



## I. Executive Summary

### 1.1 Summarized achievements of the Programme(Q1-8)

#### 1.1.1 Provision of Access to Agriculture and livestock-based livelihoods-FAO

- **Strengthening the selected government facilities and community structures**, working in close collaboration with green sector line departments operational in the merged districts, the programme was able to rehabilitate 7 x Farm Service Centers (FSCs), registered and sensitized 4,000 male farmers with these centres, 14 Veterinary Centers are solarized and equipped with diagnostic tools, provided with 2.2 million animal vaccinations and 12,200 artificial sexed semen to improve the animals breed. To enhance the production capacity of farmers and to minimize water wastage, 60 irrigations channels have been rehabilitated with 21,838-acres irrigation potential. To assist the green sector line departments effective planning and policy formulation for NMDs, three research studies (2 x climate-smart agriculture, 1 x Redefining of Argo-Ecological Zones) have been undertaken to produce updated scientific knowledge. Besides, 1390 Govt and community members including female farmers have been capacitated through pieces of training

and exposure visits. The RRU unit of PDMA has been provided with HR and technical support to better deal with the consequences of COVID -19 challenge.

- **Improved Varieties of seeds and livestock support**, to effectively contribute in addressing food security challenge, FAO has been able to provide an improved variety seed to 17942 HH, 1,200 fodder seeds to the livestock rearing families, 950 goats to female-headed households, operationalized 3219 small scale enterprises (fruit orchards, nurseries, vegetable enterprises, animals feedlot fattening units) through necessary inputs and pieces of training.

### 1.1.2 Access to education and health improves and system strengthened as a basis for improved quality

- **Improved access to drinking water, WASH and sanitation services**, 242,617 ind have been provided access to safe drinking water through 85 DWSS, 65,072 individuals reached through the construction of 9286 low-cost latrines incl 5204 on self-help basis, 41 primary schools including 14 ALPs have been provided basic WASH services, 650 PTCs have been made functional, 11 prefab structures have been provided to schools with damaged buildings, 68,000 children have been enrolled and 308,710 children have been registered for birth certificates
- **Strengthen government health infrastructure and capacity**, 15 health facilities have been renovated, equipped, staffed with 76 HR, resulting in 7412 safe deliveries and provision of ANC to 11572 and PNC to 3890 women, 700 health professionals trained on IPC and provided with PPEs, 282 MNCH and frontline health workers trained on COVID-19, 20 health care facilities provided with WASH and IPC services like DWSS, PPEs, disinfectants and training of staff on IPCs etc.
- **Improved access to health services and awareness**, 30 mobile health outreach teams were able to immunize 8646 children, provide ANC -1 to 22726 women, 23164 women received CDK and NBK kits to women, 97,941 lactating women and malnourished children received MM supplements and iron-folic acid, 6400 Children registered for severe malnutrition with a cure rate of 97%, 17,073 women received counselling on child care, 500,000 at-risk population was reached through 366 radio spots, 736 TV videos, 20 live shows, 18215 religious leaders for awareness around COVID prevention measures.

### 1.1.3 Technical Support to Govt and UN agencies for strategizing gender and enabling women to avail available social and economic services

- **The technical assistance of 'UNWOMEN'** has helped SWWED to get approve a PC-I of worth Rs 560 million which envisages to set up women community centres across the NMDs. 'UNWOMEN' has produced Gender Profiling Study, Gender and Inclusion Approach Paper for Phase I and gender and inclusion strategy for Phase II of KPMD, and rapid assessment of FAO Workplan besides identifying 70 community influencers for future interventions around women uplifting. To connect the vulnerable women with available social services, UNWOMEN has helped 10,000 women to register for 'CNICs', linked 4008 out of registered with the various services. In the face of an ongoing pandemic, provided hygiene kits to 10,000 to extremely vulnerable women and ran mass awareness radio campaign around IPC measures and the importance of 'CNICs' reached out to approximately 2.6 people (50% women).

### 1.1.4. Improved institutions and legislation to bring NMDs in line with KP including an enabling environment for economic growth- UNDP

#### Elected local governments established in Newly Merged Districts

- **Supported the KP government in establishing a legal and operational framework for the establishment of elected local governments in the Merged Areas.** Facilitated the government in

amending the KP LG act in 2019 to incorporate the NMDs. The amended LG act provides structural and functional details of the LG system. For the effective functioning of the local government after its election, UNDP developed online learning and management system and Rules of Business for Tehsil and VC/NC level local governments. UNDP also developed 4 different kinds of training manuals for the elected councilors and LG staff for capacity building. Moreover, the VC/NC profiling exercise provides a socio-economic profile of each VC/NC which can be used as a baseline for developmental planning the Merged Areas. UNDP also provided support to the 25 newly established TMAs by deploying 25 Technical Associates to these TMAs who helped the government in developing of PC-1s. until the end of KPMD the Technical Associates were able to prepare 54 PC-1s in a very quick span of time. Introduction of LG in the Merged Areas for the first time is being considered as a historical changed for which the people of the area have been waiting for decades. To educate the communities on the introduction and functioning of LG UNDP engaged 120 Youth Ambassadors in the entire Merged Areas who reached out to the 46,452 individuals including 13,339 women through face to face communication and imparted them knowledge on the Local Government System.

- **Improved planning, budgeting, accounting & auditing at district level**, UNDP developed and approved financial integration plan for the KP government which is currently being implemented and ultimately led to the merger of erstwhile FATA finance with the KP finance department. Extended KP IFMIS to Merged Areas and introduced one budget for KP and FATA. Formula based vertical share of each NMD in the PFC recommended block development fund, an online/real-time dashboard on budget execution reporting of NMAs developed and made live in August 2020. Built the capacity of district level staff on KPIFMIS and budget cycle through specialized trainings on budget cycle and KPIFMIS.
- **Improved Environment for Economic Growth**, AIP II approved in June 2020, Overall AIP projectization was 59% , with total release of PKR 10.33 Billion and expenditure of PKR 395 Mill , 46 % (86/184 PC-Is) of AIP projects reviewed by UNDP to meet PAMframe criteria as part of AIP review mechanism, Vital Economic Operations Management (VEOM) policy briefs and 3 VEOM notes input into draft proposals for a total of 31 interventions to include in Azm e Nau, the KP Government's Economic Recovery Plan, Over 85% of the overall AIP stands projectized with direct inputs from UNDP's sector specialists on more than 60% (73/142 PC-1s) of the AIP I projects. UNDER AIP II, 36% (48/133) schemes projectized with approval rate of 88%, UNDP input into the Azm-e-Nau KP Economic Recovery Plan 2020-23 for both ADP and AIP, Institutional Optimization study report finalized and QLD guidelines have been approved by GoKPK. Moreover, concept notes and analysis on 6 Innovative Special Emphasis Programmes (SEPs) presented to apex leadership and agreed , likely to be approved by Dec 2020, NFC analysis carried out and preparatory work done to present when NFC convenes, TDS Baseline Survey completed, being analysed and to be published in Dec 2020, Business and Labour Force Surveys I & II conducted

## 1.2. Top Risks

1. **Impact of COVID -19 on development project:** During the Q7 & 8, the programme implementation faced an acute risk of contracting/causing virus in community facing interventions. After a period during which the situation showed improvement, Pakistan is now experiencing a second wave of COVID-19. Besides posing risk to field staff and communities , COVID resulted in prolonged shutdowns, thus, causing disruptions in food supply chains, inordinate delay in execution of supply orders, difficulties in field implementation and tracking of activities. The implementation partners were compelled to switch over to limited working modality adhering to guidelines and SoPs.
2. **Security and Stability in Former FATA Insecurity:** An increase in security risks/violence and the regrouping of militant organizations in KP posed an increased risk to lives of frontline workers. The deteriorating security situation in district Kurram and S/N Waziristan especially

after the target killing of NGO female staff member and suicide blast on army was a major risk to the timely implementation of programme delivery. The project resources were shifted to safe sites to achieve project targets. CSO partner was provided regular update on the prevailing security situation and staff was instructed to curtail movement in the turbulent areas. Similarly, unannounced curfews are imposed, and traffic routes are diverted from one location to another in certain areas. Such situation consumed time and hampered programme implementation.

3. **Reputational Risk due to compromised quality and reduced scope of work.** Owing to COVID related field movement restrictions and disrupted supply chains of essentials inputs, the implementation of programme activities were more skewed towards the end of the programme. There was severe pressure of deadlines together with challenging access and movement in field thus , resulted in an increased the reputational risk to UN due enhanced probability of compromised quality of programme delivery and truncated scope of programme.
4. **Sustainability:** The programme has made service delivery work in close collaboration with communities and relevant Govt departments. With closure of the programme interventions on 31st Oct, the communities and relevant Govt departments were handed over various rehabilitated/constructed services/systems/structures for adoption. However, it has been observed that the communities have adopted and owned the handed over services but continuation of services at Govt. facilities are either closed or reduced to great extent. The agencies have consistently tried to enable and pursue the relevant Govt. departments to make sure the continuity of the services. The Govt. departments have had made some headway in this regard but still risk of reduction or stoppage of services and facilities is high.
5. **Shrinking fiscal Space :**There is a risk of shrinking fiscal space for development works in the Merged Areas which could result in a lack of funding for approved projects. The federal Govt seems financially hard pressed in view of extremely slow growth rate of macro economy due to COVID and external liabilities. The risk of financial commitments not materializing at expected rate more likely with potential impact of denting the trust of citizens in efforts being undertaken to bring the FATA at par with KPK.

### 1.3. Benefits of Joint Programming (synergies)

1. **UNICEF adopted an integrated approach,** to effectively respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency, UNICEF adopted an integrated approach and extended WASH and Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) services to eight healthcare facilities wherein WASH-IPC services were provided during the reporting quarter. Similarly, WASH sector facilitated in the installation of handwashing stations in birth registration centres to ensure SOPs related to COVID-19 are followed. About 700 healthcare professionals in the private sector were trained on IPC measures.
2. **UNICEF is collaborated with UN Women** by sharing the data of mothers without national identity cards to ensure those women are granted a national identity- these linkages proved instrumental in providing legal documents to children and women and thus empowering them
3. **Collaboration within UNDP** included working with the Stabilization and Development Programme on the design of a youth employment initiative for North Waziristan. This resulted in the development of a PC-1 which aims to provide skills development to 1400 youth from North Waziristan over a period of one year
4. **Gender Mainstreaming** – In close collaboration with participating UN agencies, gender and inclusion strategy, gender inclusion strategy and PSEA snapshot was finalized, proposing gender actions in the revised KPMD log frame and rapid inclusion assessment of FAO's workplan

was done. UN Women conducted three training on gender mainstreaming for 71 government officials ranging from planning, implementation to policy level besides a few trainings for UN staff as well.

