



COMMUNITY RESILIENCE OF FATA'S INTERNALLY DISLOCATED PERSONS (IDPs) IN THE HOSTING AND RETURN AREAS

FINAL PROJECT REPORT

March 2015–March 2016

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Pakistan Country Office

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Project Summary

Title	Community Resilience of FATA's Internally Dislocated Persons (IDPs) in the Hosting and Return Areas
Project donor	Government of Japan
Implementation modality	UNDP Direct Implementation
Project initiation	March 2015
Partners	<p>KP Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA)</p> <p>Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Unit (RRU), FATA Secretariat</p> <p>Community Resilience Unit (CRU), FATA Secretariat</p> <p>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (KP TEVTA)</p> <p>International Labour Organization (ILO)</p> <p>FATA Development Authority (FDA)</p> <p>Centre of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD)</p> <p>Foundation for Integrated Development Action (FIDA)</p> <p>Initiative for Development and Empowerment Axis (IDEA)</p> <p>Participatory Rural Development Society (PRDS)</p> <p>Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP)</p> <p>Poverty Alliance Welfare Trust (PAWT)</p> <p>Community Advancement and Rural Empowerment (CARE)</p> <p>Micro Merger (Pvt) Ltd</p>
Overall project location	<p>District Bannu, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</p> <p>District Dera Ismail Khan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</p> <p>District Karak, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</p> <p>District Lakki Marwat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</p> <p>Frontier Region Bannu, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</p> <p>Khyber Agency, Federally Administered Tribal Areas</p> <p>South Waziristan Agency, Federally Administered Tribal Areas</p>
Approved project budget	USD 2,750,000
Report type	Final Project Report
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BMST	Business Management Skills Training
BoQ	Bill of Quantity
CARE	Community Advancement and Rural Empowerment
CERD	Centre of Excellence for Rural Development
CFW	Cash for Work
CMST	Community Management Skills Training
CN	Community Network
CNIC	Computerized National Identity Card
CoRe	Community Restoration (Cluster)
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
CRU	Community Resilience Unit
DoP	Directorate of Projects
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FDA	FATA Development Authority
FIDA	Foundation for Integrated Development Action
FRC	FATA Reforms Commission
IDEA	Initiative for Development and Empowerment Axis
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
ILO	International Labour Organization
IP	Implementing Partner
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LoA	Letter of Agreement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NADRA	National Database Registration Authority
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NWA	North Waziristan Agency
PaRRSA	Provincial Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority
PAWT	Poverty Alliance Welfare Trust
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PEOC	Provincial Emergency Operation Centre
PKR	Pakistani Rupees
PRDS	Participatory Rural Development Society
RRU	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Unit
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure

SRRS	Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy
SRSP	Sarhad Rural Support Programme
SWA	South Waziristan Agency
TDP	Temporarily Dislocated Persons (Secretariat)
TEVTA	Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority
UC	Union council
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USD\$	United States Dollar (currency)
WFP	World Food Programme

1. Executive Summary

The military operation, Zarb-e-Azb,¹ was launched in mid-2014 to combat the growing threat of militancy in and from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The operation caused thousands of families to flee their homes in North Waziristan Agency (NWA). Large numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs)² moved to neighbouring districts in Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Karak and Lakki Marwat in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). A UNHCR report shows that 99 percent of the displaced population (146,258 families) chose to reside in host communities rather than in camps,³ the majority of the displaced people were women and children.

The added presence of vulnerable families (more than 70 percent of IDPs are women and children and almost 50 percent of IDPs are under 14), who also require access to water, health and education, has put a noted strain on the minimal services available in these areas. While extensive humanitarian support was provided to IDP families to meet their basic needs, the situation remains critical. Assessments conducted by the humanitarian community suggest that a third of IDPs do not have access to clean drinking water and two-thirds cannot afford to buy enough food to meet their basic needs⁴. Many people now depend entirely on unstable sources of incomes such as humanitarian assistance and daily wages. Even then, the search for daily wage employment often takes IDPs far from their temporary homes and the investment in terms of transport and travel time almost cancels out the benefits of working. Studies carried out in hosting areas have determined that IDPs rate food (20 percent noted that this was their first priority need), temporary shelter (19 percent) and job opportunities (11 percent) as their main needs in displacement⁵.

Since the launch of the FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy (SRRS) in April 2015, over 175,006⁶ families (of an estimated 300,000 families) have been able to return safely to FATA. The majority of returns to date had taken place to three agencies: Khyber (74,712 families), South Waziristan Agency (SWA) (21,780 families) and North Waziristan Agency (NWA) (51,956 families) but in recent months returns to Kurram (17,017 families) and Orakzai (9,541 families) have accelerated.⁷

This population now faces the daunting challenge of rebuilding their lives in a region that continues to be among the most isolated and impoverished in Pakistan. On the other hand, nearly half of the initially displaced families from FATA still remain displaced. As of August 2016, there were 52,046 registered displaced families from NWA residing in KP's settled districts (Figure 1). This humanitarian situation continues to represent a significant challenge for the government, military and

¹ Literally sharp strike/cutting.

² "Internally displaced person" and "temporarily dislocated person" are interchangeable. The latter is a government term coined by the Foreign Office in September 2014.

³ UNHCR. 2016. "KP and FATA IDP population fact sheet (as of 31 May 2016)". Islamabad: UNHCR (Annex 1).

⁴ Rapid Needs Assessment Report of NWA IDPs Bannu

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/assessments/Bannu%20Assessment%20Report.pdf>















⁵ Rapid Needs Assessment Report of NWA IDPs Bannu

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/assessments/Bannu%20Assessment%20Report.pdf>

⁶ Please see latest Return Snapshot prepared by UNOCHA, August 2016 (Annex 2)

humanitarian agencies if the target of completing the entire return process is to be completed by the end of 2016.

Number of families returned since 16 March 2015¹

Location	This week	Jan- Aug	Total Return	Total Remain	% Female headed Household in Returns	% Return
Khyber	0	8,443	74,712	12,439	 23%	 86%
NWA	20	19,055	51,956	52,046	 7%	 50%
SWA	809	11,915	21,780	43,775	 21%	 33%
Kurram	0	13,979	17,017	6,553	 17%	 72%
Orakzai	1,006	8,841	9,541	13,650	 14%	 41%
FR Tank	0	0	0	322	 0%	 0%
Total	1,835	62,233	175,006	128,785	 16%	 58%

¹Registered families

Sources: Government (including FDMA, RRU, CLCP), UNHCR, WFP, OCHA Pakistan

Table 1: Status of IDPs as per 8th August 2016

The “Community Resilience in FATA’s IDP Host and Return Areas” project was initiated in early 2015 to enhance national, provincial and district authorities’ knowledge and preparedness capacity and create a robust and effective early-recovery response to current and future disasters. The project has focused on coordinating UNDP’s ongoing early-recovery response to complex emergencies in KP/FATA since mid-2014.

