

**UN Community Resilience and Recovery Support to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas
(FATA's) Returning Internally Displaced Persons Programme in Pakistan
ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2016**

<p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: UN Community Resilience and Recovery Support to FATA's Returning Internally Displaced Persons Programme in Pakistan Programme Number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPTF Office Project Reference Number:¹ 00097296 	<p align="center">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results</p> <p><i>Country/Region Pakistan</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i> Provide targeted support to 200,000 families to improve their livelihoods and food security and have better access to basic services, infrastructure and social cohesion. It will also enable the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Secretariat to strengthen its governance, law and order, service delivery and citizen engagement with a focus on the human recovery needs of the returning IDPs.</p>																												
<p align="center">Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, WFP 	<p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government line departments, FATA; Community Resilience Unit; FATA Development Authority; IM Studies; UBL; HDOD, PRDP, CERD; SRSP; IRP; MAP; UNICEF; WFP. 																												
<p align="center">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Total approved budget as per project document:</td> <td>\$15,125,000 \$10,922,624(<i>total amount of donor commitments</i>)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MPTF /JP Contribution²:</td> <td>\$4,158,261</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• UNDP</td> <td>\$2,117,859</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• FAO</td> <td>\$2,117,859</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• UNICEF</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agency Contribution</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• by Agency (if applicable)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Contribution (if applicable)</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Contributions (donors)⁵ (if applicable)</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL:</td> <td>\$8,393,979 (funding)</td> </tr> </table>	Total approved budget as per project document:	\$15,125,000 \$10,922,624(<i>total amount of donor commitments</i>)	MPTF /JP Contribution ² :	\$4,158,261	• UNDP	\$2,117,859	• FAO	\$2,117,859	• UNICEF		Agency Contribution	N/A	• by Agency (if applicable)		Government Contribution (if applicable)	N/A	Other Contributions (donors) ⁵ (if applicable)	N/A	TOTAL:	\$8,393,979 (funding)	<p align="center">Programme Duration</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Overall Duration (months)</td> <td>20 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Start Date³ (dd.mm.yyyy)</td> <td>08.12.2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Original End Date⁴ (dd.mm.yyyy)</td> <td>30.07.2017</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current End date⁶(dd.mm.yyyy)</td> <td>31.10.2017</td> </tr> </table>	Overall Duration (months)	20 months	Start Date ³ (dd.mm.yyyy)	08.12.2015	Original End Date ⁴ (dd.mm.yyyy)	30.07.2017	Current End date ⁶ (dd.mm.yyyy)	31.10.2017
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¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

² The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

³ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁴ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁵ WFP implements activities funded directly by DFID and not through the Joint Programme fund.

⁶ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

received by end of
2016)

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.

Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach*

Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

Mid-Term Evaluation Report – *if applicable please attach*

Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

Report Submitted By

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NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The prolonged emergency in FATA has resulted in unprecedented humanitarian need amongst the displaced population. With mass damage to infrastructure and basic service facilities, as well as destroyed livelihoods opportunities, Temporarily Displaced Persons (TDPs) returning to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) are faced with the reality of rebuilding their lives, and those of their families, in the face of extensive adversity.

During the reporting period the project has reached and benefitted 126,368 households in Khyber and South Waziristan agencies. The households were supported with short term employment opportunities, restoration of health, education, and nutrition services, and with the rehabilitation of community physical infrastructure schemes, irrigation channels, and distribution of Kharif crop and fodder.

Complementary joint efforts and interventions carried out by the partner UN Agencies, ensured that beneficiary families gained maximum benefit from the assistance provided. Youth constituted a major part of the beneficiaries.

Under the project 160 Community Based Organizations (118 male and 42 female), 262 Talimi Islahi Jirga (132 male and 130 female), 57 Farmers' Schools (38 male and 19 female), and the 11 Water Management Committees were formed. These achievements, and most of all the participation of youth and women in most of the project activities, constitute a key milestone for improving local level governance, to raise internal resources and to increase linkages with the government departments necessary to create an enabling environment for development activities.

