened governance, improved livelihoods and social cohesion and peacebuilding.

3. UN Joint Proposal for Community Resilience and Recovery of FATA's Returning IDPs

While the SRRS covers the immediate rehabilitation needs of FATA, the returning IDPs face considerable development challenges and concerted efforts are needed to help their human recovery needs. Given the security challenges coupled with the underdevelopment, high poverty, food insecurity, low levels of human development and unemployment rate, the recovery of the most vulnerable population in FATA will be critical to mitigate the adverse effects of displacement and crises on the local communities and vulnerable groups. Revival of basic services - health, education, nutrition, agriculture (crops, livestock, irrigation, fisheries and forestry), water and sanitation - infrastructure, livelihoods, government functions and social cohesion will be necessary for the recovery, resettlement and to build resilience of the IDPs.

In order to complement the recovery efforts of the Government of Pakistan, the United Nations agencies in Pakistan (FAO, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP) have developed an integrated two year programme to build the resilience of the returning IDPs. A coordinated UN response to this complex challenge, inter alia thematic and geographical convergence, will enhance the effectiveness of the early recovery effort and produce a visible impact on the returning IDPs. This plan contributes to the FATA SRRS, in particular in meeting the human recovery needs of the IDPs. The response builds upon the participating agencies' comparative advantages and past experience of dealing with similar crises in Pakistan and other countries.

Under this programme, these UN agencies will provide targeted support to 200,000 families to improve their livelihoods and food security and have better access to basic services, infrastructure and social cohesion. It will also enable the FATA Secretariat to strengthen its governance, law and order, service delivery and citizen engagement with a focus on the human recovery needs of the returning IDPs.

Follow Home Approach

In designing initiatives for the IDPs returning to FATA from the hosting communities in the KP, the UN agencies will adopt the 'follow home' approach. To minimize the challenges faced upon arrival, returnee families will be supported in their resettlement and recovery to enable them to resume normal lives by gaining benefits from community-based initiatives supporting the rehabilitation and reconstruction of basic services and livelihoods. Priority will be given to vulnerable groups and for instance, to those who have already received skill trainings in the hosting areas to support livelihood recovery efforts such as re-establishment of enterprises and income generating initiatives. Similarly, those that have been trained in social cohesion interventions in the hosting areas will be supported to facilitate community mobilization, prioritization, planning and implementation of rehabilitation schemes in the return areas. The continuity of support from the hosting to return areas will not only help minimize overlaps and duplication of efforts, but also give a jump start to the recovery and rehabilitation activities in the return areas. The support will also include existing local population in areas of return, who too may have been severely affected by the crises and for whom assistance may also be required. To vulnerable groups e.g. female-headed households, elderly will be given special attention during the return and resettlement process.

Geographical Targeting

For high and visible impact, the UN agencies will geographically concentrate their activities in selected tehsils and villages where returns have taken place in 2015. The target villages will be identified in clusters or at tehsil level in consultation with the FATA Secretariat, and in line with the proposed return areas for Phase 1 (Khyber, Kurram, SWA (Sarwakai, part of Sararogha), North Waziristan Agency (North & South of Mir Ali) and Agencies where returns have already taken place such as Mohmand and Bajaur. As more areas are denotified, and funds are available, the programme will expand to cover additional areas. The division of geographical areas will be agreed at the outset to minimize overlaps and ensure accountability of this recovery effort through baseline assessments and impact surveys planned as part of this initiative.

Phasing of Activities

The four agencies will phase their activities under the joint programme chronologically to ensure coherence, coordination, impact and sustainability of the early recovery and rehabilitation support. The inputs will not only be phased with the programme, but also with other efforts such as the governments return packages, humanitarian (food and non-food) support in the initial 3-6 months period to ensure that any overlaps and duplication in the recovery support system. The phasing will be done through two inter-related efforts: first, prioritization and phasing by the communities at village level; second, coordination with the government rehabilitation effort in consultation with the FATA Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Unit. In each target village, the recovery phase will last between 12-18 months during which the returning families will be enabled to restore livelihoods and basic services for the general population.

A preliminary phasing of the key activities is given in Annex 3.

Targeting of Interventions

Consultations with the FATA Secretariat, other stakeholders and the returning communities suggest that the focus of the recovery effort should be on durable solutions rather than short term measures. For instance, instead of establishing temporary shelters and schools etc, the focus of this effort will be on permanent housing and rehabilitation of schools. Similarly, the cash for work activities will focus on rehabilitation of water supply, irrigation, streets, link roads and drainage systems, whereas short term solutions that provide services on a temporary basis will be undertaken only in exceptional cases.

Another important programmatic consideration will be to ensure that cash for work activities reach out to a maximum number of households in the target villages through ground rules that will limit the maximum number of days for which an individual or household will be provided cash for work opportunities. The cash for work activities will focus on certain members of the household, whereas another (likely young) member will be provided skill or business management training and support in getting jobs or setting up enterprises. Where possible, the skilled members will be linked with microcredit service providers to help expand business and employment opportunities in the local economy.

Apart from traditional skills/support packages (kitchen gardening, poultry, tailoring, etc), the skilled and education women/girls will be supported to diversify their livelihoods (as much as allowable by local community) by supporting them to set up, e.g., home-based technical training schools, tuition centres, etc or by providing them paid internship opportunities to revive schools and health centres etc. These opportunities will be identified in the village planning and prioritization process with women/girls.

The indicative activities and preliminary targeting criteria are given at Annex 4.

In accordance with the UN agencies' comparative advantages and mandates, this proposal focusses on three major components: (1) Improved food security, livelihoods and local economies; (2) Restoration of basic services and infrastructure; (3) Governance and social cohesion. The strategies and expected results for each component, including the UN agency-specific strategies, are detailed below:

3.1. Component I: Improved Food Security, Livelihoods and Jobs (WFP, FAO and UNDP)

This component will focus on the livelihood recovery of the returning IDPs through four types of interventions: addressing short-term hunger and livelihoods restoration through food/cash for work by WFP; support to agriculture based livelihoods by FAO; and jobs and local economic recovery by UNDP. The below activities and indicative and any potential overlaps and duplication will be removed based on the joint needs assessment planned under the project. Specifically, the support thresholds and targeting criteria will be established in the inception period to ensure that a household that chooses to receive one form of support package (e.g. agricultural inputs) is excluded from other support packages (e.g. enterprise grant). For this purpose, the UN agencies will maintain a joint beneficiaries' database that will be updated on a real time basis and will identify beneficiaries through their national identity card (CNIC) numbers.

Livelihoods Recovery (WFP)

In line with the government's returns strategy and plan, WFP will support household level and community based assets rehabilitation and livelihoods recovery interventions through cash or food for work activities in the areas of return, aiming at the restoration of disrupted livelihoods, rehabilitation of infrastructure and disaster risk reduction through participatory approaches. This will include both on-farm and off-farm activities in collaboration with FAO and UNDP by integrating capacities and resources to achieve the desired objectives. For on-farm livelihood activities, WFP will be working closely with the FAO and the Agriculture department to support the small farmers in the preparation for the next crop and during the lean period to develop and rehabilitate productive assets and agriculture infrastructure through CFW activities. For off-farm livelihoods support, WFP would be working closely with the UNDP and the line departments to rehabilitate critical community infrastructure. In addition, WFP will also support skills development and

enhancement through food or cash for training modalities. These activities will target vulnerable groups, especially women, and those who have lost productive assets and livelihoods during the prolonged crises. Moreover, unconditional cash/food support will be provided to extremely vulnerable families after the expiry of six month return package in areas where livelihoods cash/food for work activities will be implemented. Innovations such as cash transfers through branchless banking system and using other latest transfer mechanisms will be used to ensure transparency and speed. Over the past few years, WFP has steadily developed its organizational capacity and outreach in cash transfer modality by establishing strong systems and procedures. In its operations under the ongoing PRRO, WFP annually disburses around six to eight million US\$ cash assistance under conditional cash transfers. .