The government of Japan contributed USD 2.75 million to the project, which was programmed over the period of March 2015–March 2016. Activities were carried out in districts Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Karak, Lakki Marwat, Frontier Region Bannu, Khyber Agency and South Waziristan Agency (SWA). UNDP worked with key government departments, NGOs and government implementing partners (IPs).

Support from the government of Japan helped UNDP increase the community resilience of at least 50,000 IDPs, vulnerable members of host communities, and returnees. This was achieved by strengthening local governance systems, improving social cohesion, expanding access to basic services/infrastructure and enhancing livelihood opportunities for vulnerable populations, particularly women, by involving them in technical and vocational trainings and through business management skills trainings (BMSTs).

Key results:

Output 1 aimed at reinforcing local governance capacity by providing technical assistance for the effective management of the IDP situation and the subsequent returns and recovery process. UNDP used Japanese funds to provide substantial technical support to Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) KP and the FATA Secretariat to manage returns and rehabilitation process, including support to the FATA Secretariat to develop and roll out the Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy (SRRS).

Output 2 sought to foster social cohesion between IDPs and members of host and return communities by creating community networks (CNs) capable of assessing, prioritising and

validating needs assessments for their communities. During the project implementation period, UNDP was able to establish 121 CNs (30 in FATA, 91 in KP) with Japanese funds. This brought 450 people in FATA and 1,365 people in KP together to promote peaceful co-existence between IDPs and host/return communities by encouraging productive community discussions on challenges presented by displacement and how to make more efficient use of common resources.

Output 3 was designed to address the lack of access to basic social services and infrastructure in IDP hosting (due to overcrowding) and return areas (physical damage, abandonment and disrepair during the displacement period). Following extensive consultation with the Government and the community, the project implemented 89 community infrastructure schemes in both the hosting areas (60 schemes: 44 through communities and 16 through PDMA) and return areas (29 schemes). All schemes (drainage systems, street pavements, link roads and bridges) were implemented with the active involvement of CNs and government line departments and have led to increased access for 100,459 individuals in host areas and 9,390 people in FATA. These works were overseen by the KP PDMA and the FATA Secretariat to ensure sustainability. Short-term job opportunities were created through this process and a total of 21,586 working days for local labourers were registered.

Output 4 aimed at creating livelihoods opportunities for IDPs and vulnerable population groups in hosting and return community areas given the limited possibilities for income generation in both areas. An initial market assessment was carried out to define entry points for livelihood activities in these areas and a multi-pronged livelihoods recovery strategy was developed to address the identified needs. As a result, the project trained 250 people in various vocational skills (185 women and 65 men) and provided 575 people with business management training (325 women, 250 men). In addition, cash vouchers worth Rs. 20,000 to 25,000 each were provided to 48 (13 women, 35 men) vulnerable and poor individuals to help them establish small-scale businesses.

Output 5 covered the project management and monitoring. Under this output, project staff and consultants were hired to carry out project activities as well as monitoring and evaluation (M&E), project operations, communications and outreach activities. The UNDP Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit carried out independent monitoring, auditing and oversight.

Current situation and way forward

Both the returned IDP families and the displaced IDP families face challenges related to social cohesion, access to services and livelihood generation. These hosting districts were already facing major development challenges before the IDP influx with pre-existing problems in basic service provision, infrastructure and livelihood opportunities. The additional presence of vulnerable families, who also require access to water, health and education, has put a noted strain on services in these areas. A large percentage of population does not have any sustainable source of income and relies on either daily wages or humanitarian assistance. Further availability of jobs on daily wages in far-flung areas incurs an additional logistics cost on these IDPs. Similarly, the families returning back to FATA also suffer as the previously existing infrastructure had been badly damaged due to insurgency and the army operation.

UNDP has been proactively supporting the government to recover and rehabilitate the IDPs. FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy⁸ (SRRS) in April 2015 was launched by the Government of Pakistan to support ongoing humanitarian and recovery efforts. The strategy has five pillars: (i) rehabilitating physical infrastructure; (ii) strengthening law and order; (iii) expanding government service delivery; (iv) reactivating and strengthening the economy; and (v) social cohesion and peacebuilding. UNDP has been proactive in supporting the elaboration of this strategy, particularly ensuring buy-in from all stakeholders. The recovery initiatives under this program were in alignment with the SRRS and were successfully implemented with the support of government and through financial assistance of donor organisations.

Throughout the implementation of the project UNDP played a key role in providing technical and advisory support to the Government of Pakistan by sharing international experience and best practices, and by developing capacities for rapid IDP recovery and rehabilitation. Continuous work with the government of KP, FATA Secretariat and NGO IPs provided direct support to people in IDP hosting areas and return communities through its community resilience programme. Further, implementation of project activities directly in coordination with the local authorities helped in successful completion of the project. UNDP also developed strong relationships with the KP PDMA, FATA Secretariat, Temporarily Dislocated Persons (TDP) Secretariat, and the military and district administrations. This helped facilitate partner access and created synergies with relevant government line departments.

While this has been a successful intervention to increase resilience in the hosting and return areas, the complex humanitarian situation continues and a lot remains to be done to provide services and livelihoods opportunities to the vulnerable population. Funding interests have now moved to FATA and funding in the hosting areas remains scarce. UNDP is currently mobilizing resources to provide support to people during displacement, which help to empower them and put them in a better position to restart their lives upon return to FATA. In FATA itself, UNDP (with continued support from the Government of Japan) is expanding its programming to provide much needed support to returnees in all five affected Agencies of FATA.

⁸ Complete strategy available from http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/library/crisis_prevention_and_recovery/fata-sustainable-return-and-rehabilitation-strategy-.html.