Additionally, a key project achievement has been the support provided to the FATA Secretariat to finalize and roll out a Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy along with a tailor-made MIS and Grievance Redressal Mechanism in support of the FATA Return and Rehabilitation Strategy (2015-2016). Statistical analysis of the M&E data collected will help policy makers to take informed decisions about the strategy for prioritizing early recovery efforts. The project has also contributed to finalizing a Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) for the FATA Secretariat to ensure that all activities implemented by government and humanitarian agencies are accountable to the affected population. The GRM was made functional and reactivated by using pre-existing infrastructure from similar initiatives in the FATA Secretariat and serves as a channel to receive feedback from communities in FATA on the return and rehabilitation process and the ongoing FATA reforms process.

I. Purpose

The main objective of this Joint Project is to provide targeted support to 200,000 families to improve their livelihoods and food security and have better access to basic services, infrastructure and social cohesion. It will also enable the FATA Secretariat to strengthen its governance, law and order, service delivery and citizen engagement with a focus on the human recovery needs of the returning IDPs. The project centres on three key outcomes:

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

with several cross-cutting themes (gender, community resilience, capacity development, disaster risk reduction, vulnerability and persons with special needs) mainstreamed throughout all the project's activities. The project's objectives are in line with the FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy objectives, launched in May 2015 and aiming to ensure that displaced people returning to FATA can rebuild their lives and livelihoods in an enabling environment, characterised by rehabilitated infrastructure, good governance and re-established law and order.

II. Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

Based on the UN agencies' comparative advantages and mandates, this proposal focuses on three major components: (1) Improved food security, livelihoods and local economies for returnees to FATA (Khyber and South Waziristan Agencies), with a specific focus on youth; (2) Restoration of basic services and infrastructure; and (3) Governance and social cohesion.

Overall progress towards the outcomes is significant.

Periodic monitoring of activities implemented under Outcome 1 (Improved food security, livelihoods and local economies) has shown that the food security situation is improving due to expansion of the cultivation areas thanks to land reclamation and improvements in irrigation infrastructure and how these improvements are encouraging farmers to plant a wider variety of higher value crops.

During a joint monitoring mission in November 2016, the need to replenish livestock was also identified. Communities mentioned that restocking should be done and training on advance practices in livestock management should be provided to the communities. As a general practice, women are involved in livestock management at household level; thus extending assistance to the livestock sector is likely to greatly benefit women.

Off-farms livelihoods have been supported through cash programming as well as the provision of training opportunities to build technical and vocational, as well as business, skills and seed capital (about US\$300) for business start-up. During periodic monitoring activities, communities mentioned that the rehabilitation of infrastructures through cash for work has provided immediate relief to the most vulnerable. Compared to project's inception phase, an improvement in the security situation, improved access to markets and their functionality, would now allow for more focused investment on sustainable livelihoods and the accumulation of skills – especially those skills that are particularly relevant for the reconstruction phase in FATA and as such are in high-demand. These areas of interventions will be explored by consortium partners through separate programming or, possibly, through a Phase II of this project – to be discussed with the donor.

Activities under Outcome 2 (Restoration of basic services and infrastructure) have also progressed steadily in the target areas, although they still represent only a minor portion of the overall assistance required in FATA Agencies.

The rehabilitation of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WaSH) in particular, has been appreciated by the affected communities, although limited funding compared to the existing needs means that only a small portion of the returned population has access to the rehabilitated infrastructure. Interviewed communities have requested the expansion of rehabilitation activities as well as construction of new infrastructure, especially water supply schemes, and irrigation channels. Communities also applauded the consortium's effort in improving sanitation through pavement of streets. The need to continually educate people on personal health and hygiene related issues was also emphasized.

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

With regard to support provided by UN Agencies through the restoration of health and nutrition services, key targets for these activities have been consistently over-achieved, in part due to the fruitful collaboration established with referral services in the same catchment areas, and in part due to the lack of other specialized services within the FATA Agencies; a higher number of beneficiaries from a much larger catchment area than expected have been accessing services provided under this project.