WFP recovery activities will cover an estimated 137,000 families in all seven agencies, particularly NWA and Khyber agencies, through provision of monthly cash or food assistance in lieu of 15 days engagement per month. For skills enhancement and capacity building trainings, the number of engagement days will be determined based on the type of training. The food basket will include wheat flour, oil, salt or PKR 5,400 per participant/month in case of the cash modality.

WFP will implement the programme in close coordination with the FATA Secretariat, Agriculture directorate and FAO, while engaging WFP's strong network of partner NGOs for social mobilization, needs assessment, food distribution management, monitoring and reporting. The activities will lead to the following outcomes: adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households; and improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure and improved social cohesion among the communities.

Agriculture and Livelihoods (FAO)

Revival of agriculture based livelihoods, on which majority of the FATA citizens depend, will be a critical element of the returning IDP's recovery phase. FAO in close collaboration with FATA secretariat will support the returnee families in the following areas: 1) Enabling farmers' access to critical inputs through asset replacement (e.g., seeds, fertilizers, livestock and poultry); 2) Restoring abandoned land and rehabilitating degraded lands (such as culturable waste lands) for agricultural use; 3) Rehabilitating critical infrastructure (e.g., irrigation canals and water harvesting structures); 4) Restoring livelihoods through high value crops (seasonal and off-season vegetables), fruit orchards and nurseries development; 5) Establishing and strengthening processing, storage and marketing facilities; and 6) Building capacity of the agriculture sector stakeholders, especially those at the grass-roots level, and the development of community-driven and participatory research and extension approaches for agricultural development. As a technical lead agency in agriculture, FAO will design capacity building initiatives (training modules for farming communities, subject matter specialists and demonstrations on proven agriculture techniques for transfer of technology) and collaborate with WFP for extended out-reach.

FAO seeks to restore agriculture based livelihoods of returnee population through provision of agriculture inputs (seeds, fertilizers etc.), land reclamation activities, and rehabilitation of irrigation and water management infrastructure. In addition, most vulnerable returnee families will also be provided with livestock and poultry packages where preference will be given to the female headed households. In order to ensure the local ownership and sustainability of agriculture initiatives, capacity building activities on good agriculture practices and livestock management will be conducted for target communities and line departments.

FAO will restore degraded range and forest land through land stabilization activities. To conduct these activities, FAO will engage community members through the cash-for-work scheme, thus creating an immediate source of income to the returnees and halting soil degradation in the area. Farmers' associations and target communities will be trained to manage and protect the restored rangeland through improved controlled grazing schemes, introducing soil conservation measures, and establishing forest and fruit tree nurseries.

To improve the water availability and efficiency, FAO will work for rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems including water courses, water harvesting structure and lining of the critical portions of water canals. It is envisaged that restoration of critical agriculture infrastructure will provide a significant benefit to multiple communities in the target area. Specific selection of the water systems to be restored will be done in consultation with the irrigation department of FATA to optimize the benefits of the intervention.

FAO will implement the proposed interventions in collaboration with the related FATA Directorates and with UNICEF, WFP and UNDP, with a focus on time-critical requirements of the returning IDPs.

Jobs and Local Economic Recovery (UNDP)

Following a long period of displacement, many returnees will find that they will have to reinitiate their livelihoods activity from the beginning, particularly those who work in the agriculture sector. UNDP will support livelihoods revitalization on two fronts. Initially, UNDP will involve local communities in physical rehabilitation efforts and provide them with short term income opportunities through a combination of cash for work and training programmes depending on the availability of infrastructure/services and the market conditions. In this phase more than 50,000 working days will be created.

Meanwhile, longer term support will be provided in non-farm areas. Specialized training in vocational, technical or business skills will be offered to 20,000 people in trades linked to the rehabilitation phase such as masonry, carpentry, electrician and operation of heavy machinery. Youth Community Centers will be also established for post training support and counselling.

Training for women will also be promoted in trades which are culturally appropriate and have income generation potential such as tailoring and embroidery. In addition, UNDP will support local employment exchanges, business development services and pre-existing/new enterprises through small business grants for expanding the local market, developing value chains for selected products and creating jobs especially for youth. This will also include support in setting up small business associations to promote entrepreneurship, assistance in construction of business websites and support in linking business associations with outlets and markets.

3.2. Component 2: Restoration of Basic Services and Infrastructure (UNICEF, WFP and UNDP)

Given the large extent of damage and destruction of basic services, this component forms the largest component of this proposal. It includes six types of activities: education, health, child protection, water and sanitation, nutrition and basic infrastructure and will be implemented by UNICEF, WFP and UNDP. The paragraphs below present an outline of the possible activities from among which each target community will identify its priorities. It is expected that a typical community would identify 2-3 key priority schemes, which

the UN agencies will validate/confirm with the FATA RRU (to rule out that these are part the FATA Secretariat's rehabilitation plan), and the relevant UN agency will provide technical and financial assistance to the community for their phased implementation.

The UN agencies will use a joint database of schemes prioritized by the community organisations. The field teams will coordinate among each other to ensure that investment per village and per returning family remains within the limits set in the inception plan. The aim will be to ensure that the support packages are evenly distributed among various communities/villages and the programme reaches out to a maximum number of households, while providing a significant benefit to each target household/community.

Education (UNICEF)

The strategy for UNICEF is provide transition arrangement for the continuation of education for the returned children by setting up temporary learning centers (TLCs) in communities, until the development stage starts. UNICEF will work with CSOs and FATA directorate to identify and enroll children into public sector schools. A comprehensive strategy will be devised for advocacy and mobilization to ensure that every school going age children is enrolled and have access to the safe learning environment and free textbooks and the necessary education supplies. This component will reach over 120,000 beneficiaries.

UNICEF will also engage teacher training institutes to ensure that teachers are provided with required skills to impart quality education, service in the post return situation. Moreover, UNICEF will also engage education managers and school councils for effective planning and monitoring of education interventions. UNICEF will also engage stakeholders including teacher, children, communities, education officials in DRR to connect early recovery interventions with long-term development.

School Feeding & Cash for Education programme (WFP)

In order to encourage boys and girls to return to, and regularly attend school, as well as for alleviation of short term hunger among children, WFP will implement a school feeding programme in government pre-primary, primary and girls' secondary schools in NWA and in other areas of returns. School children will receive a supplementary meal of high-energy biscuits (HEB) as an onsite, mid-morning snack during the school day and take home ration of edible oil.

The school feeding activities will be coordinated with UNICEF and the Directorate of Education FATA, expecting to reach over 300,000 children with the proposed funding of USD 9.5m. The school feeding ration includes a bi-monthly take-home ration of vegetable oil and daily high-energy biscuits (HEBs) on an average of 24 school days per month for 8 months in a year for regular attendance. The activities will result in increased enrolment and retention of the IDP children in FATA's return areas.

WFP will also implement a Conditional Cash for Education programme to support girls secondary education in collaboration with FATA Secretariat and Directorate of Education FATA, and some support in implementation by NGO/financial services provider partner and third party monitors. The cash grants will be provided to girl students in middle and high schools to address the issue of girls access to secondary education.

