

**UN Community Resilience and Recovery Support to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA's) Returning Internally Displaced Persons Programme in Pakistan
MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2017**

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| <p>Programme Title & Programme Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: UN Community Resilience and Recovery Support to FATA's Returning Internally Displaced Persons Programme in Pakistan • Programme Number <i>(if applicable)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPTF Office Programme Reference Number:³ 00097296 | <p>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²</p> <p><i>(if applicable)</i> Country/Region Pakistan, Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA)</p> <hr/> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i> 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 Federally Administered Tribal Areas (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.</p> |
| <p>Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, WFP | <p>Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Government Line Departments</u> FATA Development Authority; Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) FATA; Local Government & Rural Development Department (LGRDD) FATA; Department of Health [DoH] Maternal Neonatal and child Health [MNCH] program FATA; Irrigation and Hydle Power Department, Tank; Highway FATA Division; Agriculture Directorate, FATA; Directorate of Live Stock, FATA; Directorate of Irrigation; Director of Fisheries; Directorate of Forests • <u>Civil Society organizations</u> DHS FATA; Social Welfare Department –FATA; Local Government Department – FATA; Pakistan Rural Development Programme (PRDP); Human Development Organization Doaba (HDOD); Sarhad Rural Support Program (SRSP); Institute of Management Studies; SPECTRA Engineering Solutions; Center for Excellence in Rural Development (CERD); Foundation for Rural Development (FRD); Society for Human and Institutional Development (SHID); Human Development Organization Doaba(HDOD); Poverty Alliance Welfare Trust (PAWT); Community Resilience Unit (CRU – FATA) |

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

| Programme/Programme Cost (US\$) | |
|---|---|
| Total approved budget as per programme document: | \$17,725,930 |
| MPTF /JP Contribution ⁴ : | \$10,925,879 (funding received by end of year 2017) |
| • UNDP | \$5,424,211 |
| • FAO | \$2,750,834 |
| • UNICEF | \$2,750,834 |
| Agency Contribution | N/A |
| • by Agency (if applicable) | N/A |
| Government Contribution (if applicable) | N/A |
| Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable) | N/A |
| | \$10,925,879 (funding received by end of year 2017) |
| TOTAL: | |
| Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval. | |
| Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i> | |
| Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable <i>please attach</i> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i> | |

| Programme Duration | |
|---|------------|
| Overall Duration (<i>months</i>) | 32 months |
| Start Date ⁵ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>) | 08.12.2015 |
| Original End Date ⁶ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>) | 30.06.2017 |
| Current End date ⁷ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>) | 31.10.2018 |
| Report Submitted By | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name: Federica Dispenza ○ Title: Programme Specialist - FTRP ○ Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP ○ Email address: Federica.dispenza@undp.org | |

⁴ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁶ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁷ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|--|
| ACS | Additional Chief Secretary |
| ADCS | Agency Development Sub-Committee |
| AI&C | Administration, Information, and Coordination |
| BMST | Business Management Skills Training |
| CBOs | Community Based Organizations |
| CLCP | Citizen Losses and Compensation Program |
| CMAM | Community Managed Acute Malnutrition |
| CSSF | Conflict, Stability and Security Fund |
| DfID | Department for International Development |
| EU | European Union |
| FATA | Federally Administered Tribal Areas |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FDA | FATA Development Authority |
| FFS | Farmer Field Schools |
| GoJ | Government of Japan |
| GRM | Grievance Redressal Mechanism |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| NGO | Non-Government Organization |
| NOC | No Objection Certificate |
| OTP | Outpatient Therapeutic Programme |
| PLW | Pregnant and Lactating Women |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| SRSP | Sarhad Rural Support Programme |
| TDPs | Temporarily Displaced Persons |
| TIJs | Talimi Islahi Jirgas |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| WMCs | Water Management Committees |
| WFP | World Food Programme |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As the return process continues to the de-notified areas in FATA especially in the North Waziristan Agency, humanitarian needs amongst the displaced population, and especially among unregistered Temporarily Displaced Persons (TDPs) continue to exist. At the end of Phase I of this programme in October 2017, close to 263,000 registered TDPs families, or 86% of all registered households, had completed their return. Places of return were extremely affected; private and public infrastructure and basic service facilities were severely damaged and livelihood assets were destroyed. In addition to the registered TDPs, in 2017 the humanitarian community implementing in FATA has started to address the urgent needs of an additional caseload of unregistered returnees to South Waziristan, Orakzai and North Waziristan – to date only partially assisted via Pakistan Humanitarian Pooled Fund; a further sizeable population of Pakistanis displaced in Afghanistan is also waiting to return to their areas of origin (especially to North Waziristan Agency).

As part of the FATA Return and rehabilitation Strategy, this programme “Community Resilience and Recovery Support to FATA’s Returning Internally Displaced Persons (TDPs)” aims at providing a holistic support to 200,000 returning households through livelihoods initiatives, basic health care, water and sanitation, nutrition, primary education, and child protection activities. The programme is funded through the Multi-Year Humanitarian Programme (MYHP) of the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DFID) and jointly implemented by FAO, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP. In phase I of the programme, 181,583 households in Tehsils Bara and Jamrud of Khyber Agency, Tehsils Sararogha, Serwaki and Tiarza of South Waziristan and Tehsils Mir Ali and Miran Shah of North Waziristan Agency have been targeted. Currently (phase II), the programme has expanded its activities to North Waziristan Agency targeting Tehsils Mir Ali and Miran Shah.

During the reporting year, no major security incidents were reported that could impact the programme implementation beyond the usual challenges of limited movement that are to be expected in FATA. Other external factors such as the ongoing return process and the geo-political situation remained unchanged, enabling programme activities to continue without major interruptions. The partner UN agencies continue coordinating on a regular basis to review progress and resolve any operational level issues arising during programme implementation.

In the second half of 2017, the consortium successfully advocated with DfID/MYHP for a one-year cost extension (Phase II) for provision of humanitarian assistance to the returned/returning population in North Waziristan Agency, where humanitarian needs are still very critical. In light of the lessons learnt during Phase-I, the consortium will develop new and strengthen existing common strategies and mechanisms for joint interventions in North Waziristan, including: common targeting criteria, cross-referrals of vulnerable households, and a joint feedback mechanism to improve accountability to target populations. Additionally, the consortium will keep monitoring the outcomes of the cash-based interventions implemented during Phase I in attempt of measuring the short-term impact of livelihoods restoration activities. The data collected will be used to assess effectiveness (including cost-effectiveness) of the completed interventions and to inform future initiatives in support of FATA residents and returnees. Likewise, an evaluation of the cash for work support provided so far is planned for mid-2018.