Under Outcome 3 (Governance and social cohesion) remarkable changes have been noted in the communities that have benefited from community mobilization activities: periodic monitoring activities have revealed how the vast majority of beneficiaries interviewed have reported perceived change in the community's attitudes towards women and an increase in the number of issues that are discussed at community level in a democratic way.

Furthermore, it is expected that the Grievance Redressal Mechanism recently established by the project to register complaints from returning TDPs on unequal treatment or lack of service delivery by government line departments, will contribute to decrease the trust deficit between the return communities and the FATA Secretariat.

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

Outcome 1: Improved food security, livelihoods and local economies

The project extended early recovery and rehabilitation assistance to 41,246 households in Khyber and South Waziristan Agencies. The beneficiary families were provided with agriculture inputs,

vocational and business trainings, business and livelihood cash grants, and supported through the formation of men and women farmers' schools. More than 4,800 hectares of agricultural land has been rehabilitated and 3,200 households benefitted from the rehabilitation of two major irrigation channels. The increase in crop produce due to the expansion of cultivated areas is contributing to the reduction of the existing food security problems in FATA. Complementary joint efforts and interventions carried out by the partner UN Agencies, for example cash for work activities and rehabilitation of irrigation channels, ensured that beneficiary families gained maximum benefit from the assistance provided. Youth, especially boys, constituted a major part of the beneficiaries.

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

To support the recovery of the agricultural sector and on-farm livelihoods, FAO has provided 4,000 households with kharif crop inputs and fodder and more than 5,000 households with rabi crop inputs and fodder. A total 625 households have also been provided with poultry kits.

The post-harvest assessment of the kharif crop inputs that were distributed during the implementation year. Findings of the study show that overall, 51.3% of the production is stored as family food stock, while 38.2% is stored as seed for next cropping season and the rest 10.5% is sold. The study further shows that the beneficiary families have stocked enough maize to meet their feed requirement for 77 days, approximately.

The concept of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) was introduced in FATA to assist farmers in developing their agriculture/animal husbandry skills and practices. In these FFS, farmers are trained in modern agricultural practices and exposed to different model farms to encourage them to adopt sustainable practices in their own farming and increase their overall yield. To provide sustainable and effective support to field activities, capacity development initiatives (at various levels) for staff of the relevant FATA Directorates as well as number of leading farmers, are being implemented. To ensure sustainability of this intervention, the agriculture extension workers and members of FFS were also provided with ToF (Training of Facilitator). These ToF trained farmers were linked with the Agriculture Extension Department to learn from their expertise and facilitate department services provision and technical back stopping to the trained farmers beyond the project life. During the first implementation year, 57 FFS were created.

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

Through cash for work activities, implemented jointly by UNDP and WFP, 525 km of link roads have been rehabilitated. On average, one link road connects three to seven villages, as well as basic facilities and the nearest markets. The rehabilitation of these roads has decreased travel time by 40-50%, thereby increasing the mobility of people and improving access to markets for selling and buying of commodities as well as facilitating access to essential services including hospitals and schools.

Furthermore, 879 Km of irrigation channels were rehabilitated, generating a 60% increase in the irrigated area in target areas of intervention (also thanks to minimization of water wastage/water leaks) and almost doubled the yield of wheat production in some areas. The variety of crops cultivated, has also increased notably thereby diversifying the income sources for the target communities and favoring the introduction of higher value crops.

Overall the cash for work activities have generated employment opportunities for 20,628 individuals through more than 340,000 working days in the return areas.

Over September and October 2016, UNDP interviewed 150 randomly selected Cash for Work beneficiaries to assess the project effectiveness and seek feedback on the implementation of the activities themselves. So far, 50% of beneficiaries interviewed reported full satisfaction of cash grant activity, followed by 25% mostly satisfied and 25% satisfied. Community members reported that vulnerable groups, including differently able person were successfully targeted to join in short term job opportunities with 30% of beneficiaries stating that they would not have alternative mean of income if they had not participated in Cash for Work activities.

UNDP is planning to assess the off-farm livelihoods and infrastructure related interventions during the second quarter of 2017. This study will help the consortium to find and measure the short-term results of the project.