## 2. Progress to Date against agreed log frame

Summary of Programme Results (Q1-8)					
Agency	Green	Amber	Red	TOTAL	%age
FAO	3	2	0	5	14%
UNICEF	12	0	0	12	33%
UN Women	2	0	0	2	6%
UNDP	13	3	1	17	47%
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>36</b>	
<b>%age</b>	<b>83 %</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>3%</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Green: milestone met (100%);</b> <b>Amber: milestone met (&gt; 40%);</b> <b>Red: milestone met (&lt;40%)</b>				
<b>Justification of 14% Amber</b>					
<b>FAO</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 53% of animals' vaccination administered while remaining to be done until March 2021</li> <li>- 426 seed silos out of total 4000 still pending due to delayed supply and planned on 14<sup>th</sup> Dec.</li> <li>- 57% (6980/12200) sexed semen utilized/administered in the field till October 31, 2020 while it will be completed until March 2021.</li> </ul>					
<b>UNDP</b>					
<b>Amber</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutional Optimization study delayed due to difficulty onboarding governance specialist; however, Phase 1 of the study is nearly complete - currently under final review and expected to be delivered within Nov.</li> <li>- Key findings from the baseline study will be shared with stakeholders in November.</li> <li>- Key findings from other three surveys is rated Amber because one of the three surveys - the COVID KAP survey - was not completed due to delays in contracting a firm. A firm has been hired and work is underway on this survey as of Nov.</li> </ul>					
<b>Red</b>					
Gap analysis of the provincial M&E system delayed due to challenges onboarding M&E Specialist; this is now expected to complete in Dec/Jan.					

### 3. Beneficiaries reached throughout programme for direct service delivery ( to be updated)



**Note:** The beneficiary count includes 2.6 million people reached out by UNWOMEN as part of COVID awareness campaign broadcasted on radio

## 4. Revised Logframe

### Outcome 1: RCO enables integrated delivery of the programme through provision of enabling environment and providing strong accountability on delivery

#### Output 1.1: Enhanced leadership and co-ordination of UN agencies by the RCO and improved collaboration between UN agencies/FCDO

##### 1.1.1: Lead and facilitate external engagement with KP Government and NMD communities to shape the strategic and operational programme coordination

###### Q8-Milestones

- a) Quarterly narrative reports/knowledge products shared with GoKPK
- b) Engagement with Govt.
- c) Community engagement

Progress: **Green** 

###### Description:

In order to keep relevant Govt. offices at provincial and district levels posted on quarterly achievements, targets and lessons learnt, a custom-made quarterly report was shared with key government departments throughout the programme. The report is an integrated snapshot of the quarter shared with the aim of updating the government on crucial developments. Other knowledge products such as updated programme brief, GRM visibility material were also shared with key partners including district administration. This has helped with continuous programme improvement by way of regular receipt of feedback and complaints through the RC office redressal mechanism.

**Strategic Engagement with Govt.** Though routine coordination with the government has been a challenge since the outbreak of Covid 19, RCO field staff has remotely maintained links with relevant authorities in districts. During the RC led field visit to South Waziristan (SW) (20-23<sup>rd</sup> July), besides capturing community feedback, the RC office had detailed meetings with Commissioner D.I Khan Division, DC SW, AC Lower Division and army. The Govt. officials were briefed on programme objectives, achievements and challenges including access challenges, staff absenteeism in UN rehabilitated health and education facilities. The mission was briefed on the prioritized needs of the district and potential areas of future engagement. In a follow up to his visit, the RC had separate meetings with provincial Govt. officials including health minister/finance minister whereby, he sought attention on absenteeism of Govt. staff in health and education facilities, imbedding of HR in health, construction of hostel facilities for retention of staff made functional by the UN. The RC upon his return wrote separate letters to key functions in the government expressing gratitude but also alerting them of the prominent challenges. The engagement of RC at strategic level with Ministers, Commissioner and district admin and army unblocked some strategic issues posing challenge to effectiveness of UN provided services to communities. This also demonstrates the importance of strategic role; the RC office can play in effectuating UN provided services to communities. The RC office plans to visit North Waziristan and Khyber in the next month. The RC office visited Orakzai in the month of October. Key findings from the visit have been shared with UN offices and head of RC for issues that need further escalation to the government.

Owing to restricted movement due to COVID 19 and stringent security measures taken by the government, RCO team could not visit all intervention districts as planned except one high level visit led by RC to district SW in July and a visit to Orakzai in October. The team visited selected activities undertaken by the NW Programme participative UN agencies in the district. As result, RC shared key findings including good practices and gaps with respective leads of agencies. The RCO team debriefed FCDO and UN agencies besides sharing a comprehensive report highlighting gaps and successes. The RC office and OCHA in a recent meeting with the government proposed modifications to the NOC regime to ease out the acquisition process. The government in the recent steering committee meeting (Aug 7) ensured the agencies on simpler and streamlined processes.

##### 1.1.2: Facilitate and manage internal engagement with the four partner UN agencies and with FCDO to ensure quality and timely delivery, facilitate knowledge management and enable policy and VfM collaborations

###### Q8-Milestones

- a) At least one policy/VfM collaboration identified and actioned
- b) b. VFM Programme wide VfM framework/snapshot developed

- c) Risk Management stronger evidence of improving risk registers, proactive flagging of risks,
- d) GRM: upgrade initiated, reporting increases by 10%, evidence of programme improvements based on the finding
- e) Safeguarding. PSEA/safeguarding expert operationalized safeguarding polices, findings of PSEA snapshot is used to improve reporting mechanism and staff behaviour
- f) **Fin management:** Evidence of better management information, cash management and forecasting by the RCO
- g) MC is organised in a timely manner, with quality and decisions actioned.

**Progress:** Green ●

**Description:**

- a) To ensure least transaction costs, one monthly meeting between each of the UN agencies and FCDO was arranged through the RCO's nominated focal persons. The UN agencies with the help of RCO team reviewed the achievability of quarterly financial and physical targets, operational risks, VfM narrative and adjusted quarterly targets unanimously to maintain minimal variance between planned and actuals. This was done to achieve one of the most important performance drivers on the PIP which is on ensuring realism in plans. Based on information shared in the said meetings, the RCO -NW team kept FCDO posted on risks, financial forecasts and spend, results achievability and contextual developments every alternate week. The RC office as part of quarterly reporting, shares a contextual update with key partners to keep them informed on updates/analysis on crucial matters including security situation, operational space, border dynamics and Covid 19 response. The update is also shared as a reading paper for the MC meeting. The context update shared in the previous quarter was appreciated by FCDO.
- b) Changes in scope because of financial variances consequent to exchange rate fluctuations, underspend, and delays have been reported as savings and communicated to all key partners. The government, agencies and FCDO have been in loop of such changes and it is expected that a revised consolidated logframe along with budgets would be shared with all key parties before end of August. According to Q7 report, variance in planned against actuals stands at 12%. All UN agencies managed to achieve quarterly targets 100% except FAO.
- c) A total of 8 stories have been received by agencies during the reporting quarter. These will be shared along the narrative report.
- d) RCO VfM focal person facilitated consensus among the UN agencies' VfM leads with FCDO Economist on specification of workstreams for VfM reporting in Q7 and 8. The agreed workstreams were subsequently endorsed in monthly/bi-weekly meetings. To ensure the VfM narrative is captured holistically, a VfM consultant was taken on board in Aug. The consultant had improved the Q7 VfM narrative, however, he could not make a headway on the remaining contracted deliverables like holding a capacity building workshop, preparing programme wide VfM analysis and producing 5 case studies capturing therein, the intangible aspects of value for money not directly covered in narrative report. UNRCO has internally reviewed the slow and suboptimal performance and decided to restrict his scope of work only to Q8 VfM narrative report.
- e) The Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRCO), as the consortium's coordination lead, threshed out the GRM system to ensure impartial oversight and accountability. In Q8, Programme GRM recorded 17% complaints while 2% complaints (FAO) are yet to be resolved. However, 12% complaints (FAO) of Q7 still pending and in process. In Q8 the responses decreased because almost the activities were closed in September. Between Q3 and Q8, the UNRCO-led GRM system received 70 complaints and 76 comments with feedback from beneficiaries across all five Newly Merged Districts. These were shared and tracked to ensure prompt redress by the partner UN agencies. The overall complaints fall into four broad categories with 41% concern the timeliness and quality of delivery, 26% are about targeting criteria, 24% flag suspected corruption, and 6% concern staff behavior. In Q8 GRM Working Group meeting, partner UN agencies shared their best practices, recommendations for women gender inclusion in feedback mechanism system. The agencies also shared their lessons learnt which are available online. (<https://undp.sharepoint.com/:p/r/sites/UNRCO->

KPMD/Shared%20Documents/UNRCO/Coordination%20Structures/GRM%20WG/GRM%20-%20Lessons%20Learnt.pptx?d=wd5186fcd9b264820a22658dd64ffa104&csf=1&web=1&e=YeMPfo)

- f) The agencies have reported enforcement of and compliance with WHO guidelines and SoPs during the community exposed interventions to prevent spread. The same was reported in Q 6 and reflected in Q7. No concerns related to sexual exploitation, corruption or abuse have been reported in Q7.
- g) To share first-hand information and recommendations on the pandemic and its sectoral implications, the third-party monitors have produced three biweekly Covid 19 reports which have been disseminated amongst agencies. . Reported progress reflects important issues such as positive engagement of tiger forces as agents of change, engagement of clerics in dissemination of awareness campaigns around COVID prevention and ehsaas programme developments. The third-party monitoring team however was unable to initiate research work on the agreed list of topics. This was owing to financial cuts resulting from the recent merger. Though a list of topics is under consideration, a final agreement should be sought soon.
- h) The RC office was able to convene both Q7 MC meeting and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Steering Committee meeting this quarter and August 7<sup>th</sup> respectively. Both the meetings saw important discussions on programme effectiveness, sustainability and phase 2 planning. To share implications of financial savings on the programme scope, the government as a follow up to the SC meeting was duly informed.
- i) RCO team in coordination with TPM orientated the UN agencies on the use of centralized shared online repository. As a follow up to that, RCO team created folders for all agencies and uploaded the available shared knowledge of programme online. To familiarize the agencies on the use of online repository and encourage usage by agencies, RCO team and agencies managed Q7 reporting through the online platform. UN agencies are being pursued to upload common programme data online.

### 1.1.3: Ensure quality narrative and financial reporting to the government and donor

#### Q8-Milestones

- a) Consolidated, quality assured periodic narrative/ fin reports along with agreed annexes incl VfM to FCDO
- b) Specific workshops/sessions with the partner agencies lead to improvement in their quarterly reporting
- c) x number of Coms products are shared with agencies/FCDO

Progress: **Green** ●

#### Description:

- a) To improve reporting quality, the RC team during Q6 embedded specific instructions within the reporting guidelines to draw responses consistent with results-based reporting. The team not only consolidates four agency reports, but also resolves data gaps and inconsistencies, truncated the report length while ensuring key messages are retained. The report during the current quarter sees updates on key principles including risks, GRM and safeguarding along activities. The RC office also ensures QA of annexures that go along with the written report including Due diligence updates, risk register, GRM report and stories of change. Financial reports during Q6 was improved significantly as far as data accuracy and value for money is concerned. All reports were shared within prescribed timelines. FCDO Economist has particularly acknowledged improvement in VfM narrative since Q6. The Quality aspects dashboard has now been replaced with PIP tracker attached with Q7 and Q8 reports.
- b) The RC team has been making consistent efforts to improve reporting quality through various means for example: sharing the reporting gaps in M&E WG meetings, fostering consensus on reporting template and giving specific instructions in template. In the current quarter, the RC office has made the report smart by embedding questions that should capture crucial elements related to quality including applied safeguarding, GRM, risks, targeting and conflict. RCO team reviews the agencies' narrative reports every quarter with a view to highlight data inconsistencies, results inadequacies, and report a truncated yet succinct report per agreed requirements.
- c) To ensure programme improvement and effective outreach, the RC office in consultation with agencies, FCDO and government, led the finalization the programme branding kit and GRM visibility and communications products. GRM leaflets and information cards are printed and distributed amongst the agencies which are further



handed over to district offices for community dispersion. Stories of change reported by the UN agencies have been improved in terms of aesthetics and contents before being submitted to FCDO.