I. Purpose

The main objective of this Joint Programme is to provide targeted support to 200,000 families to improve their livelihoods and food security and provide better access to basic services, community infrastructure and strengthen social cohesion. One portion of the programme also support the FATA Secretariat to strengthen its capacity for damage assessments and planning of recovery action, as well as citizen engagement. The programme is designed around three key outcomes:

- Outcome 1: Improved Food Security, Livelihoods and Jobs (WFP, FAO and UNDP);
- Outcome 2: Restoration of Basic Services and Infrastructure (UNICEF, WFP and UNDP);
- Outcome 3: Governance and social cohesion (UNDP);

Several cross-cutting themes (gender, community resilience, capacity development, disaster risk reduction, vulnerability and persons with special needs) have been mainstreamed throughout the programme’s outcomes. The programme’s outcomes are in line with the FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy, launched in May 2015, with the aim to ensure that displaced people returning to FATA can rebuild their lives and livelihoods in an enabling environment, characterized by rehabilitated infrastructure, good governance and re-established law and order.

II. Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

Overall progress towards the outcomes is significant. Thanks to each consortium partner’s comparative advantage, the programme zeroed in on three major components: (1) Improved food security, livelihoods and local economies for returnees to FATA (Khyber and South Waziristan Agencies), with a specific focus on youth; (2) Restoration of basic services and infrastructure; and (3) Governance and social cohesion.

On-farm livelihoods were supported through provision of means and resources for restoration of agriculture and livestock activities while off-farm livelihoods have been supported through cash programming, technical and vocational skills development, and provision of seed capital for businesses start-up. A joint monitoring mission in August 2017 highlighted how the joint assistance has produced effects on the communities. Feedback provided by the communities showed that support to the livelihoods sector (agriculture, technical and vocational training, cash-based assistance) has not only helped the beneficiaries to restore sources of income, but it has also ensured that beneficiaries have enjoyed a more nutritious diet thanks to food produced locally from their own farms.

Activities under Outcome 2 (basic services) have also progressed steadily in the target areas, although they still represent a minor portion of the overall assistance required in FATA Agencies. During periodic monitoring activities, communities mentioned that the rehabilitation of infrastructures through cash for work has provided immediate relief to the most vulnerable. The communities told the joint mission in August 2017 that rehabilitation of streets and drainage systems together with provision of drinking water and health and hygiene sessions have resulted in decreased occurrence of water-borne diseases. The provision of clean water has also ensured maintenance of good hygiene among the communities.

The consortium efforts have also succeeded in restoring selected education services in the target areas. The complementary provision of high energy biscuits and edible oil by WFP – as part of their annual programming – was also highlighted as one of the motivations for children to return to school. The need to continue such support was emphasized during group discussion for ensuring continuation of education in the villages and increasing enrollment. Similarly, co-curricular activities such as sports galas, debating and quiz competition in schools were also identified to be equally important in the overall physical and mental development of children. Boundary walls and WaSH facilities in all schools have also been mentioned as two important factors, especially in girls' schools, that would sustain girls' student retention in primary and middle schools.

Despite cultural sensitivities in reaching out and involving the female community in FATA, thanks to the adoption of a context-sensitive approach the programme has overachieved the targets in health and nutrition sectors. Also, a higher number of beneficiaries from a much larger catchment area than expected have been accessing services provided under this programme.

Under Outcome 3 (governance and social cohesion), the programme has mobilized communities to develop 40 new village organizations. These village organizations, after receiving proper trainings on community management skills and leadership management skills, developed village development plans to assess the village's most pressing needs. These organizations supported the programme in ensuring transparency and accountability in execution of activities. Other community bodies, such as Farmers Field Schools, Taleeme Islami Jirga, Water Management Committees, were also formed to facilitate delivery of the programme activities. Periodic monitoring missions have revealed that a clear majority of beneficiaries interviewed have reported perceived change in the community's attitudes towards women and an increase in the number of issues that are discussed at community level in a democratic way.

With regards to the Governance component of outcome 3, the Monitoring and Evaluation System along with a tailor-made MIS and Grievance Redressal Mechanism in support of the FATA Return and Rehabilitation Strategy (2015-2016), has remained operative during the reporting year. These systems continue to improve programme implementation as statistical analysis of the M&E data collected will continue helping policy makers to take informed decisions about the strategy for prioritizing early recovery efforts. During the reporting quarter, the consortium engaged with the FATA Secretariat to revise and sign a new agreement for continuation of the services of the Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) for the people of FATA.

Outputs: The programme is articulated into 12 outputs under the three above-mentioned Outcomes.

Outcome 1: Improved food security, livelihoods and local economies

Through the first component of the programme, 30,977 households were supported to rehabilitate their livelihoods and local economies. Short term support is provided through engaging vulnerable communities in cash for work activities and long-term support is provided through rehabilitation of agriculture and livestock-based livelihoods. The provision of technical and vocational training complemented by business and livelihood grants ensured that the supported households have broader base for earning income. Following is the details of support provided to the communities in Khyber Agency, South Waziristan Agency, and North Waziristan Agency.

Output 1.1: Recovery of agriculture and farm livelihoods (FAO)

Rehabilitation of livelihoods through provision of support in agriculture and livestock sectors has gained momentum during the programme's second year of implementation. Following increase in irrigation water due to successful rehabilitation of water channels (Minor F) in first year of the programme, the farmers have started reaping results of their work. Lush green wheat fields in March and April 2017 indicated that farmers whose lands was reclaimed through programme support (2,178 hectares of land that belong to 5,380 households) and who received kharif crop and fodder inputs (9,900 households) have adequately transferred the modern knowledge about agronomic practices learned through 144 farmers field schools to maximize their produce. Seed silos were provided to 1,000 farming households to ensure that agronomic produce is adequately stored and utilized over a longer period. Similarly, chopping machines were provided to 200 livestock rearing households to help them prepare appropriate feed for their livestock and for the livestock of other interested farmers.

Success Story of Said Khan – A progressive farmer from Tehsil Bara, Khyber Agency

Said Khan was provided support in land reclamation, wheat seed inputs and capacity development through FFS (Farmers Field School). Wheat seed cultivated, resulted into good results in terms of grain and biomass (straw) yield even without the application of fertilizers. The crop was recently threshed and the results were more promising as per the statement of the farmer. In view of the wheat yield analysis, the farmer yield was 8% higher than the national average and 44% higher than the normal farmers yield in FATA before the conflict. As value for money (VFM), the farmer will have a net income of PKR 38,000 Acre⁻¹ for wheat grain and straw. Said Khan happily reported that this year, he has not to buy straw and wheat grain from outside, rather he can sell them out for income generation due to increased wheat productivity.

Assistance provided to 9,500 households engaged in livestock raising and provision of poultry birds to 1,675 households has contributed to food security of the recipient beneficiaries. Three cycles of vaccination and deworming of large and small ruminants took place during the reporting year. The animals were vaccinated against Pest of Petit Ruminants (PPR), Black Quarter vaccine (BQR), Enterotoxaemia Vaccine (ATV), and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS). Technical support for the vaccination was provided by the FATA Livestock Department. The programme has reasons to believe, based on its longstanding experience, that vaccination and deworming will protect animal against fatal diseases, improve their health and result in better productivity.