In addition to cash for work activities and on-farm livelihoods support, the consortium of UN Agencies, has supported young people in Khyber and south Waziristan with technical and vocational trainings, as well as targeted business management skills training (BMST). A total 2,500 young men and women have completed the BMST and a further 2,254 have been enrolled in vocational training courses, focusing on the trades most likely to be in demand for the reconstruction process in FATA. While all trainees are provided with a small toolkit at the end of their training experience, more than 1,200 young men and women have been selected to receive a more consistent cash grant to support the setting up or extension of their business. Furthermore, UNDP in partnership with FATA Development Authority (FDA), has recently established a job placement center in Peshawar, to support graduate trainees in their job search. The job placement center, funded by another donor, will maximize the impact of the training activities by providing career counseling to graduate trainees as well as matching them to internship and job placement opportunities in private companies and business groups.

Finally, all quick impact field activities, such as cash for work initiatives or the distribution of agricultural inputs, are also complemented by ongoing analysis of markets and potential value chains to identify the sectors with the greatest potential to support the economic revitalization of the target Agencies.

All activities under Outcome 1 are on track for implementation or already completed.

Outcome 2: Restoration of basic services and infrastructure

The project has benefitted 62,333 HH through restoration of basic services and infrastructures that includes Education, Health, WASH, Nutrition, Child Protection, Community and Public Infrastructures.

Output 2.1 Restoration of basic education service delivery (UNICEF)

Education is one of the five pillars of the FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy, and one of the key priorities for the development of both Khyber and South Waziristan Agencies. Two comprehensive enrollment campaigns were launched in the target agencies to bring out-of-school children and new entrants into the state-run schools. These campaigns were focused at the village and school levels especially in the low enrollment schools. Communities and parents were provided with information on the benefits of sending their children to schools reopened in their villages or Union Councils. Key education officials at Agency level and Directorate level were engaged to advocate for new enrollment and provide additional support to schools for accommodating those children. A media campaign was also part of this initiative. Radio messages were developed and aired through the local radio channels in order to create awareness among the community at large.

A total 262 Talimi Islahi Jirgas (TIJs⁷) were reactivated and engaged to support schools and enrollment campaigns at the community level. Support to the Directorate of Education led to the identification and registration of more than 31,000 children in state run primary schools. 174 teachers (132 male and 42 female) were trained on psychosocial support and child centered teaching in South Waziristan and Khyber Agency. During the reporting period 357 schools (171 boys and 186 girl schools) were provided teaching and learning kits to improve teaching and learning environment.

Output 2.2 School nutrition (WFP)

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

⁷ Parent-Teachers Councils.

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

The consortium partners sought to support the re-establishment of basic health services in the target areas through the formation of a sick newborn care unit in Jamrud civil hospital. Renovation works in the hospital have been completed as well as an assessment to identify appropriate and relevant medical supply gaps in support of the unit. A Capacity Gap Analysis of the critical human resources required to effectively manage and provide oversight functions for the unit has also been completed and the Department of Health Services FATA advised of the results. Core staff has also been trained in Essential Newborn Care and Helping Babies Breathe. Despite all efforts, delays in implementation were generated by delays in the issuance of No Objection Certificates to implementing partners and restriction in access to the implementation areas.

Furthermore, provision of community-based mother and child health is in progress – including the identification of due, defaulter children and update of the vaccination status, deworming, ante natal care to pregnant women, as well as the provision of essential lifesaving commodities to pregnant and lactating women and provision of health and hygiene education to caregivers. At the end of the reporting year, 5,066 children (or 169% of the target) had been provided care, including vaccinations. The reason for the over achievement is to be found in the higher number of returnees compared to expectations, as well as in the increased community awareness due to community mobilization by the health promotion staff.

Output 2.4 Provision of water and sanitation services (UNICEF)

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services were rehabilitated in schools, health units, and in communities coupled with training sessions on personal hygiene further benefitted 14,859 households.