## Outcome 2 (Pillar 1): Communities in NMDs are more resilient to shocks (FAO, UNICEF, UNWOMEN)

### Output 2.1. Communities provided with better access to agriculture and livestock-based livelihoods (FAO)

#### 2.1.1# of individuals with enhanced skills and understanding of climate smart agriculture practices

Q8-Milestones 50 (Q1 – Q8 Milestone = 1,382 Individuals)

Progress: **Green** ●

#### Description:

During the phase-I(Q1-8), a total 1,390 individuals (825 male and 565 female) from Government line departments and farmers from the targeted communities were trained both through in house and on job. The planning capacity of government officials was built on the development of PC-I. The farmers from various community groups were capacitated through exposure visits, in-house and on-the-job trainings through FFS and other tailor-made events, keeping in view the need and typology of the areas. The remaining two specialized trainings for 50 Government officials planned in Q8 could not take place due to COVID related restrictions. Accordingly, the programme target was revised down and got endorsed from FCDO.

#### List of participants/training reports, Training beneficiaries Database, Quarterly progress report Views/opinions of Govt. departments

#### 2.1.2 # of selected government facilities strengthened to improve the supply of agriculture and livelihood support from the state to communities in the NMDs

Q 8-Milestones

- a) **FSCs.** Remaining 55% civil work completed and thus targeted 7 buildings fully rehabilitated. 4,000 new farmers registered with FSCs.
- b) **Veterinary centres.** 14 labs. in centres fully rehabilitated, and diagnostic tools provided/installed. Solar systems installed. 50% PPR & FMD vaccine's Administration completed.
- c) **Irrigation Channels.** Remaining 50% civil work completed and targeted 61 channels rehabilitated 100%.
- d) **INRMS.** Selected elements of 2 INRM plans are implemented 100% (flood protection wall, 2x canals and fish pond).
- e) **LoA signed with PDMA:** Salient contribution in RRU is reported

Progress: **Amber** ●

#### Description:

Overall, the progress in the reporting period under the indicator has achieved 100% targets as per details given below.

**a) Farm Services Centres:** By the end of Q8, FAO has completed 100% rehabilitation work in all selected 7 Farm Service Centers across four intervention districts. The. By the virtue of contract, the contractor is liable to correct the defects in renovated work in 6 months' period after the completion of work. In addition, the target of getting 4000 only men farmers registered with FSCs through agriculture extension department has also been achieved in the reporting quarter. The FSC is a government-led public-private partnership-based institution, where the registered farmers can avail subsidized services and inputs. These FSCs are responsible to safeguard the farmers' rights and interests, enhance the capacity and knowledge of farmers, support in boosting the modernization in agriculture sector for increased yields. Moreover, these FSCs are also playing role in linkages' development for marketing the surplus produces.

**b) Veterinary Centres:** FAO has been able to complete all the programme targets against this indicator. All of the 14-targeted Veterinary Centres were solarized to provide uninterrupted electric power required for the its general operations including diagnostic laboratories. The laboratory room in all the targeted Veterinary Centres have been renovated, while the diagnostic tools have been provided to the concerned Govt department for further installation in such centers. FAO staff would coordinate with the department to expedite and make sure all equipment are

installed. The addition of functional diagnostic laboratories has enhanced the capacity to cope with animals' viral diseases. The functional laboratories will go a long way in the detection of causative agents, helping in early diagnosis of diseases and in-time treatment. Similarly, faecal examinations tests for detection of internal parasites could also be performed. A healthy animal free of diseases and worms guarantees increased production, enhances resilience, and ensures food security and livelihood of the poor communities.

**Animal Vaccinations (PPR & FMD),** FAO has already handed over about 2.2 million vaccination doses to the Livestock and Dairy Development Department, Merged Areas Secretariat. As of 31<sup>st</sup> Oct, the department has reported having administered 1,277,300 (53%) (215,000 FMD, 1,062,300 PPR). Although the campaign is continued, but due to the winter season, especially severe cold in the targeted tribal districts, the campaign become slower. To complete the set target and achieve the milestone, LOA for the administration of vaccines (FMD and PPR) has been extended for another five months through No-Cost Extension method, as agreed with FCDO. In order to provide necessary impetus for promotion of the said intervention, FAO has been running an awareness campaign on radio and customized messages being aired in local languages to foster people switch over to AI and other modern practices.

PPR and FMD diseases have greater economic impacts, and cause severe production losses in livestock. The economic losses cause by FMD and PPR strike at the heart of vulnerable livelihoods. Eradicating these diseases is helping in improving food security, nutrition, livelihood and resilience of thousands of poor farmers. The activity has considerably decreased the chances of outbreaks of FMD & PPR in the targeted areas.

**C) Irrigation Channels:** In Q8, the on-going construction work on all was successfully accomplished. The cumulative total of all rehabilitated irrigational canals stands at 60, covering a command area of 21,838 Acres. Out of programme target of 65 irrigation channels, 05 were dropped due to communal conflicts, and accordingly reported to UNRCO and FCDO. Subsequent upon the issuance of work contracts to contractors selected through competitive process, the local contractors contended that the local contractors have prerogative to work in the district. With intervention of the district administration, FAO could manage convincing them that contracts were issued through a competitive process. However, the arbitration consumed too much time in WANA, and schemes have to be dropped under the compelling circumstances and time constraint. FAO field engineers have ensured regular monitoring and supervision of the work. It is reckoned that rehabilitation of 60 water canals would enhance the existing cultivable command area from 16,000 acres to 21,838 acres (37% increase), including around 500 acres of rain-fed agricultural land, and continued/sustainable water supply for irrigation purposes. Moreover, the tail-end farmers, left high and dry with previous earthen OR damaged irrigation channels have now a sufficient water supply for increasing agricultural productivity.

It is observed that after the rehabilitation of the damaged/earthen irrigation channels have reduced the water wastage by 30% - 35%.

*"It took almost 45 minutes for the water to reach from source to his agricultural fields before the rehabilitation of the channel. But, now it takes around 15 minutes for the water to reach the same agricultural field, with improved flow. Consequently, the fields now have shorter application times, positively contribute in resolving farmers' disputes over the distribution of water" – A farmer's testimony.*

**Effectiveness:** The strengthened Govt facilities are expected to be able to exhibit the improvement in service delivery sometime later. FAO M&E team has plans to measure the impact once these facilities start functioning. Besides, FAO evaluation unit is set to conduct external evaluation of the entire programme starting in Nov 2020 onwards.

**d) Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) Plans:**

- **Flood Protection Wall at Dogar Masozai Sub-Basin – Kurram:** A 150 RFT long gabion structured flood protection wall has been rehabilitated, to provide a shield to agriculture land and assets prone to flood erosion".
- **Rehabilitation of Fishponds,** A fishpond (size 18' x 9') was 100% reconstructed / rehabilitated in the reporting quarter. The community own these fishponds, which were selected on the request of the district administration.
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- **Irrigation channels at Dhandy Sub-Basin – North Waziristan:** The third component completed under the Phase -I was the rehabilitation of two irrigation channels (3,000 rft long) and handed-over to the target communities. FAO engineers ensured regular supervision of the the above-mentioned

f) **LoA with PDMA:** All the planned support was provided under the project, as per agreed ToRs of LoA signed with the department. It is worth mentioning that the department has requested FAO for an extension of the support for another two months and the same has been assented through an alternate funding source. The plan of action for agreed extended time period will be prepared and shared.

**Agreed MoV:** Drawing/BoQs of civil work/Fin Bills (monthly), LoA signed with Govt. Database/record of members at FSC, delivery documents of diagnostic tools, reports of PDMA emergency response

### 2.1.3: # of studies conducted, and scientific knowledge produced to support the agriculture policy formulation and planning for NMDs

#### Q8-Milestones

Final reports of 3 x research studies submitted by Services Providers for all the studies.

Progress: **Green** ●

#### Description:

Despite of facing some Covid-19 related challenges during the data collection of research pieces, FAO has received the draft reports of studies. These studies have been undertaken to assist the relevant green sector departments in their agriculture planning and devising the related polices. Detailed progress is as given down below.

- Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Profiling in selected agencies and roll out of 20 CSA villages.** 21 Climate Smart Agriculture villages have been established with a CSA approach. FAO has received draft report of the study from CIAT. This is going to be followed by a consultative workshop, and the final report will be submitted, hopefully by mid Dec , after incorporating all the comments in printed form, and subsequently will be shared with FCDO accordingly.
- Prepare Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Profile of KP:** In the reporting quarter, the data collected was completed from all the districts, and report compiled. The draft report has been submitted to FAO in October 2020, where it has been reviewed with the feedback provided by Technical Experts and returned to CIAT for incorporating feedback in the final report, followed by printing of the report, after the validation of the final version of the report by mid Dec 2020.
- Re-defining of Agro-Ecological Zones of KP:** The constituted committee on Agro-Ecological Zones continuously organized meetings with stakeholders and collected the required information accordingly. On the other side, the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad extended its support to the consultants/Service Providers for identification of Agro-Ecological Zones in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with the support of the information already available/collected from different stakeholders.
- Study on “Action Analysis of Agriculture Sector and way forward in KPMD** Due to delayed issuance of NOC by Economic Affair Division to University of Peshawar, the study was dropped in Phase – I. The cancellation of this study from Phase – I has already been communicated to FCDO, and the allocated budget for this study been returned to FCDO/UNRCO.

**Agreed MoV:** Monitoring reports, LoA

### 2.1.4: # of households provided with improved varieties of seeds and livestock to support food security post COVID-19

#### Q 8-Milestones

- Seeds and seed storage:** 3,500 farming HH supported with Rabi Package (50 kg Wheat seed). 4000 farmers supported with Seed storages (Silos)
- Sexed Semen:** Administration of Sexed Semen is supported through livestock department.
- Livestock:** 1,618 HH supported with bucks and Rams under breed improvement of small ruminants.
- Livestock for women:** 950 Female supported with goats

Progress: **Amber** ●

#### Description:

**a) Seeds and seed storage:** The distribution of Rabi Package (50 kg Wheat seed) to 3,500 farming HH along with 4000 seed storages (silos) were planned in Q8. However, the same could not happen as planned due to low quality inputs supplied by the vendor. In order to fulfil commitment with community already delivered distribution tokens, FCDO subsequently agreed to proposal of replacing the Karif package with Rabi package of wheat seeds of 50 kg to identified beneficiaries. Wheat seed distribution has been completed to 3500 farmers(1000 Kurram, 1000 North Wazirestan, 1000 South Wazirestan and 500 Orakzai) The post-harvest survey will take place in May 2021 activity.

**The distribution of 4000 safe and portable storage** structures for seed/grains were planned for Q8, however, a total of 3,574 portable storages (Silos) could be dispensed off till 31st October 2020. The office of FCDO has already intimated about pending distribution of 426 portable storage now scheduled on 14th November 2020 . The seed storage silos would help strengthen the existing practice of storing the seeds in certain other ways , which generally results in seeds getting humidity, hence becomes prone to insects.

**b) Sexed Semen:** By the end of Q8, the livestock department was able to administer a total of 6,980 (57%) sexed semen out of total handed over stock of 12,200 doses. Under intimation and consent of FCDO , the LoA signed between FAO and Livestock Department is being extended until March 2021.The department will keep reporting the progressive achievements on monthly basis.