Table 2: Summary of key results

	Planned activities	Results (KP)	Results (FATA)	Status	
Output 1 Reinforce local governance capacity to manage the IDP situation and the subsequent returns and recovery process	Provide technical assistance to KP and FATA and four district authorities to effectively manage IDP situation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Call centre/complaints desks; ▪ Grievance redressal for IDP complaints; ▪ Monitoring and reporting. 	Helped PDMA establish the Provincial Emergency Operations Centre (PEOC) in four districts with call centres to register complaints with relevant government line departments/humanitarian agencies. Supported PDMA in establishing a two-member monitoring unit.		Achieved	
	Provide technical assistance to FATA Secretariat to develop and roll out the SRRS for FATA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Roadmap; ▪ Detailed needs assessment; ▪ Rehabilitation framework. 	Supported the FATA Secretariat in drafting, finalising and launching the FATA SRRS, based on field data.	(A USD 120 million strategy, which resulted in funding commitments).		Achieved
	Increase access to legal assistance (particularly women/girls) in hosting and return areas (four legal advisors seconded to grievance desks and legal advocacy and counselling for 500 people).	Provided legal/information support to communities in Bannu and Lakki Marwat.	524 legal aid cases addressed.		Achieved

	Planned activities	Results (KP)	Results (FATA)	Status
Output 2 Foster social cohesion between 50,000 people (IDPs and members of host and return communities)	Create 100 CNs (70 in hosting areas, 30 in return areas) to ensure community members are informed and connected to local authorities.	Established 91 CNs in 61 villages in IDP hosting areas in KP (42 female CNs, 49 male CNs).	Established 30 CNs in 13 villages in FATA (25 male CNs, 5 female CNs).	Achieved
	Create CNs capable of assessing, prioritising and validating needs assessments for their communities.	Identified poor/vulnerable individuals and engaged them in cash-for-work (CFW) activities. Identified potential female/male entrepreneurs for vocational trainings and BMSTs (with CN assistance). Communities voluntarily monitored CPI schemes and supported social/technical feasibility studies.		Achieved
	Facilitate learning activities for IDPs and host communities, emphasising women's learning opportunities.	Provided community management skills trainings (CMSTs) to 388 women/620 men in 49 sessions.	Provided community management skills trainings (CMSTs) to 10 women/50 men in 5 sessions.	Achieved

	Planned activities	Results (KP)	Results (FATA)	Status
Output 3 Expand existing services and infrastructure in IDP hosting and return areas to meet increased demand	Create short-term job opportunities (50,000 working days) for IDPs and host and return communities to carry out 50 prioritised schemes	Completed 60 CPI schemes, creating 17,386 working days in KP.	Completed 29 CPI schemes, creating 6,160 working days in FATA	Partly Achieved The schemes identified by the community were machine intensive and required less labour.
	Help government departments increase public service provision in host and return communities (10 schemes).	PDMA rehabilitated 16 water supply schemes.	None.	Achieved In response to community needs, the budget was reallocated from output4. It enabled rehabilitation of additional six water supply schemes and benefited

more beneficiaries than planned.

	Planned activities	Results (KP)	Results (FATA)	Status
Output 4 Create livelihood opportunities for IDPs and vulnerable population groups	Conduct a market assessment survey in each area to define entry points for livelihoods activities.	Market assessment conducted and demand-driven approach to vocational trainings adopted.		Achieved
	Provide skills/vocational/technical trainings to 2,000 persons.	Provided skills-based trainings to 250 beneficiaries (185 women, 65 men) in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tailoring, embroidery (for women); - Plumbing, heavy machinery operation, electrical work, tailoring (for men). 		Achieved The training initially planned were for fewer days, however, considering the benefits of comprehensive training their span was increased. The beneficiaries were provided with a certificate. This increased the training cost and resulted in fewer trainings
	Provide BMSTs to 2,000 persons.	Provided BMSTs to 575 beneficiaries (325 women, 250 men).		Achieved The training cost increased as the beneficiaries were provided with comprehensive trainings supplemented with completion certificates.
	Replenish business assets of 1,000 micro-enterprises.	Provided cash vouchers to 48 (31 hosts, 17 IDPs) beneficiaries for small-scale businesses (13 women, 35 men).		Not achieved The budget was reallocated as per community needs; increasing public service provision in host and return communities (output3)

	Planned activities	Results (KP & FATA)	Status
Output 5 Effectively manage and monitor interventions	Hire project management and M&E staff.	Hired ten project staffers.	Achieved
	Project operations, office and travel expenses.	Operated costs efficiently.	Achieved
	Communications and outreach activities.	Various communication and visibility events carried out.	Achieved
	Independent monitoring, audit and oversight.	Regular monitoring conducted by CPRU.	Achieved

Table 3: Budget summary

	Planned budget (USD)	Amount spent (USD)
Total direct costs	2,546,296	2,546,296
Indirect costs (8% of total direct costs)	203,704	203,704
Grand total	2,750,000	2,750,000

2. Situation Analysis

Background

Large numbers were displaced from NWA and Khyber Agency following several military operations in FATA during 2014. This increased the existing FATA displacement caseload to over 300,000 families. The military operations are now in the final stages and many areas of FATA have been cleared for return. So far, some 146,485 families have returned home to FATA, 23 percent of them since January 2016.

Meanwhile, the remaining families continue to live in displacement in nearby hosting areas, the majority of them in Bannu alone. These hosting districts were already facing major development challenges before the IDP influx with pre-existing problems in basic service provision, infrastructure and livelihood opportunities. More than 77 percent of IDPs are women and children and almost 54 percent are under 17 years of age.⁹ The additional presence of vulnerable families, who also require access to water, health and education, has put a noted strain on services in these areas. While extensive humanitarian support was provided to IDP families to meet basic needs such as food and shelter, the situation remains critical. UNOCHA assessments from 2015 show that a third of IDPs did not have access to clean drinking water and two-thirds could not afford to buy enough food for their basic needs. Many people now depend entirely on unstable sources of income such as humanitarian assistance and daily wages. The search for daily wage employment often takes IDPs far from their temporary homes and the investment in transport and travel time often negates earned income. Studies in hosting areas have determined that IDPs rate food (20 percent), temporary shelter (19 percent) and job opportunities (11 percent) as their main needs in displacement.

The situation for the returning families is similarly complex: upon return, these families are faced with rebuilding their lives in areas where infrastructure had been badly damaged due to insurgency and the lack of maintenance. Housing had been severely damaged, water is scarce and basic facilities such as health and education were generally non-functional. Markets have also been destroyed and there is little economic infrastructure to help recover livelihoods.

Nevertheless, since the launch of the FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy in April 2015 there has been considerable political momentum to support the return process and ensure that at least the minimum conditions are in place for the returning families.

FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy

The government of Pakistan formally launched the FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy¹⁰ (SRRS) in April 2015. The strategy sought to link ongoing humanitarian and recovery efforts with reconstruction, long-term development and reforms in FATA by providing a timeframe for IDP returns (2015–2016) and prioritising recovery and rehabilitation interventions in return areas. The strategy has five pillars: (i) rehabilitating physical infrastructure; (ii) strengthening law and order; (iii) expanding government service delivery; (iv) reactivating and strengthening the economy; and (v) social cohesion and peacebuilding.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Complete strategy available from http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/library/crisis_prevention_and_recovery/fata-sustainable-return-and-rehabilitation-strategy-.html.

