

“Community Resilience and Recovery Support to FATA's Returning Internally Displaced Persons”

PROJECT CLOSURE REPORT

November 2015 to February 2019



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACS	Additional Chief Secretary
ADSC	Agency Development Sub-Committee
AEO	Agency education officer
AI&C	Administration, Information, and Coordination
BCC	Behaviour change communication
BMST	Business Management Skills Training
CBA	Childbearing age
CDK	Clean delivery kit
CLCP	Citizen Losses and Compensation Programme
CMAM	Community Managed Acute Malnutrition
CP	Child protection
CRU	Community Resilience Unit
CSO	Civil society organizations
DfID	Department for International Development
DoP	Directorate of Projects
DWSS	Drinking Water Supply Scheme
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FDA	FATA Development Authority
FDMA	FATA disaster management authority
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FPP	Food for Peace Program
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
HBB	Helping Babies Breathe
HCP	Health care provider
HF	Health facilities
HH	Households
IMO	Information management officer
IRP	Islamic Relief Pakistan
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KPMD	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Merged Districts
LHWs	Lady Health Worker
LoA	Letter of Agreement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHM	Menstrual hygiene management
MIS	Management Information System
MNCH	Mother, New-born and Child Healthcare
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MYHP	Multi-year Humanitarian Programme
NBK	New-born kit
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NiE	Nutrition in Emergencies
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NWA	North Waziristan Agency
O&M	Operation and maintenance
ODF	Open defecation free
OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Programme
PATS	Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation
PCNA	Post Crisis Needs Assessment
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women

PMU	Project Management Unit
PNC	Post-natal Check-up
PPR	<i>Peste des Petits Ruminants</i>
PTC	Parent teacher committee
PUNO	Participating United Nations Organization
RRU	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Unit – FATA
SAFRON	Ministry of States and Frontier Regions
SAM	Severe acute malnutrition
SMC	School management committee
SRSP	Sarhad Rural Support Programme
SWA	South Waziristan Agency
TDPs	Temporarily Displaced Persons
TIJs	Talimi Islahi Jirgas
ToT	Training of trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VOs	Village Organizations
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WMCs	Water Management Committees

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Community Resilience and Recovery Support to (former) FATA's Returning Internally Displaced Persons
Project Award ID	000092699
Project Donor Name	Department for International Development (DFID)
Implementing Partners	UNDP UNICEF FAO WFP
Location of Project	Khyber Agency, Tehsil Bara South Waziristan Agency, Tehsil Sararogha and Tiarza North Waziristan Agency, Tehsil Mirali and Miranshah
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Name & title of Focal Point	For UNDP, Tanya Rezhak, Programme Manager, tanya.rezhak@undp.org For UNICEF, Abdullahi Mohammed Yussuf, Head of Peshawar Field Office, amyussuf@unicef.org For FAO, Waleed Mahdi/ Peshawar Region Coordinator, waleed.mahdi@fao.org For WFP, Kojiro Nakai, Head of Office, kojiro.nakai@wfp.org

Executive Summary

The “Community Resilience and Recovery Support to FATA’s Returning Temporarily Displaced Persons”, was a Multiyear Humanitarian Programme funded by the Government of United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DFID). The programme responded to the humanitarian needs of the temporarily displaced population (TDP) and returnees in erstwhile FATA. The programme was designed in the backdrop of the complex socio-economic challenges faced by the returning TDPs and aimed at generating and introducing opportunities for them to resettle in the areas of their origin. The programme was a collaboration among UNDP, FAO, WFP and UNICEF. It brought together the advantage of One UN and expertise of individual UN agencies to support 297,000 returning households in various agencies of erstwhile FATA. UNDP was the Administrative Agent for this project, responsible for overall coordination and reporting among FAO, WFP and UNICEF. The programme comprised of livelihoods support, basic health care, water and sanitation, nutrition, primary education, and child protection activities and was implemented in Khyber, South Waziristan and North Waziristan districts.

The programme has achieved promising results. Overall, recovery assistance has been provided to 1,131,121 individuals (MYHP Log frame Outcome indicator 3) against the overall target of 1,020,000 which has reduced their vulnerability to future shocks (MYHP Log frame outcome).

Improved food security and livelihoods: Under this output, the consortium assisted the local population in the agriculture and livestock sectors. Vaccination and de-worming, availability of green and palatable fodder around the year, and enhanced capacities of farmers regarding livestock management has increased productivity of around 110,057 small and large ruminants belonging to 15,641 households. Similarly, restocking of improved hens has ensured additional dietary support and increased financial opportunities for 5,000 farming households. Similarly, reclaiming 2,178 hectares of cultivable land, increasing the availability of irrigation water through functionalizing 7.6 kilometres of irrigation channels, provision of rabi and kharif crop inputs, and capacitating farmers with modern agronomic technical skills and toolkits has ensured increased resilience of 42,056 farming families. Analysis of post-wheat harvest showed that the yield of the assisted farmers has increased by 8% and 44% compared to the national average and for non-assisted farmers respectively. This ensured that the assisted farmers have access to staple food round the year.

For reviving the livelihood opportunities and local economies, WFP and UNDP worked together to ensure that short and long term needs of financial resilience of the assisted people increases. WFP has provided much needed financial assistance to 54,584 households by engaging them in different communal-asset creation activities. UNDP, on the other hand, has successfully created short-term and long-term employment for 3,216 youth in the programme districts. The post-assistance assessment shows that over 30% of the households, assisted through WFP’s cash transfer programme, reported improved agricultural production, increased income and livelihoods, and better access to basic facilities. Over 23% of the population has benefited from the assets created/rehabilitated. More than 90% of the assisted households utilized the cash received to purchase food, thus, contributing to improved household food security. Simultaneously, the percentage of households compromising on food consumption in times of food shortage has significantly dropped from 54 to 9% during the intervention timeframe.

The consortium also assisted the returning population in education, health, nutrition, WASH, child protection, as well as community infrastructure to ensure that the return process remains sustainable. In the education sector, the consortium has worked in collaboration with the district education departments to improve access to 362 schools. The consortium trained 928 teachers (37 percent female teachers), mobilized local communities to actively participate in the management of the schools, and conducted enrolment drives to mass-awareness. This resulted in enrolment of 35,954 out of school children (approximately 60% girls) in schools.

Restoration of basic services and infrastructure: Restoration of basic/community health services has helped identification of risk pregnancies and linking these with higher level facilities for specialized care. 31 nutrition sites and public health care facilities have been strengthened through provision of required services, human resources, supplies, and minor repair and renovation. These facilities are now functional and providing effective service delivery for the target beneficiaries (MNCH & EPI). In the nutrition cells, acutely malnourished children are identified and further treated.

Provision of water and sanitation services (WASH) has been instrumental in the provision of safe drinking water to communities and enhanced community awareness regarding better hygiene practices. For better water and hygiene practices 63 schemes were rehabilitated and communities were mobilized to develop “Open Defecation Free Villages” which is a substantial contribution to the clean and clear environment. 14 villages were completed as open defecation free villages because of this intervention.

Under the child protection services, a total of 46,892 children (40% girls) were provided Mine Risk Education to create awareness. Additionally, 9,013 caregivers have also participated in these sessions, thus expanding the level of awareness across the community.

Governance and Social Cohesion: Under this component, UNDP supported the FATA Secretariat in periodic reviews of the RRS and establishing a tailor-made MIS and Grievance Redressal Mechanism in support of the FATA RRS (2015-2016). After the first year of programme implementation, this component has evolved to a full-fledged project (FATA Governance Project) and is now managed independent of MYHP.

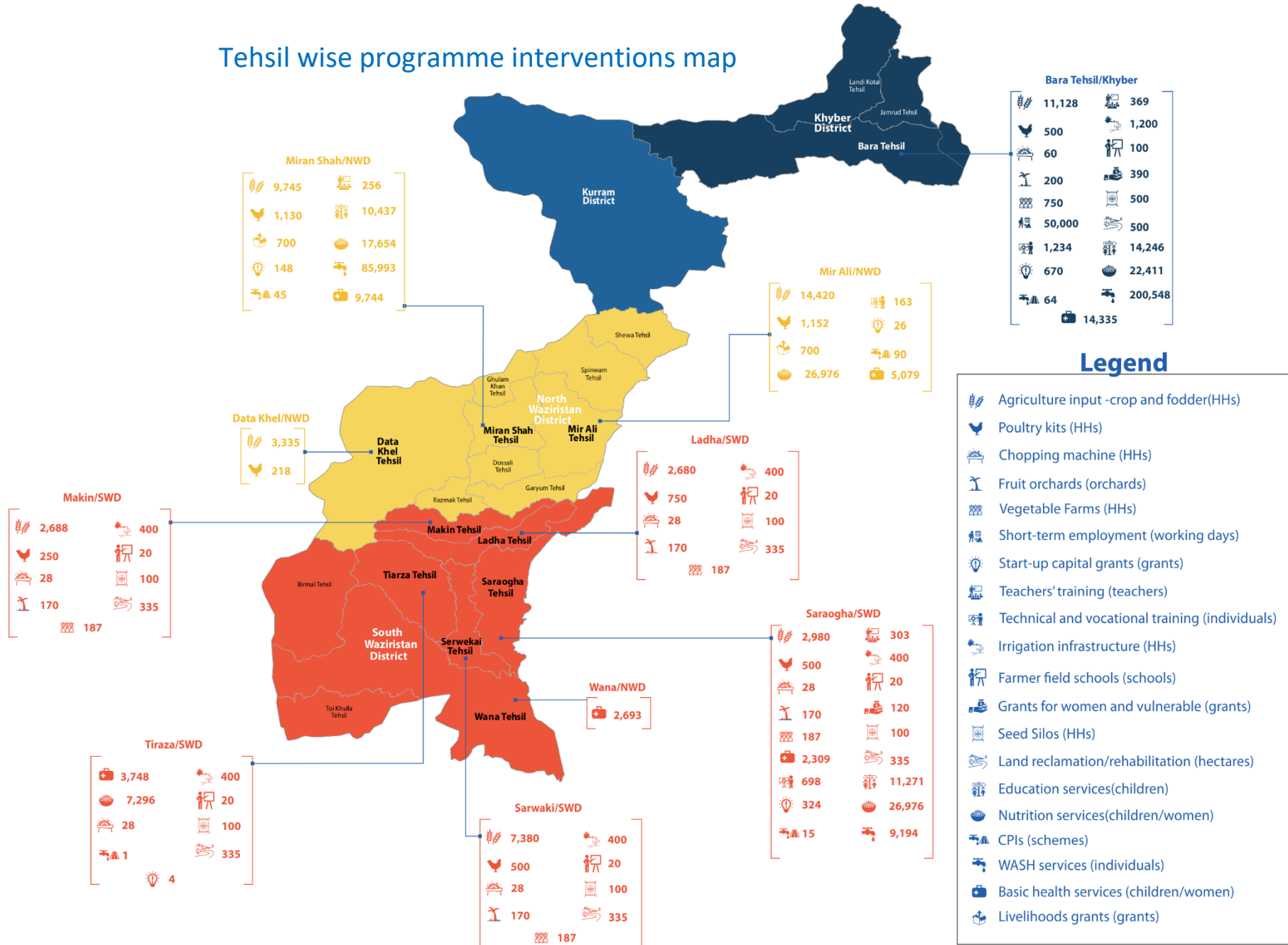
Throughout the project life (November 2015 – February 2019) the UN Joint Consortium worked in a challenging security situation in the programme districts, delays in securing No Objection Certificates (NOCs), lack and, at times, non-availability of adequate local female staff, and lack of internet and mobile service in most of the places of the intervention districts. This hampered the pace of fieldwork; however, the participating UN agencies took measures to maintain the pace of programme delivery. Throughout the project duration, the consortium coordinated with government counterparts to ensure smooth implementation and to align the needs of the communities with the programme goals.

In conclusion, the consortium has managed to demonstrate tangible progress against all the expected outputs and delivered the desired results for the returnee families. This success was made possible through a variety of factors including an understanding of the dynamics of the target areas, a comprehensive design and a holistic delivery approaches implemented through the strong collaboration of the partner UN agencies and the Government. The program adapted mitigation strategies to counter unforeseen challenges and optimising upon local resources, specially outreach to communities and IPs, regular stocktake and mid-course correction, and continued commitment

towards the rehabilitation of NMDs within the Government, the funding agencies, and implementing humanitarian organisations.