The intervention aims to help the communities with crossbreeding local cows with exotic cattle breed semen through artificial insemination (AI) being the most efficient way to upgrade the genetic quality of their offspring and sustainably increase milk and meat production. The 12,200 doses of sexed semen provided to livestock department are not only meeting the deficiency of quality semen within the area /with the department but is also increasing prospects of female calves born from the AI to 90- 93%. The larger percentage of female calves born will help increase in crossbred population in the shortest possible time, and will ultimately increase milk and meat production.

**c) Livestock:** Till end of the Q8, a total of 916 HH were supported with bucks and Rams against the programme target of 1750 under the breed improvement of small ruminants. The inability of vendor to supply the required number of due to Covid-19 lockdown was reason of the underachievement. Since the inhabitants of districts SW,NW, Kurram and Orakzai keep large flocks of small ruminants but they are usually of low quality. The improved quality breeder for their female animals have been supplied to help them get the existing breeds improved for increased production. This will help them overcome the challenge of food security and livelihood through building the resilience of the poor livestock farmers. IN view of approaching winter season, FAO technical team has declined the request from vendor for extension in deadline for supply of remaining animals. The reduction in scope of this activity by 834 rams/bucks along with financial impact has been communicated to FCDO

**d) Livestock for women:** The target of 950 vulnerable women headed households getting one pregnant goat each was achieved in the reporting quarter. The activity got started with distribution of 500 turkey birds to 50 women headed HH but later changed to goats. The selection criteria comprised on; experienced in livestock keeping as a source of subsistence or livelihood and those having had lost livestock in conflict. .

**Agreed MoV:** Procurement record, assessment criteria, handing/taking over notes from Govt.

## **2.1.5: # of small-scale enterprises operationalised to strengthen nodes of agriculture and livestock value chains in NMDs**

### **Q8-Milestones:**

- a) 400 off season vegetable tunnel farming completed
- b) 353 feedlot fattening units established (62 large ruminants and 291 small ruminants)

**Progress:** Green 

### **Description:**

In the reporting quarter, there were some downward adjustments in milestones which was communicated to FCDO during the monthly progress review meetings. The progress achieved as on end of Q8 is as under;

- a) **400 off-season vegetable tunnel farming completed.** In the reporting quarter, the project team has been able to complete the installation of 800 off season vegetable tunnels to 400 farmers. The beneficiaries have also been provided vegetable seeds along with tool kits, to ensure regular maintenance of the tunnels to make it work for promotion and success of off -season vegetables. The main objective of this activity is

to introduce culture of off-season vegetables in the region first ever time. This has been observed that off season vegetables fetch extra revenue and are consistently demanded round the year, which offers an attractive opportunity to farmers to generate additional revenue. The tunnels will extend growing season by protecting plants from cold temperature abnormalities and improving productivity in the late season.

- b) **353 feedlot fattening units established (62 large ruminants and 291 small ruminants)**, In the reporting quarter, 62 feedlot fattening units of large animals were established bringing the cumulative total to 160 units or 1600 animals( 49:N & S Waziristan, 24: Orakzai, 38: Kurram). The programme target of setting up 160 feedlot fattening units of large animals have been achieved 100%.

**291 Feedlot fattening units of Small animals**, In the reporting period, a total of 196 small animals' feedlot fattening units (2940 animals) were established bringing the cumulative total to 265. FAO struggled with supply of remaining 93 units as vendor failed to meet the deadline and requested for further extension in deadline beyond 31<sup>st</sup> Oct. The FAO technical team considered the request and came to the conclusion that upcoming cold weather would increase risk to survival of animals therefore, scope of the activity capped at 425 feedlot fattening units( 160 large +265 small) It was timely reported to FCDO, while on the other hand, the cost of these 1,425 animals was deducted from the final tranche and hence returned to FCDO.

**Effectiveness:** feedlot enterprises significantly enhanced livelihood of the beneficiaries, and overall food security in the area. The activity also improved liaison between farmers and the Government Veterinary institutions and has developed linkages of the farmers/beneficiaries with local and out-district's animal markets. The M&E team plans to undertake post distribution survey in a month time.

**Agreed MoV:** Beneficiaries database, technical reports, M&E reports, procurement records views/opinions of Govt. line departments

## **Output 2.2. Women provided with better access to social services in NMDs (UNWOMEN)**

### **2.2.1: KP Government and UN Agencies are provided technical support to strategize gender mainstreaming in development programming**

#### **Q8-Milestones**

- a) X number of women reached out and supported through government programmes
- b) Gender Profiling Study report approved (from the donor) and published
- c) Gender and inclusion approach paper for Phase I finalized.
- d) Tools for PSEA snapshot finalized
- e) Rapid assessment of FAO's gender and inclusion gaps within KPMD.

**Progress: Green** 

#### **Description:**

##### **a) Technical Assistance to SWWED**

In the reporting quarter, UN Women continued technical assistance to Social Welfare, Special Education and Women Empowerment Department (SWWED) at the district level. The DGOs identified and linked 160 eligible women such as household heads, never married, divorced or separated women, women with disabilities and widows with different welfare services. Of 160 women, 149 women (Khyber 49, Kurram 50, Orakzai 50) with social welfare grants i.e. guzara allowance, health, jehez fund, Mora Scholarship and orphan fund) while another 11 from district Khyber were facilitated to Sehat Sahulat Programme for medical treatment. The UNWOMEN team liaised with concerned departments and assisted the identified women at each step of process. Finally, a list of all the women was shared with the concerned Departments and a signed acknowledgement receipt was acquired from them.

##### **b) Personal and Menstrual Hygiene sessions with women and girls in the community.**

The DGOs also conducted 13 awareness sessions on personal and menstrual hygiene with 749 women and girls in Khyber, Kurram and Orakzai. UN Women had received a donation of 2,000 sanitary pads so these were distributed among the existing beneficiaries of UN Women in the three districts. The distribution of sanitary napkins was complemented with essential messages on the use of the material, personal and menstrual hygiene. Women and girls participated in these sessions were carefully selected keeping in view their socio-economic background, awareness of standard personal hygiene practices and access to personal hygiene products and services.

### c) Outreach to women and girls for different services

Throughout the project period, the DGOs have reached out to **7,557** women and girls through different activities; awareness sessions, FGDs, identification of women in leadership roles, linkages with services and distribution of IEC material. The awareness and sensitization as well as linkages with the much-needed services paves further pathways for women towards gaining self-confidence, agency and empowerment. In addition to that, stakeholders mapping of social services that women and girls can access was done in each district. It summarized landscape of institutions in the MDs providing services that address needs and interest of women.

### d) Mapping of gender influencers

DGOs also reached out to 70 gender influencers in the five districts (30 F and 40 M) and compiled their detailed profiles through in-depth interviews. The identified potential influencers are mostly educated, young, and energetic showing willingness and commitment to engage in civil society development and uplift; however, they need proper guidance, support and enhanced technical capacities to become effective change agents and influence the rigid cultural and tribal traditions obstructing gender-equality in the MDs. UN Women plans to work with this pool in its future interventions.

### e) Technical Support to Govt.

UN Women TA contributed in the Gender Mainstreaming PC-I developed by SWWED under Scheme 201920-SW019 of AIP worth PKR. 560.043 Million. The scheme that got approved from P&D, Government of KP. Through this project UN Women's interventions under KPMD has been made a part of SWWED work which is an excellent example and demonstrates longer term gains by making small scale investments. The WCCs to be established under the scheme across seven MDs will be offering one window services to women related to CNIC registration, skills enhancement, micro credit/business support grants and psycho-social counselling. UN Women TA also conducted capacity assessment study of the department, assisted department in the revision of provincial targets for SDG 5, contributed in CEDAW 5<sup>th</sup> periodic report and setting up of Technical Working Group at the provincial level.

Technical Assistance to the SWWED is aligned to Government of KP's envisaged support from development partners/UN to support relevant departments on their role in the merged districts as per outlined projects/schemes in the AIP. The gender profiling study report approved from the donor in the previous quarter was published in the reporting quarter and widely disseminated among government and development partners. The targets of gender and inclusion approach paper for Phase I, tools for PSEA snapshot and rapid inclusion assessment of FAO workplan has been achieved.

**Agreed MoV:** Quarterly progress and M&E reports policy, documents/departmental reports

## 2.2.2: # of Women and girls linked to the available relief packages/Services announced by Government of Pakistan through facilitation and dissemination of information material

### Q8-Milestones

- 2500 women and girls linked with available social services
- 5,000 women provided with hygiene kits
- 75,000 women reached out /made aware through media campaign
- 1,700 women registered for CNICs to be eligible for relief support by the government

**Progress:** Green 

### Description:

#### a) 2500 women and girls linked with available social services

During the reporting quarter, the cumulative target of 4,000 was achieved by 100%. A total of **4,008** women who were also helped with CNIC's registration from the five merged districts were linked with the following services.

Service	District	Women	Service	District	# Women
Nutrition collecting food items- under 5 children	N. W	100	Forest department Monsoon plantation campaign	S. W	533 @ 10 plants each

WEO – Cash for Work Programme (PKR 22500 in 3 installments).		200	SHEGARHA Program for vocational training and materials		268
SRSP – Cash for Work Programme (PKR 18000 in 3 installments)		150	Akhuwat Foundation Micro credit	Khyber	57
UNICEF -MNCH		50	SWWED Zakat and Ushr grants		689
Sehat-Insaf Programme		133	Sehat-Insaf Programme		144
Sada-E-Aman Programme		415	FAO – seeds and fertilizers		10
Conditional Cash Grant by FRD	Kurram	460	Vocational centre		2
SWWED Zakat and Ushr grants		294	Sada-E-Aman Programme		3
SWWED Zakat and Ushr grants	Orakzai	500			
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>4,008</b>		

The linking with services entailed informing women about the existing services and their eligibility ,documentation/application process, helping majority of them in filling and submission of applications to services providers, keeping constant liaison with the service providers on the status of the same and keeping the beneficiaries informed about the status of their applications.

**b) 5,000 women provided with hygiene kits**

In the reporting quarter, UN Women distributed 10,000 hygiene kits (including last quarter outstanding caseload) among women in the five merged districts (Khyber 2,500, Kurram 2,500, Orakzai 2,000, South Waziristan 1,500, North Waziristan 1,500) strictly adhering to COVID SoPs. The support mostly (70%+) covered women who were facilitated for CNICs registration. During the distribution process the govt. The recipient community was also sensitized around IPC measures. The beneficiary selection criteria included women supported under NW Programme, from families infected by COVID, not having received any assistance in past, women with disabilities, widows, divorced, abandoned/separated and never married women, Women with some illness, Women headed households, Poor Women, lactating and pregnant women, working women.

**c) 75,000 women reached out /made aware through media campaign**

UN Women under this component reached out to 2.6 million population through radio campaign (around 50% women). The campaign was focused on the importance of CNICs and process, messages on respiratory hygiene, social distancing, coughing etiquette, handwashing, psychosocial support, men sensitization to share burden of household chores with women and importance of and access to authentic information.