During the reporting period, 880 orchard management accessories were distributed among farmers from Khyber and South Waziristan Agencies whose orchards were previously rehabilitated. This initiative is meant to contribute to the diversification of livelihoods in FATA, now one of the main drivers of instability in the region as identified by the 2017 FATA Vulnerability Assessment co-led by UN and the World Bank.

The completion of value chain study has enabled the programme to identify and review agricultural and livestock value chains with the highest potential for value chain development in four agencies of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) – Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan (NWA) and South Waziristan (SWA). The study includes a detailed analysis of inputs, production practices, losses, markets systems, as well as opportunities and gaps in each value chain as well as a series of

proposed value chain development models to be used for the short, medium and long-term development of each chain. The study shortlisted seven sectors for priority value chain development listed in the proposed order of priority for each agency:

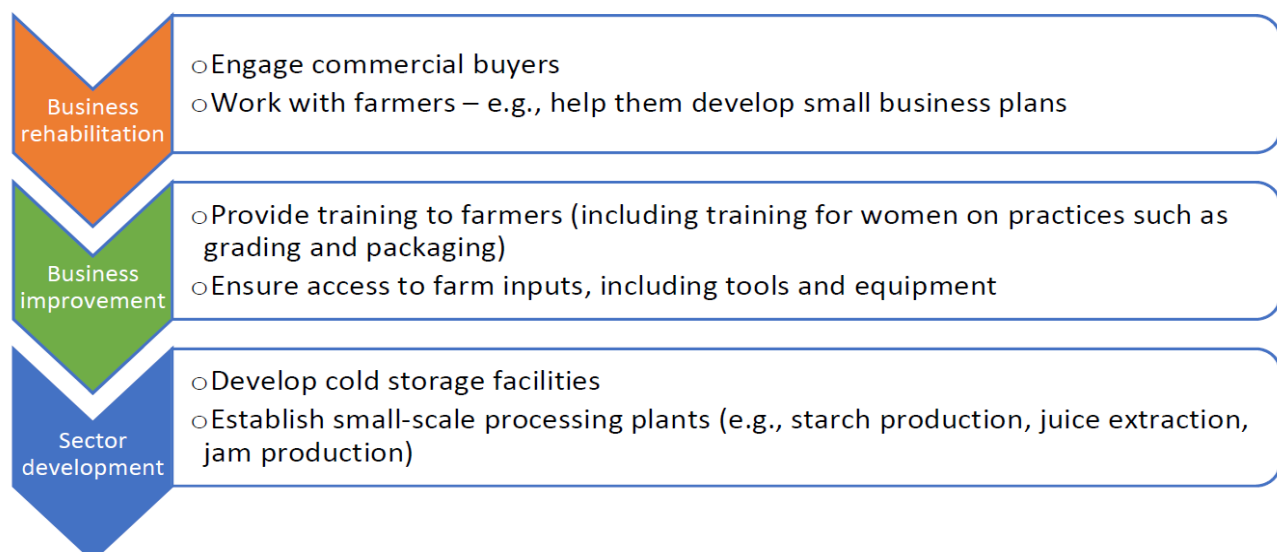
- **Khyber:** 1) Onion, 2) Potato, 3) Livestock and 4) Tomato;
- **Kurram:** 1) Tomato, 2) Potato, 3) Livestock and 4) Apple (the latter for longer term);
- **NWA:** 1) Livestock, 2) Potato, 3) Tomato and 4) Grapes (the latter for longer term);
- **SWA:** 1) Apple, 2) Pine nut, 3) Livestock and 4) Tomato.

These value chains were selected due to their commercial scalability, engagement of small farmers and women, impact of the conflicts in the region over the past decade, amount of pre- and postharvest losses and potential for increase in earnings and employment, both for men and women. The model is based on the premise that development of all value chains should be driven by the private sector to ensure long-term sustainability and scalability.



The study proposes engaging the private sector, empowering farmers by creating opportunities for new enterprises, creating opportunities for youth and women, and employing technology to strengthen backward and forward linkages as a stable approach for value chain development. The study recommends that the donors should fund only those inputs and elements which cannot be provided by the private sector – such as farm rehabilitation, market linkages (including backward and forward linkages), market information system, and training. In the value chain, the study envisages farmers to be responsible for registration with farmers associations, use of land and labor for production, supply of their produce to buyers, and use of quality inputs to improve yields. The study made private sectors responsible for supply of agricultural inputs, procurement of produce, and investment in the sector.

The study proposes following three steps sequential strategy for sector recovery



Recommendations of the study will be used as guiding notes during phase II of the programme and FAO and UNDP will closely work to develop value chains around the identified and recommended agronomic and horticulture produce and the livestock.

Output 1.2 Recovery of non-farm livelihoods and enterprises and Output 1.3 Recovery of livelihoods and rehabilitation of assets through cash/food for work activities (UNDP and WFP)

During the reporting year, employment needs of the communities were addressed through involving extremely vulnerable households in short term physical activities such as rehabilitation of link roads, rehabilitation of irrigation channels, income generating trainings (such as kitchen gardening), forest and fruit nurseries raising, and Disaster Risk Reduction Trainings in the state-run schools. With this endeavor, the consortium addressed the financial requirement of 16,985 households and, at the same time, prepared these households for long term development by rehabilitating their agriculture lands, installing agriculture and silviculture specific technical skills, and improving their access to markets through rehabilitated roads. Particularly vulnerable households that were not able to participate in any of the above-mentioned were provided unconditional cash grants.

In July and August 2017, WFP launched a pilot study of the impact of Food Assistance for Assets (Cash) intervention in three Agencies; including Khyber Agency, of FATA. During the exercise, response from a total of 176 assisted households and 174 non-assisted households was recorded through Focus Group Discussions. The study highlighted promising results of the study and reported that;

- Over 30 percent of the households assisted under WFP's FFA intervention in FATA reported improved agricultural production, increased income and livelihoods, and better access to basic facilities.
- 79 percent of the assisted households reported improved preparedness for future floods.
- Over 23 percent of the population benefited from the assets created/rehabilitated.
- 93 percent of the assisted households utilized the cash received to purchase food, thus, contributing to improved household food security.
- The percentage of assisted households consuming six food groups doubled because of this intervention.
- 99 percent of the participants were satisfied with design of the activity and considered the beneficiary selection criteria to be fair,
- The percentage of households compromising on food consumption in times of food shortage fell from 54 to 09 percent during the intervention timeframe.
- Assets are equally accessible to both men and women in the community.