The programme would have not been successful without the generous funding from the Department for International Development (DfID), the commitment of the government of Khyber Pukhtunkhawa, support from the authorities and line departments and acceptance by the beneficiary communities. Moving forward, building on the activities and lessons learned during the implementation of this joint programme UNDP is committed to complementing the government efforts for NMDs. UNDP support is aligned and interconnected with the actions proposed in the SDGs, Tribal Decade Strategy (10 Year Development Plan for NMDs) and the KP Government's five years sustainable development strategy.

Tehsil wise programme interventions map



1. Situation Analysis

Since July 2008, Pakistan's north-western areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) have experienced large scale population displacements due to security concerns and military operations against non-state armed groups. Almost all the agencies of former FATA were affected by militancy and large-scale displacements. While, it was possible for some population groups to return home (most notably to Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber and Kurram Agencies) following restoration of law and order in their respective agencies in early timeframes, however year 2014 experienced 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 wave of displacement brought the total Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) caseload to an estimated 300,000 families (around 1.6 million people), around 70% of which were women and children. To meet the emergency food and other needs of a registered caseload, humanitarian agencies extended support to 1.56 million people displaced from FATA, both in camps and in host areas in KP.

It is only in recent years, that relative peace prevailed, and families have started returning to their places of origin. Government of Pakistan plans have gradually shifted from an early recovery and rehabilitation approach towards more development-oriented goals and progressive economic stabilization in former FATA. The political restructuring process resulted in the merger of FATA in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province as newly merged districts (NMDs). The government introduced constitutional rights and governance structures are being set up in these areas that remained underdeveloped for the last seven decades with very limited livelihood opportunities and access to basic services.

It is in this backdrop, that a summary of the broader factors outside the management ambit of the programme is being discussed. While these factors had a bearing on the programmes and their delivery approaches, it is also critical to note that the external factors have not impacted much on the project design. Periodic progress reviews show that the project design remained intact, the needs of the people were not changed, and the project interventions were relevant and appropriate to the needs of the communities.

Security Situation:

While the overall security environment has improved during the project period, the threat of terrorism remained relevant. Based on an assessment of the security incidents across tribal districts conducted by the UN with assistance of the United Nation's Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS), the security profiling of different districts highlighted mixed trends; North Waziristan and South Waziristan districts experienced considerable turmoil due to militant activities and the military response, whereas, the Kurram, Khyber and Orakzai districts remained in the middle of security threat matrix.

During the months of October and November 2018, SRSP was targeted twice by militant attacks, which resulted in the suspension of field activities for four weeks in total. The rise of *Pashtoon Tahafuz Movement* (PTM), a nationalist movement, was another source of unrest in the intervention areas. The political dimension of the conflict between PTM activist and security forces is more serious in

nature. This conflict has the potential of spreading and escalating in the future which may impact the timely delivery of development / economic activities in the NMTDs. To obviate the chances of cash falling into hands of anti-state elements, the government has restricted cash-based / cash disbursement activities as it is feared that the cash disbursed for humanitarian and developmental purposes may end up with anti-state actors. Unannounced curfews also affected the smooth implementation of activities in the field.

Access Issues:

UN staff and NGO/implementing partners require No-Objection Certificate (NOC) to travel and implement projects in key areas of operation, often resulting in delays. The average project NOC processing time takes 30 to 45 days. However, implementing partners faced unprecedented delays in securing project NOCs which resulted in delays in field activities. FATA-KP merger, general elections and security situation were some of the inhibiting factors, when the entire government apparatus was engaged in these strategic matters, thus relegating the issuance of NOCs, and therefore caused delays.

Return Process:

Extensive damage persists especially in South Waziristan, North Waziristan and Khyber districts. Hardship (vulnerability and to some extent security) situation is compounded by changes in climate patterns: low rainfall has impacted the water reservoir in the region. Extremely limited diversification of livelihood opportunities, absence/dysfunctional productive and social infrastructure, compounded with tension over limited natural resources are some of the key drivers that reduced the pace of return.

During the reporting period, though the return process remained quite slow; reports from UNHCR show that more than 90 per cent of the total displaced population caseload has returned to their places of origin by the end of February 2019. However, there is no displacement and the returning and or the returned population is staying in the agency.

The merger of former FATA:

Former FATA has experienced monumental development during the reporting period. In May 2018, FATA was merged with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and individual agencies were given the status of districts.

The merger of erstwhile FATA, into national mainstream entail wide-ranging political, judicial, security and economic reforms; which are in nascent shape now. The extension of the formal judicial system, the introduction of modern policing mechanism and social development are the important pillars of tribal districts merger framework. Owing to the transition period and change of government, the reforms process remained slow.

As part of administrative changes, FATA has been re-designated as tribal districts, with deputy commissioners replacing political agents. The boundaries of these tribal districts may be altered in the future for better administration/governance.

Politically, the merger has brought FATA under the control of the provincial government of KP. Tribal districts will get representation in KP Provincial Assembly after elections for the provincial assembly. Additionally, local bodies' elections will also be held in tribal districts along with KP local government

elections. This will aid in the devolution of power to the grassroots level. Hence, empowering the tribal people and contributing to the implementation of the effective reforms process.

On the development side, the Government has developed a 10 years socio-economic development plan for the area. Areas of focus include inter alia, mineral and industrial development, irrigation projects, and vocational training and health/education sectors. The National Finance Commission (NFC) has reserved a special provision of three percent of the federal divisible pool for the said socio-economic plan.

The FATA Secretariat has also been merged with its parent departments in KP in a phased manner. TDP Secretariat remains as an interface between civil and military departments. The Govt of KP has announced a significant increase in the financial allocation for the NMD in the FY 2019-20. The budget has been increased from 114 billion PKR (allocated in the previous year) to 162 billion PKR of which 82 billion PKR is exclusively allocated for the development of the region and the remaining 59 billion PKR is earmarked to finance interventions under the tribal decade strategy.

2. Programme Background

The Multi-Year Humanitarian Programme was originally designed for two years (Nov. 2015 – Oct. 2017). Initially, the programme comprised of three components: 1- Improved Food Security, Livelihood and Jobs; 2- Restoration of Basic Services and Infrastructure; and 3- Local Governance. The programme continued with the agreed upon activities and outputs associated with the first two components till the end. Governance, which remained an area of focus for the earlier months of the programme eventually evolved in a full-fledged project (FATA Governance Programme) and is now managed independent of MYHP.

Towards the end of the first phase, DfID and the UN Consortium (of UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and FAO) observed the growing humanitarian crisis in the North Waziristan Agency (NWA). The initial assessment presented that if the critical gap in livelihoods and access to basic services is not appropriately addressed, the communities may adopt negative coping for survival. Sensing the gravity of the situation, the two partners (DfID and UN Consortium) agreed to extend £6.6 million worth of humanitarian support to the people in the NWA.

The second phase of the joint programme was designed for 12 months starting on 1 November 2017 and ending on 31 October 2018. However, due to delayed signature of the extension and additional funding, and subsequent transfer of funds, by three months, the consortium partners' implementation was affected which led to an additional four months extension by DfID/MYHP. i.e. from November 2018 till February 2019.

During implementation, the programme has gained a lot from the participating agencies' comparative advantages and experience of dealing with similar crises in Pakistan and other countries. It has successfully demonstrated improved effectiveness of the early recovery efforts and produced a visible impact on the returning TDPs.

The programme has contributed to meeting the recovery needs of the TDPs. It has supported the returning families to improve their livelihoods and food security and have better access to basic services, infrastructure and social cohesion. It has also enabled 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 TDPs. The program has laid a stronger foundation of a response/delivery mechanism that can be utilised in the future to design a development program.

3. Progress against Programme Components

This section provides an overview of the results accomplished against the programme targets. It also presents a summary of implementation approaches, key achievements, and positive changes as outcomes of the programme. Where applicable this chapter highlights how the lives of the beneficiary communities are transforming and consolidating.

Following two boxes give a brief of the selection criteria adopted for selecting the geographical area and the programme beneficiaries. Detailed criteria followed for selecting intervention-specific beneficiaries is provided in annexes, where applicable.

Area Selection Parameters	Beneficiaries Selection Parameters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas with documented maximum returns - Areas that have experience documented maximum damages - Areas that are cleared by the law enforcement agencies where permission for access can be applied for/granted - Priority areas recommended by the government for relief and development work - Areas where the government and the relevant line departments are willing to fund/support in line with the FRRS - Areas cleared/approved by the UNDSS for access and movement for the UNDP/IP staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He/she has to be a confirmed/ documented returnee - He/she has to fall under in the category of being vulnerable as identified by the communities. - He/she must have proven track record/demonstrable experience of managing the business/enterprise he/she is applying for

Component 1: Improved Food Security and Livelihoods and Local Economies

The consortium has provided livelihoods and food security support to 602,390 individuals that have assisted in their recovery (MYHP Log frame output Indicator 2.3). The detailed disaggregated progress and achievements matrix is annexed as Annex 1.

This component focused on the livelihood recovery of the returning TDPs through 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. Potential overlaps and duplications were removed based on the joint needs' assessment. Support thresholds and targeting criteria were established at the beginning of the programme to ensure that different programme interventions supplement and complement each other and help the beneficiary households to gradually increase their resilience. For this purpose, the participating UN agencies coordinated on monthly, and at times, more frequently, to exchange beneficiaries' details, experiences and discuss operational approaches to the programme implementation.

Output 1.1: Communities are mobilized and organized for participatory planning and improved social cohesion

The communities strengthened under output 1.1 are becoming social capitals of their respective villages. These have systematic knowledge about the local challenges and resources related to development. The Joint UN Consortium will shortly be handing over the information of these VOs; which are spread across the three target districts, to the DfID funded KPMD project to facilitate continued working through the existing social capital in the form of these Village Organizations (VOs). These have the potential to facilitate the implementation of interventions such as the DfID supported KPMD project. Following table exhibits the progress achieved during the programme life:

No	Activity	Unit	Programme Target (Nov. 15 – Feb. 19)	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
1	Social mobilization and formation of village organisations	Village Organization	340	411 (266 men and 145 women)	120%

Summary of Achievements

Throughout the programme duration, field implementation has followed the bottom-up community-driven local rehabilitation through social mobilization approach. This entails the formation of ‘inclusive organisations’ that incrementally expand the rehabilitation options available to the underprivileged, assisting them to move from insecure poverty to economic independence, with a combination of institutional and financial support.



Community mobilization and formation session being held in North Waziristan

The community mobilization component started with the identification of villages, followed by first dialogue/programme introduction, conducted community broad-based meetings, and then the formation of VOs. To formalize these organisations, terms of references and partnership agreement were signed with the organisations. These organisations were trained locally in their villages on the topics including programme introduction, the role of the VOs, responsibilities and structure, scheme selection criteria, identification process, monitoring, operations and running of physical schemes.

During the programme life, UNDP has formed 411 (266 men and 145 women) VOs. On average, each village organisation has 18 members from 18 different households. The district wise disaggregation of VOs is Bara: 136, Sararogha: 48, Tiraza: 28, Mirali:98 and Miranshah: 101. In March 2019, UNDP conducted third-party monitoring (TPM) of the village organisations and community infrastructure schemes. Consultation with 336 VO members presented that over 60% of the VO members meet frequently to discuss community-related issues, while the rest of the 30% meet occasionally.

Output 1.2: Livestock protected, and production increased through vaccination/de-worming and increased fodder production (FAO)

The following table shows the progress achieved during the programme life:

Activity	Unit	Programme Target (Nov. 15 – Feb. 19)	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
Vaccination and de-worming (two cycles)	Household	15671	15671	100%
Rabi Fodder (10 kg oat seed) package 2017	Household	4000	4300	108%
Rabi Fodder (04 Kg Berseem seed) 2018	Household	4000	4000	100%
Kharif Fodder (10 kg Sorghum Seed) package 2018	Household	2000	2000	100%
Chopping Machine	Household	200	200	100%
Provision of Poultry package	Household	5000	5000	100%

Summary of Achievements:

The revival of agriculture-based livelihoods has remained a critical element of the programme. The FAO in close collaboration with the FATA Secretariat has supported returnee families for their asset replacement (e.g., seeds, fertilizers, livestock and poultry); restoration of abandoned and degraded land for agricultural use; rehabilitation of agri-infrastructure; restoration of livelihoods through high value crops; strengthening processing, storage and marketing facilities; and capacity building. To improve water availability and efficiency, the programme has rehabilitated irrigation systems. Restoration of critical agriculture infrastructure has provided significant benefits to multiple communities in the target area.

During programme life, 110,057 animals owned by 15,671 households in Khyber, South Waziristan, North Waziristan districts vaccinated against Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter, Enterotoxaemia, Foot and Mouth, and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) diseases and de-wormed. This activity was completed in consultation through the involvement of Livestock Department and ensured that there was no outbreak of the common diseases in the area, which not only has saved the treatment cost but enhanced the production as well.