**d) 1,700 women registered for CNICs to be eligible for relief support by the government**

UN Women’s field team continued utilizing the already established coordination mechanism and continued identification and enlistment of women for CNIC registration in the reporting quarter. Information was collected about 1,075 women (373 Khyber, 18 Kurram, 16 Orakzai, 408 North and 260 South Waziristan) lacking CNICs through 83 sessions with the communities. The total enlistment (excel sheet) for the programme stands at 12,890 achieved through 1075 sessions. The gathered information was utilized for planning (with NADRA) and execution at field level to achieve project targets in timely manner.

During this quarter, 1887 women including 2 with disabilities were facilitated only at NADRA Registration Centers at the five merged districts. Due to the COVID-19 situation, MRV (NADRA Mobile Registration Vans) operations remained suspended. Women were organized and channelized to NRCs (NADRA Registration Centers) by providing the transportation charges and fee of Smart card. District wise breakup of entire caseload of 10,000 women including 640 with expired CNICs helped with registration of CNICs is as under;

CNIC Registration		
District	Aug- Sep 2020	Cumulative for the project
Khyber	365	3,991

Kurram	284	2,721
Orakzai	351	1,784
North Waziristan	624	1,100
South Waziristan	263	404
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,887</b>	<b>10,000</b>

Out of the 10,000 women, 640 were renewal cases, 14 women with disabilities facilitated, 1,569 domiciles, 1,203 marriage certificates and 01 divorce certificate formation were facilitated as part of documentation support.

UN Women also collected CNIC numbers of **6127** women facilitated in registration with NADRA using. For this purpose, the beneficiaries were telephonically contacted, door to door visits held and meetings held with NRC focal points at the 05 merged districts.

**Monitoring Findings :** Key findings from UNWOMEN recent field visit to North Waziristan may be seen in **Annex-A**. In addition, the implementation partners have had an independent field visits to all intervention districts- **Annex-B**

**Grievance Redressal Mechanism :**UN Women has displayed the GRM numbers on all the project material and has also distributed 5,000 GRM pocket cards among the beneficiaries but in the reporting quarter, no complaints or feedback received from the field.

#### Challenges Faced

- In the newly merged districts, many departments are trying to establish offices but some departments like Social Welfare, Bait-ul-Mal, and BISP have not yet established their offices and that's why it was a big challenge to link beneficiaries with such service providers.
- Female staff members' mobility in the field after a female target killing incident in North Waziristan.
- Delay from NADRA in MRV (Mobile Registration Vans) Processed CNIC registration Forms uploading after verification by beneficiaries.
- Deteriorated law and order situation and strike demanding compensation for loss etc. which somehow affected routine activities in North and South Waziristan. The sectarian issues at Kurram also hindered project implementation.

#### Best Practices

- Social mobilization methodology applied to access women in the context of MD (involving men and local influential)
- Close collaboration on women's empowerment with government authorities at district level worked well.
- Aligning the project activities with government priorities/plans, especially outlined in AIP and TDS earned trust and understanding with Govt.
- Advocacy at provincial level on importance of civic registration and linkages with much needed services for women in the merged districts.
- It has been learnt that facilitation of women for CNIC registration is the first step towards their entitlement to the social welfare and social protection schemes announced by the government of Pakistan.

**To which Govt AIP component it contributes to:** Registration of women for CNICs is aligned to Scheme 201920-SW018 "Extension of the Prime Minister's EHSAS Program including conditional cash transfer program for elderly, vulnerable, handicapped, marginalized communities, and creating jobs and livelihood and development of human capital" and Scheme 201920-SW019 "Gender mainstreaming and empowerment programmes" of the Social Welfare a Social Protection component of AIP.

**Agreed MoV:** Tokens issued by NADRA for verification, views/-opinions of NADRA/SWD recipient/beneficiaries lists

## Output 2.3. Communities provided better access to drinking water, WASH and sanitation services (UNICEF)

### 2.3.1: Provision of safe drinking water to communities

#### Q8-Milestones

62,800 individuals, 43 public schemes

Progress: **Green** 



**Description:**

In quarter 8, a total of **63,410 people** (Women: 17,140, Men: 16,467, Girls: 15,200, Boys: 14,60) including 634 people with disabilities were provided an access to safe drinking water against the quarterly target of 62,800 (1% over achievement). This addition has brought the cumulative total to **242,617** individuals against the programme target of 122,800 individuals (**97% overachieved**). This has been achieved through the completion of 74 public and 11 community DWSS (52 schemes are installed with solar power system, 13 mechanized and 20 gravity-based schemes. n partnership with

**A district-wise summary for achievements during Quarter 8 and Phase 1 (Q1-Q8) are mentioned below:**

S N o	Districts	Tehsils	Schemes Q8	Beneficiaries Q8	Cumulative schemes	Cumulative Beneficiaries s (Q1-8)
1	Khyber	Bara, Landikotal, Jamrud	2	27,587	19	66,208
2	Kurram		0	0	10	64,270
3	Orakzai	Central and Upper Orakzai	3	22,624	10	27,799
4	South		0	0	21	35,612
5	North	Shawa and Dosali	2	13,199	14	48,728
					11 community owned & operated schemes implemented by CSOs	
<b>Total</b>			<b>7</b>	<b>63,410</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>242,617</b>

**Long term sustainability**

To ensure sustainability of the water supply schemes and, for community owned and operated schemes operation and maintenance (O&M), a village WASH committee were formed and trained for future operation, whereas PHED technicians were trained on the O&M of the solar powered systems.

**Effectiveness :** Community feedback/monitoring shows a positive trend with the provision of access of quality water especially the practices of handwashing, and personal hygiene has been promoted. Although community feedback does suggest a decline trend of waterborne diseases; however we will be gathering evidence around this.

**Agreed MoV:** Partners Progress report, Completion certificates of DWSS endorsed by PHED / LG&RDD, UNICEF staff monitoring reports

**2.3.2: Provision of access to basic sanitation****Prog Targets -Milestones**

65,000 individuals, 9286 latrines

**Progress: Green** 

**Description:**

During Quarter 8, a total of **36,428**(Male: 17,850, Female: 18,578) including 364 people with disabilities individuals benefitted from access to basic sanitation through the construction of **5,204 latrines**. The cumulative total at the end of Q8 reached to **65,072** against the programme end target of **65,000** with a total **9,296 latrines** including 5204 constructed on self-help basis latrines against the programme target of **9,286 latrines**.

**A district-wise summary for achievements during Quarter 8 and Phase 1 (Q1-Q8) are mentioned below:**

#	Districts	Tehsils	constructed Q8	Beneficiaries Q8	Cumulative latrines	Cumulative beneficiaries(Q1-8)
1	Khyber	Bara	1,248	8,736	2,135	16,366
2	Kurram	L/C/U Kurram	985	6,895	1,863	11,970

3	Orakzai	Central and U/O	987	6,909	1,674	12,411
4	South	Sararogha, Sarwakai Wana	990	6,930	1,865	8,491
5	North	Shawa, Spinwan Dosali	994	6,958	1,759	15,834
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,204</b>	<b>36,428</b>	<b>9,296</b>	<b>65,072</b>

A total of 9,296 low cost latrines were constructed at the community level, including 4,092 constructed through in-kind support for Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs) identified by Village WASH committees and 5,204 household latrines constructed on self-help basis.

**Effectiveness:** Between Q1-8, more than 5200 latrines alone were constructed on self- help basis showing a generation of ripple effect aimed through the intervention , however, no study/assessment conducted for this separately.

**Agreed MoV:** Partner database, Government endorsed ODF certificates, third party monitors' reports, UNICEF staff monitoring reports

### 2.3.3: # of schools with access to basic Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services

#### Programme(Q1-8)-Milestones

- 27 schools
- 14 ALPs

**Progress:** Green ●

#### Description:)

UNICEF, in collaboration with Education Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) provided WASH facilities in **41 schools** ( *19 boys' and 22 girls schools'*) including 14 Accelerated Learning Places (ALPs. These services benefitted a total of **4,920 students** (2,280 girls and 2,640 boys, 50 disables), which included the provision of water supply, handwashing stations and gender-segregated latrines. For students with special needs, one toilet per school was provided with additional components, including ramp with railing, wider toilet door and an English commode with a handrail.

**District-wise summary of achievements during Phase 1 (Q1-Q8) is given below:**

S. No	District	Tehsils	Schools	Schools provided with MHM facilities
1	Khyber	Bara	5	1
2	Kurram	Central / L /U/Kurram	13	1
3	Orakzai		0	1
4	South	Sararogha, Ladda Wana	15	1
5	North	Shawa, Spinwan, Dosali	8	1
<b>Total</b>			<b>41</b>	<b>5</b>

UNICEF also formed WASH clubs for the promotion of improved hygiene practices in all targeted schools. The students were trained on hygiene sessions in all 41 schools to promote improved hygiene practices. These included the use of latrine, handwashing with soap and handling of drinking water. Children are seen as agents of change under this activity and therefore WASH clubs' members are encouraged to advocate hygiene practices within their homes and communities

UNICEF is also working to improve adolescent girls' and women's menstrual health & hygiene. In this regard, 41 menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits were provided to District Education Offices in Kurram, Orakzai, South Waziristan, North Waziristan and Khyber districts for further distribution in girls middle and high schools. The purpose

of providing these kits is to encourage and facilitate school management to sustain the availability of emergency MHM supplies in schools to reduce absenteeism during menstruation days

**Effectiveness:** Teachers have been found acknowledging decline in school drop, however, no assessment has been undertaken to measure the impact.

**Agreed MoV:** Partners database, Completion certificates endorsed by Education Dept. Third party monitors' reports, UNICEF staff monitoring reports

### 2.3.4: # of births registered for (boys and girls) in the 7 merged districts of KP through the birth registration centres

#### Q8-Milestones

34,813 Community members

**Progress:** Green 

#### Description:

During the reporting period, a total of **43,275** child births (23,352 boys and 19,923 girls) were registered in seven merged districts of KP, which marks a 124 per cent achievement against the quarter target (34,812 child births). Cumulatively, a total of **308,710** births have been registered, which represents an overall **103 per cent** achievement of the target 300,000 births.

The district-wise achievement for the current quarter and accumulative is given in the table below:

S.No	District	Birth Registrations in Q8			Cumulative Birth Registrations (Q1-Q8)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Khyber	4,052	3,635	7,687	68,779	59,324	128,103
2	Bajaur	2,359	2,904	5,263	23,412	22,168	45,580
3	Mohmand	7,381	3,945	11,326	26,509	15,953	42,462
4	Orakzai	2,124	2,240	4,364	12,864	12,436	25,300
5	Kurram	3,066	4,280	7,346	16,492	18,428	34,920
6	North Waziristan	879	811	1,690	9,242	5,199	14,441
7	South Waziristan	3,491	2,108	5,599	11,075	6,829	17,904
<b>Total</b>		<b>23,352</b>	<b>19,923</b>	<b>43,275</b>	<b>168,373</b>	<b>140,337</b>	<b>308,710</b>

Parents and caregivers visiting birth registration offices were particularly encouraged to register the births of daughters in cases where parents were mainly concerned with registering only their sons. In this regard, they were provided additional birth registration forms to submit information for girls as well as boys.

Due to security issues, activities in districts Kurram and North Waziristan were halted for some days and birth registration offices were closed during the reporting period. Alternative work modalities were followed in order to ensure the continuity of the services. For instance, computers and the birth registration forms were shifted to the homes of staff members where they continued to work from home to register the children in the Civil Registration Management System (CRMS).

Due to limited accessibility to the field for monitoring of activities, an existing WhatsApp group ed was used for sharing updates through pictures and videos from the field. Apart from this, third-party monitoring teams also visited the field and shared reports and updates.