Health (UNICEF)

In terms of support in the health sector, UNICEF will focus on benefitting 210,000 women and children through revitalization of Community based MNCH services (LHWs, CMWs, EPI out Reach) as well as Facility based MNCH & EPI services through filling critical gaps in infrastructure, equipment, HR, capacity. Strengthening/Establishment of pediatric, newborn care and 24/7 basic EmOC services at Agency Head Quarter Hospitals. Provision of community based MNCH services through Mother and Child Days / Health Camps through partners.

Child Protection (UNICEF)

In order to support the realization of the rights of children in FATA to be protected from violence, exploitation and neglect, UNICEF will build on existing interventions delivered in support of the Government's obligation to ensure a protective environment for all children within the territory. The primary focus of engagement is the provision of technical support for the development of a comprehensive and coordinated child protection system, primarily through the strengthening of social/legal institutional structures, whereby effective mechanisms are established to receive, monitor and investigate reports of cases of child abuse, including intervention and referral where necessary, and, when required, prosecute perpetrators in a manner that is child sensitive and ensures the privacy of the victims.

Water and Sanitation (UNICEF)

Given the importance of water and sanitation, UNICEF, in close coordination with the FATA Secretariat, will support the rehabilitation of damaged and non-functional water systems, including building capacity to sustainably operate and maintain the systems. This will include both Government and community owned systems and will prioritize schemes serving schools and health centers. Schemes will be rehabilitated with due consideration to disaster risk reduction.

Improved access to sanitation will be supported in line with the Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation (PATS). A participatory community approach will be employed to involve communities in the process and ensure their active commitment to sustained behavior change. Distribution of a hygiene and sanitary kit to vulnerable returnee populations will support increased construction of latrines and improved hygiene behaviour. Interventions will be linked and aligned with ongoing upstream work with related Government counterparts, to ensure the requisite capacity and resources are available to ensure monitoring and sustainability of the programme.

Nutrition (UNICEF)

The proposed strategy under UNICEF nutrition program is designed to prevent poor nutritional outcome in children (boys and girls) less than five years of age through rigorous promotion of optimal infant feeding and young child feeding practices, proper hygiene/sanitation practices and improved maternal nutrition; micronutrients supplementation and nutrition education on locally available foods; to ensure the provision of lifesaving nutrition services for acutely malnourished children (boys and girls) and pregnant and lactating women in the return priority areas of FATA in the next couple of years.

In addition UNICEF nutrition program will support setting up of a robust reporting and information system and monitoring mechanism, support establishment of nutrition coordination units at provincial and agency level, support local surveys for evidence generation, support development of FATA specific nutrition policy and integrated strategy and emphasize capacity development of health care providers for all target areas. The program implemented in partnership with the Department of Health (DoH) and Rehabilitation and

Reconstruction Unit (RRU) of FATA, PDMA, selected implementing partners of UNICEF (I/NGOs), WFP and WHO. The services will directly benefit approximately 110,000 vulnerable children (6-59 months of age) and 80,000 Pregnant & Lactating Women in the selected agencies for two years.

Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition & Stunting (WFP)

As the security situation improves in FATA, there is a need to ensure the availability of lifesaving services for nutritionally vulnerable groups whose health has already been compromised due to extended displacement and who are at increased risk of malnutrition. WFP's Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) Programme will support moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women in all seven agencies of FATA. Children with moderate acute malnutrition will be assisted with AchaMum, ready to eat specialized nutritious food (Lipid-Based Nutrient Supplement-large quantity, LNS-LQ) produced in Pakistan, while malnourished pregnant and lactating women will receive fortified blended food (super cereal Wheat Soya Blend - WSB) and vegetable oil. WFP will work closely with UNICEF and implement activities through the FATA Department of Health.

At village/community level, the Lady Health Workers (LHWs) will be responsible for screening, referral and follow up of PLWs, Severe Acute Malnourished (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnourished (MAM) children. LHWs will also manage the treatment of acute malnutrition and provide preventive services including community outreach, screening and awareness on infant and child feeding practices.

The proposed funding of USD 2.5 million will enable the CMAM programme to support 92,000 beneficiaries (33,000 moderately malnourished children and 59,000 pregnant and lactating women) in FATA. The activities will result in stabilized or reduced under-nutrition among children aged 6-59 months and among the pregnant and lactating women.

The activity will be complemented by stunting prevention among children. This will entail activities such as awareness raising for IYCF and hygiene promotion activities and PLW's and children aged 6-23 months will receive specialized nutritious foods (produced in-country) as part of the food/nutrient-based approach to prevent stunting. Also, as part of WFP's efforts to address micronutrient deficiencies in children 24-59 months, boys and girls 24-59 months of age, will receive micronutrient powders (MNP), through the FATA Department of Health.

Rehabilitation of Basic Infrastructure (UNDP)

UNDP will undertake the rehabilitation of infrastructure in collaboration with the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Unit of the FATA Secretariat, while managing the reconstruction effort through the relevant line departments and agencies and local communities. The implementation modality will vary depending on the scale of the rehabilitation works. For larger scale schemes, all rehabilitation works will be carried out through the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Unit in coordination with the relevant FATA Government line Departments and Directorates. The contractors will be encouraged to employ the returning IDPs on construction schemes to create employment for both skilled and unskilled labor. The smaller infrastructure schemes will be carried out through community organisations and will include repairs and rehabilitation of minor irrigation systems, flood protection structures, small hydropower units, community halls, primary schools, basic health units, streets, small gravity flow water supply schemes etc.

The recovery of small community infrastructure will be approached through a participatory methodology where the organized community will participate in identification, design, execution and monitoring of the schemes. A consultative approach will ensure that both men and women are involved throughout the process and the community ownership will be promoted through voluntary labour contributions. A consultative scheme selection and prioritization methodology will be adopted to make the infrastructure recovery, reflective of community needs and priorities. The process will foster the ownership of recovered schemes by the local community to ensure that it is maintained by the local communities after completion of physical work. The designated community members would be provided managerial and technical training so that they are enabled to operate and maintain the scheme during its operation.

3.3. Component 3: Governance and social cohesion (UNDP)

Governance (UNDP)

In order to ensure the sustainability of the recovery efforts, it is essential to strengthen the capacity of the FATA Secretariat to plan, implement and monitor the recovery interventions. FATA Secretariat proposes to do so through the extension of the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Unit at the Agency level in the form of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Coordination Cells in each FATA agency. These Coordination Cells will be responsible for the coordination of the recovery efforts and will work in close coordination with the Political Agent. In addition, UNDP will also provide technical assistance to develop a solid monitoring system for the overall recovery process together with a grievance redressal mechanism. As access to justice remains a concern for the returning population, the UN System will provide legal assistance to 5,000 returnees in order to solve some of the key issues regarding registration cards, land disputes and family issues. Lastly, given the prevalence of mines and unexploded ordnances in some of the returning areas, UNDP will conduct awareness sessions with the returning at risk communities to help them to identify the risks and avoid contact with these devices. Technical assistance will also be provided to the key line Departments/Directorates in order to improve overall planning and service delivery.

UNDP will hire a dedicated international Chief technical Advisor whose primary role will be, in addition to managing the project, to strengthen the capacity of the FATA secretariat. The CTA will be directly responsible for supporting the FATA Secretariat in all aspects of implementing the R&R strategy. The CTA will also be assisted by a team of experts in key areas of Community engagement, infrastructure, M and E and Policy and Planning etc to support the relevant counterparts within the RRU at the FATA secretariat and other line departments. This component, particularly the elements related to governance and reforms with a focus on long term stabilization of FATA are supported by the DFID's initial support to UNDP.