In addition to the above activities, the consortium's efforts for supporting economic empowerment of local youth and the economy beyond creating short term employment opportunities continued in second year of the programme. In 2017, the consortium finalized a market study in three agencies; including Khyber Agency, to explore their functionality and employment opportunities for youth of FATA. The study took stock of the post-crisis re-flourishing of the markets and broadly identified the sectors that have the potential to offer jobs to young people residing in the region. The study also

Feedback from Mr. Munawar – a nursery worker, Tehsil Bara, Khyber Agency

Munawar applauded the support provided by the consortium and mentioned that the timely provision of seedlings and technical support has helped him revive his livelihood sources. He added that the support provided in developing linkages with the Forest Department, has helped him receiving technical guidance at his door step. As part of the feedback provided, he reflected on how difficult, cumbersome, and costly it was for him, and many like him, to visit Darra Adam khel (FR Peshawar) from his area to compare experiences and receive guidance from other nurseries owners regarding care of plants in nurseries. He narrated that due to [WFP's support through] SRSP, he and his peers can now concentrate on their work and can utilize maximum time in their nurseries. He added that financial assistance is also provided which helps him buy food while working full time in his nursery.

examined the informal sectors and their potential to absorb trained and skilled human resources. As possible, and in-line with the study recommendations, the consortium provided vocational skills (367 individuals), business grants (335 individuals), and livelihood grants (90 individuals) to help the FATA youth to accumulate the human capital necessary to access the job market, or to become self-employed. Moving beyond that, the UNDP established a Job Placement Center⁸ to facilitate trained young people develop linkages with small and larger entrepreneurs. This effort results in placing 28 FATA youth in different businesses, often for their first experience in the job market.

Although a full-scale study is required to measure impact of all the support provided to the FATA youth, the early signs captured by different monitoring missions and sporadic studies are encouraging for the consortium. In year 2017, the UNDP randomly interviewed 317 out of the 510 livelihoods grants recipients which includes 120 beneficiaries (69 male and 51 female beneficiaries) in South Waziristan Agency and 197 beneficiaries (116 male and 81 female beneficiaries) in Khyber Agency through its third party for monitoring. During the monitoring missions, it was found that out of 317 beneficiaries, 68% have initiated small businesses such as general stores, crockery shops, *kabari*⁹ shops, garments shops, tailoring, embroidery, sewing machines, livestock, and small grocery shops inside homes. From these businesses, the beneficiaries are earning PKR 4,857 on monthly basis (weighted average) and this earned amount was used on food, health and to support the business.

Outcome 2: Restoration of basic services and infrastructure

The programme has reached out to 24,199 households through restoration of basic services and infrastructures that includes Education, Health, WASH, Nutrition, Child Protection, Community and Public Infrastructures.

Output 2.1 Restoration of basic education service delivery (UNICEF)

The consortium focused on the restoration of education services and creating opportunities for out of school children to start education in Khyber and South Waziristan during the second year of the programme. For inclusiveness and instilling a sense of ownership, communities were sensitized, mobilized and organized to form Taleema Islahi Jirga (262 overall) that were trained in school management skills. For mass mobilization, two Enrollment Drives were also conducted with the help of the office of Agency Education, TIJs, local activists, and school children. To further expand the horizon of enrollment message, the UNICEF-supported polio team was engaged in door to door distribution of information on children enrollment to schools. All these initiatives resulted in enrollment of 20,466 new children including 9,906 girls. These children were assisted with basic education supplies including school bags and learning kits. The department of education provided free textbooks to the newly enrolled children.

On a parallel track the consortium, together with the education departments of Khyber and South Waziristan agencies, reopened 114 schools through temporary learning centres and provided basic education supplies that include tents, floor mats and black boards. The schools were also provided with UNICEF standard kits “school in a box” and recreational kits. Teachers were also supported in providing psychosocial support to students in their schools.

For improving education quality, the consortium trained 498 teachers including 249 female teachers on multi-grade teaching and pedagogy, Education for Children in Emergencies, Child Friendly Education techniques, and psychosocial support.

UNICEF has successfully reached more beneficiaries than planned against the set targets within the given resources thanks to savings generated in some intermediate steps (i.e. engaging education departments at agency level, conducting trainings through utilizing local resources (school halls instead of rented halls), and involving the polio team for outreach) that were redirected to increase programme coverage.

⁸ The activity was funded outside the joint project, in an effort to ensure sustainability of the joint project’s activities.

⁹ Junk Dealer

During May – July 2017, the consortium focused on monitoring programme activities in target schools jointly with the Agency education officers, to ensure new skills were employed and school supplies utilized. These monitoring visits confirmed that TIJs were actively engaged in supporting the schools, schools were reopened through temporary arrangements with basic education package (supplies), the trained teachers are employing the newly-acquired set of skills in teaching, and that enrolment was gradually increasing in the schools.

Output 2.2 School nutrition (WFP)

Under this output, work complementary to UNICEF's education activities and aiming at increasing students (especially girl's) enrollment and retention is being conducted. These activities are however implemented under a different funding stream and as such progress is not reported under this joint programme.

Output 2.3 Restoration of basic/community health services (UNICEF)

During first year of the programme, re-establishment of basic health services in the form a newborn care unit in the Jamrud civil hospital, Khyber Agency was delayed due to delays in signing the agreement with the Director of Health Services. With renewed efforts, the consortium succeeded in its second year of operations in operationalizing the newborn care unit through provision of supplies, equipment, and support for all the agreed staff. The new-born care services have started in the hospital during July 2017.

In addition to the new-born care unit, implementation of the MNCH and EPI services continued in the seven public sector health facilities supported by the programme. 24/7 Basic EmONC services in all the health facilities are fully functional. The community is welcoming and using services and even communities outside the facilities' catchment areas are actively seeking all the available services. Despite challenges in the recruitment of skilled female staff the Health Department of FATA has been able to recruit 32 staff (70% of the staff needed). The introduction of health facility-based delivery services in FATA, where female have very low mobility due to cultural restrictions, is a great achievement of the programme. So far 1,820 institutional based deliveries were conducted – an indication of growing confidence of the local people on the quality of services.

The overall progress in vaccinating the children with Penta 3 is lower than what was anticipated at the planning phase (935 achieved against the planned figure of 5,500). Non-availability of vaccinators in the initial months of the second year has slowed the operationalization of outreach services; furthermore, the presence of hard-to-reach scattered population, and security incidents with subsequent curfews further limited outreach services default follow-up. To catch-up the progress, a strong community component with awareness creation and social mobilization is suggested in upcoming programme phase to get better results.

Progress of the MNCH interventions is regularly shared with the Health Department FATA through reports and in the review meetings. The identified issues are discussed at length and corrective measures are advised by the Health Department.

Output 2.4 Provision of water and sanitation services (UNICEF)

Access to clean drinking water remained the most pressing need of communities in Khyber and South Waziristan Agencies during the year. Numerous monitoring missions to these agencies confirmed that people need Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services for safe and healthy life. Throughout 2017, the consortium continued extended WASH services as one package in schools, health units, and in communities coupled with training sessions on personal hygiene. A total 15,632 households were reached by WASH activities during the year.