Facilitation of the farmers to cultivate rabi and kharif multi-cut fodders and provision of chopping machines ensured continued availability of the required palatable fodder during fodder scares seasons. The availability of green fodder ultimately increased meat and milk production of the animals. Secondly, the culture of cultivating green fodders was introduced which is now adopted by some farmers as a regular activity.

Poor farming families, specially the women headed families, were assisted through the provision of poultry birds. Each poultry packages comprised of 10 poultry birds (two cocks and eight hens) with one drinker, feeder, 50 kg feed, and three eggs trays and wire mesh). The poultry birds soon after delivery started laying eggs which were sold @ Rs 15/- per egg. Each farmer had 50-56 eggs per week and earned Rs. 750 - 840/- per week, that was enough to cover their day to day petty expenses.

“A sudden ray of hope glowed in my heart when I received the poultry package. It has been months of snow, yet the birds are giving eggs every day. I have started selling some eggs too; I have saved some money as well by selling the eggs in the nearby shop. My daughter has started going to school because of the income that I am earning by selling eggs and this has given me the happiness and hope that we had missed for nearly a decade”. Shakila Bibi - Hassu Khel village Tehsil Mir Ali, North Waziristan

Output 1.3: Returnees population enabled for the earliest resumption of crops production activities through the provision of crop seeds and agriculture hands tools (FAO)

The support in agronomic crops (wheat), horticulture crops (vegetables), and provision of technical training in modern farming practices have ensured that round the year fresh food and staple grain are available to the farming community. Following table displays the progress achieved during the programme life:

Activity	Unit	Programme Target (Nov. 15 – Feb. 19)	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
Provision of certified Wheat seed (50 kg package)	Household	18000	38556	214%
Provision of certified maize seed (30 kg package)	Household	2000	2000	100%
Provision of Red bean seed (10 kg package)	Household	9500	2000	21%
Provision of French bean seed (10 kg package)	Household	7500	7500	100%
Provision of Agriculture Tool kit	Household	5000	7800	156%
Rehabilitation of irrigation channels	Irrigation channels	24	2	8%
No. of hectares of abandoned land reclaimed/ rehabilitated;	Hectares	1600	2178	136%
FFS (farmer field schools)	FFS Nos	200	201	100%
Value chain studies & mapping, development of programme concept (Annex 2)	Study	1	1	100%
Seed Silos	Household	1000	1000	100%
Agroforestry plantation/range management and slope stabilization (Activity Dropped)		0	0	0%

Fruit Orchards	Orchards	500	880	176%
Accessories for orchard management	Kits	500	880	176%
Collective Vegetable Farming	Household	1500	1500	100%
Provision of Barbed wire	Household	1270	1270	100%

Summary of Achievements:

Provision of quality/certified crop seed for Kharif and Rabi seasons:

Wheat and maize are the sources of staple grains in the programme areas. The beneficiary farmers were provided high-yielding and environment-friendly seeds and were also orientated on improved cultivation practices. These inputs have enabled the target farmers to resume crop production activities.

FAO conducted post wheat harvest study through an independent consultant to document the results of the mentioned activity. Findings of the study showed that the wheat yield before the conflict varied from 200 to 250 kg per acre (minimum) to 600 to 750 kg per acre (maximum). The plotted data reveals that the wheat yield has gone up to 1000 kg per acre (minimum) to 2400 kg per acre. The assisted farmers after successful harvesting of crops fulfilled their domestic needs as well as kept the surplus for the cultivation in the next seasons. Full report annexed as Annex 3.

Previously the surplus grains were stored through conventional methods which included plastic and jute bags wrapped by plastic sheets. Through this method of storing, protecting seeds and grains from pests remained a common problem in the villages. Realizing this need FAO has provided 1,000 seed silos to assist the beneficiary farmers to protect grains from weather effects and diseases, thus maintaining seeds viability and quality.

Red beans and French beans are common pulses of daily use in the former FATA. During Phase-1, 2,000 farmers were provided with red bean seeds (10 kg package each), however, during Phase-II, no bids were received against procurement of red beans. Considering the seasonal sowing timeline, the distribution of red beans was annulled, so the target was not fully achieved. The target of French beans was fully achieved and 7,500 packages of French beans (each of 10 kg) were distributed among the deserving Households (HHs) to restore agriculture-based livelihoods of returnee population.

Provision of basic agriculture farm operation tool kits:

Agriculture tool kits were provided to 5,000 returnee's households to support repair of field terraces and boundaries, clearing/de-siltation of irrigation channels and carrying out urgent crop cultivation. Later, an additional 2,800 households were also provided with agricultural toolkits, out of the budget savings.

Rehabilitation of Irrigation Channels:

During Phase-I, two irrigation channels were rehabilitated. As a result, 50 farmers were facilitated and had access to irrigation water for their agriculture. A total of 100 acres of land was irrigated through these channels. During Phase-II, rehabilitation of 22 irrigation channels was planned, however inappropriate quotations were received during bidding, so the activity could not be materialized

during the project timeline. The unspent budget was utilized to protect the established fruit orchards (please see details under the Rehabilitation of Fruit Orchards heading below).

Though these irrigation channels could not be completed through UN Joint Programme funding, realizing the importance of these channels, FAO diverted financial resources from another donor and have initiated the process of rehabilitation of these schemes.

Reclamation/ Rehabilitation of Abandoned Land:

There are large pieces of lands that were abandoned for crops cultivation for several years due to multiple reasons. Against the target of 1,600-hectare land, FAO rehabilitated 2,178 hectares land during Phase-I, thus making it cultivable for enhanced crops production in the area. As a result, the reclaimed land was used for cultivation of cereal, vegetable and fruit orchards. It thus contributed to an increase in overall crop production.

Establishment of Farmers Field Schools (FFS):

Farmer Field Schools (FFS) provided various skills to farmers through practical sessions. During phase-I, 201 schools were established at communities' level in different villages/ clusters. A growing range of technical topic was addressed through these schools including soil, crop and water management, seeds multiplication and varietal testing, IPM, agro-pastoralism, aquaculture, agroforestry, nutrition, value chain, and link to markets, etc. Over a period, these schools have strengthened community ownership and showed signs of sustainability.

Rehabilitation of Fruit Orchards:

During the displacement period, most of the fruit orchards remained unattended and damaged due to lack of watering, pruning and seasonal stress. To rehabilitate some of the damaged high-value fruit orchards, FAO rehabilitated 880 fruit orchards. The owners have been trained in orchard management and provided with pruning kits. These orchards are now in fruit-bearing stage, and the beneficiary farmers are likely to have additional income from marketing their produce.

During regular monitoring, the FAO learned that the rehabilitated orchards were unprotected and were at high risk of open grazing and vandalism. To avoid any such threat and to protect these orchards from vandalism, the FAO conducted sessions with the beneficiary farmers and installed barbed wires around these orchards upon the request of the farmers. This activity, though not planned and funded in the original project design, has ensured that the rehabilitated orchards will successfully reach to maturity and production stage.

Collective Vegetable Farming:

During phase-I, 1,500 small landholding farmers from Khyber and SWA were introduced to the concept of collective vegetables production and marketing. Three to five farmers having contiguous small landholding were selected for the cultivation of high-value vegetables (bottle gourd, French beans and Okra) on each individual land holdings.

"the results (high yield of wheat as a result of programme support) were more promising than I expected. I am now confident to take care of my family's livelihood needs", Said Khan - Bara of Khyber Agency

Output 1.4: Recovery of non-farm livelihoods and enterprises

This output was about improving the livelihoods of returning TDPs, including women, youth and other vulnerable groups. Improved livelihoods opportunities have provided the much-needed impetus for economic recovery and the consequent facilitation of returnees to consolidate their families. Support under this output has increased the financial resilience of communities. Following table exhibits the progress achieved during the programme life:

S. No	Activity	Unit	Programme Target (Nov. 15 – Feb. 19)	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
1	Livelihoods grants to vulnerable individuals (Unconditional Grants) (UNDP) ¹	Individuals	1,400	1,400 (363 women and 1,037 men)	100%
2	Short-term employment opportunities for rehabilitation activities	Workdays	50,000	50,000	100%
3	Market-based skill (technical and vocational) training for youth, adults and women ²	Individuals	2,000	1,112 (631 men and 481 women)	56%
4	Business management/life skills training for youth, adults and women	Individuals	2,500	2,500 (1,654 men and 846 women)	100%
5	Market analysis/ assessment to identify priority trades with a focus on requirements of the rehabilitation of the former FATA	Study	3	3	100%
6	Start-up capital/support to selected enterprises through competitive grants process	Individuals	543	1,216 (741 men and 475 women)	224%
7	Enterprise/livelihoods grants to vulnerable individuals (focused on women and persons with special needs/disabilities)	Grants	1,000	510 (284 men and women)	51%

Summary of Achievements:

¹ The activity has been changed into business development in-kind support considering change in government policy towards cash transfers.

In-kind Support:

The programme had plans to provide unconditional cash grants to the eligible returned families. However, during the programme, the government barred one of the consortium partners (UNDP) to provide assistance as cash. Instead, it encouraged the consortium to change cash support into in-kind support.

The programme conducted a thorough assessment in tehsil Mir Ali and Miranshah of North Waziristan district and identified individuals whose businesses were either ruined due to displacement or who aspired to become new entrepreneurs. After identification, the list of potential beneficiaries was vetted by the district authorities to make sure that these potential beneficiaries have no criminal record.



In-kind business support kits distribution ceremony in Mir Ali, North Waziristan

Procurement was done in parallel to the identification and selection process of the beneficiaries. The procurement of kits was done by UNDP's procurement unit in line with its standard approaches and processes.

Under the programme, in-kind business kits were distributed to 1,400 individuals. These included 363 women and 1,037 men. The 1,400 business kits included 40 Auto Mobile Kits, 20 Barbershop kits, 20 carpentry kits, 70 kits for cloth shops, 40 cosmetic kits, 30 electrician kits, 270 embroidery kits, 820 grocery shops kits, 20 plumbing kits, 50 kits for roadside food shops, and 20 welder kits.

Short Term Employment Opportunities:

The consortium has successfully provided short-term employment opportunities to 1,111 individuals from Khyber district by creating 50,000 work days through cash for work opportunities.

The activity was implemented by UNDP in collaboration with WFP and through joint implementing partner; Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP). The two consortium partners adopted the same beneficiaries' selection criteria and methodology for the activity execution. After the completion of this activity, WFP conducted an assessment study that confirmed the success and impact of the cash for work interventions, in terms of food security and ability of the beneficiaries to meet other basic needs.

Technical and Vocational Training:

Against a target of 2,000 former FATA youth, the consortium could only train 1,112 youth (631 male and 481 female). This was primarily due to budgetary constraints incurred due to loss of sterling pound value against the US dollar. This loss forced the consortium reducing the number of trainees.

Business Management Skill Training (BMST):

The consortium has successfully provided BMST to 2,500 (1,654 male and 846 female) former FATA youth. During the one-week long extensive course, the former FATA youth were trained in Basic Accounting and Banking Concepts, Basic Communication Skills, Basic Computer Skills, Client Management Skills, and Financial Management Skills.

Market Analysis/ Assessment:

The consortium has successfully completed the Market Assessment study in the three districts of erstwhile FATA (Khyber, Kurram and Orakzai districts). Due to the non-issuance of NOC, the assessment in South Waziristan could not be conducted. The assessment study is annexed as Annex-4.

Start-up Capital/Support to Selected Enterprises through Competitive Grants Process:

The consortium executed the business grants support activity in partnership with the FATA Development Authority (FDA). To keep the business grant support consistent across all the donors and the beneficiaries, the FDA requested the consortium to reduce the business grant support from USD 1,000 to 300. Thus, with this reduction, the consortium achieved an increase in the number of grant beneficiaries from 543 to 1,216 individuals. After the completion of the activity, UNDP carried out an assessment through its third-party monitoring partner, which substantiated its results.

Enterprise / Livelihoods Grants to Vulnerable Individuals (Focused on Women and Persons with Special Needs/Disabilities):

In total, the consortium has supported 510 individuals (284 male and 226 female), which is lower than the expected target. The low achievement is due to budget constraints following the devaluation of the British Pound against the US Dollar. The beneficiaries have used these grants to establish small businesses (small scale general stores, crockery shops, *kabari*² shops, garments shops, tailoring, embroidery, sewing machines, livestock, and small grocery shops within the residential compounds of the recipients).