UNDP has been proactive in supporting the elaboration of this strategy, particularly ensuring buy-in from all stakeholders. Resource mobilization to support returnees has been especially successful with funds coming from both Government and international partners to support a number of recovery initiatives aimed at improving living conditions in return areas of FATA.

FATA reform

These changes on the ground have also been supported by an ever-growing political momentum for wider reform in FATA currently represented by the national debate to “mainstream FATA” into Pakistan. FATA reforms have generally been limited to minor amendments to the Frontier Crimes Regulations and other administrative/legal reforms. The Governor of KP and FATA established the FATA Reforms Commission (FRC) to re-ignite the debate. It made recommendations on peace and security, IDP returns, a judicial system, local governance, the Governor’s Council, constitutional reforms, quick-impact projects and administrative reforms for the FATA Secretariat.

Subsequently, the FATA Reforms Bill was presented in the National Assembly in September 2015 and received considerable support from various political parties. However, technical irregularities in the submission process and the diversity of opinion on the best way to reform FATA continue to delay Assembly debate.

A new committee headed by the Prime Minister’s advisor on Foreign Affairs, Sartaj Aziz, was formed in November 2015 to provide guidance on the way forward. The committee’s ability to affect change remains to be seen, but the FATA debate is finally being taken seriously.

UNDP is working closely with the FATA Secretariat and the FRC to support the implementation of the latter’s mandate. At the same time, UNDP is working with FATA parliamentarians to push essential reforms legislation. Efforts are being made to promote the civic and political participation of the people of FATA. Resource mobilisation efforts are ongoing to expand this effort.

Impact on project implementation

Throughout the implementation of the project UNDP played a key role in providing technical and advisory support to the Government of Pakistan by sharing international experience and best practices, and by developing capacities for rapid IDP recovery and rehabilitation. Continuous work with the government of KP, FATA Secretariat and NGO IPs provided direct support to people in IDP hosting areas and return communities through its community resilience programme. While most results were achieved under this project, the following constraints are noted:

Access to project implementation areas

Access to implementation areas was difficult in the initial implementation period. NGO partners’ access was particularly restricted during this period due to changes in overall government policies regarding NGO work modalities in mid-2015. Access requests in the form of no objection certificates (NOCs) were often denied and this led to considerable delays in initiating activities.

In order to resolve this problem, UNDP decided to deploy project staff directly to the UN office in Bannu in order to better manage relations with the local authorities, to advocate for partner access and to closely monitor the work of partners who were granted access. Thankfully, partners were able to access affected communities through regular advocacy with government and military authorities.

Project staff maintained interaction with local authorities, explaining project objectives in order to expedite work on the ground. During this time, UNDP also developed strong relationships with the

KP PDMA, FATA Secretariat, Temporarily Dislocated Persons (TDP) Secretariat, and the military and district administrations. This helped facilitate partner access and created synergies with relevant government line departments.

The overall security situation is improving in FATA but incidents such as improvised explosive device (IED) attacks and kidnappings continue to occur, in both FATA and the surrounding districts of KP. The Pakistan Army launched a further military operation in 2015/16 in NWA to try to clear remaining pockets of militants. Similar NOC issues exist for partners working in FATA that continue to delay progress while other issues such as unannounced curfews during Army convoy movements, prolonged road security checks and NOC approval for UN personnel continue to be a challenge. UNDP is again working closely with the authorities to ensure access for partners and to monitor their activities on the ground.

Difficulty of reaching livelihoods targets

During 2015, it became clear that it would be difficult to reach the targets set out for the livelihoods activities. This was due to an accumulation of many factors including access, delays in social mobilization, lack of interest/availability of participants particularly females and increased costs of delivering trainings to people in the affected areas.

From field visits, community interactions and UNOCHA reports it was also noted that a significant number of IDPs had moved from district Bannu and other adjacent districts and settled temporarily in district Peshawar, KP and adjoining areas. The incentives for this move included low rents, enhanced security, greater employability and better (and more) business opportunities. Peshawar was therefore included in the livelihoods component during the course of the project in order to try to increase the outreach of this activity.

Cultural sensitivities

The non-availability of female staff for the project and generally low levels of literacy limited the project's options; women are not usually allowed to work in health facilities or work in communities. These obstacles were tackled during the implementation phase with increased recruitment of local female staff by UNDP and partners.

3. Results

Output 1: Reinforce local governance capacity to manage the IDP situation and the subsequent return and recovery process

The project successfully delivered Output 1 by engaging provincial and local governments. Both the federal and KP governments have acknowledged UNDP's support and contribution in improving governance and the management of the IDP situation. In fact, PDMA requested UNDP extend this support further.

Similarly, the productive partnership between UNDP and government counterparts meant that district governments frequently provided security and facilitated access to affected areas, allowing IP field teams to carry out their activities in a timely fashion. Frequent engagement with district governments also ensured quick redressal of problems arising during implementation.

Activity 1: Provide technical assistance to KP and FATA and four district authorities to effectively manage the IDP situation:

- Call centre/complaint desks;
- Grievance redressal for IDP complaints;
- Monitoring and reporting.

The project supported PDMA in establishing and in the functioning of a Provincial Emergency Operation Centre (PEOC) that operates from its headquarters in Peshawar (Annex 4). The PEOC coordinates with government-run disaster management committees in four districts during any disaster situation on daily basis, for collecting information. This was illustrated in October 2015 when a powerful earthquake jolted parts of KP; the PEOC was quick to collect information from affected district disaster management committees and shared information with relevant authorities to initiate possible humanitarian responses.

The PEOC also operates a dedicated call centre that works as an IDP and host communities' complaint/feedback centre. Callers can register complaints or feedback regarding the unavailability of basic services through the call centre. Registered complaints and feedback are shared with relevant government line departments or humanitarian agencies for possible redressal. The call centre received the most complaints regarding computerised national identity cards (CNICs) Either the CNICs had been delivered late or had incorrect information (specifically names and areas of origin). This adversely affected the assistance to the beneficiaries as CNICs were mandatory. The issue was taken up with the National Database Registration Authority (NADRA) in districts Bannu and Lakki Marwat, KP by project IPs and addressed efficiently.

Other calls received during the project included complaints/feedback about food packages, settlement issues and security developments.

The project supported PDMA in establishing a unit to monitor ongoing relief and recovery activities in the IDP-affected and hosting areas of Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Karak and Lakki Marwat. A two-member team was hired for this purpose and is based in district Bannu. It conducted frequent field visits to areas where NGOs were implementing relief and recovery activities. Reports were then shared with PDMA headquarters for further dissemination and discussion of issues and challenges.