By the year end, 8,003 households (56,021 individuals: 27,449 men and 28,572 women) are drinking clean water thanks to the generous support of DfID. Suitability of the water for human consumption is asserted through carrying out water quality testing, one at source and a second at the collection point, looking for suspended and chemical impurities. For sustainability of the intervention and equitable distribution of the benefits, the programme formed 12 Water Management committees (WMCs), made up of democratically elected representatives of the village. All WMCs are provided with tools for the operation and maintenance of water supply schemes. To further consolidate the “sustainability factor”, 190 individuals from beneficiary communities and the government line departments were trained in operating and maintaining the rehabilitated water supply schemes.

During the reporting period, 1,801 vulnerable households were provided basic sanitation facilities through the installation of 2,208 latrines¹⁰. The activity involved extremely vulnerable households having at least one member living with physical disability: the households were identified through detailed need assessments at the village level through use of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools. These low-cost pour flush latrines can be constructed by the households themselves. Basic sanitation kits along with some material support were provided to support them in the construction of latrines. A participatory community approach was also applied to ensure communities’ active commitment to sustained behavior change. During regular monitoring missions, it was found that communities have initiated the construction of latrines on a voluntary (self-help) basis which is indicative of a change in behaviour regarding open defecation and personal hygiene is gradually taking place.

A total of 5,828 households (40,796 individuals: 20,806 women, 19,990 men) were provided with key hygiene messages through interpersonal communication sessions using information, education, and communication (IEC) materials, focusing on hand washing with soap, safe handling of water, and on the hazards of open defecation. In December 2016, a Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) survey was conducted targeting 13,650 people in two Agencies (Khyber and South Waziristan) to measure and gauge communities’ awareness of basic hygiene practices. Results of the survey showed that latrine coverage was very low and most of the people preferred open defecation; hand washing at critical times was also seldom practiced; and communities had very little information on the proper storage of drinking water. Towards that, consortium designed targeted messages and organized hygiene sessions both for men and women. Groups of 35-45 individuals of different ages participated in each session. Hygiene sessions consisted of personal hygiene, domestic hygiene, environmental hygiene, and food and water hygiene. Practical demonstrations and orientations on hand washing with soap were also conducted. The sessions were delivered in local languages accompanied by IEC posters to make the messages easily understandable.

Moreover, through the celebration of a special event like World Water day (22 March 2017), people were sensitized regarding the importance of water use, water borne diseases, household water treatment etc. at the community level.

Output 2.5 Provision of nutritional support to children and pregnant and lactating women (UNICEF)

Story of Shahid Gul (Khyber Agency), Father of three physically impaired daughters

46 years old Shahid Gul did not have financial resources to construct a latrine for his three physically impaired daughters in his house after returning from temporary dislocation. Besides being unhealthy, the open defecation posed protection threats for his daughters. This worry was taking toll on his mental and physical health.

UNICEF {through the Muslim Aid team} identified Shahid Gul as an extremely vulnerable individual and supported him in construction of a latrine by providing the necessary material while Shahid Gul contributed in the form of physical labour for construction of the latrine. In addition of latrine, Shahid Gul’s was also one of those households benefiting from the rehabilitation of a drinking water supply scheme.

Shahid Gul appreciated the support of the UNICEF in these words *“The construction of latrine has solved our major issues. It has not only helped me and my family adopt hygienic practices of defecation but has also solved my biggest concern regarding the security of my daughters.”*

¹⁰ One household may comprehend many nuclear families. As such one household may be the recipient of more than one latrine depending on its composition.

With addition of two new nutrition sites opened in Khyber Agency in 2017, the total number of nutrition sites supported reached 21. These nutrition sites remained fully functional until June 2017 thanks to the financial support of DfID, however in June – owing to low utilization and funding constraints, three sites were closed while the remaining 18 sites (nine in Khyber and nine in South Waziristan Agency) remained operational. Caseload of the closed nutrition sites was transferred to the nearby functional sites. The Government of Pakistan committed to support these nutrition sites through the Mother and Child Healthcare (MNCH) program, of the Department of Health FATA. To further capacitate the nutrition program, the consortium established one nutrition coordination unit within the Mother and Child Health Care Programme office, to oversee the program at provincial level, while two coordination units in Khyber and South Waziristan Agencies were established. Similarly, capacities of 25 newly recruited staff members and the government health staff was built through formal training¹¹ on nutrition interventions packages - IYCF, CMAM, MM supplementation, Reporting/Monitoring and Nutrition in Emergencies (NiE)

Story of Shahid Gul (Khyber Agency), Father of three physically impaired daughters

Maria and Marwa are 7 months old twin sisters. The family lives in Batathal Bazar, Khyber Agency and is struggling to make ends meet.

When screened, Maria and Marwa were both found to be severely malnourished with Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) circumference of 9.2cm and 9.0cm and weight 4.5kg and 4.4kg respectively. Their mother was briefed on the children nutritional status and the treatment required. She was further counselled on use and dosage of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) along with breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding.

Their mother remained very cooperative during the treatment and improved her feeding practices over time. Baby Maria and Marwa, showed great progress and achieved quick recovery. During their stay in the Programme (10 weeks overall) Maria and Marwa gained 1.9kg and 1.8kg respectively.

Access to women in the target agencies and the recruitment of local qualified and experienced female staff for the nutrition centers and the nutrition coordination cells remained a major challenge especially in South Waziristan, where sporadic, low or no Lady Health Workers (LHWs) presence in the program area resulted in low program coverage. Nevertheless, the consortium successfully treated 922 severely malnourished children (including 496 girls) through the outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) and provided treatment as per standard CMAM (community based management of acute malnutrition) protocols. The program cure rate is above 90% at all time.

The consortium also succeeded in providing 4,211 children (6-59 months of age including 2,161 girls) and 2,843 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) multi-micronutrient supplements for treatment of micronutrient deficiencies. Additionally, 3,294 mothers and caretakers were reached out with lifesaving Maternal, Infant and Young Children Feeding messages (MIYCF) for prevention of malnutrition, through 450 nutrition education sessions.

In August, the Global Breastfeeding month was celebrated in both Khyber and South Waziristan Agencies. Agency-level inauguration ceremonies, awareness walks and orientation sessions were organized for health care providers while breastfeeding promotion sessions were held in communities as well as health facilities. A total 510 sessions (405 in Khyber and 105 in SWA) were held in the month of August on the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months after birth, and continued breastfeeding up to 24 months after birth.

Output 2.6 Child Protection services (UNICEF)

In year 2017, the consortium confirmed its programmatic shift from supporting the government of Pakistan in development of a Child Protection Bill and its subsequent extension to FATA to supporting the government in FATA in attaining universal birth registration of children in Khyber Agency. UNICEF had planned to support the government in registering 140,204 of the estimated 250,000 children in the agency. After initial delays, a birth registration system was established and made functional in April 2017. To sensitize and increase acceptability of the registration process for

¹¹ Organized from 8 – 12 March 2017

the target communities, the consortium contracted a media and communication firm to support the efforts of the Birth Registration Working Group - chaired by the Director Local Government FATA, in development of context-specific and appropriate social mobilization and communication interventions and resources / materials for accelerating universal access of the service by children, caregivers and duty bearers in the target communities. The registration process accelerated gradually and around 0.1 million¹² children were registered in second year of the programme. UNICEF is committed to continue its efforts for registering the remaining un-registered children.