The consortium monitored 317 (120 in South Waziristan and 197 in Kurram) out of 510 livelihood grants. The study showed that 68 per cent of the beneficiaries have initiated small business through this grant and started earning PKR 4,857 on monthly basis (weighted average). The beneficiaries reported that the additional amount earned was used for food, health, and to support the business. The assessment study is annexed as Annex-5.

Output 1.4 A: Recovery of livelihoods and rehabilitation of assets through cash/food for work activities (WFP)

Over 30 per cent of the households assisted under WFP's cash transfer programme in the former FATA have reported improved agricultural production, increased income and livelihoods, and better access to basic facilities. Rehabilitation of irrigation channels has contributed to enhanced production and resulted in doubling the yield of wheat production. In Akakhel and Shalober tribe it has increased the yield to reach 720 kg per acre, and therefore improved economic opportunities for the community members. Simultaneously 79 per cent of the assisted households has reported improved preparedness for future floods. The following table shows the progress achieved during the programme life:

S. No	Activity	Unit	Programme Target (Nov. 15 – Feb. 19)	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
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² Junk Dealer

1	Rehabilitation of damaged small-scale critical community livelihoods infrastructure (kacha/link roads, bridle paths; culverts, check dams, flood protection walls water storage and water harvesting structures (WFP)	Individuals	14,200	19,740	139%
2	Rehabilitation of small-scale agriculture infrastructure, irrigation channel bridle paths; culverts, water storage and harvesting structures (WFP)	Individuals	20,900	25,583	122%
3	Household level assets rehabilitation/creation and income generation activities.	Individuals	6,980	3,293	47%
4	Community Capacity Building/Skills development training	Individuals	6,833	5,968 (4168 men and 1800 women)	87%
5	NFI (Material and small Tools) (WFP)	Lumpsum	-	-	-
6	Evaluation Study (WFP)	Study	1	-	Conducted

Key Achievements

Rehabilitation of small-scale agriculture infrastructure, irrigation channel bridle paths; culverts, water storage and harvesting structures (Farm to market Link Roads)

A total of 350 identified link road schemes with a total length of 689 km have been rehabilitated since November 2015. These schemes have engaged beneficiaries for 12-15 days. In response to their dedicated work, beneficiaries received PKR 6,000 each.

The rehabilitation of link roads has brought profound benefits for the local people. At an average, one link road connects to three to seven villages, also health and school facilities and nearest markets. The indirect beneficiaries of link roads measure up to an approximate 38,000 individuals who are now getting access through these rehabilitated link roads.

Rehabilitation of damaged small-scale critical community livelihoods infrastructure (kacha/link roads, bridle paths; culverts, check dams, flood protection walls water storage and water channels)

Neglect of previously fertile agriculture land due to the displacement of Temporary Displaced Persons (TDPs) resulted in large areas overtaken by weeds and shrubs because of the absence of water supply drying out of Spera Dam the main source of irrigation water.

Following an integrated approach, the government irrigation department began work in February 2016 to repair and functionalize the water heads of Spera Dam and cleaned the main irrigation canals. Simultaneously, WFP together with UNDP engaged the local population under cash for work activities and initiated the rehabilitation of irrigation channels.

During the last phase of the programme, 640 irrigation channels were rehabilitated in Mir Ali and Miran Shah Tehsils of NW that managed to restore the irrigation systems in almost 200 villages benefitting more than 1,200-acres land of small farmers.

Prior to this programme, only about 1,500 acres of land was irrigated, but due to the rehabilitation of these channels, the irrigated area has increased to approximately 4,150 acres. For the rehabilitation work, the Government departments did the main irrigation channel through public funding while WFP did the tertiary channels.



Before



During



After

Household level assets rehabilitation/creation and income generation activities

WFP actively supported communities' resilience in livelihoods and DRR. WFP helped re-establishment of forest's nurseries in Bara with the help of FAO, forest department, local communities and SRSP. In this connection, 24 forest nurseries have been established in Bara and 11 vegetable nurseries in NWA. By the provision of extra support to these nurseries i.e. training, toolkits and mother seeds, farmers are now planting local varieties. Furthermore, activities were implemented including training on poultry and livestock management, sun flower and vegetables growing. These activities have contributed to enhancing the family's livelihoods of 3,293 households and provided an opportunity for communities to enhance their skills in above-mentioned activities. The activity was not achieved considering other equally important community needs like livelihoods infrastructure. Therefore, the remaining budget was shifted to livelihoods infrastructure.

Establishment of community-based Nurseries in Bara

Establishment of these nurseries aimed to address environmental degradation and to improve the condition of small-scale farmer's income through the planting of trees and modification of agricultural techniques. A total of 50 fruit and forest nurseries were established, and the same number of additional nurseries were replicated by the labours working in WFP supported nurseries. Each nursery has produced nearly 25,000 saplings/plants, which exceeded one million plants in Bara alone from WFP supported nurseries.

The cultivation of tree seedlings has created a source of income to community initiatives. This is expected to support a turn-around of environmental destruction and loss of bio-diversity and finally increase the number of trees in Bara.



Community Capacity Strengthening & Skills development

Existing cultural norms restrict women in Khyber and North Waziristan districts from working in fields. Therefore, to maximize women's involvement in the programme, the programme has encouraged meaningful participation of both men and women in the soft training components.

During the programme period, a total of 225 training was imparted in different livelihoods and DRR skills. These training were delivered in their area of residence and focused on enhancing their handicraft skills and understanding around DRR, livestock management. The trainers were also selected locally which added as a token of appreciation for their skills by the tribal leaders and Jirga.

Under the community capacity building component, 467 women have received training on household DRR components such as firefighting, first aid and early warning which would help them in restoring normal life and minimizing the damages during the conflict and natural disasters. 375 men were also trained on DRR. 1203 females from NW received training on livestock management. Poultry management, vegetable production, handicrafts as their primary income source of the communities.

Component 2: Restoration of basic services and infrastructure

Given the extent of damages to basic services, this component constituted the largest part of this programme. It covered six types of activities: education, health, child protection, water and sanitation, nutrition and basic infrastructure, implemented primarily by UNICEF, and UNDP.

Output 2.1: Institutional strengthening of the FATA Education Department in Services delivery in the focused Agencies of former FATA (UNICEF)

The Education interventions have successfully contributed to the enrolment of out of school children, mostly girls. Through this output, the consortium has enhanced the capacities of the FATA Education Department for improved monitoring and management of primary schools in the newly merged districts.

Increased capacity of the school teachers and the communities through the former Taleemi Islahi Jirga has ensured that enabling environment is promoted in the schools, which ultimately resulted in the enrolment of out of school children who otherwise would have been missed out of the education, and likely higher learning outcomes.

Enhanced school effectiveness for improved learning has been achieved through consultation and coordination with the concerned departments. This has not only secured buy-in and ownership within the department but also minimized duplication of efforts at school-level by different stakeholders. Following table displays the progress achieved during the programme life:

S. No	Activity	Unit	Programme Target (Nov. 15 – Feb. 19)	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
1	Support education department to effectively monitor schools to ensure teachers attendance at the agency level	# of the cluster in charge	17	17	100%
2	The developing a mechanism for effective community engagement for increased enrolment of out of school children especially girls	# of enrolment campaign	6	7	117%

Summary of Achievements:

To strengthen institutional development within the FATA education department, UNICEF has supported the capacity building of 17 Agency Education Officers (AEOs), including four female officers, with an outreach of 362 schools selected for this programme. These pieces of training aimed to increase their capacity to conduct monitoring of school activities and teacher attendance. It has been observed by the programme that improved monitoring mechanisms have resulted in enhanced teacher attendance and presence.

Through extensive coordination with education officials, civil society organisations and School Management Committees (SMCs) (previously Taleemi Islahi Jirga (TIJ)), the programme has successfully contributed to the enrolment of 35,954 children (14,970 boys and 20,984 girls).

Enrolment activities and campaigns were conducted at the district, tehsil and school community levels, including 172 girls' schools. The targeted enrolment campaigns were supported by media campaigns designed in consultation with the Education Department. These were widely conducted at all the schools and communal places to target the catchment population. Community influencers, community volunteers and religious leaders, as well as community members, were invited by the School Management Committees to highlight the importance of education, especially for girls. Additionally, UNICEF supported polio teams were also involved in the intervention areas as they have more outreach and access to every household. These workers assisted to disseminate flyers and messages on education at the household level which significantly helped in increasing the enrolment rates.



Cluster in-charge training in NWA



Women engaged in enrolment campaign in NWA

Output 2.2: Enhance school effectiveness for improved learning (UNICEF)

The capacity of teachers has been enhanced for child-centred teaching and learning, psycho-social support and management of safe schools. This has resulted in an improvement in the quality of teaching. Following table exhibits the progress achieved during the programme life:

S. No	Activity	Unit	Programme Target (Nov. 15 – Feb. 19)	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
1	Capacity building of teachers on child centre teaching and learning, psycho-social and safer schools.	# of teachers	750	928 (Men: 584 Women: 344)	124%
2	SMC/TIJ training on school monitoring and accountability	# of TIJs/PTC	362	362 (Boys:190 Girls: 172)	100%
3	Increase children participation through co-curricular activities including conflict resolution	# of schools	248	362	100 %

4	Improve Teaching and learning resources at the school level	# of schools	248	362	100 %
5	Provision of education supplies to improve school physical learning environment	# of schools	248	362	100 %

Summary of Achievements:

UNICEF worked closely with the Department of Education, both at provincial and district level, throughout the programme cycle. Efforts were made to ensure that concerned government officials participated in the assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring of the program. This was particularly helpful to avoid duplication of efforts at school-level by different stakeholders.

The programme so far has enabled 928 teachers including 344 women by providing them training on child-centred teaching and learning, psycho-social support and safe schools. The training translated into an improvement in the quality of teaching and capacity building of teachers, as reported by officials through monitoring visits.

UNICEF maintained active engagement of the implementing partners to reactivate School Management Committees (former Taleemi Islahi Jirgas) in 362 schools. It trained these committees on school monitoring and accountability, which resulted in increased community participation for school management. These committees proved instrumental in enrolling and retaining children in school. These also supported the engagement of non-local female teachers by arranging accommodation and shelter for them in some of the communities.

UNICEF also supported co-curricular activities in 362 schools by engaging students in various activities. It contributed to developing self-confidence among students and inculcating sustaining their interest in continued education.



Supplies distribution in GGPS Malik Hassan Kot, NWA



Enrolment campaign at village level in NWA



Students Enrolment Campaign Spulga Village, NWA



Teachers' busy in training in NWA

UNICEF has distributed essential school supplies, including School-in-a-Box, recreation kits and student learning kits in 362 selected schools, including 172 girls' schools, benefitting 35,954 children mostly (20,984) girls. These supplies acted as an incentive for improved student enrolment and helped in improving the learning environment.

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

The inputs have enhanced participants' awareness regarding MNCH services and related concepts and services and brought a major shift in health practices. Good hygiene practices, nutrition during pregnancy, birth preparedness, institutional deliveries, immunization and exclusive breastfeeding have gained high acceptability. Restoration of basic/community health services has helped identification of risk pregnancies and linking these with higher level facilities for specialized care. New-born were screened for abnormalities, cord examination, etc. which was not very common before the programme interventions.

Capacity building and provision of necessary technical equipment and instruments have enhanced effective operations and service delivery. Simultaneously, planning, coordination, supervision/monitoring and reporting of the programme activities are also indicating better results. The following table shows the progress achieved during the programme life:

S. No	Activity	Unit	Programme Target (Nov. 15 – Feb. 19)	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
1	Reach out to unreached for routine EPI, MNCH and Nutrition services through the establishment of integrated outreach services in selected areas of the target agencies.	Mothers	8,000	31,625	395%
		Children	14,000	20,646	147%
2	Revitalization of Community based public sector programs through capacity building and filling of supply gaps. Refresher Training and supplies	LHWs and CMWs	200	131	65%
3	Revitalization of Facility-based MNCH and EPI services with the	Health Facilities	26	24	92%

	establishment of 24/7 Basic EmONC services through filling critical gaps in equipment, HR, capacity and infrastructure,				
4	Technical support to the Health Department, FATA for planning, implementation, and monitoring of programme activities.	Agency	3	3	100%
5	Training of HCPs on EPI, ENC, HBB, Use of use-Chlorhexidine	HCP	35	39	111%

Summary of Achievements:

Reach out to unreached for routine EPI, MNCH and Nutrition services through the establishment of integrated outreach services in selected areas of the target agencies.