Activity 2: *Provide technical assistance to the FATA Secretariat to develop and roll out the SRRS for FATA.*

UNDP provided technical support to the FATA Secretariat in drafting, finalising and launching the FATA SRRS.¹¹ The strategy was based on field data from government line departments. It outlines the rehabilitation requirements of major infrastructure in FATA and provides estimated budgets. The USD 120 million strategy was well received by government and development partners alike and has resulted in substantial funding commitments.

Under a letter of agreement (LoA) with the Directorate of Projects (DoP), FATA Secretariat, UNDP has worked closely with government counterparts to develop the institutional set up of the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Unit (RRU), including the development of organograms, terms of reference and an operations manual. The RRU's initial structure was designed to facilitate coordination around the FATA SRRS, monitoring of all rehabilitation works and community engagement in rehabilitation works. RRU management staff, including SWA Coordinators, was recruited under this LoA.

There were extensive discussions with the DoP in September 2015 regarding RRU constraints in implementing activities in the field due to competing stakeholder meeting/consultation requests (line directorates, political agents, the army, various development partners). UNDP, therefore, proposed a modification in the RRU structure to expedite the implementation of rehabilitation and community resilience activities. The Community Resilience Unit (CRU) was then notified by the DoP as a separate unit and the RRU limited its work to stakeholder coordination and overall strategy monitoring. The CRU now concentrates on implementing community resilience work (community mobilisation, infrastructure rehabilitation and increased livelihood opportunities). The CRU's core team now includes trained and experienced staff from completed UNDP projects.

Activity 3: *Increased access to legal assistance (particularly for women/girls) in hosting and return areas (four legal advisors seconded to grievance desks and legal advocacy and counselling for 500 people).*

The project extended legal and information support to communities by conducting community meetings and one-on-one interactions with beneficiaries in the districts of Bannu and Lakki Marwat. The main objective was to keep IDPs and local people updated on developments in return areas and to support IDPs in protection issues. The project identified and supported 524 legal aid cases across 12 villages in 6 union councils (UCs). They included:

- 222 cases related to CNICs, marriage/birth/death certificates, address changes and B forms, which were referred to NADRA or Ehsar Foundation;
- 302 cases of white/green PDMA registration, blocked rations and ration records which were referred to the Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP), UNHCR and Ehsar Foundation.¹²

¹¹ Complete strategy available at:

http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/library/crisis_prevention_and_recovery/fata-sustainable-return-and-rehabilitation-strategy-.html.

¹² "Registration" with the PDMA was required to be eligible to receive assistance. Green/white registration refers to the colour of tokens that PDMA issued to people. Registration tokens were green and renewals were white.

Output 2: Foster social cohesion between 50,000 people (IDPs and members of host and return communities)

The influx of large numbers of IDPs in the four selected project intervention districts gave rise to fears of conflict between IDPs and hosts; ethnic and sectarian divisions were visible. Available social and physical infrastructures in these host districts were already inadequate without a sudden population boom. In addition, displaced families were neither answerable to local communities, nor did they consider it important to contribute to local community development.

The project worked to alleviate this issue by implementing and delivering Output 2. It selected 74 villages for intervention through Japanese financial support. UNDP helped create 91 CNs in IDP hosting areas in KP (42 female, 49 male) and 30 CNs (25 male, 5 female) in FATA to provide learning opportunities to help people work towards peace.



Figure 2: Male CN meeting in district Bannu

Activity 1: Create 100 CNs (70 in hosting areas and 30 in the FATA return areas) to ensure community members are informed and connected to local authorities.

The project established a mechanism of local institutions and built their capacities to address damage caused to social cohesion due to the presence of IDPs. The central idea was to enhance the relationship between IDPs and host communities and promote peaceful co-existence through dialogue and discussion. This mechanism allowed the establishment of 121 CNs through Japanese funding (Table 3).

Table 4: CN formation through Japanese funding

		IDP hosting areas	FATA	Total
CN formation	Female	42	5	47
	Male	49	25	74
Total		91	30	121
Villages covered		61	13	74

Social mobilisation standards were followed during CN formation. Each CN comprises at least 15 members (4–6 IDPs/returnees and 8–10 host/remaining community members). Each CN through mutual consent elected five members that constituted its executive body (President, Vice President, General Secretary, Joint Secretary and Finance Secretary). The other CN members formed the general body and were a part of the decision-making processes.

The CNs served the following purposes:

- They provided common spaces for people to work together and find joint solutions to common challenges posed by displacement. The stakeholders are host communities, IDPs in hosting areas, returnees in return areas and communities that never left their homes;
- Training sessions were organised to facilitate learning activities for displaced and host populations in the subjects of community leadership, hygiene and health;
- They created a sense of ownership and common interest amongst the aforementioned stakeholders.

CNs meet fortnightly to discuss common-interest issues such as the emerging security situation, optimal use of available social, natural and physical resources, and other day-to-day developments. They also work to enhance social cohesion among IDPs and host communities by serving as platforms for dispute resolution. Project monitoring teams and IP teams were of the opinion that there was growing confidence in CNs; they have been able to settle issues through these forums which resulted in a gradual decline in complaints registration.

Activity 2: *CNs capable of assessing, prioritising and validating community needs assessments.*

The project adopted a bottom-up approach to community mobilisation and based its relief and recovery interventions on needs identified and prioritised by communities through their CNs. The communities identified poor and vulnerable individuals and engaged them in cash-for-work (CFW) activities. Young women and men possessing the potential to become entrepreneurs were identified and recommended to the project for vocational trainings and BMSTs (Annex 3). The project developed criteria to select beneficiaries for livelihood support packages in consultation with CNs. Communities were then mobilised to identify vulnerable and deserving beneficiaries matching the criteria. The idea was that community involvement would craft a sense of ownership of the results.

Further, all physical infrastructure schemes implemented in project areas were identified by the communities. They supported project engineers and social mobilizers in carrying out social and technical feasibility studies and voluntarily monitored construction phases. The communities expressed their ownership by agreeing to 'operate and maintain' the schemes once the projects were closed therefore ensuring their sustainability.

Activity 3: Facilitate learning activities for IDPs and host communities, emphasising women’s learning opportunities.

The project enhanced the capacities of all CNs by providing their members CMSTs in 49 sessions. In all, 388 women and 620 men participated (including executive body members) in KP. However, in FATA 10 women and 50 men participated in 5 learning sessions which consisted of 3 courses taught over a period of 2-3 days per course. These sessions also taught CNs to assess and prioritise needs. Female IP staff ensured that the thoughts and opinions of local and IDP women were considered, as well. All prioritised community infrastructure schemes and livelihood trainings submitted by male CNs were validated by women CNs; this was a prerequisite for UNDP approval.