**Sustainability :**Through its own resources, the Local Government Department has approved the posts of 711 village and neighbourhood council secretaries for the merged districts. They have initiated the process of hiring secretaries

for village/neighbourhood councils. This is a great step towards the sustainability of the birth registration initiative as these staff will be responsible for the registration of all the four vital events (births, deaths, marriages and divorce) in their respective village/neighbourhood council. However, LG is not expected to continue the outreach services which might decrease the registration trend in long run.

**Agreed MoV:** NADRA and AD LG record on births registered and birth certificates issued

### Outcome 3: Access to education and health improves and system strengthened as a basis for improved quality (UNICEF)

#### Output 3.1. Strengthen government health infrastructure and capacity

##### 3.1.1 # of existing health care facilities renovated and made functional

###### Q8-Milestones

3x HF renovated and made functional

**Progress:** Green 

###### Description:

Infrastructure renovations of all 15 health facilities were completed by the end of Quarter 7. These includes; DHQ Landi Kotal, CH Dogra, CH Lowara Maina in District Khyber, DHQ Parachinar, THQ Sadda, CH Dogar in District Kurram, DHQ Mishti Mela, CH Kalaya, CH Ghilijo in District Orakzai, CH Boya, CH Dossali, RHC Spinwam in District North Waziristan and CH Spin, CH Sararogha and CH Toi Khulla in District South Waziristan. The branding of target facilities was completed in Q8.

The renovated health facilities are fully equipped with WASH facilities and essential commodities and adequate human resources as well as support for in-service training. In these now functional facilities, 76 healthcare workers began to provide essential services, especially 24/7 basic emergency obstetric and newborn care (EmONC) services. The 76 health workers were also oriented on COVID-19 prevention and IPC. In fact, these facilities are also part of Government of KP's COVID-19 response.

**Effectiveness** :In Q8, the staff deployed at these health facilities was able to conduct 1,742 safe deliveries; provide ANC to 4,684 pregnant women; and PNC to 1,349 pregnant and lactating women in the outpatient department (OPD).

About 700 healthcare professionals in the private sector were trained on IPC and provided with Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) in the context of COVID-19 in all seven merged districts of KP. Total 24 expanded programme on immunization (EPI) staff members, including coordinators/supervisors, M&E officers and supply chain staff from merged districts were trained on EPI in the context of COVID-19

**Sustainability:** UNICEF has persistently pursued the department of health for absorption of project HR. The same was flagged by RC in his meeting with health minister. The department is of the view that vacant positions of female medical specialists and LHVs are going to be filled in by the end of the current fiscal year in order to ensure the continuity of the services.

**Agreed MoV:** BoQs/Drawing/invoices Completion certificate Handing/taking over certificates signed by Govt. health dept.

##### 3.1.3: # of isolation/quarantine and healthcare facilities provided with basic WASH and IPC services at risk communities. (NEW)

###### Q8-Milestones

8

**Progress:** Green 

###### Description:

During the reporting period, 8 primary healthcare facilities were provided with basic WASH and IPC services to control the spread of virus in communities at risk. During Phase 1 (Q1-8), 20 healthcare facilities were provided with basic

WASH and IPC services. These include three healthcare facilities (CD Norare, BHU Mandoori and BHU Baghan) in District Kurram, and five in District Khyber (BHUs Kambila, Mian Morcha, Ali Masjid, Ajab Talab and Kala Khel).

WASH/IPC services include rehabilitation of drinking water supply system, installation/rehabilitation of handwashing stations along with the provision of soap, hand sanitizers for healthcare staff, floor disinfection material and MHM kits in female COVID-19 wards. Furthermore, frontline healthcare workers were oriented on IPC measures while sanitary staff was trained on disinfection methods. IPC messages were disseminated and displayed while megaphones were used to sensitize patients and their attendants on adherence to COVID-19 SOPs in facilities.

District-wise summary of achievements made in Phase 1 (Q1-Q8) is as follows:

SNo	District	Health Care Facilities (HCFs)
1	Khyber	8
2	Kurram	5
3	Orakzai	1
4	South Waziristan	3
5	North Waziristan	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>

**Agreed MoV:** Monthly Progress Reports with pictures ( before and after WASH related rehab)

### Output 3.2. Improved access to health services and awareness

#### 3.2.1: # Mobile Outreach Teams delivering outreach services to target population.

##### Q8-Milestones

500

Progress: **Green** 

##### Description

During the reporting period, 30 health outreach teams provided ANC services to **2,685** pregnant women, PNC to **3,564** lactating mothers, and 2,924 clean delivery kits and 3,001 newborn kits to pregnant women. Meanwhile, about 1,559 children were immunized against measles. Over the entire phase -I (Q1-8) of the programme, 30 mobile health outreach teams have been able to cumulatively immunize a total of **8,646** children against measles 1 vis-à-vis programme target of **5,849** and a total of **19,184** women provided ANC 1

The cumulative progress district-wise breakdown is given below:

Children Immunized Measles 1	Month	Khyber	Orakzai	Kurram	North Waziristan	South Waziristan	Total
	August	94	118	255	224	74	765
September	102	41	302	254	95	794	
<b>Total</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>1,559</b>	

Pregnant Women assisted in 1st ANC Visit	Month	Khyber	Orakzai	Kurram	North Waziristan	South Waziristan	Total
	August	273	280	250	255	79	1,137
September	169	283	435	258	403	1548	
<b>Total</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>2,685</b>	

Programme outreach teams were also actively involved in COVID-19 response, wherein they conducted awareness raising activities including, orientation of frontline workers and community volunteers and engagement of religious leaders.

**Effectiveness:** Comparative Analysis of ANC, Institutional Deliveries and Immunization Coverage in the target facilities and their catchment areas (shared with FCDO in Q7) show a marked increase in access and utilization of the available services, which is reflective of positive trends in community's acceptance of the services and health seeking behaviour.

**Sustainability:** The nutrition programme in the merged districts including the targeted health facilities, continued to be supported using alternative resources. Meanwhile, the Government of KP has recently approved a nutrition PC-1 [ADP# 187, 2020-21] for the merged districts that is expected to fill the gap in the long-run to ensure continuity of the ongoing nutrition services in the merged districts.

**Agreed MoV:** partner progress reports immunization data verified by head of the concerned health facility

**3.2.2: # of PLWs provided with essential health and nutrition support (clean delivery, newborn baby kits and MM supplements) including for adolescent girls as per guidelines**

**Q8-Milestones**

861 (CDK) & 10,350 (MM)

**Progress:** Green 

**Description:**

30 health outreach teams provided ANC services to 2,685 pregnant women, PNC services were provided to 3,564 lactating mothers and 2,924 clean delivery kits and 3,001 newborn kits were given to pregnant women.

**Agreed MoV:** partner progress reports immunization data verified by head of the concerned health facility

**3.2.3: # of children 6-59 months of age registered for severe acute malnutrition**

**Q8-Milestones**

385

**Progress:** Green 

**Description:**

During Quarter 8, a total of **1,716** children were registered for severe acute malnutrition (SAM), including 790 girls and 557 boys aged 6-23 months, and 184 girls and 185 boys aged 24-59 months. The cure rate remained above **97 per cent** with 1,003 children (out of 1,033) exiting after being cured. The remaining 3 percent (about 30 children) were discharged from the programme as defaulters and/or being transferred to other outpatient therapeutic feeding programmes. No deaths were reported during the quarter period. The services will continue through other funding sources till end of June 2021 and will be eventually taken over by government under the approved Nutrition PC-1 for merged districts.

**Gender-wise breakdown is given below:**

SAM Registered	Khyber	Orakzai	Kurram	North Waziristan	South Waziristan	Subtotal	Grand Total
Girls (6-23)	387	75	204	56	68	<b>790</b>	<b>974</b>
Girls (24-5)	52	37	63	10	22	<b>184</b>	
Boys (6-23]	191	85	181	30	70	<b>557</b>	<b>742</b>
Boys (24-59)	30	33	85	10	27	<b>185</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>1,716</b>

Operational and programme implementation costs was leveraged partially from UNICEF regular resources and partially from USAID Food for Peace Grant while the cost of RUTF was fully co-shared from USAID Food for Peace Grant.

**Agreed MoV:** Partner progress reports, data verified by head of the concerned health facility

### 3.2.4: # of girls and boys (6-59 months) receiving MM supplements as per guidelines

#### Q8-Milestones

844

Progress: Green ●

#### Description:

Between August and October 2020, 16,422 children received MM supplements, including 3,780 girls and 3,815 boys aged 6-23 months, and 4,212 girls and 4,615 boys aged 24-59 months.

District-wise details are given below:

SAM Registered	Khyber	Orakzai	Kurram	North Waziristan	South Waziristan	Subtotal	Grand Total
Girls (6-23)	796	712	943	205	1,124	3,780	7,992
Girls (24-5)	318	912	1,568	114	1,300	4,212	
Boys (6-23]	650	652	1,097	264	1,152	3,815	8,430
Boys (24-59)	307	916	2,002	131	1,259	4,615	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,071</b>	<b>3,192</b>	<b>5,610</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>4,835</b>	<b>16,422</b>	<b>16,422</b>

Cost of programme implementation and supplies was leveraged using UNICEF's regular resources.

Additionally, 14,416 pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and adolescent girls were provided a three-months' supply (one tablet/day) of Iron Folic Acid in targeted sites. While 17,073 mothers / caretakers of children under two years of age were reached with counselling services for improved maternal and Infant and Young Child Nutrition.

**Agreed MoV:** Partner progress reports, data verified by head of concerned health facility

### 3.2.5: Number of at-risk populations reached through community/public engagement in KP using RCCE. (NEW).

#### Q8-Milestones

250,000

Progress: Green ●

**Description:** 0.5 million people in the NMDs benefited from the access to key messages aired on COVID-19 prevention through the use of mass media campaign in the local Pashto language. Channels used included 3,661 radio spots, 736 videos on television, 20 live shows on television and 9 live shows on radio were aired in the period from July to September 2020. Four key messages were aired on handwashing, social distancing, wearing of masks and stigma prevention at 4 times a day making it a total of 16 messages in a day.

Additionally, 18,215 religious leaders were engaged and reached between March – September 2020 through the polio local network.

Furthermore, 27,413 people received COVID-19 prevention messages through loudspeaker announcements in four NMDs. Below is a summary of loudspeaker announcements made during quarter 8:

District-wise summary of people reached with loudspeaker announcements is given below:

Number of people reached by District (Aug - Oct)					
District	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
South Waziristan	1617	1347	1935	1661	6560
Khyber	1463	1313	1924	1774	6474
Orakzai	1638	1491	2126	1934	7189
Kurram	1655	1522	2151	1862	7190
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,373</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>8,136</b>	<b>7,231</b>	<b>27,413</b>

**Agreed MoV:** Partner progress reports, data verified by head of concerned health facility

## Outcome 4: Improved institutions and legislation to bring NMDs in line with KP including an enabling environment for economic growth

### Output 4.1: Elected local governments established in Newly Merged Districts.

#### 4.1.1: # of Newly Merged Districts facilitated for introduction of local governments

##### Q8-Milestones

- a) Number of TMAs supported in:
- b) 50 PC-1s (at least 2 per 25 TMAs)
- c) Preparation of budget
- d) Follow up on release of budgets
- e) Handover to LG department completed and documented

Progress: **Green** ●

##### Description:

Work to strengthen the capacities of local governments in the Merged Areas progressed during this reporting period. Responding to [Output Indicator 4.1.1, Milestone B](#), support has been provided to the preparation of PC-1s by all 25 TMAs, as well as to the preparation of budgets and follow-up on the release of budgets. Twenty-five Technical Associates (TAs) were onboarded from September 1, 2020 and have been attached to TMAs. TAs have extended technical support on needs assessments, planning and budgeting activities, the development of proposals to improve municipal service delivery, hiring and procurement, and expenditure tracking and other activities related to the establishment of TMAs. TAs were provided a one-day orientation to enhance their skills.