A total of 5,872 children received pentavalent-III vaccine while 25,572 pregnant women were provided with ante-natal check-up (ANC) services. Out of these, 1,262 high-risk pregnancies were identified and linked up with higher level facilities for specialized care. A total of 10,649 deliveries were conducted at targeted health facilities (HFs). For clean and safe deliveries, the use of Clean Delivery Kits (CDKs) was ensured, and new-born kits were provided after the delivery. A total of 382 complicated cases were referred to a higher level of care facility for specialized care.

In total, 5,820 post-natal women received post-natal check-ups (PNCs). During these check-ups, they were screened for post-natal complications and were given appropriate advice and counselling on good hygiene, cord care, exclusive breastfeeding, etc. Similarly, the new-born was screened for abnormalities, cord examination, etc.

To raise awareness regarding MNCH services and to promote concepts of regular AN/PN check-ups, institutional deliveries, immunization, birth preparedness, good hygiene practices, good nutrition for pregnant, lactating women and children under 5 years of age, etc., the teams regularly conducted health/nutrition education sessions both at the HF and at community levels. During the reporting period, a total of 2,552 sessions were conducted in which 30,367 beneficiaries participated. Out of these, 20,994 were pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) and child-bearing age (CBA).

A number of PHC facilities strengthened for MNCH and EPI.

Basic Emergency Obstetrics care centres were made functional during the duration of the programme. A total of 21 HFs were supported during phase-I, whereas, 3 HFs were supported in phase-II by providing required staff and essential medical supplies.

Required human resources such as female doctors, midwives and lady health visitors (LHVs) were provided in the targeted HFs. Furthermore, government vaccinators were also engaged to provide routine immunization in the community through outreach services. These vaccinators were also provided with a mobility allowance to support their work.

Minor repair and renovation work were completed for 6 labour rooms during phase-I. The CDKs and new-born kits (NBKs) were also provided at the targeted centres.

This has also equipped the supported centres to build their capacity for effective service delivery. This included the provision of necessary technical equipment and instruments for effective operations of the ANC/PNC clinics as well as the basic emergency obstetric care units.

Revitalization of community-based public sector programs through capacity building and filling of supply gaps. Refresher training and supplies

A total of 39 female skilled workers of the FATA MNCH programme were given a 5-days training on essential new-born care (ENC), while 104 lady health workers (LHWs) were trained on MNCH and EPI.

A total of 27 community midwives (CMWs) from North Waziristan were trained on data recording and reporting tools to strengthen the MIS. The activity was completed as per community need, remaining targets were adjusted in the training of HCPs.

Technical support to Health Department FATA for planning, implementation and monitoring of programme activities.

The provincial MNCH programme office was strengthened further through the support of a provincial MNCH Manager and a Provincial Information Management Officer (IMO). The provincial manager assisted the MNCH programme in planning, coordination, supervision/monitoring and reporting of the programme activities. Similarly, the IMO supported the programme in the collection, compilation and analysis of the reported data and its timely dissemination to the relevant stakeholders.



Community Session in Spinwam, NWA



Community session in Shagai, SWA



Community sessions in Datta Khail, NWA



Community session in Miran Shah, NWA



LHWs refresher training on MNCH and EPI in Mir Ali, NWA

Output 2.4: Provision of water and sanitation services – WASH (UNICEF)

The consortium has increased access of 290,480 individuals to water and/or sanitation and hygiene services (MYHP Log-frame output indicator 2.2). Following table displays the progress achieved during the programme life:

S. No	Activity	Unit	Programme Target (Nov. 15 – Feb. 19)	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
1	Provision of safe drinking water through rehabilitation of existing water supply systems (Gravity, hand pumps, pressure pumps etc)	Individual	139,500 (revised targets)	130,977	94%
2	Provision of subsidized household latrines to the returnee population with a specific focus on Extremely Vulnerable Individuals	Individual	66,500	66,374	99.8%
3	Promotion of safe hygiene practice through Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) campaigns focusing on women and children	Individual	142,800	156,263	109%
4	Provision of gender-sensitive water and sanitation services with the promotion of improved hygiene practices in schools and health facilities.	Number	3,000	3240	106%

Summary of Achievements:

The programme has provided 130,977 individuals (24,886 women, 23,576 men and 82,403 children) with safe drinking water through rehabilitation/solarization of 39 drinking water supply systems, and installation of 24 hand pumps in South Waziristan, Khyber and North Waziristan districts.

39 Water Management committees (WMCs) have been formed and properly trained on operation and maintenance (O&M) to guarantee the sustainability of the water supply schemes. Tool kits (39) are also provided to the trained WMCs for the operation and maintenance of water supply schemes so that they are not relying completely on the service providers for routine maintenance.

While the programme managed to achieve 100% of the water-related targets, upon receiving the last tranche of funds, targets were revised upwards. To achieve the additional target, six water supply facilities are rehabilitated and provided with solar panels.

Sanitation services have been provided to 66,374 individuals (12,612 women, 11,946 men and 4,816 children) in three districts (North Waziristan, South Waziristan and Khyber). The Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation (PAT) was adopted for all community-level sanitation interventions, which resulted in the certification of 14 villages as “Open Defecation Free (ODF), villages.

Extremely vulnerable families were subsidized through the provision of basic sanitation material (sanitation kit) and technical support for the construction of low-cost household latrines (built by the households themselves). These households were identified through a detailed need assessment at the village level using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). The exercise prioritized women-headed households, chronically ill persons, widows, orphans, elderly and persons with disabilities. Level of damages during the insurgency, family size and economic conditions of the HHs were also kept in consideration while making recommendations for WASH assistance.

Under the sanitation upscaling initiative, the focus was on achieving the Open Defecation Free (ODF) environment. This was achieved in two ways: a) through creating demand for sanitation, latrine construction; and b) supplying sanitation materials at the household level, training local entrepreneurs, and improving household water treatment in vulnerable rural communities affected directly or indirectly by the recent crisis.

Critical WASH-related information on health and hygiene through provided to 156,263 individuals (29,690 women 28,127 men and 98,446 children) through inter-personal communication sessions. The hygiene sessions have enhanced participants’ knowledge and awareness on the proper use of latrines, maintaining latrines’ cleanliness, handling of drinking water and avoiding wastage of water, as well as the importance of hand washing with soap. Sessions were delivered in local languages by using a variety of mediums and approaches to positively influence the behaviour of target communities to adopt hygienic practices, different campaign /events were also carried out at mosques, schools and communal places /markets.

WASH facilities provided to a total of 20 schools and two health facilities benefited 3,240 students (1,652 girls and 1,588 boys). WASH Clubs, comprising of 12 - 20 students and teachers, were formed, and the members have been activated and trained to supervise group hand washing activities, maintenance of latrines and water facilities and to keep the surrounding of the school clean. Cleaning weeks and sanitation walks were conducted with the leading role played by the members of respective WASH Clubs. Inter-schools debate competitions were organized by the WASH clubs, where the students were encouraged to participate in debates on different hygiene topics. Standard hygiene packages were also devised for distribution among the target school WASH clubs for demand creation, hygiene promotion and to sustain the behaviour change in the students, teachers and ultimately in the target communities.



Rehabilitation /Solarization of Community DWSS in Khyber and NWA



Community walk for upscaling sanitation - Miran Shah NWA



Low-cost Latrine through the provision of sanitation kits -



Celebration of Special Events at Miranshah

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

Results of nutritional treatment services show that malnourished children whose survival and growth (both physical and brain development) were at risk, were successfully taken out of the vicious cycle of malnutrition-related morbidity and mortality including stunting. Following table exhibits the progress achieved during the programme life:

S. No	Activity	Unit	Programme Target (Nov. 15 – Feb. 19)	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
1	Operational support for 31 nutrition sites in Khyber, South and North Waziristan	Health Facilities	31	31	100%

2	The operational cost of nutrition cells in the FATA Health Directorate and in 1 targeted agency for nutrition sector coordination and response	Nutrition Coordination Cells	05	05	100%
3	Capacity building of existing and newly inducted health staff on nutrition interventions packages- IYCF, CMAM, MM supplementation, Reporting/Monitoring and NiE	Health Care providers	108	109 (Men: 50, Women:59)	101%
4	Treatment of severely acutely malnourished children (6-59 months) with Ready to Use Therapeutic Foods	Children	2,480	4,699 (Boys: 1,839, Girls: 2,860)	189%
5	Promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices and improved hygiene practices.	women	25,141	27,128	108%
6	Access of children and mothers to and use of multi-micronutrient supplementation	Children	24,778	30,121 (Boys: 14,404, Girls: 15,717)	122%
		PLWs	14,840	21,573	145%

Summary of Achievements:

During the programme period, a total of 4,699 severely malnourished children (2,860 girls and 1,839 boys) were admitted to the outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) and received treatment as per standard Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) protocols. In addition to SAM treatment, 30,121 children (15,717 girls and 14,404 boys) and 21,573 PLWs were provided with multi-micronutrient supplements for treatment of micronutrient related deficiencies.

62 mother support groups were formed, comprising of 31 mothers and 31 fathers and attached to all the targeted health facilities. These support groups conducted monthly meetings and administered orientation sessions on optimal infant and young child feeding practices. These assemblies have enabled the members to further the agenda of supporting mothers in the community, improving feeding practices and preventing malnutrition.

A total of 21 nutrition sites were supported in Khyber and South Waziristan tribal districts. This has directly benefitted 17,275 children (boys: 7,583; girls: 9,692) and 21,626 pregnant and lactating women. Furthermore, nutritional treatment services were provided through 10 health facilities in targeted areas of North Waziristan tribal district where 17,545 children (boys: 8,660; girls: 8,885) and 27,085 pregnant and lactating women benefitted directly from the program. The cure rate for SAM treatment remained above 90% (4,699 treated) (sphere standards >75%) all through the program period with very few relapses.

Five nutrition coordination cells were established at district and provincial level for oversight, management and monitoring purposes. These coordination units/nutrition cells were strengthened through provision of essential human resources and supplies such as IT equipment.

Staff hired in the three target districts were provided a five-day comprehensive training on CMAM and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF). Government healthcare providers working in the selected health facilities were also trained along with programme staff to build their capacity to ensure the sustainability of these interventions. A total of 109 health care providers (50 males and 59 females) were trained on national CMAM guidelines/protocols and optimal infant and young child feeding practices. The 10 nutrition sites are functional since mid-April 2018.

The over-achievement against the targets is due to the factor that some of the nutrition sites in the districts were in major hospitals including tehsil headquarters/civil hospitals. These delivery points have heavy patients' inflow and better services, therefore, more children and women benefitted from the activity. The additional supply needs were addressed from other sources such as USAID's Feed for Peace Program (FPP) while human resources and other operational costs were covered for Dfid grant.



SAM Treatment



Screening of a Child for SAM



Mothers' Support Group Meeting



Fathers' Support Group Meeting

Output 2.6: Child Protection services (UNICEF)

Under the child protection services, a total of 46,892 children (40 percent of girls) were provided orientation on Mine Risk Education to help them adopt safe behaviours and protect themselves. Additionally, 9,013 caregivers have also participated in this session, thus expanding the level of awareness across the community. The following table shows the progress achieved during the programme life:

S. No	Activity	Unit	Programme Targets (Nov. 15 – Feb. 19)	Achievement	Percentage Achievement

1	MRE Kits for TOTs and School-based activities	# of kits	1,125	3,125	277%
2	One day consultation with key stakeholders for the design of roll-out plan	# of planning sessions	1	1	100%
3	45 TOTs delivered to 855 teachers and 275 community-volunteers for targeting approximately 69,000 children to participate in Mine Risk Education sessions in schools and communities;	# of ToT Sessions	45 TOTs; 69,000 children participating in MRE sessions;	30 TOTs conducted, and 46,892 children received MRE	67%-session 68%-children
4	Strengthening of the birth registration interventions for the benefit of children in Khyber Agency.	Children	140,000	145,609	104%

Summary of Achievements:

45 TOTs delivered to 855 teachers and 275 community-volunteers for targeting approximately 69,000 children to participate in Mine Risk Education sessions in schools and communities;

The FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) was taken on board as the main government implementing partner for Mine Risk Education (MRE) programme and three master trainers were hired for facilitating MRE training.

The already designed Mine Risk Education Tool kits, (including animated film, games, posters and community guide for adults), which has been endorsed by the Government authorities were procured by UNICEF and were handed over to the master trainers after the completion of the TOTs. The target set in the programme for the procurement of MRE tool kits was 1,125 but keeping in view the need, additional 2,000 MRE toolkits were procured.