A total 53,452 individuals (26,192 men and 27,260 women) were provided with safe drinking water through rehabilitation of drinking water supply schemes and installation of hand pumps in South Waziristan and Khyber Agencies. These schemes are community schemes and include three gravity, seven mechanized pumping schemes functioning through electricity and six hand pumps. Since majority of the schemes are situated in areas where accessibility and transportation of supplies is challenging, the progress on four water supply schemes was delayed and will be completed during Q1 2017.

A further 5,674 households benefited from basic sanitation facilities through distribution of sanitation kits for the construction of latrines. These low-cost pour flush latrines were constructed by the household itself. Extremely vulnerable households were identified through detailed need assessments at the village level and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools, and basic sanitation kits along with some material support was provided to them in the construction of latrines. A participatory community approach was applied to involve communities in the process and ensure their active commitment to sustain behavior change. Distribution of sanitation kits to vulnerable returnee populations has been shown to increase construction of latrines and improved hygiene behavior.

Finally, messages related to personal hygiene were provided to 11,181 households (39,917 women and 38,350 men). The personal hygiene messages are a part of critical WASH related information and were provided through interpersonal communication sessions and use of information, education and communication (IEC) materials, mainly focusing on hand washing with soap, safe handling of water, and on the hazards of open defecation. Hygiene sessions were organized for both men and women in a bid to educate them and raising awareness about healthy hygienic habits and good hygienic practices. In each session 35-45 individuals of different age groups participated. The modules of the hygiene sessions consisted of personal hygiene, domestic hygiene, environmental hygiene, food and water hygiene related messages and practical demos and orientation on hand washing with soap. All these sessions were delivered in local language and with the display of IEC posters to make the messages easily understandable. Pre- and post-assessments were also conducted and a significant increase in the knowledge of the participants was noted.

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

With regard to nutrition services, 19 nutrition sites (10 in Khyber Agency and 9 in South Waziristan Agency) have been established with the support of Mother and Child Healthcare (MNCH) Program and Department of Health FATA. Currently, all 19 sites are fully staffed, equipped and functional.

During the reporting year, 1,859 severely malnourished children (including 1,255 girls) were admitted to outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) and received treatment as per standard CMAM (community based management of acute malnutrition) protocols. A total 10,819 children (including 5,811 girls) 6-59 months of age and 5,819 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were provided with multi-micronutrient supplements for treatment of micronutrient deficiencies in the reporting period. A nutrition coordination unit has also been established in the Directorate of Projects, Planning and Development Department FATA. Due to the lack of health facilities offering the same services within the target areas, and the prompt referral activity from supplementary feeding programs for the moderately malnourished children implemented in the same areas, targets for both micro-nutrient supplementation and treatment of SAM have been over-achieved during the first year of the project.

Output 2.6 Child Protection services (UNICEF)

UNICEF has been providing technical assistance to the Federal Government of Pakistan in the development of a Child Protection Bill for the Islamabad Capital Territory, with a view to advocating for its subsequent extension to FATA in 2016. To date, the Bill is still being processed through the National Assembly. This delay has consequently blocked planned progress on capacity building activities for the enforcement of the Bill. In view of the legislative constraints mentioned above, UNICEF's Child Protection Section has, in Q4 2016, made a programmatic course correction in order to concentrate, for the time being, on the provision of technical support for the universal registration of children's birth in Khyber Agency. Accordingly, UNICEF worked with the Local Government Department and other members of the Birth Registration Working Group to design a locally appropriate modality for achieving equitable access for children to birth registration services at the community level. Following the approval of the Additional Chief Secretary FATA, a project document was developed in consultation with all stakeholders concerned. The new modality will support the achievement of universal birth registration for children in Bara, Khyber Agency – estimated as 250,000 children; of which 140,204 children will be supported through this joint project. Effective from 1 January 2017, human and technical resources will be deployed and tailored social mobilization and communication interventions will be implemented.