A lack of human resources has hindered the ability of TMAs to function: each TMA had only one Tehsil Municipal Officer (TMO), most of whom were junior and lacked sufficient capacity. The Technical Associates have been important, therefore, in enabling the TMAs to function in a more robust fashion. It should be noted that the Technical Associates were onboarded later than expected (September rather than July, 2020) due to funding uncertainties. As described above, however, activities are now underway.

As part of the support provided to the TMAs, an assessment of their institutional capacity was conducted. This capacity assessment will function as a baseline and can be used for the evaluation of progress going forward. The assessment also helped identify areas of need and potential areas for support. The institutional assessment covered some basic measures of TMAs' capacity. These included, for example, the number and title of staff and the number of vacancies in the TMAs, the status of the office building (whether TMA-owned/rented/etc.), the availability and amount of equipment (computers, printers, etc.), and other indicators related to public service delivery such as the number of households covered, questions about water and sewerage and solid waste services, questions about public toilets, the number of parks/gardens maintained by the TMAs, the number of functional street lights, the number of fire brigade vehicles maintained, etc. TAs helped support the preparation of PC-1s based on the institutional need identified. As of the end of October, 54 PC-1s had been prepared and will next be presented for approval. The majority of these PC-1s concern the provision of municipal service delivery to the local population in the catchment of these TMAs.

In addition, and with respect to [Output Indicator 4.1.1, Milestones C and D](#), TAs are providing support to the process of getting budgets released to the TMAs. Regarding the release of budgets, coordination meetings with the Secretary Local Council Board (LCB), Section Officer Budget, and Finance Department were carried out to identify and address the technical issues involved. The release in question is a Rs. 542.62 million operational grant to the TMAs in the Merged Areas. A case for the release of funds was prepared and submitted by the LCB for processing by the Finance Department. The first release of funds has now been made to the 25 TMAs against the allocated PKR 542 million. This release of funds will directly impact service delivery as most TMAs have not paid the salaries of sanitary works, drivers, and field staff involved in the provision of municipal services.

In an encouraging development related to the support provided by the TAs, the Local Government team reported that in Sub-Division Bhattani, the presence of a project-supported TA acted as a catalyst which led the TMA to become operational for the first time since January, 2020. Upon joining his post, the TA found that the TMA was nonfunctional and that the assigned TMO had been absent. This was followed up by the Local Government team



and a new TMO has now been appointed in TMA Bhattani by the district administration. As of the end of September, 2020, the TMA was operational.

With respect to Output Indicator 4.1.1, Milestone E, the establishment of local governments in the Merged Areas has been supported through the development and handing over of several key outputs. Among these is the Learning Management System (LMS). The LMS is a platform, compatible with Zoom and other videoconferencing tools, which supports online learning. The LMS has been developed and is fully operational. It was piloted in a 5-day training conducted August 24-28, 2020, during which government officials were trained on the amended Rules of Business for 2019, and safeguarding and personal skills. The system was very helpful in enabling low-cost training in which even those in remote areas could participate. Importantly, the new LMS has improved the access of government representatives and functionaries to learning. It is also important in that it enables participants to attend trainings without security or health risks, and it can also facilitate women's participation in trainings. Also contributing to this FCDO milestone, the Rules of Business for Tehsil Local Government and VCNCs were drafted. These have been reviewed and sent to the Law Department for further review before they will be presented to the Cabinet for approval. Contributing to the same FCDO Milestone, 4 training modules/curricula have been developed on the new Local Government system under the Local Government (Amendment) Act 2019. Development included training needs assessment, literature review, stakeholder consultations, and reviewing international best practices. In addition, a working group from the Local Government School reviewed the modules.

These interventions focused on supporting the government's capacity and use of internal resources (e.g. supporting the preparation of PC-1s, the preparation and release of budgets, and supporting the training of government officials). This was particularly important given the newness of the TMAs and their lack of institutional capacity, and is significant in terms of the likelihood of the intervention creating impacts which last beyond the life of the project. These are building blocks for improved governance and service delivery. However, the TMAs are still young and institutionally weak, and will require further support beyond what they have received as they continue to work towards carrying out their functions. In addition, there is a risk that factors beyond the scope of the project – such as a reduction in funding for development projects in the Merged Areas – negatively impacts the TMAs and the prospects for improved local governance and service delivery. Going forward, a continued focus on improving municipal service delivery through the ongoing provision of support to TMAs will remain important, as will supporting the provincial government in creating awareness on the local government system and elections in the Merged Areas.

**Agreed MoV:** Functioning LMS, 4 Training Manuals, Rules of Business, Planning, Development, Budgeting, and Accounting Rules, List of PC-1s supported with TMAs, Handover note

#### **Output 4.3: Improved planning, budgeting, accounting & auditing at district level.**

Percentage of development funds that are allocated to NMDs based on an agreed formula

##### **Q8-Milestones**

Final notification of Formula based vertical share of each NMD in the PFC (pending from previous quarter)

**Progress:** Green ●

**Description:** This output concluded in Q7.

#### **Output 4.4: Improved Environment for Economic Growth**

**4.4.1: Multi-year NMD development plan finalised, approved, and reflected in annual development plan and COVID economic recovery plan reviewed, finalized and approved by KP govt. (this additional indicator is relevant from Q6 onwards)**

##### **Q8-Milestones**

- a) %age of AIP projects appraised by P&D with UNDP support
- b) First Quarter Review of AIP conducted (October)
- c) Provincial govt. provided with policy inputs on post-COVID response
  - Number of policy briefs developed for KP government using data analytics on different sectors of the economy impacted by COVID
  - Number of govt. policy decisions based on analysis in the policy briefs
  - Number of policy briefs developed for the KP govt. with learnings from best practices around the world
- d) 4) Gap analysis of provincial M&E system

Progress: **Green** ● for Milestones A-C; **Red** for Milestone D ●

#### Description:

With respect to Output Indicator 4.4.1, Milestone A, the total number of PC-1s sent to P&D between August, 2020 and October, 2020 was 48, out of which 42 (88%) have been approved. UNDP provided support for 27% of the PC-1s (13 out of 48) sent to P&D. In addition to this, support was provided to schemes under the ADP. This approval rating represents a large increase from the approval rating seen for AIP I projects in the period between July 2019-June 2020 (49.4%).

Also contributing to the development and approval of PC-1s, UNDP worked to institutionalize the Programming Approaches/Analytics Measures (PAMFrames) in the planning process. PAMFrames are a planning tool - a platform through which departments consider their needs and capabilities, and assess their priorities and the sector-wide outcomes they contribute to. They are meant to ensure that there is increased clarity on desired sector-wide outcomes and progress towards them, within the planning process. The PAMFrames approach had already begun to influence PC-1 development last quarter, however, as the approach was initiated late in the fiscal year, it was not as influential as it might have been had it been begun earlier. Incorporation of the PAMFrames into the project design process has already been made a requirement by the government. That said, PAMFrames are a new process, and to increase the likelihood of sustainability of this approach, this quarter work to institutionalize the PAMFrame process moved forward. During the quarter, discussions were held with five senior-level government officials who agreed to institutionalise the PAMFrame. Institutionalization requires government ownership of the PAMFrame process, and therefore it is important to seek guidance and support from key stakeholders in government.

It should also be noted that preparatory work was conducted this quarter for the High-Level Oversight Committee (HLOC), a mechanism to assess progress under the AIP against intended targets across thematic areas. The composition of the HLOC includes the ACS, Secretaries of relevant departments, planning officers, the Planning & Development Department, and UNDP. The HLOC is envisioned as a platform for the identification and resolution of problems/roadblocks. As of this quarter the HLOC had not yet convened, however.

Regarding Output Indicator 4.4.1, Milestone B, the first Quarter Review of AIP, it was found that in the first quarter (ending September), projectization of AIP-II was 21%, slightly higher than the 19% projectization during the first quarter of AIP-I. The 21% projectization is for only new schemes of AIP-II, with denominator 133. Overall AIP-II projectization ending September 2020 was 59%, including ongoing and new schemes, with denominator 261. A tranche of PKR 10.33 billion was released against 125 schemes, from which the expenditure incurred was PKR 395 million by the end of the first quarter of the financial year. Of 125 schemes, 58 had zero expenditure, out of which 17 schemes were highlighted to P&D as potential high absorption that had zero utilization. Further scheme-wise implementation diagnosis of projects with zero or low utilization is being carried out and findings will be shared with the High-Level Oversight Committee when it convenes.

Responding to Output Indicator 4.4.1, Milestone C, policy inputs to the provincial government have been provided through policy briefs developed under the Vital Economic Operations Management (VEOM) workstream: this quarter at least three briefs have been developed for the government using data analytics on different sectors of the economy impacted by COVID-19, at least three government policy decisions have been based on analysis in the policy briefs, and at least three briefs have been developed with learning from best practices around the world. The three briefs using data analytics were on PPP partnerships, the opening of the Education sector, and a Pandemic Decision Support Tool. The PPP brief flagged two reasons impeding progress on PPPs - cumbersome legal formalities which led to delays, and the capacity of P&D, KP, to engage with enterprises and investors. In light of the brief, the GoKP requested UNDP's assistance developing a pipeline of 3 PPPs for the Merged Areas. The PPP section at P&D was reinvigorated and officers were asked to visit P&D Punjab (which has greater capacity) to learn about their practices. In addition, an amendment has been passed in the KP-PPP Act 2014, simplifying the procedure and approval requirements (VEOM did not propose the amendment – draft changes were made by the Law Department). With respect to the Pandemic Support Tool, in light of the brief, the Chief Economist discussed the action plan with senior officers of the government regarding how to respond should there be a resurgence in cases of COVID-19. The brief had argued the order in which sections of the economy should be shut down. In addition, the Office of the Chief Economist has asked for inputs based on best practices being adopted around the world to develop an economic response plan. Regarding the Opening of the Education sector, the brief proposed

staggered attendance of students, and to provide facemasks and adopt SOPs. The GoKP agreed with the recommendation on staggered attendance and recommended the policy at the National Command Operation Center, which was ultimately approved. Also, schools and other educational institutions were opened with documented SOPs. The VEOM policy briefs were produced in light of requests from the Chief Economist and the format of the briefs was such that they concluded with implications for the KP Government. These briefs were, upon instructions from the Chief Economist, shared with the concerned departments. The three briefs with learnings from best practices around the world were on the topics of SEZ (Special Economic Zones), Top Global Data- Driven Solutions to Counter the Impact of COVID-19, and Trade Credits.

In addition to the above, there was a request by the KP Government to facilitate the launch of the province's three-year Azm-e-Nau economic recovery plan. A large number of Azm-e-Nau interventions, approximately 65% of the size of the plan, were designed or supported by VEOM work. The activities designed under VEOM were aimed at creating temporary jobs and supporting existing enterprises. Currently efforts are focused on identifying how the proposed interventions can be financed. The interventions designed have not begun yet, due to the time of year that the plan was approved – it was too late to be incorporated into the current fiscal year, and therefore looks ahead. It is anticipated that funding for these interventions will be decided in spring 2021.