Output 2.7 Rehabilitation of community physical infrastructure (UNDP)

The financial constraints due to the devaluation of the British pound against the US dollar has brought the consortium to temporarily halt the activity and reassess the number of additional physical infrastructure schemes that could be completed under the reduced budget. In consideration of the effective and multi-faceted support provided by the community schemes in boosting economic activities through creating short-term labor-intensive jobs and at the same time restoring access to basic social services, it was decided to complete the already “in progress” 09¹³ public schemes and 21 new community schemes to attain full target of delivering 100 physical infrastructure schemes.

Following consultations with the donor, and considering the improved access to North Waziristan Agency coupled with the ever-stronger evidence of unmet humanitarian needs in the return tehsils of Mir Ali and Miran Shah, authorization was received from DfID to refocus the remaining activities in this component of the programme to North Waziristan. In this Agency, the consortium successfully rehabilitated 21 new community physical infrastructure schemes. Six schemes were identified, prioritized and completed by female community members, while 15 schemes were by male community members. The schemes have directly benefited a total of 1,985 households.



During the third quarter of the year, the UNDP monitored seven public water supply schemes implemented through FATA line departments in North and South Waziristan agencies¹⁴ through third party monitoring partner. The third party interviewed 70 beneficiaries (10 randomly selected beneficiary per scheme - 50% female) to seek communities' opinion about these schemes. All beneficiaries interviewed (100%) confirmed that rehabilitation of the scheme was their priority need; 94% believed that they will have now more water to drink and use, 100% mentioned that water quality has improved; 96% mentioned that water is now more accessible to them. However, 30% of the respondents mentioned that their need for water has still not fulfilled.

The third-party monitoring firm has also monitored six public street pavement and sanitation schemes¹⁵ and interviewed 60 beneficiaries (including 29 female) of these schemes. Results show that 98% of the respondents mentioned that situation of general cleanliness has improved in their areas; 100% mentioned that their mobility has improved; 88% mentioned that the issue of standing water has improved; and 95% respondents believed chances of disease outbreak have reduced.

During the reporting quarter, nine public irrigation channels¹⁶ that are rehabilitated in North and South Waziristan were also monitored for results through third party monitoring firm. 120 randomly selected beneficiaries (including 54 female) were interviewed during the monitoring. Results of the

¹² 98,635 children including 40,929 girls

¹³ One public water supply scheme was replaced with a community infrastructure scheme owing to a social conflict on the public scheme

¹⁴ The monitoring exercise included infrastructure schemes funded by both the MYHP and the Conflict, Stabilisation and Security Fund. Results of the monitoring activity are reported in aggregate, as the selection of schemes, implementation modality and monitoring, is identical across donors.

¹⁵ See note 14.

¹⁶ See note 14.

activity show that 89% respondents mentioned that their fields will get now more water and that crop production will increase.

Output 2.8 Land reclamation and repairs/ rehabilitation of farm water management infrastructure (FAO)

Progress reported under Output 1.1.

Outcome 3: Governance and Social Cohesion

Output 3.1 Social mobilization, participatory planning and social cohesion (UNDP)

As mentioned under Output 2.7, this activity was temporarily halted due to financial constraints, and after reassessment of the financial status towards the end of first quarter of the year, the decision was taken to complete the social mobilization schemes and to move activities to North Waziristan Agency. Eventually, the consortium has fostered 40 village organizations taking up the total figure to 220 village organisations since programme inception, including 57 women organizations. These women organizations have a role in validating the needs identified by men's village organizations for rehabilitation, but also identify their own prioritized needs for physical infrastructure schemes.

During first quarter of the year, the M&E unit of UNDP, through third party monitors, has conducted routine data collection through surveys administered to VOs members to assess the short-term results of the programme's social mobilization activities¹⁷. The majority (69%) of the interviewed VO members believed that their organizations can make a difference in their communities. These respondents believe that village organizations are now working to address community priorities on a self-help basis. Village organizations have already demonstrated to be effective mechanisms for local conflict resolution. Data collected from previous surveys on a sample of VOs highlighted that 93% of community members interviewed have reported regularly meeting to discuss common issue in a democratic and inclusive way, adopting a gender lens, and incorporating the different needs of men and women¹⁸.

Furthermore, in programme target areas the respondents identified political administration as the chief counterpart to resolve their concerns (31% of respondents), followed by Jirgas (29%), NGOs (19%), Army/Frontier Corps (12%). Only 5% declared they did not know who to approach. Conversely the same data collected across 5 Agencies in FATA show that more than half of the respondents could not indicate who they would approach (56%), followed by those relying on the Army (21%), a community/tribal leader (12%), government authorities (8%). This would suggest, preliminarily, that VOs have had a significant impact in clarifying the relationship between citizens and the local government authorities.

Output 3.2 Governance planning, coordination and monitoring capacities (UNDP)

The consortium has also invested in the FATA Secretariat to increase its capacity to better focus and appropriately target assistance to the returning population. The Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Unit – FATA (RRU) met the overall programme target for the number of steering committee meetings (4)¹⁹ and monthly coordination meetings (9). However, progress on meetings at agency level has come to a halt due to a major structural change in the reporting lines of the RRU. Following notification No. FS/E/100-1(Vol-44)114579-91, the administrative control of the RRU has been transferred from the Directorate of Programmes, FATA Secretariat to FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA). This has affected the delivery of RRU. Following the expiration of the Letter of Agreement (LoA) between FATA Secretariat and the UNDP on March 31st, 2017 all the activities with the RRU have reached a conclusion.

¹⁷ This includes social mobilization activities funded by the MYHP and other donors such as the CSSF and the Government of Japan.

¹⁸ The assessment was done in Feb. 2017 and the findings initially reported in March. A total of 266 individuals from four agencies (North and South Waziristan, Khyber and Kurrum) against a planned target of 400 were interviewed. Unfortunately, the full 400 interviews could not be carried out due to inaccessibility of interview locations.

¹⁹ Steering committee dates: 1. December 4, 2015; 2. January 4, 2016; 3. May 9, 2016; 4. September 23, 2016.

The programme has also supported the development of an MIS system to monitor progress against the five pillars of the Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy. Data entry against these five pillars is completed and the system is serving as tracking mechanism and providing real time information and data through different dashboards to present programme progress and measuring the proposed results. Different reports can be generated on different parameters such as pillar, location/area, phase, compliance. To avoid abrupt interruption in the M&E system and in the Citizens Losses Compensation Programme after conclusion of the LoA, the UNDP has agreed to continue funding the MIS hosting and related services for another year until May 2018. Thanks to this, the FATA Secretariat is now able to make informed decisions on priority early recovery investments, as well as operate the Citizen Losses and Compensation Program (CLCP).