Output 2.7 Rehabilitation of community physical infrastructure (UNDP)

While general progress and impact of the rehabilitation efforts conducted through cash for work activities has been reported under Outcome 1, an additional estimated 12,289 households were benefitted during the reporting year of priority community and public physical infrastructures such as irrigation channels, water supply schemes, link roads, street pavements, and rehabilitation of primary schools – implemented either through Government line departments or through the community themselves. A total 80 schemes (55 small scale community infrastructure schemes that are identified and implemented by Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and 25 public infrastructure schemes that are identified and implemented through government line departments by the Directorate of Projects, FATA Secretariat) were implemented during 2016.

At community level, small scale infrastructure schemes are rehabilitated through community driven approaches. Following a sensitization and mobilization process, community infrastructure projects are identified and prioritized. Schemes that are identified and prioritized by male CBOs are also validated by the women community organizations. Engineering units of the implementing partners provide technical backstopping to community organizations, helping through the preparation of technical feasibility studies to completion of the schemes. UNDP engineers, the M&E team, and a third-party monitoring firm conducts periodic visits for validation and verification of the community infrastructure schemes. Based on information collected by the consortium, overall communities express satisfaction with the quality of work, confirmed that they were involved from identification

to implementation of the physical schemes, and that the physical schemes address their prioritized needs for rehabilitation.

Infrastructure schemes implemented through Government line departments are endorsed by the FATA Secretariat after identification, prioritization and approval by Political Agents in Agency Development Sub-Committee Meetings (ADSC). Schemes are then prioritized by mutual consent among local communities, political administration, Government line departments and UNDP, keeping in view the need, availability of funds, social and technical feasibility and geographical location in respective agencies. During implementation, engineers from FATA Secretariat, engineers from Government line departments, engineers and M&E team from UNDP validates construction quality and verifies work progress. Currently, civil works on 09 public infrastructure schemes is in progress and 16 schemes completed. The completed schemes include rehabilitation of 05 irrigation channels in South Waziristan Agency, rehabilitation / solarisation of 06 water supply schemes and 05 roads in Bara, Khyber Agency.

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

With regard to the 06 water supply schemes that are being rehabilitated/ solarized in Bara, Khyber Agency, along with the provision of solar panels and infrastructure, overhead water reservoirs and extended water distribution systems were provided. 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 are able to get fresh and good quality drinking water at their door steps with substantial advantages both in terms of time dedicated to this chore and reduction of risks for both women and girls.

The rehabilitation of 05 Irrigation schemes in South Waziristan has safeguarded the existing schemes against water erosion, over flooding and contributed to minimize water losses in the channels. This will have a positive impact on the overall agriculture produce in the area. Local farmers are likely to experience a noticeable increase in crop yield which will help to boost local economy.

Overall 80% of the activities under this output have been completed by the end of 2016, with the remaining 20% shifting to the 2017 work plan.

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

Progress reported under Output 1.1.

Outcome 3: Governance and Social Cohesion

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

Under this output, the project has developed local level community based organizations (CBOs) and has invested on building their capacities to raise and manage resources, to identify priority needs for their communities and to seize opportunities for sustainable development. During the first year of the project 160 CBOs (26% of which are women's CBOs) were created and trained on the identification of community priority needs. These constitute 100% of the target for the annual workplan.

On average, each CBO consists of 18 democratically elected representatives from the village. While ideally each village should have one men's and one women's organization, participation of women in development activities was traditionally challenged in FATA. However, years-long displacement and interaction with comparatively more developed communities in settled areas, has made the people of FATA start to realize the importance and role of women in development activities. This

realization process is expanding slowly and gradually among the FATA communities, and has already created space for 42 women community organizations to be established during the first year of the project. These women organizations have not only validated the needs identified by men for rehabilitation, but also identified their own prioritized needs for physical infrastructure schemes.

The CBOs are instrumental for bridging the gap between funding organizations and the vulnerable members of the communities. The CBOs ensure that the support packages reach the most in need individuals in a transparent manner and throughout the first year, CBOs were consistently engaged in monitoring the implementation of community-based infrastructure schemes. According to initial monitoring of results conducted by the project, 93% of community members interviewed have reported regularly meeting to discuss common issue in a democratic and inclusive way, adopting a gender lens, and incorporating different needs of men and women. 99% of the interviewed community members reported that the construction of CPIs schemes improved access to basic services in their area.