Social Cohesion (UNDP)

Returning to a peaceful FATA remains a priority for most returnees. In order to do so it is important for the community to be involved and invested in the recovery process as a whole. This recovery programme will be built upon community participation and ownership to ensure sustainability and impact of the support packages. UNDP will take lead in social mobilization and establishment of community organisations to ensure active participation of the people of FATA in establishing and implementing the priority recovery actions in their areas. Social cohesion will include formation of local community organisations, establishment of participatory forums for dialogue, participatory prioritization, planning and implementation of recovery and rehabilitation efforts, and interaction and information sharing between the citizens and the state, represented by FATA Secretariat and its line departments as well as the military and civil law enforcement agencies.

Regular interaction between the citizens and the state's duty bearers will be important to establish the role of the state in FATA.

As the recovery process progresses, communities will be encouraged to identify actions/activities that will increase the social cohesion in their area. These can vary from the establishment of community centers to the organization of a sports event or poetry event which will bring the community together. Promotion of social cohesion and peacebuilding from the early stages through the schools system will also be supported.

3.4. Cross-Cutting Themes (Gender, community resilience, capacity development, disaster risk reduction, vulnerability and persons with special needs)

The most vulnerable people are generally more adversely affected by crisis. This is particularly true in Pakistan where a continuation of external and internal shocks (militancy, natural disasters, regional tensions, political instability) have weakened institutions, blocked reforms, diverted resources and made millions more vulnerable, often those who were already the poorest and most excluded. This is indeed concerning as 44.2% of the population continues to live in multi-dimensional poverty. As such, by offering a comprehensive, integrated support package to vulnerable groups, this programme will seek to increase the resilience of the most vulnerable population to shocks while ensuring that the community remains at the forefront of the recovery process.

As part of the capacity development strategy of the UN, this programme will work in coordination with the FATA Secretariat and the relevant line departments to strengthen their capacity to manage the overall recovery process. In order to deliver the necessary recovery services, the FATA Secretariat still requires substantial technical assistance and support. This programme aims at strengthening the capacity of the FATA Secretariat to increase basic service delivery through improved planning, coordination and monitoring of the rehabilitation and ongoing development projects in FATA at FATA Secretariat level and in the field while increasing the interaction of the government with the community at the local level. This will help to ensure sustainability of the proposed actions following the finalization of the project.

In addition to having been affected by violent conflicts and lawlessness in the recent past, the FATA areas are also prone to a number of natural hazards, including floods, earthquakes, droughts and landslides. Undertaking DRR activities in tandem with the post-conflict recovery is important from both a humanitarian (rights-based) and development (result-based) perspective. It would be a transgression from the established humanitarian values that the people recovering from a manmade disaster are left to fend for themselves in the face of natural hazards.

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in key sectors such as Health, Education, WASH and Agriculture is critical and requires concerted efforts. Efforts will be made to make communities more disaster aware and prepared as well as taking into consideration needs of the most vulnerable groups such as women, children, elderly, and people with special needs, and increasing capacity for community-based disaster risk management will not only reduce their vulnerability, susceptibility and exposure to shocks but also increase their resilience and enhance their sustainable development.

Where possible all activities will be targeted at improving the living conditions of the most vulnerable people. Extremely vulnerable, elderly, and widows who are unable to participate in activities but identified as the highly vulnerable in term of food security, will be provided with unconditional cash /food grants. Where

possible, they will be encouraged to attend livestock, health & hygiene and DRR trainings. Although involvement of women in community level activities is a challenging task however, efforts will be made to involve women in project activities particularly focusing on household level and capacity building activities through cash for work and training modality.

4. Programme Management, Coordination and Monitoring

Fund Management

There will be a combined fund management arrangement for this Joint Programme with both pass-through and parallel funding. This is illustrated in Annex 5.

Pass-through modality

As three of the participating UN Organizations (UNDP, UNICEF and FAO) have agreed to utilize a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA), the funds assigned to these organizations under the Joint Programme document will be channeled for the programme through the AA.

Each participating UN organization receiving funds through the pass-through would have to sign a standardized Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

The Administrative Agent will:

- Establish a separate ledger account under its financial regulations and rules for the receipt and administration of the funds received from the donor(s) pursuant the Administrative Arrangement. This Joint Programme Account will be administered by the Administrative Agent in accordance with the regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to it, including those relating to interest;
- Make disbursements to Participating UN Organizations from the Joint Programme Account based on instructions from the Steering Committee, in line with the budget set forth in the Joint Programme Document.

The Participating UN Organizations will:

- Assume full programmatic and financial responsibility and accountability for the funds disbursed by the AA.
- Establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.
- Each UN organization is entitled to deduct their indirect costs on contributions received according to their own regulation and rules, taking into account the size and complexity of the programme. Each UN organization will deduct 7% as overhead costs of the total allocation received for the agency.

The MPTF Office will charge administrative agent fee of one per cent (1%) of the total contributions made to the Joint Programme.

UNDP Country Office, as 'lead agency' will consolidate narrative reports provided by the Participating United Nations Organizations. As per the MoU:

- Annual narrative progress report and the final narrative report, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year.

The MPTF Office will:

- Prepare consolidated narrative and financial progress reports, based on the narrative consolidated report prepared by the UNDP Country Office and the financial statements/ reports submitted by each of the Participating UN Organizations in accordance with the timetable established in the MoU;
- Provide those consolidated reports to each donor that has contributed to the Joint Programme Account, as well as the Steering Committee, in accordance with the timetable established in the Administrative Arrangement.
- Provide the donors, Steering Committee and Participating Organizations with:
 - Certified annual financial statement ("Source and Use of Funds" as defined by UNDG guidelines) to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year;
 - Certified final financial statement ("Source and Use of Funds") to be provided no later than seven months (31 July) of the year following the financial closing of the Joint Programme.

Budget Preparation - The Programme Coordinator will prepare an aggregated/consolidated budget, showing the budget components of each participating UN organization.

Accounting - Each UN organization will account for the income received to fund its programme components in accordance with its financial regulations and rules.

Admin Fees and Indirect Costs

- Administrative Agent: The AA (UNDP) shall be entitled to allocate one percent (1%) of the amount contributed by the donor, for its costs of performing the AA's functions.
- Participating UN Organizations: Each UN organization participating in the joint programme will recover indirect costs in accordance with its financial regulations and rules and as documented in the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the AA.

Interest on funds - Interest will be administered in accordance with the financial regulations and rules of each UN organization and as documented in the Standard Administrative Arrangement signed with the donor.

Balance of Funds - The disposition of any balance of funds remaining at the end of programme implementation will be in accordance with the agreements between the participating UN organizations and the implementing partners as well as donors where applicable.

Audit - The Administrative Agent and Participating UN Organizations will be audited in accordance with their own Financial Regulations and Rules and, in case of MDTFs, in accordance with the Framework for auditing multi-donor trust funds which has been agreed to by the Internal Audit Services of participating UN organizations and endorsed by the UNDG in September 2007.

Parallel funding to WFP

WFP will not receive funds through the AA, but will receive funds directly from the donor (DFID). The fund management arrangements for the components to be carried out by WFP will be fully detailed in the contribution agreement signed between WFP and DFID.