Further, the programme has worked on finalizing a Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) – commonly known as Feedback Mechanism, as part of an accountability mechanism where the return population can lodge their complaints on unfair treatment or lack of service delivery by government line departments. The system remained operational during second year of the programme. A toll-free hotline was activated and staff trained to answer the calls. The toll-free number was proposed through print and electronic media and encouraged the FATA communities to register their complaints and suggestions and FATA reform and other issues. Until the end of May 2017 a total of 775 calls were received through the GRM. Details of the calls are shared with the concerned for their action. Most of the calls received are about the FATA reforms. The feedback hotline commands high level of ownership from the Government counterpart i.e. the Ministry of SAFRON. The Ministry as well as the Committee on FATA Reforms has several times mentioned the hotline as one of the key platform for collating public opinion on reforms. In light of its success, UNDP and the counterpart have agreed to extend the support for hotline for another year with resources from another funding stream.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND DELAYS

Financial Constraints

The Brexit Agreement and its consequences on the loss of GBP value against USD resulted in reduced budget for the programme. With reduction in the budget, the programme management had to make programmatic adjustments. One activity (Restoration of forest through distribution of forest plants) was completely abandoned, target for two activities (provision of business grants, and support to nutrition sites) were reduced, and some activities (Poultry distribution, formation of physical infrastructure schemes, and the community mobilization) were temporarily halted before their resumption after reassessment of financial situation in April 2017. The potential effect on the programme's theory of change due to the financial constraints were offset through better value for money approach and through channeling financial support from other sources.

Access to FATA/Security

In some of the implementation areas, the security situation largely remained unpredictable even in second year of the programme. Unannounced restriction of movements and long queues on security check posts have restricted staff movement and delayed activities – especially related to cash disbursement for cash for work.

Access to FATA due to lack of No Objection Certificates (NOCs) or the delayed processing of NOCs also remained a significant challenge during the reporting period, despite improvements in government processing procedures. Due to these delays, humanitarian support to the returning population cannot always be provided in a timely manner.

Monitoring

Delayed issuance of NOCs has made it difficult for the programme team to visit and physically verify the infrastructure schemes. This issue is solved through hiring the services of two third party monitoring agents: IM Studies, for verification and validation of the community infrastructure

schemes and SPECTRA Engineering Solutions Private Limited for technical verification and validation of public infrastructure schemes.

Women engagement

The prevailing cultural norms makes it challenging for the programme to involve women in income generation activities. For this reason, programme staff has proceeded to modify some aspects of the implementation to accommodate the identified needs of potential female beneficiaries. Regardless however of the cultural sensitivities, women were successfully reached through vocational training and cash-based initiatives: the consortium ensured that extra support (and as needed travel allowances) were made available to female beneficiaries to reach the cash distribution points and that context-appropriate activities were identified for women to be involved in.

LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Engagement of IPs for increased coordination at field level

During the course of the programme, the UN agencies assessed that without increasing coordination at field level, joint efforts to maximize benefits for programme beneficiaries can hardly materialize. For this reason, a joint workshop for the implementing partners was conducted in June 2016. The workshop determined a way forward on increasing coordination mechanisms at field level and at programme implementation partners' level. The consortium has also conducted a follow-up workshop in January 2017 to take stock of the recommendation of the earlier workshop and to further increase the operational level coordination and collaboration of the activities. Based on the experience exchanged during the meetings, the consortium has modified the field coordination mechanisms in place for the implementation of the phase II of the joint programme.

Joint Monitoring

Encouraged by the findings of the first joint monitoring mission to Khyber Agency, the consortium conducted a joint monitoring mission to SWA during the reporting quarter. The mission took place in early August 2017 (report attached as Annex B). Again, the lack of NOC for two consortium staff (UNICEF and UNDP) forced the consortium to conduct the joint monitoring mission through third-party monitoring partners under the field-level supervision of FAO. In the report, the mission concluded that;

“The cumulative effect of the joint assistance provided by the consortium partners (through DFID/MHYP and through other donors’ funding) has elicited a positive response from the communities. They acknowledged that results of different sectors are interlinked and that support provided in one sector has its impact on the other sectors as well.

Feedback provided by the communities showed that support to the livelihoods sector (agriculture, technical and vocational training, cash-based assistance) has not only helped the beneficiaries to restore income sources, but it has also ensured that the beneficiary population - from adolescent to adults, both male and female, has a more nutritious diet thanks to food produced locally from their own farms²⁰. Similarly, children are no more engaged financially in supporting their families, rather, due to increase in family income, more children are encouraged to restart their education²¹.

Communities believe that rehabilitation of streets and drainages²² together with provision of drinking water²³ and health and hygiene sessions²⁴ have resulted in decreased water-borne diseases. The provision of clean water has also ensured maintenance of good hygiene among the communities. In summary, an enabling environment was created for recovery thanks to the joint action of the consortium partners.

²⁰ UNICEF is directly working for addressing the nutrition issues among the children through CMAM approach

²¹ It has directly supported UNICEF’s strive for school enrolment

²² Assistance provided by UNDP

²³ Assistance provided by UNDP and UNICEF

²⁴ Assistance provided by UNICEF

The monitoring mission recommends further analysis of the joint effects through an in-depth assessment, internal or external, to quantify the impact of joint approach and the cross-effects of interventions made under different themes. This will help the consortium to design a possible second phase of the programme in way that maximises the benefits for the target population”.

Preparation for Phase II of the joint programme

In April 2017, the consortium successfully advocated with DfID/MYHP to implement residual humanitarian support to returnees in the North Waziristan Agency. After interaction with the returnees, physical observations made in the field, and interaction with the programme’s principal stakeholders (FATA Secretariat, and different clusters), the consortium agreed that humanitarian needs persist among the returning population. The situation was discussed during monthly coordination meetings and the consortium partners recommended to raise the matter with the donor. After initial agreement in principle from the MYHP, the consortium prepared and shared a concept note for a second phase of this programme. Recognising the persistence of urgent humanitarian needs, the DfID/MYHP approved a phase II of the programme to be concluded by the end of October 2018. After necessary administrative requirements, it is expected that phase II of the programme will be initiated in two tehsils (Miran Shah and Mir Ali) of North Waziristan Agency starting in quarter I of 2018.

Gender Mainstreaming

As mentioned above, inclusion of women in rehabilitation activities was a challenge in the context of FATA. However, because of conscious efforts and continued advocacy at the field level, for example by bringing programme’s training activities closer to the target areas so that women beneficiaries do not need to travel outside their communities, the consortium has significantly involved women in the relief and rehabilitation activities. Nevertheless, considerable scope still exists to increase the participation of women in the programme activities.

Youth Engagement

Lack of opportunities and unemployment among the youth population was found to be a major contributor to the growing trend among youth for joining militant groups during the crisis. With the return to normalcy in FATA, the development actors should make all efforts to ensure that FATA youth have access to employment opportunities to support their families and have organized forums to systematically raise concerns about their rights. The consortium is doing both; forming village organizations to mobilize people, developing grievance redressal mechanism to enable youth to systematically raise their voice, and providing livelihoods trainings for ensuring short term and long-term employability of FATA youth.