Figure 3: Women’s CMST in district Bannu

Output 3: Expand existing services and infrastructure in IDP hosting and return areas to meet increased demand

Communities identified CPI schemes that would benefit all stakeholders (host communities, IDPs in hosting areas, returnees in return areas and communities that never left their homes), including women and children, by improving their access to basic services. These included schemes for water supplies, drainage systems, street pavements and link roads and bridges (Annex 6). The project only accepted schemes identified and prioritised in consultation with women CNs. Approval and implementation required that at least 50 percent of beneficiaries be women.

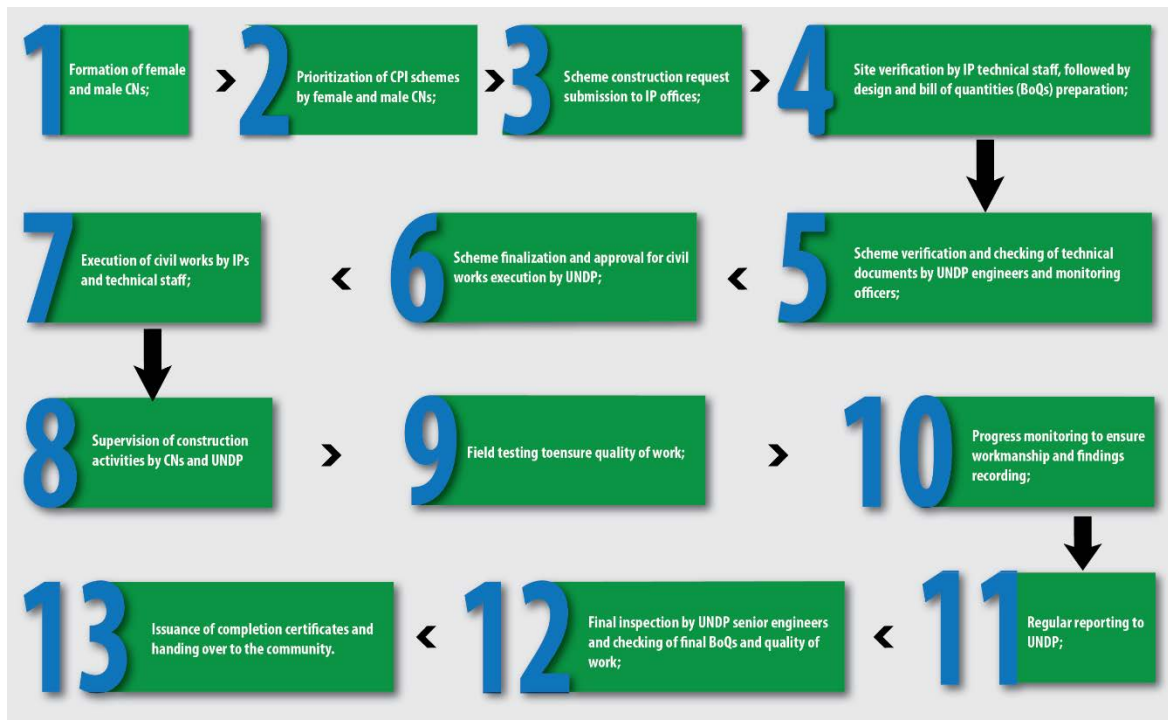


Figure 4: Stages of scheme implementation

Activity 1: Create short-term job opportunities (50,000 working days) for IDPs and host and return communities to carry out 50 prioritised schemes in housing, community infrastructure, environment, water supply, etc).

Japanese funding accounted for 60 of the total schemes in IDP hosting areas, including 16 carried out by PDMA (explained in more detail under Activity 2). These schemes will benefit around 100,459 individuals (51,341 women, 49,808 men) (Annex 7). Community approval and IP feasibility studies were followed by technical and social feasibility study documents and detailed bills of quantity (BoQs) being submitted to UNDP for technical review and approval. Both skilled and unskilled labourers were engaged. Completed schemes included:

- 1 road and 1 culvert;
- 23 (drinking) water supply schemes (12 solar based);
- 2 pressure pumps;
- 20 street pavements;
- 8 schemes in shelter/house/drainage rehabilitation;
- 5 schemes in drainage line rehabilitation.

Another 29 schemes were implemented in SWA and Khyber using Japanese funding. These included 10 protection walls of varying heights, 11 irrigation channels and eight water supply/tank schemes (Annex 8). In all, 9,390 people benefitted from those schemes.

The identified schemes addressed the prioritised needs of beneficiary communities; CN members were actively involved in scheme identification. In fact, the process also allowed for an orientation to site identification and needs prioritisation. The construction provided increased access to basic services and the creation of 17,386 working days (short-term employment) in IDP hosting areas in KP and 6,160 working days in FATA. The total number of working days was less than expected (21,586). This was because more technical expertise than initially expected were required. For example, the suspension bridge required mechanical and methodological work.

Activity 2: Help government departments increase public service provision in host and return communities (10 schemes).

UNDP engaged PDMA to rehabilitate and build better large-scale public infrastructure schemes to increase public service provision in host communities. PDMA rehabilitated 16 water supply schemes—water supply and solarised water supply schemes—through Japanese funding. Each community infrastructure scheme was visited by a PDMA team of civil sub-engineers to verify contractors' work. The project also completed three community infrastructure schemes in Frontier Region Bannu through the FATA Secretariat's Community Resilience Project funded by UNDP.



Figure 5: Signboard and water tank, village Baryam Khel, UC Daudshah, Bannu

Physical progress was monitored by civil sub-engineers from the PDMA Provincial Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority (PaRRSA). The different components of each scheme were verified against approved blueprints, specifications and BoQs.

Output 4: Create livelihood opportunities for IDPs and vulnerable population groups

UNDP provided market-based technical and vocational skills trainings along with BMSTs and coaching to promote long-term livelihood opportunities that will continue to serve displaced populations when they return to their areas of origin. In doing so, UNDP helped target populations cope with the hazards of displacement and equipped them with skills to expand their enterprises. Investments in such demand-driven skills provide a skilled human resource base that can participate in reconstruction processes.