One-day consultation was held on 8th March 2018 at North Waziristan for the finalization of the rollout plan of the Mine Risk Education. The consultation was attended by the representatives of the Education, Social Welfare Department, FDMA and UNICEF. The rollout plan was developed, and the responsibilities assigned to each stakeholder to facilitate the conduction of the ToTs.

In line with the objective of the CP intervention, 30 ToT sessions were held for teachers and the community Volunteers in North Waziristan and Khyber-merged districts. A total of 864 master trainers (773 male and 91 female) were trained in these sessions and MRE tools kits were supplied. The teachers, under the supervision of the master trainers, developed a plan for the rollout of MRE to children in their communities

A total of 46,892 children (27,896 boys and 18,996 girls) were provided Mine Risk Education by the master trainers to adopt safe behaviours and protect themselves from the risk of mines and unexploded ordinances (UXOs). Additionally, 9,013 caregivers (7,143 male and 1,870 female) also participated in Mine Risk Education sessions at the community level.

Strengthening of the birth registration interventions for the benefit of children in Khyber Agency

During the programme interventions, 145,609 children (82,997 boys and 62,612 girls) were facilitated in the process of birth registration in the Khyber district. Out of these 129,738 (71,564 Boys and 58,174 girls) were registered and birth registration certificates were issued to 123,645 children (68,689 boys and 54,956 girls).

Output 2.7 Rehabilitation of community physical infrastructure (UNDP)

Through the rehabilitation of infrastructure schemes, UNDP has supported government authorities to fill the gap in the annual development plan (ADP). These schemes included drinking water supply schemes, irrigation channels and roads. The programme engaged line departments and the COs formed under social cohesion initiative to implement these schemes. This output has created an interface between the Government and local communities to reduce the trust gap and enhance the accountability of the government. Following table displays the progress achieved during the programme life:

S. No	Activity	Unit	Programme Target (Nov. 15 – Feb. 19)	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
1	Rehabilitation of damaged priority community infrastructure schemes	CPIs	170	218	128%

Summary of Achievements:

Rehabilitation of the physical infrastructure schemes was done through a two-pronged approach. Smaller schemes with the average cost of around 1.5 million PKR are rehabilitated through village organizations while the bigger schemes with the average cost of around 40 million PKR were rehabilitated through government line departments. Overall, these schemes have benefitted 151,838 individuals. Following are the details of schemes rehabilitated through communities and through the government line departments.

Community physical infrastructure schemes:

During the programme period, 194 community infrastructure schemes were rehabilitated. This included 78 street pavements and sanitation schemes, 48 irrigation channels, 39 water supply schemes, six protection / retaining walls, three water filtration plants, and 20 schemes of primary schools' rehabilitation. All these were materialized through the active involvement of the target communities. Once completed, these schemes were then handed over to the concerned village organizations and District Administration.

At the community level, small scale infrastructure schemes have been rehabilitated through community-driven approaches. Following a sensitization and mobilization process, community infrastructure projects were identified and prioritized. Schemes identified and prioritized by male VOs were validated by the women community organizations. In case of any variance in priorities, efforts were undertaken to develop consensus among men and women village organizations. The output also resolved to prioritize schemes identified by women VOs. Engineering units of the implementing partners provided technical backstopping to these organizations UNDP engineers, the M&E team, and third-party monitoring firms (The Institute of Management Studies, and SPECTRA Engineering Firm)

conducted periodic visits for validation and verification of the community infrastructure schemes. The verification covered all schemes implemented by the village organizations. Schemes were validated in terms of physical existence, the satisfaction of the respective communities, and the relevance of the schemes juxtaposed to communities' prioritized needs. Overall the communities have expressed satisfaction with the quality of work and confirmed that they were engaged throughout the execution of the physical schemes. The communities also corroborated that physical schemes have addressed the prioritized needs for rehabilitation. To ensure implementation of the required quality, the last tranches of payments to implementing partners were released only after verification by the third parties for monitoring.

Public Infrastructure Schemes:

During programme life, a total of 24 public infrastructure schemes were rehabilitated. These include 12 drinking water supply schemes, 07 irrigation schemes, and rehabilitation of 35-kilometer road (05 schemes).

Government schemes were endorsed by the FATA Secretariat after identification, prioritization and approval by Political Agents in Agency Development Sub-Committee Meetings (ADSC). UNDP signed a Letter of Agreement (LOA) with the Directorate of Projects, FATA Secretariat for the implementation of these schemes. At the initial stage, a list of schemes was shared by various Government line departments including the Irrigation Department, Public Health Engineering Department, Communication and Works Department and Local Government and Rural Development Department in Khyber Agency and South Waziristan districts. Schemes were prioritized keeping in view the need, availability of funds, social and technical feasibility and geographical location in respective districts. Once schemes were approved, open bidding process took place to identify qualified contractors for the rehabilitation of the schemes. Throughout, a team of engineers from FATA Secretariat, Government line departments, and UNDP, along with the UNDP M&E teams and third-party for monitoring (SPECTRA Engineering Firm) validated construction quality and verified work progress.

Roads rehabilitated in Bara-Khyber Agency (five roads) have contributed to catalysing the return of the displaced people to their homes. These roads, which were in a state of disrepair due to a lack of maintenance and militant activities in the area, are now in a useable condition. While the return phase has slowed down in the area, these roads are regularly used by local people including daily wagers while traveling to Peshawar to support their livelihoods and their families. People have reported increased satisfaction as traveling time on these roads has been reduced.

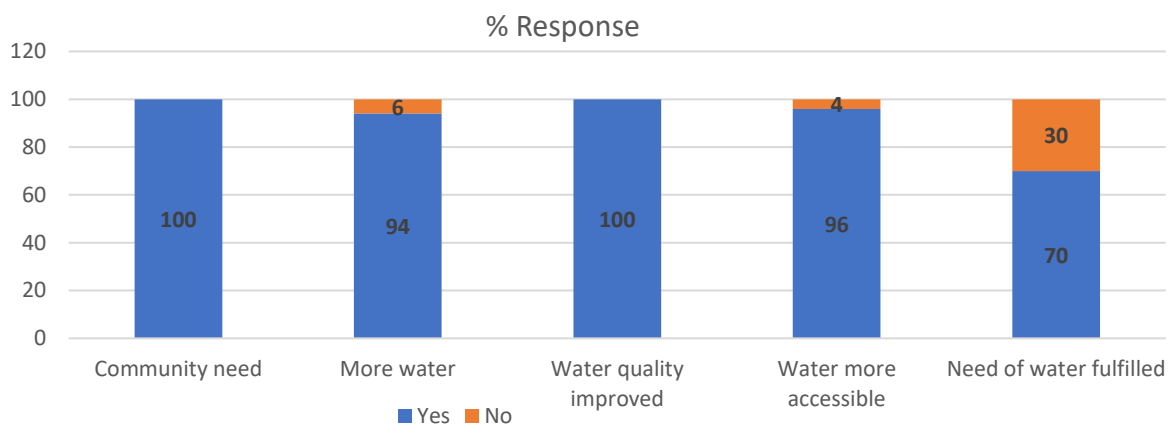
Scope of six water supply schemes rehabilitation includes solarization, construction of overhead water reservoirs, and extension of water distribution systems. As the area is exposed to frequent and long power outages, prior to this intervention the population suffered a lot due to the non-availability of fresh drinking water. Local vulnerable women were compelled to fetch drinking water from far away areas. Now local people can get fresh and good quality drinking water at their doorsteps with substantial advantages both in terms of time dedicated to this chore and reduction of risks for both women and girls.

During May – July 2017, UNDP monitored seven public water supply schemes implemented through FATA line departments in North and South Waziristan agencies³ through third-party monitoring

³ 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.

partner. During the process 70 beneficiaries (10 randomly selected beneficiary per scheme – 50 percent female) to seek communities’ opinion. Results show that 100 percent of the those interviewed confirmed that rehabilitation of the scheme was their priority need; 94 percent believed that they will have more water to drink and use, and that water quality has improved. Though 96 percent presented that water is now more accessible to them, 30 percent felt that their need for water has still not been fulfilled.

Graphic Presentation of the Monitoring Findings of Drinking Water Supply Schemes

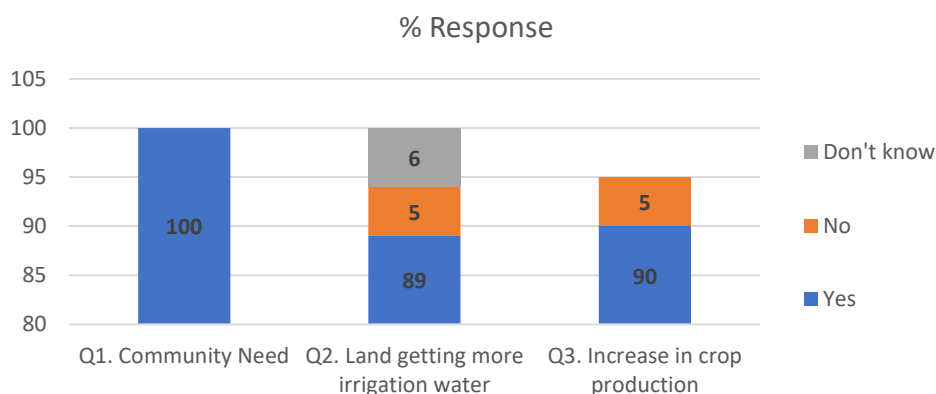


Respondents of seven drinking water supply schemes

The rehabilitation of five irrigation schemes in South Waziristan has safeguarded the existing schemes against water erosion, over flooding and contributed to minimizing water losses in the channels. This is already showing a positive impact on the overall agriculture produce in the area. Local farmers are experiencing a noticeable increase in crop yield which in turn is improving the local economy. The completed public infrastructure schemes have benefitted 7,285 households.

During May – July 2017, UNDP monitored nine³ public irrigation channels rehabilitated in North and South Waziristan. These were also monitored for results through third-party monitoring firm. A total of 120 randomly selected beneficiaries (including 54 female) were interviewed during the monitoring. As per the results, 89 percent of respondents mentioned that their fields will have better crop production because of more water.

Graphic Presentation of the Monitoring Findings of Irrigation Channel Schemes



Respondents of nine Irrigation Channel Schemes



Newly constructed street pavement (left) and irrigation channel (right) in North Waziristan

Component 3: Governance and social cohesion (UNDP)

The Governance component aimed to strengthen the capacity of the FATA Secretariat to plan, implement and monitor the recovery interventions. The FATA Secretariat proposed 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 of the former FATA agency. Elements of social cohesion including active community engagement were also part of that. At present, while social cohesion still underpins the UNDP interventions for MYHP, the governance component has been evolved into a full-fledged independent component.

3.1 Governance planning, coordination and monitoring capacities (UNDP)

The following table shows the progress achieved during the programme life:

S. No	Activity	Unit	Programme Target (Nov. 15 – Feb. 19)	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
1	Establish/strengthen FATA Secretariat’s capacities to coordinate R&R strategy implementation	Number	01	01	100%
2	M&E system for oversight of the R&R strategy	Number	01	01	100%
3	Grievance redress mechanism for the R&R strategy	Number	01	01	100%

Summary of Achievements:

During 2016, UNDP facilitated the FATA Secretariat for its annual progress review of the Return and Rehabilitation strategy. Originally planned for July 2016, the exercise was eventually conducted in September 2016 when a review meeting of the Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy (SR&R) was held. Donor and the UN agencies attended the stock take session and expressed their satisfaction on the progress of the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Unit (RRU), Community Resilience Unit (CRU), and UNDP IPs against the five pillars of the SR&R strategy. Minutes of the meeting are annexed as Annex 7.

Strengthening of Capacities of the FATA Secretariat for Coordinating R&R Strategy:

During these months, the Governance component was under the MYHP, UNDP revised the LoA with the RRU to include a one-month no-cost extension. UNDP also provided support to the RRU on the recruitment of the technical staff from the open market under the revised LoA. The recruitment process was completed in collaboration with Directorate of Projects (DoP) of FATA.

M&E system for oversight of the R&R strategy:

UNDP has supported the realization of the FATA Return and Rehabilitation Strategy (FRRS) through institutional capacity building of its Project Management Unit (PMU) including RRU and supported 32 staff positions including Program Manager, Deputy Program Manager. UNDP has also provided financial support to RRU for the development of GIS-based online MIS which included two modules i.e. Project Tracking System (PTS) and Citizen Losses and Compensation Program (CLCP). An audit firm, Ernst & Young was contracted to provide technical support to RRU and to prepare the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for CLCP.