Conflict sensitive programming

The programme has encouraged and strengthened the formation of local groups, village organizations, Talimi Islahi Jirga, Farmers Schools and Water Management Committees through democratic process of selection. These groups represent the community members and support the consortium in channeling humanitarian assistance to marginalized community members. Women are specifically represented in these village organizations through formation of women village organizations, women TIJs, and Women Open Schools.

Introduction of renewable energy

Communities have stated that long and frequent power outages have reduced the effectiveness of the rehabilitated water supply system, and limiting access of return communities to clean water for household use in adequate quantity. Thus, installation of solar power supplies has been identified as a priority to ensure sustainable availability of drinking water. The programme will continue, to the extent possible, to install solar panels in the infrastructure schemes under rehabilitation. Additionally, the programme will advocate with the responsible Government line departments for the introduction of renewable energy in FATA Agencies. At the same time, and in response to concerns related to decreasing water availability in the region, the consortium partners have agreed to

supplement WaSH and infrastructure rehabilitation activities planned for phase II with a specific training module on water conservation/management.

Qualitative assessment:

The programme has successfully delivered most of its agreed activities. Initial results coming from the field through success stories, joint monitoring mission, third party monitoring missions, and through mentoring missions, shows that the beneficiaries have improved access to basic services and that opportunities for them in the livelihoods sector have increased. As a result of the cash transfers (Cash for work, business grants, and livelihood grants) the communities have more financial resources at their disposal for addressing their most immediate needs and, in the case of cash transfers in support of the establishment/strengthening of micro-businesses, better perspectives for sustainable income generation.

Programme management at the field level was vigilant to the feedback coming from the field and programmatic course corrections was proactively taken, when required, in the monthly coordination meetings. Furthermore, the UN consortium has, whenever possible, chosen to work through the same implementation partners to strengthen synergies and avoiding duplications.

Also extremely important has been the regular communication with local authorities, both in Peshawar and in the field, and with the Pakistan Army. Regular coordination and exchange of information has facilitated the issuance of the NOCs necessary to implement and monitor activities inside the target areas.

Regular conversations with the donor have also highlighted satisfaction with the joint UN approach and willingness to further explore the possibility of a continuation of the joint activities beyond the scope and timeline of the present agreement. This communication resulted in approval of the consortium activities for phase-II in the North Waziristan Agency. Based on the experience from this joint programme, the UN consortium will be actively representing the value and results of joint programming in FATA to the donor community, and seek opportunities for replication of the model in the future.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Programme Document / AWP** - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

The Programme results framework is attached to this document as Annex A.

iii) Human interest story

Shahid Gul's of Khyber Agency is facilitated through provision of WASH Services (Latrine and Drinking Water), February 2017

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Name of Beneficiary | Shahid Gul |
| Age | 46 years |
| Country | Pakistan |
| Area/Province | Village: Kohi, Sub-Village: Kulakhel, Tribe Malak Din Khel, Bara, Khyber Agency |
| Name of Programme | Provision of WASH Services in the areas of Return, Bara Khyber Agency - FATA |

Due to militant operations carried out in FATA, Shahid Gul, a local resident of Khyber Agency, had seen his whole family and life style being seriously affected by the operations. Before the beginning of military operations, Shahid Gul worked as a driver with his own vehicle which was sufficient for him to make ends meet. His family comprised of 9 members including himself, his wife, two sons and five daughters (2 of his daughters were physically and mentally disabled). He also had his own house and some land to cultivate, and this made life easy for the family. At his home, he had decent WASH facilities including Kacha Pit Latrine and a tube well.



Shahid Gul with his family

When the military operations began, Shahid Gul was forced to relocate to Peshawar and sell the car which had been his main source of income to cover the expenses of relocating. He lived in Peshawar in a rented house while working as a watchman at IRC School for IDP children at Jalozei Camp.

“It was very difficult for me to move to Peshawar, especially with disabled children and huge burden of financial debts. Our life had become very challenging”



Shahid Gul's daughters

When the operation ended and Bara was declared cleared of militants, Shahid Gul returned to his house along with his family.

Upon his return, there was an addition to his family, that is, one more physically and mentally disabled girl child. The militant operation had increased Shahid Gul's vulnerability: he lost his vehicle, the only source of income, and his house was extensively damaged. After losing their assets, the family adopted cost-effective practices for their survival and re-built a house with minimum resources. As a matter of necessity, instead of investing in construction of a toilet or other WASH facilities, they engaged in open defecation inside their house and disposed the waste in fields nearby.

When the Muslim Aid team, partners of UNICEF for the WASH activities implemented in Khyber, through Falahi Committee of Shahid Gul's village and the Village Committee of Kohi, conducted the necessary

assessment, Shahid Gul was included in the list of latrine beneficiaries as an extremely vulnerable individual. After receiving the latrine kit from Muslim Aid, Shahid Gul ensured the construction of latrine according to UNICEF latrine design.

Due to his extreme poverty, he could not afford the services of a mason for latrine construction, therefore, he constructed the latrine with the support of his family by utilizing the material provided in the kit. He could successfully complete the construction process within two weeks. Shahid Gul was also informed about the rehabilitation of the local water scheme which includes provision motor for tube well and a survivable pipe and he is making full use of these facilities.

Shahid Gul has a pour flush latrine structure in his house now. The entire family has benefitted from the construction of this toilet, especially his three disabled daughters, who previously had a problem with open defecation.

“The construction of latrine has solved our major issues. It has not only helped me and my family adopt hygienic practices of defecation but has also solved my biggest concern regarding the security of my daughters.”

The family is also happy about water schemes in their village and is making full use of these sources to fulfil their water needs.



Latrine constructed with the material provided by UNICEF and implementing partner

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations

Joint monitoring report to Bara, Khyber Agency attached as Annex B.

IV. Programmatic Revisions

Following consultations with the donor, and considering the improved access to North Waziristan Agency coupled with the ever-stronger evidence of unmet humanitarian needs in the return tehsils of Mir Ali and Miran Shah, authorization was received from DfID in April 2017 to direct some of the activities in the livelihoods component of the programme to North Waziristan. During interaction with the communities and after an initial assessment, the consortium identified a critical need for extending a comprehensive relief and rehabilitation-bound response to the fresh return in the Mir Ali and Miran Shah tehsils of North Waziristan Agency. After negotiations the DfID, a one-year cost extension (Phase-II) was granted in late 2017. Phase-II activities will be rolled out in year 2018.

V. Resources

The consortium partners have mobilized resources from the Pakistan Humanitarian Pooled Fund, the Central Emergency Response Fund, USAID, the CSSF, the Government of Japan (GoJ) and JICA to conduct complementary activities to this joint programme. Progress on activities is carefully monitored at UN Agency level to ensure that no incorrect attribution of results occurs and that no double counting or duplication of efforts takes place.