Figure 6: Steps involved in providing technical and vocational skills to women

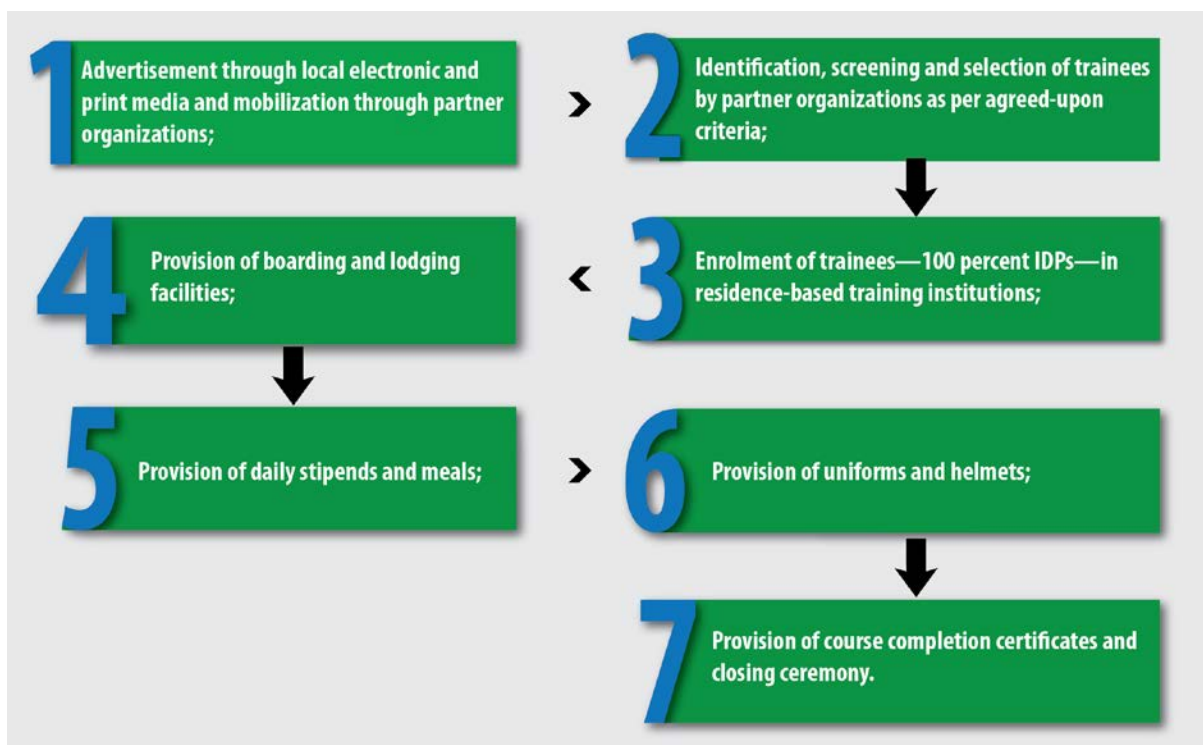


Figure 7: Steps involved in providing technical and vocational skills to men

Activity 1: Conduct a market assessment survey in each area to define entry points for livelihood activities.

A market assessment study (Annex 10) was conducted to understand local market dynamics, opportunities for the consumption of skilled labour, and the initiation of small businesses. IPs adopted a demand-driven approach to making vocational trainings more appropriate and relevant to the local context (when IDPs return to their places of origin). It is expected that target beneficiaries will acquire lifelong skills that will help them increase incomes and become financially empowered. This, in turn, will lead to improved living standards and strengthened resilience and coping mechanisms. The market assessment study concluded that:

- IDPs with no skills should be provided vocational skills based on the assessment;
- Vocational skills trainings should last at least six months and be followed by apprenticeships;

- The creation of gender-specific livelihood opportunities would address people’s emerging financial needs;
- The identification/establishment of microcredit resources can enhance IDP livelihood options.

Activities 2 and 3: *Provide skills/vocational/technical training to 2,000 persons; provide BMSTs to 2,000 persons.*

Community Advancement and Rural Empowerment (CARE), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Participatory Rural Development Society (PRDS), SRSP, and the FATA Development Authority (FDA) trained 650 persons in various vocational skills (185 women and 465 men) in FATA and KP. Another 575 persons received BMSTs (325 women, 250 men) from SRSP. The skills-based trainings for women were in embroidery and tailoring (conducted in 15 days) and in plumbing, heavy machinery operation, electrical work and tailoring for men (conducted in three months).

These trainings allowed beneficiaries to become self-employed and earn incomes for their families. Informal feedback revealed that at least 65 percent of beneficiaries were actually utilising their skills and BMSTs, and are now self-employed. This feedback was obtained through informal one-on-one meetings and telephonic conversations between beneficiaries and IP M&E teams.

Many hurdles were faced which consumed more time than expected. This caused delays and low achievement levels. Women have an extremely limited participation in the workforce. The most realistic income generation possibility for many vulnerable women was small subsistence activities for the generation of a minimum income to help cover household expenditures.



Figure 8: Electrical work training in district Dera Ismail Khan

Activity 4: *Replenish the business assets of 1,000 micro-enterprises.*

Beneficiaries for micro-enterprise asset replenishment were identified and verified by IPs through CNs. PRDS beneficiaries were further verified through field visits and meetings. Beneficiaries working with the Initiative for Development and Empowerment Axis (IDEA) were verified through telephone calls. Each IP disbursed cash vouchers through accessible practices after the verification

process. For example, PRDS disbursed cash through EasyPaisa while IDEA used open cheques. Distribution ceremonies were held separately for women and men.

Japanese funding accounted for 48 (31 hosts, 17 IDPs) such individuals (13 women, 35 men). Women received PKR 20,000 each whereas men received PKR 25,000 each. The beneficiaries used these cash vouchers to establish and/or revitalise small-scale businesses in livestock rearing, poultry raising, tailoring and small shops (Annex 11).

Output 5: Effectively manage and monitor invention

The project initiated field activities in the beginning of 2015. There were some delays in the middle of the year due to government policy changes in NOC issuance and NGO registration. The procedures took several months to be fully understood by local organisations. However, the project team coordinated effectively with PDMA, the FATA Secretariat and law enforcement agencies to facilitate IPs' NOCs.

UNDP's Country Office team in Islamabad was responsible for overall project coordination with government authorities and donor agencies. The team supported government line departments in strategy formulation for the better management of the IDP situation and helped build good working relationships with donors. The team coordinated effectively with donor agencies and shared updated project information. Quality was assured through the use of programmatic visits, spot checks, and scheduled and special audits.

A Junior Professional Officer from Japan was assigned to act as liaison with the government of Japan and support the facilitation, monitoring and quality assurance of the implementation of this project. Various communications materials were produced and shared with the Embassy of Japan in Pakistan (Chapter 4).

UNDP created an M&E plan to ensure quality assurance, results/activities tracking, risk management, the documentation of replicable/scalable best practices, and the identification of issues requiring course correction. Monitoring officers from UNDP periodically monitored project sites and ensured that IP progress reports detailing financial and substantive results were regularly submitted.