Responding to [Output Indicator 4.4.1, Milestone D](#), work has taken place towards the gap analysis of the provincial M&E system, but it has not been conducted. This ambitious study will examine how M&E works across the provincial government. It will analyze line departments as well as the Planning & Development Department, and may also be extended to the district level. Based on the gap analysis, recommendations will be formed. This exercise has been delayed due to challenges with the onboarding of a M&E Specialist. However, the related concept note has been revised and flow of information mapped. The technical Working Group, on which UNDP and the government are collaborating, has also been notified by the Planning & Development Department, demonstrating government ownership of this process. While this analysis exercise was not conducted in this reporting period, it will continue post-programme closure with alternate funding. As per the proposed plan, it is to be completed and the capacity building plan presented to the Government of KP in December/January.

**Agreed MoV:** Approval notification, Meeting minutes, assessment report/update, methodology report/minutes

#### **4.4.1.1: %age of AIP (Accelerated Implementation Plan) projectized**

##### **Q8-Milestones**

- a) 20% further AIP projectized (with a new denominator of total AIP projects to be determined mid-July)
- b) 15% of projectized AIP approved
- c) Final report on Institutional Optimization study
- d) QLD guidelines approved by govt.

**Progress:** ● Green for Milestones A, B, and D; ● Amber for Milestone C (Report is under final review)

##### **Description:**

Work continued this quarter to support the projectization and approval process of development projects, with the ultimate aim of supporting tangible improvements in the Merged Areas. Responding to [Output Indicator 4.4.1.1, Milestone A](#), 36% (48 out of 133) of AIP II schemes were projectized during August-October; and in the same period, responding to [Output Indicator 4.4.1.1, Milestone B](#), 88% (42 out of 48) of projectized AIP schemes were approved.

With respect to [Output Indicator 4.4.1.1, Milestone C](#), technical assistance has been provided to the Institutional Optimization study conducted by the Planning and Development Department and guided by a group of experts led by the Chief Economist of KP. The focus of the IO Study is governance in the Merged Areas at the district level. Aiming to identify current practices and challenges, it includes surveying and conducting interviews with officials at various levels of government, political leaders, and elders from the Merged Areas, focus group discussions, as well as secondary research. The first phase of the study involves mapping management, operational, financial and legal challenges in district administrations.

The study suffered delays this quarter due to difficulty in onboarding a governance specialist. There may have been some reluctance among potential applicants to join a study requiring extensive field work in the context of the pandemic. However, the IO study has been effectively concluded, completing a robust survey of the district administration, particularly the Office of the Deputy Commissioner. The report culminated in a series of identified

issue areas relating to lack of human resources, inadequate capacity, and an unclear mandate for the office and its inhabitants. The report is currently under final review to be delivered to the Government of KP and FCDO

Responding to Output Indicator 4.4.1.1, Milestone D, a summary note for the QLD guidelines was approved within the Planning and Development Department, and the summary note and guidelines for QLD have been approved by the CM. Following these important initial measures, the next step will be to develop a QLD PC-I in consultation with the Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) and present it to the Additional Chief Secretary. Once the PC-I is approved, QLD operational procedures will be developed to guide key aspects of the community projects from identification to implementation. A Social Mobilizer and Natural Resource Management Coordinator, based in every district, will conduct district profiling. Moreover, Local Government Reforms Unit data will also be used as a baseline. The impact of QLD interventions will be evaluated in comparison with the district profiling and baseline data.

**Agreed MoV:** Total of 10 cumulative PC-1s supported

#### **4.4.1.5: %age of SEPs designed using innovative methods**

##### **Q8-Milestones**

- a) At least 4 innovative programs designed under SEPs
- b) At least 8 SEP meetings/workshops held with departments

**Progress:** Green 

##### **Description:**

This quarter has seen substantial progress on the development of Special Emphasis Programmes (SEPs), as per the intention set forth in Output Indicator 4.4.1.5, Milestones A and B. The SEPs are a flagship set of projects under the AIP employing innovative project designs and aimed at transformative impact in key sectors. With respect to the design of programs under the SEPs, Output Indicator 4.4.1.5, Milestone A, concept notes in multiple areas have been completed and the first round of in-depth reviews conducted by the Lead Economic Advisor and Senior Associate Innovative and Transformative Programmes. The concept notes that are expected to be approved for immediate implementation after feedback is incorporated and they are submitted early in Quarter 4 are: Health, Skills Development, Agriculture, Women's Entrepreneurship, Education, and Sustainable Adherence to WASH and Preventive SOPs. It is anticipated that approved SEPs will enter implementation within the next three months. In addition to these, the governance of service delivery SEP is underway and expected to be submitted next. SEPs for citizen trust and engagement and electricity are at an earlier stage of development.

With respect to Output Indicator 4.4.1.5, Milestone B, 11 meetings/workshops were held with departments during the quarter. The overall purpose of these meetings was to gain the support of key stakeholders in government for the projects under development, as well as to be able to design projects that are responsive to real needs and that are achievable. Close coordination is important because departments need to own and implement these programs. Some of these meetings involved participation from senior government officials including the Secretary Elementary and Secondary Education Department, Secretary Social Welfare Department, and Secretary Industries. A meeting was held with the Additional Chief Secretary and Chief Economist of the Planning and Development Department, in which the SEP designs were presented. The ACS gave his approval in principal for the designs. The ACS provided feedback and requested the team to return with enhanced designs to officially approve the designs and enter into implementation. Further support will be provided to the government when program designs are anticipated to be officially approved and enter implementation.

Three design and implementation workshops were held for the Skills Development, Women's Entrepreneurship, and Education SEPs; Secretary Industries, Social Welfare Department and Elementary and Secondary Education Department attended the respective workshops. The Secretaries participated in the discussions around implementation in their respective sector's workshop and announced their support for the concept and next steps; i.e. PC-I development and moving forward into implementation. Apart from senior leadership, Deputy Directors and Chief Planning Officers of the above mentioned Departments also attended. Other relevant stakeholders also attended these workshops. The Skills Development workshop included participants from the Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority (TEVTA), Special Economic Zones, and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Board of Investment & Trade among others. The Women's Entrepreneurship workshop included participants from the Social Welfare Department, Social Welfare Directorate Merged Areas, Technical Education & Vocational Training

Authority (TEVTA), Gender and Social Protection Cell, Planning and Development Department and Rural Development Department. The Education workshop included participants from the Elementary and Secondary Education Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Programme, Directorate Newly Merged Areas (school) and from the field (District Education Officers), among others. As mentioned above, this participation is important in terms of government ownership of these programmes.

It may also be noted that a health survey was carried out encompassing all merged districts and surrounding Frontier Regions for the health SEP, which pertains to saving maternal and infant lives. Both health facility data and analysis were conducted and clinical assessments were carried out. The first-hand information regarding the level of skills and availability and state of facilities for pregnant women and newly born infants as a result of this assessment provides a starting point for the health SEP's implementation.

Further, the Additional Chief Secretary requested assistance in the area of skills development in light of the SEP skills development design presented to him for North Waziristan. One of UNDP's sector specialists conducted a ground visit and tailored an intervention at the ACS's request aligned with the SEP design for North Waziristan, which has been incorporated into one of the government's PC-1s.

**Agreed MoV:** Approved concept notes

#### 4.4.3: Surveys conducted on select indicators from the Tribal Decade Strategy and COVID response

##### Q8-Milestones

- a) Key findings from baseline data shared with stakeholders
- b) Key findings from all other 3 surveys shared with stakeholders
- c) Agreement in place between Ehsas Fund and KP Social Welfare Department to share Ehsas beneficiary data for Zakat eligibility

**Progress:** Green ● for Milestone C; Amber ● for Milestones A and B

##### Description:

Working closely with the government, significant progress took place this quarter on survey activities designed to strengthen the (currently very weak) evidence base on the Merged Areas. These activities will support evidence-based policymaking as well as the monitoring and evaluation of progress towards the development outcomes envisioned under the AIP. With respect to Output Indicator 4.4.3, Milestone A, the AIP Baseline survey was completed, as was initial analysis of it. Key socioeconomic indicators on demographics and delivery of public services were collected at the household level and are expected to inform the planning and implementation of the AIP for 2021 onwards. Data was not shared with stakeholders however as analysis was still underway at the end of October; a dissemination event is being planned for December, 2020.

Responding to Output Indicator 4.4.3, Milestone B, the Labour Force Surveys 1 and 2 (Business and Labour Surveys) are complete. The Labour Force Survey 1 was completed in May, 2020 and the results have been shared with the government. The Labour Force Survey 2 was completed in September, 2020, and the results have also been shared with the government.

The COVID KAP survey was advertised for open competition, five bids were received, and technical evaluation took place in October, 2020. The survey was contracted at the end of October, 2020. However, it was not concluded in the reporting period.

Regarding the results of the Business and Labour Force Survey 2, a total of 3200 respondents were surveyed on their income, status of employment, business earnings and other demographics to present a profile of small and medium enterprises and labour in KP. It was the first survey of its kind to have 50% representation of female respondents in the section of 'Labour.' Additionally, there were also 227 female respondents who were operating businesses in nearly all sectors in the province. Most respondents in the Labour section of the survey demonstrated a preference for getting relief by referring to government institutions like the BISP.

Data collected showed that there was an improvement in the percentage of job losses from 70% in BL-I to 31% in BL-II. Job losses had been high in all sectors of the economy at the start of the lockdown however, the B&L results show that nearly all sectors are on the path to recovery. Out of all the sectors, transportation and manufacturing recovered fast as job losses fell to 15% and 16% respectively compared with 64% and 87% at the beginning of the

enforcement of lockdown. The construction sector showed slow recovery as 51% job losses were reported in the second round. The overall average monthly salary increased from PKR 7,766 in BL-I to PKR 16,954 in BL-II showing an increase of 118%. Similarly, the average daily wage rate increased from PKR 315 to PKR 565 showing an increase of 80%. These figures are expected to help the KP Government in identifying which sectors and segments of the population are in need of government assistance.

Responding to Output Indicator 4.4.3, Milestone C, a Memorandum of Understanding, facilitated by UNDP, has been developed between the Planning & Development Department and the Zakat Department and was signed this quarter. The MoU sets forth that P&D will share Ehsaas data with the Zakat Department. This is to enable the Zakat Department to properly identify beneficiaries for the disbursement of cash grants. Previously, the Zakat Department did not have a properly filtered list of potential beneficiaries, and Ehsaas data would fill this gap. It is anticipated that by the beginning of December, 2020, 100,000 beneficiaries will have received funds (PKR 12,000/beneficiary).

**Annexures submitted with narrative report:**

- 1) Updated Risk Register (All agencies)
- 2) Updated DD Tracker
- 3) Naway Wraz -Bringing the Change Paper-II
- 4) Contextual Analysis
- 5) Updated PIP tracker
- 6) Updated Logframe with updated programme end achievements vs-a-vis targets
- 7) Supporting Documents can be accessed using link given down below

<https://undp.sharepoint.com/:f:/r/sites/UNRCOPMD/Shared%20Documents/UNRCO/Programme%20Reporting/Quarterly%20Narrative%20Reports/Q8?csf=1&web=1&e=p9Kxnh>