Steering Committee

While the fund management of the joint programme will be managed through two separate arrangements, the programmatic management will be managed jointly by the FATA Returns & Rehabilitation Steering Committee will provide strategic direction and oversight of this joint UN programme and its contributions to the FATA's Sustainable Returns and Rehabilitation Strategy (SRRS). The committee will be chaired by the Additional Chief Secretary, FATA and include all the Secretaries of FATA, DG FDMA, the Pakistan Army's TDP Secretariat, the UN Agencies implementing the joint programme, the UK well as the major UN and donor agencies contributing to the SRRS. The committee will meet on a quarterly basis or more frequently if required. Through its chair and membership, the committee will ensure coordination and information sharing and minimize overlaps and duplication with other ongoing and complementary programmes related to FATA's recovery, rehabilitation and long term development.

The Annex 8 illustrates how the steering committee will link up with the humanitarian mechanisms (i.e. the Inter-Cluster Coordination Network and the Returns Task Force) as well as the various mechanisms overseeing FATA's medium to long term development and reforms (FATA Development Committee, FATA Reforms Commission, World Bank MDTF Steering Committee and various project steering committees). The primary interface between the humanitarian clusters and the FATA R&R Steering Committee will be provided by the Inter Cluster Coordination Meeting (ICCM), which would facilitate coherence and coordination among these two forums. OCHA as the ICCM chair will represent the humanitarian clusters in the R&R Steering Committee, whereas the FATA/Rehabilitation & Reconstruction Unit (RRU) as the secretariat for the R&R Steering Committee and UNDP will participate in the ICCM. Through the RRU SC and the ICCM, the project CTA will ensure that optimal coordination exists between the activities carried out within the aegis of the project and those carried out by the humanitarian clusters in the FATA.

At the operational level, UNDP will be the convening agency and a task force will be established represented by the senior programme heads of the participating agencies to jointly develop implementation strategies, while ensuring programmatic coherence, create synergies and minimize overlaps, and monitor the programme results. The task force will meet once a month and may include the representatives of the donors/partners contributing to this programme and the FATA Secretariat, including the RRU and relevant departmental counterparts.

The programme will be implemented through the UN agencies' applicable programme and operational policies and procedures, with a view to ensuring the most effective and efficient delivery of results and use of resources. To maximize value for money, the UN agencies will work together on the following aspects:

Joint Assessment

In order to maximize impact, in the areas of intervention, the UN agencies will conduct a rapid joint needs assessment in the FATA agencies to (a) identify target beneficiary groups based on vulnerability mapping and established selection criteria and (b) to sequence activities to ensure effectiveness (e.g specific nutrition interventions to follow WASH interventions.) (c) to determine the minimum success criteria will be

evaluated on the basis of output and outcome indicators defined in the proposal. All 4 agencies will work in the same districts ensuring an integrated package of support for the beneficiaries.

Joint Database

The UN agencies will develop and maintain a joint database of communities/villages, schemes and beneficiary households which will be updated on a real time basis. It will include the findings of the initial joint assessment by the UN agencies, priority schemes and support packages identified by the target communities and determination of lead agency for each activity. During implementation, the database will be used to input approved packages and the relevant details that will be used for monitoring and validation as well as reporting and evaluation purposes. The joint database will help the UN agencies task force to strategically plan and monitor the targeting of support packages and distribution of support across villages and communities. As much as possible, the data will be geo-tagged and made available publicly.

Joint Monitoring and Evaluation

The UN agencies will establish a joint monitoring and evaluation plan to ensure quality assurance, tracking of project results and activities, identification of issues that require course correction, risk management and documentation of best practices that can be replicated or scaled up.

- Quarterly progress updates jointly developed and shared within 30 days of the end of each quarter⁸. The Annual Progress Report will replace the 4th quarter report.
- Engagement of a third party monitoring firm to regularly monitor and report back on the project activities carried out by UN agencies and the implementing partners.
- A mid-term evaluation of the project will be carried out one-year into the 2-year programme to assess the overall performance of the project with reference to its respective strategy, objectives and quantitative and qualitative indicators defined by the results framework, risk management and the implementation arrangements. It will also identify major management and operational issues that impacted on the achievement of project objectives with recommendations so that corrective action can be taken for improvement.
 - A final joint project evaluation will also be undertaken at the end of the project cycle
 - Other reports as per donor reporting requirements will also be produced as and when necessary (or requested)

Joint Operations and Common Partner Selection

To reduce operational cost, the UN agencies will make use of common services such as use a single premise in each FATA agency with one manager and share all other requisite resources. A preliminary implementation model is given at Annex 6.

To minimize downstream operational costs, the agencies will jointly select implementing partners for field activities for clusters of villages. It is anticipated that the cross cutting activities will be carried out through the FATA RRU, which will be given additional staff capacities, training and technical support to undertake joint assessments, carry out social mobilization and day to day monitoring of project activities. The RRU may also be engaged for the design and oversight of community infrastructure schemes. For specialized

⁸ The quarterly reporting will be carried out on an informal basis by the participating UN Agencies in Pakistan to DFID

activities, the UN agencies will work with and support the relevant line departments and their field offices – e.g. farmers’ trainings, provision of agricultural support packages, school monitoring, etc.

For activities that can be best implemented through NGOs (e.g. establishment of parent teacher committees, enrolment campaigns, WASH activities, etc.), the UN agencies will jointly select and engage an NGO partner for each tehsil or sub-tehsil /cluster of villages. The NGO will have a single agreement with the UN agencies and a single work plan, which will be bifurcated at the output level – hereby the NGO will be accountable to the UN agencies collectively for the overall programme and to each agency separately for the relevant output being funded by that agency. This approach will substantially reduce the overhead costs and improve the synchronisation and coherence of activities as a single partner will undertake an integrated recovery plan for each tehsil/cluster of villages.

All four UN agencies are already working with various partners including the RRU and various NGOs in the FATA areas and will leverage their past experience to identify the most suitable NGOs that have the expertise and capacities to deliver an integrated programme of support.

Risk Management

Risk management including security risks will be integrated in program design, management and monitoring and will be carried out at both the agency and joint UN levels. The agencies will work closely with the government and security agencies to mitigate and manage risks and security issues related to this programme’s implementation in the FATA return areas.

The risk matrix is given at Annex 7.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the duly authorized representatives of the Parties affix their signatures below.

*For Participating UN Organization:
World Food Programme*

*For Convening Agent:
UNDP Pakistan*

TRACY VIENINGS
Country Director a.i.
ramme

Signature:

Name: Lo

Title: WFP Representative

Place: Pakistan

Date: 29.9.2015

Title: UNDP Country Director

Place: Pakistan

Date: 28/9/15

*For Participating UN Organization:
Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)*

*For Participating UN Organization
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)*

Signature:

Name: Patrick Evans

Title: FAO Representative

Place: Pakistan

Date: 15 Oct. 2015

Name: Angela Kearney

Title: UNICEF Representative

Place: Pakistan

Date: 29/10/15

Annex 1: Expertise of the participating UN Agencies

UNDP:

UNDP has been working in Pakistan since it signed the Standard Basic Framework Agreement with the Government of Pakistan in 1960. Our current multi-annual programming in Pakistan has been agreed with the Government of Pakistan under the Country Programme Action Plan 2013 – 2017.