UNDP supported the PMU to collect key information and data to establish a reference point for progress measurement and tracking of all programme's interventions. This system served as a tracking mechanism and provided real-time information programme progress through different dashboards. The system did document more than 1,900 records along with their MoVs. The system had the ability to generate pre-defined reports around multiple dimensions such as programme components, location/area, phase, compliance etc.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM):

The SR&R Strategy envisioned a community-level grievance redressal mechanism to address complaints related to the R&R process. Before MYHP, there were two grievance redressal mechanisms; one within the Governance Inspection Team (GIT, and the other one within FATA Secretariat). These were developed with the support of the Post Crisis Needs Assessment (PCNA) /Multi-donor Trust Fund (MDTF). Since the PCNA support has concluded, both mechanisms have become dormant. Since the government bureaucracy was not supportive of establishing an additional layer to register grievances, UNDP reactivated the otherwise inactive GRMs with a modified approach, framed as a 'feedback' mechanism (through toll-free hotline). This served both as a GRM/ anti-corruption tool as well as a survey and consultation interface on the reforms process. Through programme's support, a toll-free hotline (0800 8877) with the trained staff was activated under a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with the Directorate of Projects FATA and staff hiring was completed through a competitive process.

The grievances and feedback were shared with the offices of the Secretary Administration, Information, and Coordination (AI&C) of the FATA Secretariat. These have further shared this with the relevant departments for redressal. Reform-related feedback was channeled to the Ministry of SAFRON, the office of the ACS and relevant departments in FATA Secretariat, for informed decision making. Reporting was carried out on a customized feedback form on a weekly basis and shared with the office of Secretary (AI&C).

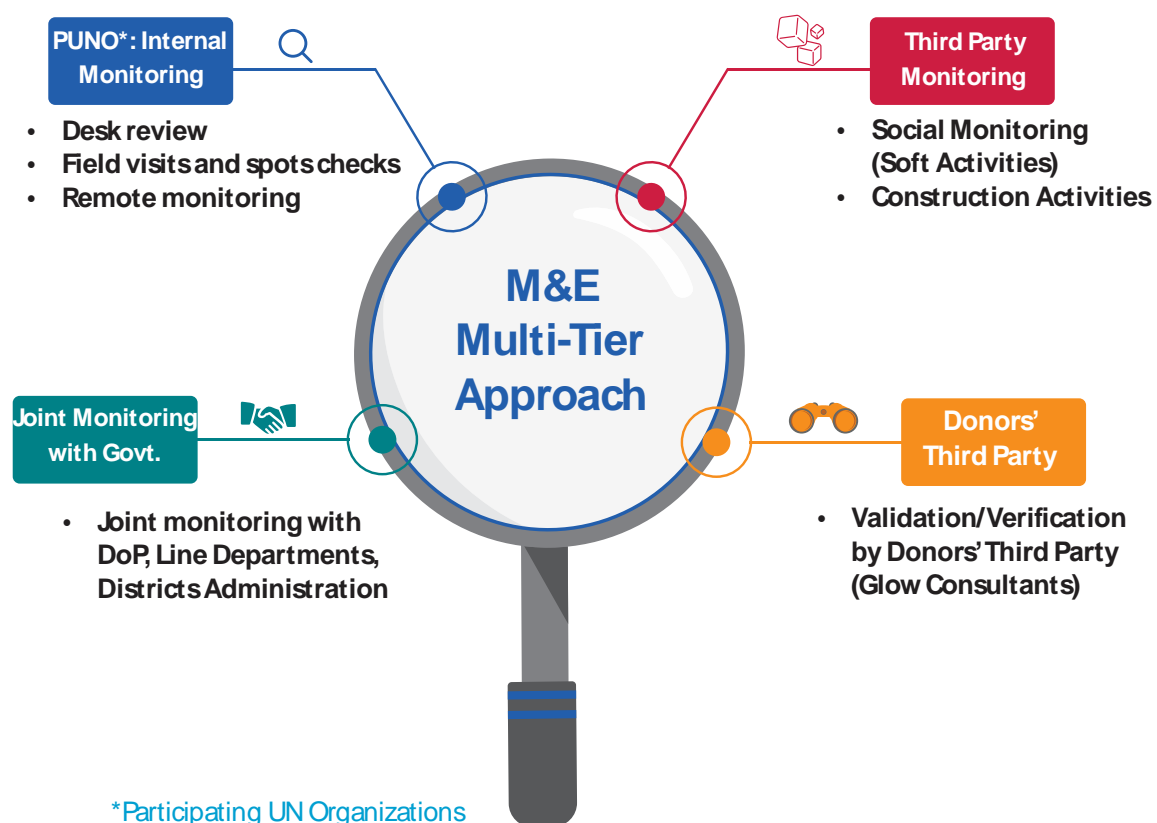
UNDP also rolled out an outreach campaign on radio, television and print media to encourage people to use the hotline. In parallel to the DfID -funded GRM mechanism detailed above, the Hotline Cell was also been linked with the FATA Analysis & Strategy Team (FAST) to share the recorded suggestions

on (former) FATA Reforms for further information and analysis. On a weekly basis, the Hotline Cell would share the consolidated report with FAST and with the Ministry of SAFRON for their information.

4. Monitoring and Quality Assurance

Throughout the programme period, monitoring and quality assurance remained a prime focus of the PUNOs for effective and robust implementation of activities. For their respective activities, each UN agency followed their own internal M&E policy, however, monthly desk reviews and field visits were also conducted through a joint approach. Regular field monitoring visits and spot checks for randomly selected sites were conducted by staff at various levels under this programme. The purpose of monitoring visits was to ensure that the project activities were on track and contributing to achieving the expected results. Joint monitoring visits were also conducted with DoP, line departments and districts administration which facilitated in increasing government satisfaction in the programme activities.

In addition to engaging internal resources on monitoring, the programme was also subject to third party monitoring) by independent institution namely Institute of Management Studies-IMS. The third-party firm conducted social monitoring of soft activities and physical validation of construction activities. The periodic monitoring reports were shared by TPM which were analyzed in monthly consortium meetings and necessary actions were taken. In addition to internal monitoring and TPM donor’s third-party firm also conducted field visits for validation/verification of programme activities. Below figure gives a pictorial view of the programme’s M&E mechanism.



A robust complaint and response mechanism were developed by each agency to ensure a proper response to complaints. E.g. UNDP received complaints through various channels regarding low quality of work or misappropriation of funds by a Govt institution. All the complaints were resolved through proper channels including sharing the information and findings with DFID. The lessons learned were incorporated in future work by the agencies.

5. Accountability to Affected Population (AAP)

Accountability to the Affected Population (AAP) remained an essential approach of the consortium to make sure that the affected beneficiary population is adequately informed about, and involved in, reshaping the support package offered by the consortium.

While all partnering UN agencies had their own inbuilt unique systems for accountability, the United Nations guidelines on accountability and anti-fraud mechanism were thoroughly followed by all consortium partners. The consortium's accountability mechanism was designed around three pillars; (a) Information Dissemination, (b) Communities' Feedback Registration, and (c) Response.

Information Dissemination

Sharing of information is an important component of AAP, it ensures that the affected population can make informed decisions and choices. The consortium partners devised appropriate strategies to make sure that information regarding the humanitarian packages is provided to as many people as possible; in a language understood by the affected population and in a fashion acceptable to the local culture.

The consortium partners started community mobilization for project execution by conducting Broad-Based Community Meetings (BBCM) separately with male and female within the beneficiary villages. These meetings served to inform male and female communities separately about the support packages and criteria for partnering with the consortium. The BBCMs resulted in the formation of organized community structures (community networks, Farmers Friendly Schools, Women Open Spaces, Taleemi Islahi Jirga, Water Management Committees etc) which ensured informed decision making and maximize the participation of the male and female community members in the rehabilitation work.

In addition to BBCMs, the consortium disseminated the activity-specific information through banners. These banners were displayed in prominent places during training, distributions, and meetings. Because of information dissemination efforts, the communities were fully informed about;

1. Relief and rehabilitation efforts of the project
2. Terms of partnership with the consortium
3. Eligibility criteria for different support packages such as livelihood grants, Rabbi and Kharif support packages, cash for work activities and likewise
4. Participation in the decision making through sharing their voices (Feedback registration)

Communities' Feedback Registration

It is important for UN agencies to actively seek views of the affected populations to improve policy and practice in programming, ensuring that feedback and complaints mechanisms are streamlined,

appropriate and robust enough to deal with complaints about breaches in policy and stakeholders' dissatisfaction.

The consortium made significant progress in creating an environment where beneficiaries can lodge their feedback pertinent to the project. One such mechanism is the Monitoring and Evaluation system which included the internal M&E system and the Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) through which the beneficiaries documented their feedback on the quality of work, approach of the UN implementing partners and suggested improvements in the programming.

Each UN agency of the consortium also shared key contact numbers of project staff with the communities in case they wanted to share their feedback. WFP established a complaint registration mechanism specifically for its activities with a centralized complaint receiving desk within the country office in Islamabad. The desk team in Islamabad was tasked with forwarding the complaint to the concerned field office and keeping the tracking record of each complaint. The BFM contact number is printed on cash cards, cash tokens, BFM banners are displayed during the meetings with community and at cash disbursement points along with verbal messaging for those who cannot read;

During 2018, 82 complaints were received from Khyber and NW which were addressed, and it indicates that the system was efficient enough and communities felt empowered to raise their voices.

Response

Responses against raised complaints by the community members were timely and effectual. Factors of confidentiality and safety were the prime concern of PUNOs while addressing these complaints. Almost all the complaints were addressed, and communities were satisfied with the response mechanism. The complaints were taken seriously, and subsequent solutions were taken. Multiple options were provided to the community to register their concerns through telephonic contact at the hotline, fax, email, mail/post and in-person complaint registration.

6. Synchronization with the longer term development of NMDs

At the end of the programme period, UN Joint Consortium has demonstrated that it has added value to the three of the targeted districts, benefitted more than a million individuals through its holistic rehabilitation approach, and formed a robust social capital in the form of village organizations and their well-trained members. The physical and social infrastructures and institutions that the UN consortium has established are mature and fully capable to form the basis for cohesive and resilient communities and to catalyze the return process of TDPs. The ten-year tribal development plan and the sustainable development goals are two of the many long-term developments that have been constructed based on the knowledge gained through the implementation of programmes like DfID's Multi-Year Humanitarian Programme (MYHP), and interests among donors to fund new initiatives.

While the rehabilitation phase for the former FATA is gradually completing, the need for comprehensive development is being identified and acknowledged by the Government and supported by the donors. The merger of former areas of FATA with the districts of KP itself is a significant constitutional amendment supported by political consensus. This is not only extending the provincial governance system into the newly merged districts but allocating special resources and plans for them as well. The merger, however, would require modifications of the institutional political economy, including the role of the KP Assembly and bureaucracy.

It is therefore critical at this stage to connect the results achieved through UN Joint Consortium with long term development initiative. The DFID UN KPNMD Joint Programme is one of the key initiative implemented by FAO, UNDP, UNICEF and UNWomen, and led by the office of the UN Resident Coordinator. Aimed to ensure the sustainability of the returns process and strengthen the social contract between the state and the citizenry, the programme draws upon many of the areas that MYHP contributed for. These include strengthening resilience in return communities; improvement of, and access to, health and education services; effective, accountable and responsive local and provincial government; and an enabling environment for inclusive economic growth. The programme is planned to be implemented in five NMDs including three districts where MYHP was actively working.

It is in this context that the bilateral donors and the office of the UN Resident Coordination have agreed that the Joint UN Consortium for MYHP will shortly be handing over the knowledge base, data, information, infrastructure and other outputs to this new programme. This will facilitate the transition of resources and continuity of initiatives as part of the larger agenda under the DFID UN KPNMD Joint Programme.

7. Protection Mainstreaming

The programme, throughout its duration, has remained cognizant to mainstream protection in its early recovery interventions as a component of its broader commitment to quality and accountability in humanitarian response. It was implemented keeping in view the protection needs of different segments of the community. Keeping in view the experiences and lessons learned, protection mainstreaming was emphasized from planning to execution and follow up phases through an inclusive participatory and human rights-based approach. This approach ensured that the needs of all segments of community were addressed such as women, youth, transgender, persons with a disability, children and senior citizens.

The programme design followed core standards of protection mainstreaming for conflict-affected the vulnerable population in the context of rehabilitation. It prioritized:

1. Safety of disaster-affected populations,
2. Promoted dignity, inclusive participation and diversity within disaster-affected populations,
3. Supported disaster-affected populations to claim their rights;
4. Prioritized those individuals and groups most vulnerable to the effects of conflict and disaster, and
5. Responded safely and ethically to its beneficiaries. Interventions were designed with a protection 'lens', to address safety, dignity, inclusive participation, diversity, rights and vulnerability in the way that activities were designed.