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

The project has also invested in the FATA Secretariat to increase its capacity to better focus and appropriately target assistance to the returning population. An annual progress review of the Return and Rehabilitation strategy was conducted in September 2016 under the chairpersonship of the Additional Chief Secretary (ACS) FATA and was attended by key donors and UN Agencies.

The project has also supported the development of an MIS system to monitor progress against the five pillars of the Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy. Data entry against these five pillars is completed and the system is serving as tracking mechanism and providing real time information and data through different dashboards to present project progress and measuring the proposed results. Thanks to this, the FATA Secretariat is now able to make informed decisions on priority early recovery investments, as well as operate the Citizen Losses and Compensation Program (CLCP).

Further, the project has worked on finalizing a Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) as part of an accountability mechanism where the return population can lodge their complaints on unequal treatment or lack of service delivery by government line departments. During the first implementation year, a draft concept paper was prepared and shared with FATA Secretariat for review and feedback and a toll free hotline was activated and staff trained to answer the calls. The grievances and feedback received is shared with the Secretary Administration, Information, and Coordination (AI&C) FATA Secretariat by the hotline staff who further shares them with relevant departments for redress whereas reforms related feedback is also channeled to the Ministry of SAFRON, the ACS FATA and relevant departments in FATA Secretariat, for informed decision making. Reporting is carried out on a customized feedback form on weekly basis and shared with the office of Secretary (AI&C). The project is now rolling out an outreach campaign on radio, television and print media to encourage people to use the hotline. The progress on this activity has been unfortunately delayed due to administrative hurdles. Similarly, challenges in obtaining data against the five pillars of R&R Strategy have persisted throughout the year. Activities are however now on track.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND DELAYS

Access to FATA/Security

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

Access to FATA due to lack of NOCs or the delayed processing of NOCs also remained a significant challenge during the reporting period, despite improvements in government processing procedures. Due to these delays, humanitarian support to the returning population cannot always be provided in a timely manner.

Monitoring

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

Women engagement

The prevailing cultural norms makes it difficult for the project to identify and involve women in income generation activities. For this reason, project staff has proceeded to modify some aspects of the implementation to accommodate the identified needs of potential female beneficiaries. For example, the BMS training modalities have been changed to increase participation of women by bringing the training activities closer to their homes.

LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Engagement of IPs for increased coordination at field level

During the course of the project, the UN agencies assessed that without increasing coordination at 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 in June 2016. The workshop determined a way forward on increasing coordination mechanisms at field level and at project implementation partners' level. The consortium has also conducted a follow-up workshop in January 2017 to take stock of the recommendation of the earlier conducted workshop and to further increase the operational level coordination and collaboration of the activities.

Joint Monitoring

In order to better capture the project impact and to identify gaps in the implementation process, joint monitoring missions were recommended. In late 2016 a joint monitoring mission visited villages in Tehsil Bara, Khyber Agency where all consortium partners are jointly supporting the return population. Data was collected from female and male key informants through group discussions. The respondents were community activists (village development committee members), direct beneficiaries, local elders, teachers, and well-informed farmers. The key informants were able to critically assess the project interventions and provided constructive feedback for improving quality of interventions.

The respondents were appreciative of all support provided by the consortium. They mentioned that after cleaning, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of the irrigation channels, water loss has reduced and irrigation needs fulfilled. Response from the group discussions and the individual interviews revealed that communities revived the agriculture productivity up to some extent as a result of cleaned up irrigation channels by WFP/UNDP and provision of wheat seeds by FAO, and community felt that they will have good rabi crop production and they will have enough wheat to feed their families.

Recommendations of Khyber (Bara) Agency and South Waziristan Agency assessment studies

Findings of the needs assessment conducted in Khyber and South Waziristan agencies confirm that all interventions proposed during the project design stage are relevant and pertinent to the field realities even today. The four partner UN agencies recommended that to fine tune the project support packages in light of the assessment studies' recommendations to make these packages more community oriented.