UNDP Pakistan is the UN lead on Early Recovery and as such has provided technical assistance to the FATA Secretariat with the development and implementation of the FATA Sustainable Returns and Rehabilitation Strategy. In addition, UNDP has been working in FATA since 2012, particularly in the Khyber Agency to increase the resilience of the population, reaching over 150,000 people by improving access to basic services and infrastructure and providing increased livelihoods opportunities, particularly for women. So far more than 100 community organizations have been formed, more than 725 people have received livelihoods training, almost 130 community infrastructure schemes have been finalized and 25 major infrastructure works have been carried out. UNDP is also currently supporting the implementation of the most immediate rehabilitation works in the Bara Tehsil of Khyber Agency.

FAO:

Since 2010, FAO has implemented 10 projects in Bajaur, Orakzai, South Waziristan, Khyber, Mohmand and Kurram agencies in FATA supporting the agriculture based livelihoods of both displaced and returned families. In total FAO has supported around 73 000 families in resuming cropping, 39 000 families in resuming livestock production, 122 000 families in livestock protection (vaccination, deworming, emergency feed etc.) and rehabilitated 50 irrigation channels.

FAO is currently providing technical assistance to FATA Secretariat in the formulation of the Agriculture Policy. FAO is also providing technical assistance to the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Unit (RRU) and the Directorates of Agriculture, Livestock and Dairy Development, Irrigation, Forest, and Fisheries, to assess in detail the recovery and rehabilitation needs of the agriculture based livelihoods.

FAO is in discussions with the Government of Japan to implement a new project in Kurram and Khyber agencies to support families who returned before December 2014, and some 8 800 new returning families. The project will not be able to support the resumption of cropping in the upcoming summer season (Kharif).

UNICEF:

UNICEF is currently providing life-saving humanitarian assistance in Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH), Health (including polio eradication), Nutrition, Education and Child Protection to affected population in camps and host communities in KP and FATA, and areas of return.

UNICEF is currently providing support to the Directorate of Health FATA for provision of nutrition services in 57 health facilities of five Agencies including Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber, Kurram and Orakzai Agencies under UNICEF regular resources. Under emergency component, nutrition services are also being provided in South Waziristan and Kurram agencies through local partners, PEACE and CDO-Swabi. The current available support cover needs of around one million population (children < 5 years = 110,000 and PLW= 80,000). The interventions under UNICEF support include; Screening of children < 5 years of ages and

mothers (pregnant and lactating women) for assessment of acute malnutrition, management of severe acute malnutrition with ready to use therapeutic foods, promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding and hygiene practices, multi-micronutrient supplements for children and PLW and deworming.

UNICEF supports the Government of Pakistan at national and provincial levels to develop policies and strategies to support equitable access to water and sanitation across Pakistan. This includes ongoing development work in FATA to strengthen policy, institutional system building, capacity for equitable service delivery and accountability mechanisms. In 2014, approximately 1.2 million people were reached with improved access to WASH interventions in development and humanitarian contexts, including FATA.

UNICEF has been working with the Education Directorate to draft the Bill on Free and Compulsory Education and Rules of Business in consultation with relevant stakeholders. Through the 'Every Child in School' Initiative. In FATA, 48,760 OOSC, including 18,796 girls were brought to school for the first time

10,728 children, including 4,788 girls recently displaced from NWA have been supported to continue their education. In addition, more than 13,000 displaced children are being supported to continue education in various IDP camps in KP and FATA. Support has also supported second shifts in 60 government schools across FATA through the Alternative Learning Pathway project which provides non-formal one year accelerated primary education to 9-14 years old children

UNICEF has supported Health Department, FATA for MNCH services, Routine EPI and measles vaccination campaigns in coordination with the relevant vertical programs (LHW and MNCH Programs) and agency surgeons. Biannual Mother and Child Weeks are being observed in all LHW covered areas with a package of vaccination of children & pregnant women, deworming of 2-5 years children, social mobilization and health education. Support is also being provided for health facilities strengthening in targeted areas, through filling of HR gaps, provision of equipment and capacity building of Health Care Providers.

In the child protection sector, UNICEF is supporting the Social Sector Department in strengthening the child protection systems through the development of the legal framework and supporting the interventions under the Child Protection Policy in FATA region. Support is also provided in piloting birth registration in three tehsils of three agencies based on the developed birth registration strategy supported by UNICEF. Capacity enhancement of the FATA government staff for the Integration of the child protection interventions as per their respective mandate is also being supported by UNICEF.

WFP:

WFP has been successfully implementing recovery/food based activities in FATA since 2008 and currently under its three year Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO-2013-15), providing assistance through school feeding, nutrition and livelihoods activities; and has assisted 235,000 school children in 1,185 schools; 63,000 moderately acute malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women through 1,008 health facilities; and 68,000 families under the livelihoods activities, with the distribution of 13,868 Mt food during 2014.

WFP's livelihoods recovery programme covers 950 villages in 21 tehsils in six agencies (7 tehsils in Bajur, 2 in Orakzai, 7 in Mohmand; 3 in Kurram; 2 in SW & 1 in Khyber). The programme focus is on rehabilitation and construction of physical infrastructures to facilitate livelihoods, agricultural production, accessibility, employment and assets creation while training and capacity-building activities concentrate on areas of daily

lives of communities linked with income generation and skills enhancements and mitigation and resilience building. Implementation is done in partnership with FATA Agriculture department, NGOs, and FDMA. PC-1 and MOU were signed with FATA Secretariat for providing operational support for the project and its ownership by the government.

WFP has a strong VAM unit which is fully equipped with required expertise and capacities to lead joint assessments in the areas of food security and situation analyses. The unit has adequate facilities and equipment to undertake vulnerability assessment and mapping and analyses. Being co-lead of the Food Security Cluster, WFP can play a pivotal role in leading joint assessments and in carrying out baseline and end-line surveys to guide the programme implementation. In the past, WFP VAM unit has been in the lead in conducting rapid assessments jointly with all humanitarian actors at the very outset of major emergencies to determine the scale of losses, geographical areas to be targeted and the number of people requiring immediate humanitarian assistance. VAM was also in the forefront of the livelihood recovery appraisals in the previous years in flood affected districts across the country. Another important contribution of the VAM unit has been its active role in the IPC process together with FAO and other partners. VAM could prove to be a joint resource for the participating UN agencies and the government departments for all assessments related to FATA return and rehabilitation.

WFP also has a strong M&E unit which has evolved over a period of time to become a great strength. Due to the strong monitoring systems put in place by the WFP through the introduction of online registration and food distribution and the concept of humanitarian hubs for relief assistance to the large number of TDPs, WFP has been able to avoid duplications and ensure good oversight of the projects. For its PRRO activities in FATA (2013-15) WFP has been using the third party monitoring system in areas with limited access to the WFP's staff.

WFP has large network of NGO partners who have been engaged in the implementation of different programmes. In particular, WFP over the past few years has built the capacities of many NGO partners in relief food distributions through the humanitarian hubs, online registration and distributions, database management, cash programming and support in disbursements, reporting and record keeping. WFP maintains a roster of potential NGOs which is updated annually after conducting capacity assessment and health checks through third party audit firms. This could be one of the areas where WFP could support other sister agencies in joint capacity assessment and potential partners' selection for implementation by minimizing the overhead costs and reducing duplication of efforts.

To address acute malnutrition in children 6 – 59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), WFP is supporting the FATA government in implementing a lifesaving nutrition intervention under the community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) approach. The programme has been implemented in FATA since 2012 through the Department of Health's team of lady health workers (LHW). WFP supports the treatment of children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and malnourished PLW, while UNICEF and WHO support treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Children with moderate acute malnutrition are provided AchaMum, a chickpea-based, ready to eat specialized nutritious food (Lipid-Based Nutrient Supplement-large quantity, LNS-LQ) produced in Pakistan, while women receive fortified blended food (super cereal Wheat Soya Blend - WSB) and vegetable oil. The LHWs manage the treatment of acute malnutrition as well as provide preventive services including community outreach, screening and raise awareness on appropriate infant and young child feeding practices. Currently, the CMAM programme is

underway in 943 community health house sites and 65 BHUs in six FATA agencies, assisting 28,000 PLWs and 35,000 moderately malnourished children.