During implementation and monitoring, relevant key indicators were incorporated into the monitoring process. Programme compliance with the standards was introduced from the outset and helped to determine achievement, and progress towards achieving the standards. Disaggregated data and analysis were conducted during the implementation to provide a benchmark against which the extent to which any sector programme or project has incorporated protection can be measured/evaluated. Qualitative fieldwork with the targeted populations around their perceptions of safety, dignity is also available for reference.

The programme has actively extended financial and social inclusion opportunities to vulnerable members of the community through the following activities.

- Business grants, in-kind assistance and vocational training were provided to vulnerable women and youth.
- Women open schools for gaining economic independence
- Poultry packages provided to women-headed households to enhance their resilience.
- Reduced risk and economic burden through energy-efficient stoves, manufactured by women themselves.
- Disaster risk reduction training for women and youth.
- Provision of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) facilities in latrines of girls schools, and appropriate toilets for persons with disabilities

- Birth registration of new-born children, nutrition interventions and operationalization of health facilities particularly for women,
- Mine risk education and provision of relevant toolkits

During the intervention of project activities, protection principles were strictly followed by the field team. Safety of beneficiaries especially females were kept in mind during distributions and other sessions.

Building on the minimum standards at all levels the consortium has ensured that activities target the most vulnerable, enhance safety, dignity, and promote and protect the human rights of the beneficiaries without contributing to or perpetuating discrimination, abuse, violence, neglect and exploitations.

8. Recommendations and lessons learned

Throughout the execution of the programme, the key lesson learned remained that working in consortium model minimized duplication of efforts and thereby saved resources. Joint programming and assessments provided a comprehensive situation analysis that helped the development of harmonized workplan. A shared understanding of programme dynamics created synergies and promoted optimization of mutual strengths and expertise. Most importantly, a holistic approach helped potential sustainability of the programme results and integration of the same into the longer term development agenda. One of the significant results is the transition of human capital, social and knowledge resource base, and the infrastructure into the KPNMD project.

The following are some of the more specific and pertinent lessons learned and recommendations based on the experience gained in the last four years:

Engagement of IPs for increased coordination at field level:

During the project, the UN agencies assessed that without increasing coordination at the field level, joint efforts to maximize benefits for project beneficiaries can hardly materialize. For this reason, a joint workshop for the implementing partners was conducted during 2017. The workshop determined a way forward on increasing coordination mechanism at field level and at project implementation partners' level. This has augmented the operational level coordination and collaboration of the activities.

Collaboration among donors to avoid duplication

Two consortium members (UNDP and FAO) have an active agreement with USAID for implementation of economic revitalization (off and on-farm) activities in NMDs. The consortium members periodically meet to share knowledge for efficient programme delivery, maximize outreach and avoid duplication

Access to the Target Areas

Access to the target areas required NOCs. Timely issuance of NOCs or their delayed processing remained significant challenges throughout the project life. Due to these delays, humanitarian support to the returning population also got interrupted and delivered slightly later than it was originally scheduled.

With changes in the government policies and unprecedented delays in the issuance of No Objection Certificate (NOC) to the non-governmental organizations/CSO partners, the programme used the modality of project implementation through government counterpart wherever possible.

Gender Mainstreaming

The formation of village organizations and development training have promoted women's rights, empowerment, and equity. These VOs have also inculcated a general awareness woman as "agents of change" for sustained socio-economic development. As a result, local women have demonstrated larger resolve across the rehabilitation initiatives and processes. Appreciation of women's role in local development and affirmative actions including capacity building and extension of options for economic activities by the consortium has encouraged local women to actively participate in decision-making processes. Women are now engaged in the construction of fuel-efficient stoves, the

establishment of the kitchen garden, business grants, the establishment of home-based, small scale enterprises and vocational training.

Although the inclusion of women in rehabilitation remains a challenge in former FATA, however, because of conscious efforts and sensitization at the field level, the consortium has involved women (35% women) in the relief and rehabilitation

The joint approach in addressing the unmet needs of the return population

Implementing a multi-sectoral programme in the same areas generate mutually reinforcing benefits in the target communities. Building on the comparative advantages of the participating UN agencies the programme followed a joint approach for implementation. The coordinated response in terms of thematic and geographical convergence has supported the recovery efforts and produced a visible impact on the returning IDPs.

Joint assessment at the outset of the programme ensured that the consortium partners worked in the same districts and provided an integrated package of support for the beneficiaries. Development and maintenance of a joint database of communities/villages, schemes and beneficiary households were used to input approved packages and the relevant details for monitoring and validation. This also helped the consortium to strategically plan and monitor the targeting of support packages and distribution of support across villages and communities. Similarly, the joint monitoring and evaluation plan safeguarded quality assurance, tracking of project results and activities, identification of issues that require course correction, risk management and documentation of best practices. It has demonstrated effective programme delivery, a higher level of specialized value addition by the partners, and minimum duplication of results.

Engagement of Stakeholders

Throughout the duration, UN consortium partners engaged various stakeholders for effective programme implementation. For example, WFP implemented its part of the programme in close coordination with the FATA Secretariat, Agriculture directorate and FAO. The consortium engaged its strong network of partner NGOs for social mobilization, needs assessment, food distribution management, monitoring and reporting. Similarly, FAO worked in close collaboration with FATA secretariat, and designed training modules for farming communities, with local subject matter specialists. The UNDP supported livelihoods revitalization and involved (initially) local communities in physical rehabilitation efforts and provided them with short term income opportunities. UNICEF worked with the Civil Society Organisations and FATA Secretariat to identify and enroll children in public sector schools. UNICEF engaged provincial and regional teacher training institutes to provide school teachers with skills on pedagogy, inclusive learning environment.

Timeliness and Sequence of Interventions:

During the two phases, all interventions were designed in a phased and arrayed method which enabled maximization of results and outreach. For instance, UNDP started mobilization followed by tangible support in infrastructure, food and cash provision by WFP, subsequently, FAO supporting on-farm activities and UNICEF addressing education and DRR needs.

Activities were designed in a timely manner considering the seasonal factors such as shorter summer days, sowing season and weather challenges.

Lessons learned workshops and process documentation

Upon the closure of the grant, the consortium will organize a lesson learned workshop. The UNDP has already conducted a thorough and structured lessons learned exercise, which has produced evidence-based knowledge that will guide future programming.

9.Risk and Issue Log

While no major political, social, and security issue emerged during the reporting period that could have warranted altering the project design. The following table outlines the general risks and issues.

	Risks	Category	Probability/ Impact	Mitigation Measures / comments
1	Security situation that can limit staff and partners access to the project sites	Operational Organizational	P = 4 I = 4	The security situation remained volatile during the reporting period. In October and November 2018, SRSP was targeted twice by militant attacks. Though no casualties were reported, it resulted in the suspension of field activities as their field office remained closed for four weeks in total. Secondly, unannounced curfews also affected the smooth implementation of activities in the field. The UN Consortium conducted meetings with the security agencies, the political administration, and the local communities.
2	Administrative hurdles such as delays in the issuance of NoCs to partners and staff	Operational	P = 4 I = 4	Implementing partners for UNDP and UNICEF both faced unprecedented delays in securing NOCs. IRP and SRSP (UNICEF partners) secured NOCs after a waiting period of two and one & a half months, respectively. While WEO's (UNDP partner) request for NOC was rejected two months after their request. WEO reapplied for NOC and received a conditional NOC after one month. On the other hand, SRSP (UNDP partner) has been pending for the last three months.
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 = 4	In October and November 2018, UNDP implementing partners WEO and SRSP, respectively, were asked to remove unconditional cash grant component as part of their project intervention; due to which both the partners have faced difficulty in securing NOC. As a result of the change in government policy, UNDP has changed the intervention modality to business development in-kind support. UNDP has taken up the matter with the concerned government authorities.
4	Restricted operational space for UN agencies and the RRU to implement activities in FATA	Political Governance	P=1 I=4	No restricted operational space for UN agencies and the RRU to implement activities in FATA was noted during the reporting period.

5	Resistance to social mobilization efforts and change by the communities	Operational Social	P=3 I=2	No resistance from communities was noted during the reporting period. Rather communities were found very receptive and welcoming to the project interventions in NWA. Generally, FATA communities are reluctant in allowing female to actively participate in the rehabilitation/development activities.
6	Lack of sufficient resources for complete project implementation / late transfer of funds to the UN Consortium	Organizational Operational	P = 3 I = 3	The UN Consortium has lost three critical months in project implementation due to the delayed signature of the extension and additional funding, and subsequent delay in the last budget transfer. To overcome the situation, the project deadline was renegotiated with DfID and the project life is extended up to February 2019. In the reporting period, UNICEF was still waiting to receive the last tranche due to which they either suspended some activities due to lack of funds or had to borrow funds from other projects within UNICEF to ensure continuity of activities.
7	Fraud or corruption by staff, partners or communities	Operational	P=2 I=4	Necessary steps are taken, and strict processes are put in place to ensure that no fraud or corruption by staff, partners or communities can take place. Each UN agency has stringent policies and protocols that are followed by all staff, consultants and contractors.
8	Elite capture and politicization of project support	Political Operational	P=3 I=3	No interference from tribal Maliks, elders, or any political figures that could have affected the project course was noted. Rigorous community engagement played an important role in ensuring non-interference from external forces.
9	The organizational ability of the UN agencies to achieve the project targets	Operational Organizational	P=2 I=3	The four UN agencies have dedicated high-quality staff at Peshawar Offices to lead the day to day management and implementation of project activities. No operational level issue was faced during the reporting period.
10	Misuse of in-cash grants to support/ fund anti-state activities by the recipients	Programme	P=2 I=4	The risk was mitigated by introducing in-kind grants on the form of kits and package instead of cash – Profiles of all the beneficiaries were verified through district administration to ensure that they are not engaged in any of the anti-state activities

10. Value for Money

In line with DFID approach⁴ to value for money in programme management, the consortium remained cognizant of the key parameters, and considerations to achieve value for money as a process and as an outcome across all aspects of the programme. The programme results clearly present that its administration has not only managed to control costs but delivered efficient results.

The following presents a summary of the three parameters to gauge VFM for this programme.

Economy

- Because of UN partners' efforts, the Directorate of Projects agreed to strengthen the existing grievance redressal system instead of building a new system. This model has resulted in reducing the time and resources required to develop a new system.
- A well-elaborated work plan that included budget against each activity was provided to implementing partners (IPs) as part of their contracts. The dedicated budget line was fixed according to the market rates. In order to have a close check on the rates and expenses made by the IPs for project activities, they were required to get prior approval of their detailed budget from UN before they could make major expenditures. This procedure ensured the economy and quality at the same time.
- Most of the livelihood and social cohesion activities for female were conducted at the village level, which resulted in saving boarding and lodging costs. In the context of former FATA, female participation was also improved by this modality as they were not allowed to travel to other cities.
- The partner UN agencies implemented medium to large infrastructure schemes through line departments. This saved any additional costs associated with outsourcing it to external partners.

Efficiency

- Regular coordination meetings were conducted among UN partner agencies. These meetings have ensured increased efficiency of the project. Partners and relevant stakeholders' progress was discussed in detail. The action points of the meeting were closely followed up to ensure maximum efficiency.
- Local NGOs were selected for implementation of activities. This approach proved to be very cost effective in terms of improved access and acceptability by the local communities. The local NGOs were encouraged to engage local staff, which was less expensive and promoted local employment opportunities.
- Community networks were engaged at all stages of scheme implementation. This ensured transparency and ownership by the communities, ultimately resulting in efficient implementation.

Effectiveness

⁴ DFID uses a 3E framework – economy, efficiency and effectiveness – to track value for money through its results chain (from inputs to outputs, outcomes and impact). Increasingly, it adds equity as a fourth E, in line with its commitment to ensuring that women and marginalised groups are not left behind.

- All four UN partner agencies worked in close coordination to optimize impact. In this regard, the list of villages and interventions were shared among the partners. UNDP offered community networks (CNs) formed in Khyber and SWA to be utilized by other agencies as they had valid bank accounts and were trained on the identification and assessment of community needs as well as on the construction of community physical infrastructures.
- The FATA Secretariat was supported in developing IT-based monitoring system. This system greatly helped the Government in monitoring and tracking the progress of humanitarian partners and reduce the chances of duplication.
- A combination of political and technical engagement on the governance reform process, also inferred the project's impact on policy at the FATA Secretariat remained significant.