Gender Mainstreaming

Inclusion of women in rehabilitation activities was a challenge in the context of FATA. However, as a result of conscious efforts and continued advocacy at the field level, for example by bringing project's training activities closer to the target areas so that women beneficiaries do not need to travel outside their communities, the consortium has significantly involved women in the relief and

rehabilitation activities. Nevertheless, considerable scope still exists to increase the participation of women in the project activities.

Youth Engagement

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

Conflict sensitive programming

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

Introduction of renewable energy

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

Qualitative assessment: Over the first implementation year, the joint project has achieved most of its targets, and in some cases over-achieved. Few activities have been rescheduled for the following implementation year due to delays in obtaining Non Objection Certificates for the implementation of activities. A thorough revision of the annual work plan for the second implementation year is ongoing, due to fund shortages generated from the fluctuation in the value of the British Pound with respect to the US dollar. In addition, some activities in the area of child protection, that despite continuous effort have not brought the results envisioned due to delays in passing the relevant policies, are going to be substituted or cancelled in consultation with the donor.

Key to the success of the project has been the close collaboration between the UN Agencies recipient of the funds. Regular monthly coordination meetings have taken place in Peshawar and joint monitoring activities, as well as joint partners' workshops have strengthened the effectiveness and complementarity of the project's action. Furthermore, the UN consortium has, whenever possible, chosen to work through the same implementation partners to strengthen synergies and avoiding duplications.

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

Regular conversations with the donor have also highlighted satisfaction with the joint UN approach and willingness to further explore the possibility of a continuation of the joint activities beyond the scope and timeline of the present agreement.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

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

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

iii) Human interest story

Bambara of Bara Learn Tailoring through Livelihoods Cash Assistance

Bambara 55, a local woman belonging to village Touda China Kamar Khel is a member of the Village Development Committee (VDC). She and her family live in a two-room house and explained how after returning from the IDP camp where she spent seven years, nothing was left but a few belongings. She spoke of how there were no regular employment opportunities for her husband to work and earn daily wages. The family borrowed money and items from relatives and neighbors to meet their essential needs. During displacement they had lost their livestock, poultry and other sources of income. She added that seven years of stay at camps has forced the whole area to abandon farming, businesses, and dairy products as many of the families were directly and indirectly dependent on it.

When she came to know that the SRSP teams (joint implementing partner for WFP and UNDP) visited her village and intended to start activities with women; it was an exciting moment for her and other women in the area. A female NGO team visited their village and spoke of the planned project interventions and the need for formation of a Committee which would represent the village.

Bambara visited nearby houses and convinced other females to form a committee and participate in the handicraft trainings which would provide them with a source of income. The women agreed although some were reluctant to join due to cultural barriers. However, following coordination male members of the family by the NGO team, they agreed to allow women to participate in vocational trainings.



Bambara and the other women received trainings on handicraft and sewing clothes for themselves and for their children, finishing and producing quality handmade materials. Women were mobilized to bring their own sewing machines and clothes for handicrafts which indicated their interest.

They participated in the trainings sessions and improved their skills for producing quality materials. The women's capacity has been enhanced – they can now make different hand made products and learned the techniques to sell their items in nearby markets. Bambara said “I can sew my own clothes now and bought some tailoring material and food by the cash

assistance provided by WFP. We are thankful to this intervention which given us opportunity for sharpening women's income generating skills of tailoring and embroidery; in addition we received 6000 PKR which was a dignified assistance to cover our basic needs like food, medicine and education etc.”

Please follow the video link below to watch an interview with a beneficiary of UNDP's business management skills training:





<http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/presscenter/videos/rebuilding-livelihoods.html>

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations

- Joint monitoring report to Bara, Khyber Agency attached as Annex 2 (draft).

IV. Programmatic Revisions

During the second half of 2016, exchange rate fluctuation has significantly reduced the amount of funding that has been and will be transferred to UN Agencies to the end of the programme. While the UN Agencies have made efforts to absorb this variance through core funding, targets for the second year of implementation of the project have been revised in consultation with the donor.

V. Resources

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