To encourage boys and girls to return to, and regularly attend school and alleviate short term hunger, WFP is implementing a school feeding programme in government pre-primary, primary and girls' secondary schools in FATA. School children receive a supplementary meal of high-energy biscuits (HEB) as an onsite, mid-morning snack during the school day and take home ration of edible oil. The programme is currently implemented in six agencies through the Directorate of Education FATA, covering 235,000 students in 1,200 government boys and girls' primary and girls' secondary schools.

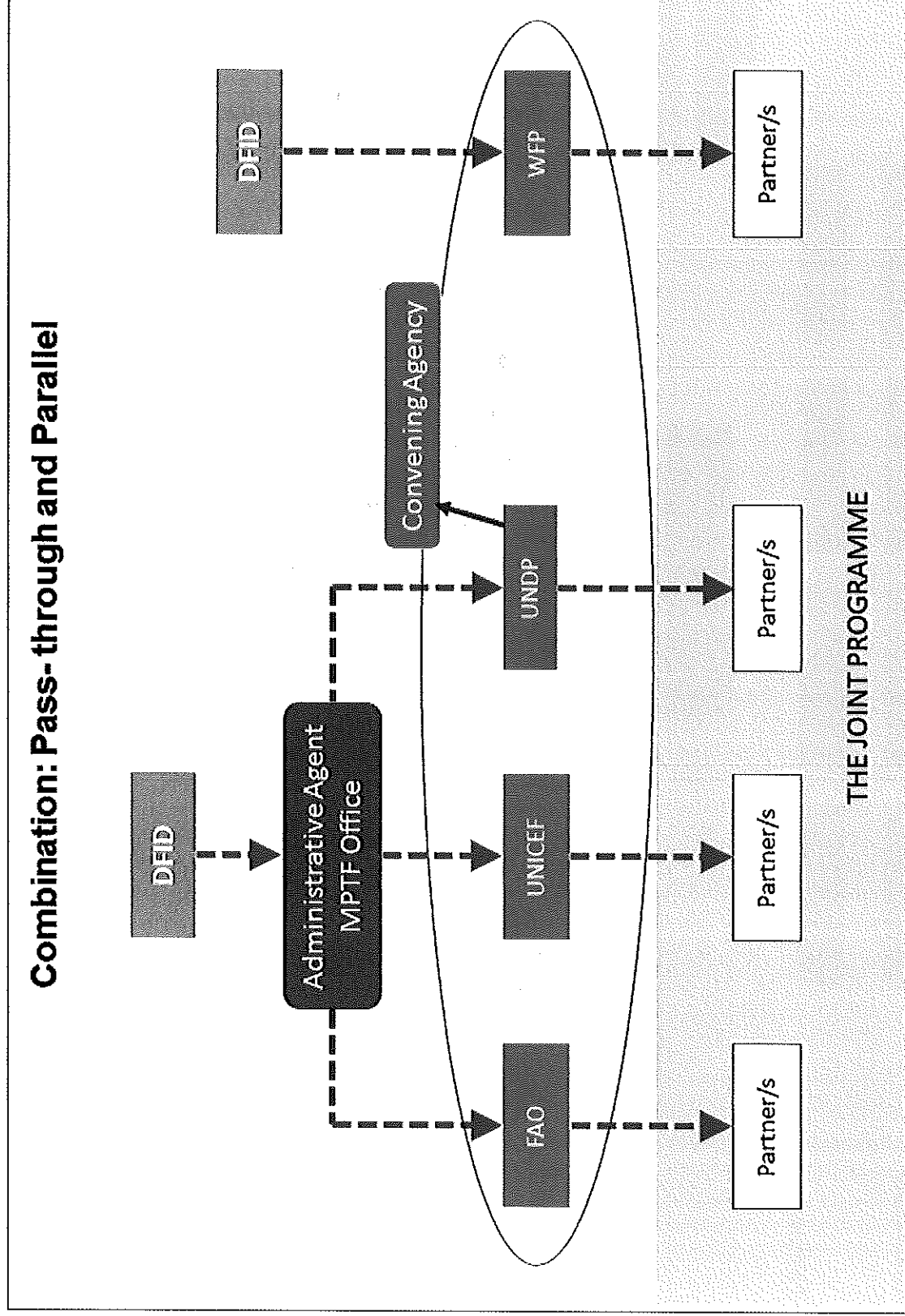
Annex 2: Work Plan and Budget
See attached MS Excel Sheet.

Annex 3: Phasing of Key Activities

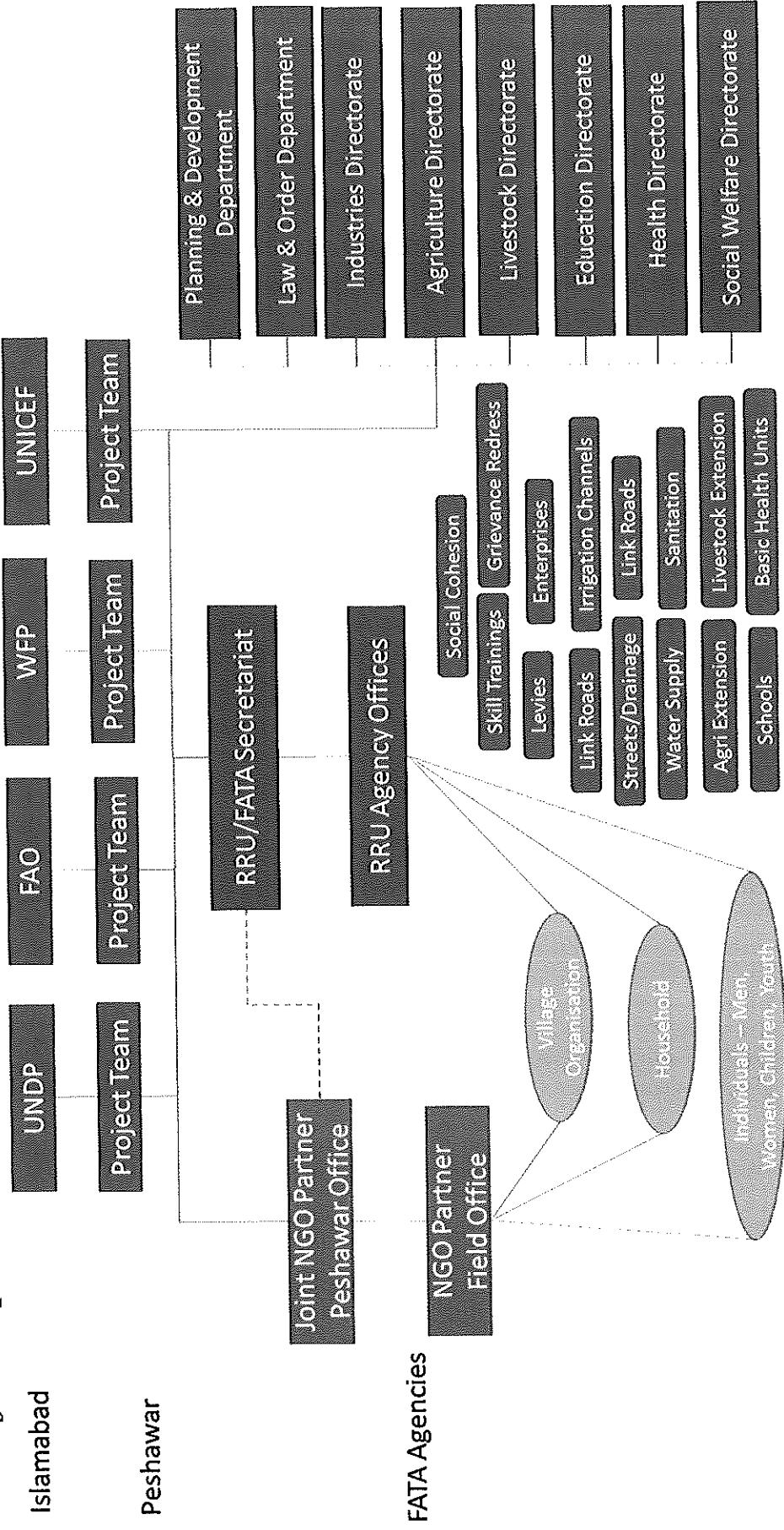
COMPONENT	CLUSTER	ACTIVITIES	AGENCY	2015			2016			2017																	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7																	
				Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun			
INCEPTION PHASE		Finalization of program modalities & resources	FAO, UNDP, UNICEF & WFP																								
		Designing of support packages and sequencing																									
		Selection of target locations																									
		Staff recruitment, establishment of office & staff training																									
		Selection of partners & launch of project activities																									
		Establishment of FATA Steering Committee																									
		Formation of Community Networks and Village Organizations																									
		Development of Village Needs Plan																									
	Component 1			1.1.1 Restoration of agriculture production	FAO, WFP																						
		1.1.2 Rehabilitation of productive assets																									
		1.1.3 Establishment and strengthening of agriculture enterprises																									
		1.1.4 Strengthening of market structure and services																									
		1.1.5 Capacity building																									
		1.1.6 Expansion of farmers access to information																									
		1.1.7 Rehabilitation of damaged community infrastructure																									
		1.1.8 Rehabilitation of small scale agriculture infrastructure																									
		1.1.9 Household level assets rehabilitation/creation and income generation activities.																									
		1.1.10 Community Capacity Building/Skills development trainings.																									
Improved food security, livelihoods and local economies		1.2.1 Market analysis for identification of priority trades	UNDP																								
		1.2.2 Creation of short term livelihood opportunities																									
		1.2.3 Vocational trainings																									
		1.2.4 Support to small businesses and enterprise																									
Component 2			UNICEF & WFP																								
		2.1.1 Support the FATA Education Directorate																									
		2.1.2 Rehabilitation of damaged schools																									
		2.1.3 Support to parents and communities																									
		2.1.4 Teacher trainings																									
		2.2.1 Mother and Child Health (MCH)																									
		2.2.2 Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI)																									
		2.3.1 Rehabilitation of water schemes																									
		2.3.2 Provision of basic sanitation facilities																									
		2.3.3 Capacity building																									
Restoration of basic services and infrastructure		2.4.1 Support to health directorate	UNICEF & WFP																								
		2.4.2 Comprehensive nutrition services																									
		2.4.3 Capacity building of health care providers																									
		2.5.1 Legislative framework																									
Child protection		2.5.2 Strengthening of capacities	UNICEF																								
		2.6.1 Rehabilitation of damaged priority infrastructure																									
Community Infrastructure		2.6.2 Provision of equipment and materials	UNDP, WFP																								
Component 3			UNDP																								
		3.2.1 Technical assistance to Rehabilitation & Reconstruction																									
		3.2.2 Grievance redressal																									
		3.2.3 Legal Aid																									
Governance		3.2.4 Awareness trainings	UNDP																								

Annex 4: Package Details
See attached MS Excel Sheet.

Annex 5: Joint Programme Fund Management modality



Annex 6: Joint Implementation Arrangements



Annex 7: Joint Risk Matrix (October 2015-June 2017)

Risks	Category	Probability/ Impact	Mitigation Measures
1 Security situation limits staff and partners access to the project sites	Operational Organizational	P = 4 I = 2	Compliance with UNDSS security guidance and information sharing with security agencies Coordination with military authorities for information sharing and security support/advice. Work through government counterparts (FATA Secretariat and Political Administration), local partners/NGOs, private sector and community participation. Engage third party monitoring firm for independent oversight and quality assurance.
2 Administrative hurdles such as delays in issuance of NoCs to partners and staff	Operational	P = 4 I = 2	Effective liaison and regular coordination meetings with government and security agencies from the onset of the project. Joint reviews and approvals (works plans and progress reports) by the FATA R&R Steering Committee and approval of schemes by local Political Administration.
3 Transfer of government counterparts in the federal government ministries (EAD, SAFRON) and FATA Secretariat may create information gaps on project scope and implementation	Organizational	P = 2 I = 3	Regular information sharing with relevant federal government ministries to ensure smooth implementation of the project. Formal review and approval of the work plans and progress reports by the FATA R&R Steering Committee.
4 Restricted operational space for UN agencies and the RRU to implement activities in FATA	Political Governance	P=1 I=4	Approval of schemes in consultation with local Political Administration. Regular coordination, transparency and information sharing with the federal and FATA authorities, security/military agencies and Political Administration. Engagement of civil-military coordination advisers to ensure regular communication and information sharing.
5 Resistance to social mobilization efforts and change by the communities	Operational Social	P=3 I=2	Promote culturally sensitive social mobilization building upon the traditional social structures. Involve tribal elders, maliks and the Political Administration in the planning and implementation process to ensure participatory decision making and local ownership.
6 Lack of sufficient resources for complete project implementation	Organizational Operational	P = 3 I = 3	Enhanced advocacy and joint efforts by UN agencies on resource mobilization Advocacy for agreements with donors on multi-year funding
7 Fraud or corruption by staff, partners or communities	Operational	P=2 I=4	Joint risk assessments and assurance activities for Implementing Partners using the UNDG Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers Comprehensive database and robust M&E system complemented by third party monitoring Beneficiaries' feedback surveys and grievance helpline
8 Lack of coordination among UN agencies and the government	Operational Organizational	P=2 I=3	Advocate with the FATA Secretariat to establish the R&R Steering Committee Form the UN Task Force for ensure regular coordination among the UN agencies and the FATA Secretariat and RRU.
9 Elite capture and politicization of project support	Political Operational	P=3 I=3	Transparent procedures, clear rules for beneficiary selection and geographic and sector targeting to help the field staff minimize elite capture and politicization. Board based scheme approval committees including the UN staff, implementing partner, FATA/RRU and Political Administration

10	Duplication of activities with government or other development partners	Operational	P-2 I-3	Strengthen FATA/RRU's capacity to coordinate among development partners and maintain and publish record of schemes and their progress Coordination with relevant government line departments FATA R&R steering committee to include all line departments and other development partners with programmes in FATA
11	Organisational ability of the UN agencies to achieve the project targets	Operational Organisational	P-2 I-3	Establish a HOAs committee with key donors and FATA Secretariat to meet on a bi-monthly basis to review progress and approve plans Dedicate high quality staff at Peshawar Offices to lead the day to day management and implementation of project activities

Annex 8: Coordination Mechanisms between humanitarian cluster system and support to FATA secretariat in R&R support

FATA Steering and Coordination Mechanisms