The monitoring system ensured close coordination with the FATA Secretariat, local authorities, IPs and the political administration. Activities included:

- Keeping local communities informed of field assessments to help identify the most affected areas/villages;
- Maintaining a beneficiaries database;
- Developing monthly and quarterly plans based on field assessments;
- Reporting on community needs and activities;
- Preparing and submitting monthly consolidated reports to UNDP;
- Submitting a terminal report on project completion;
- Coordinating with UNDP on third-party evaluations and donor visits.

Value for money

Measures were taken to ensure effective competition during PDMA's contract-awarding process (to NGOs and private organisations). Calls for proposals¹³ and requests for proposals¹⁴ were made and UNDP's assessment of submitted proposals looked for local companies that had good reputations and submitted the lowest bids.

- Appropriate pricing was ensured by using the government's composite schedule of rates to set materials costs. These are typically 15–20 percent higher than prevailing market rates. The use of contractors also increases costs as they [contractors] incorporate profit margins into their project expenditure estimates. Audit members from the communities' project implementation committees conducted market surveys to ensure that costs were kept low and that materials met quality standards.
- The IPs were provided with lists of activities as part of their contracts. Each activity had dedicated budget lines fixed according to market rates. They were required to obtain budget approval from UNDP before making major expenditures. This procedure ensured both economy and quality.
- UNDP conducted activities such as trainings and social cohesion events at the village level, which resulted in saving boarding and lodging costs. This brought the added benefit of increasing female participation, as women were often unable to travel to other cities.
- UNDP implemented medium to large infrastructure schemes through line departments. This saved any additional costs associated with outsourcing to external partners. UNDP thoroughly evaluated bids and all contracts were within five percent of the approved engineering cost estimates.

Efficiency

- UNDP organised monthly progress review meetings chaired by the Director General, DoP/FATA Secretariat to discuss UNDP-funded interventions and future needs. This forum discussed partner and stakeholder progress, helping scale up the efficiency of UNDP-funded projects.
- Community networks were engaged in all stages of scheme implementation. This ensured transparency and ownership by the community, ultimately resulting in efficient implementation.

Effectiveness

- UNDP utilised community spaces in government buildings (e.g. schools, basic health units).
- UNDP supported the FATA Secretariat in developing an IT-based monitoring system. This system has and will help the government monitor and track the progress of humanitarian partners and reduce the chances of effort duplication.

¹³ Candidates were selected on a competitive basis.

¹⁴ A request for proposals is a solicitation often made through a bidding process by organisations interested in procuring commodities, services or assets. Suppliers submit business proposals.

Project oversight

A project Steering Committee provided strategic direction and oversight of the Community Resilience Programme and its contributions to the FATA SRRS. The Committee was co-chaired by UNDP's Deputy Country Director in Islamabad and the Director General of the PDMA in KP. The Committee usually met on a quarterly basis and ensured coordination and information sharing to minimise overlaps and duplication with other programmes related to FATA's recovery, rehabilitation and long-term development.

UNDP initiated humanitarian support in the FATA agencies to ensure smooth IDP returns. The project team worked closely with the FATA Recovery Programme team for the implementation of a systematic approach to re-establish affected communities' self-reliance.

4. Visibility Actions

A project launching ceremony was held at WFP Islamabad in March 2015. Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Japan to Pakistan, Mr Takashi Katae and various UN agency officials attended.

The government of Japan announced its decision to disburse USD 16.21 million to UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNHCR and WFP to support their project efforts in assisting IDPs and hosts in FATA (<http://goo.gl/IFSdhn>).

The Japanese Ambassador, H. E. Mr Hiroshi Inomata visited Jalozai Camp on 3 September 2015 to see firsthand, the results of Japanese funding. He also presented certificates to 20 young people from FATA who had received vocational trainings through Japanese funding. This funding supported IDPs through vocational trainings, community infrastructure rehabilitation and returnees' improved livelihoods in NWA (<http://goo.gl/IISDFa>).



The results of Japanese funding in Pakistan were showcased for Japanese citizens through various videos on IDPs in host communities (with Japanese subtitles). The link was posted on the websites of UNDP Pakistan's and the Japanese Embassy in Pakistan (<http://goo.gl/7FfDdU>).

UNDP Pakistan Country Director, Marc-André Franche attended a media seminar in Tokyo, Japan in October 2015. Speaking at the event, he said that Japanese funding had given IDPs in FATA opportunities to build a safe and stable future. He went on to say that UNDP would continue working to improve people's lives by rehabilitating community infrastructure, providing vocational trainings and creating jobs, especially for FATA's youth.

5. Stakeholder Engagement

Provincial authorities

Based on lessons learned from previous projects, UNDP engaged PDMA from the onset of the project to ensure full buy-in. PDMA initially played a coordination and strategic oversight role while receiving specific technical assistance from UNDP. Implementation at the field level was initially carried out by NGO partners. As the implementation period went on, PDMA requested a more active role in the implementation of infrastructure schemes in coordination with relevant line departments to ensure better coordination of rehabilitation works and to ensure sustainability. UNDP considered this request and increased PDMA's scope of work to include infrastructure schemes after an assessment of its capacity.

District authorities

While engagement with district authorities was initially somewhat limited due to key local actors being overwhelmed with requests from partners and stakeholders, UNDP made every effort to actively engage with them, in particular, the Office of the District Commissioner, to coordinate work on the ground. This fruitful partnership helped facilitate partners' access to project sites and ensured maximum coordination of district-level rehabilitation efforts.

FATA Secretariat

From the outset of the NWA displacement in 2014, UNDP has been working closely with all stakeholders to build consensus and devise a plan to support the dignified return of IDPs to FATA while promoting human recovery, rehabilitation and resumption of public service delivery in return areas. The launch of the FATA SRRS marked a turning point in this process as the FATA Secretariat, the federal government and armed forces agreed to work together to implement this strategy and requested the support of the international community.

UNDP has continued to hold regular consultations with the FATA Secretariat, TDP Secretariat, Economic Affairs Division, Office of the Governor of KP, the FATA Research Centre, parliamentarians, media focal points, international partners, NGOs, community-based organisations, private sector companies and the humanitarian community to support overall coordination of rehabilitation efforts.

Funded by this project, the RRU meets on a daily basis with key stakeholders, mostly the Pakistan Army and key line directorates to coordinate rehabilitation assessments in each agency to assess gaps and carry out resource mobilisation with national and international partners to cover funding gaps.

Community Restoration (CoRe) Cluster¹⁵

UNDP continued to coordinate the CoRe Cluster in Peshawar to ensure maximum collaboration and coordination with all other humanitarian and early recovery actors working in host areas. It also participated actively in UNOCHA's district-level humanitarian coordination mechanisms. UNDP led

¹⁵ <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/pakistan/community-restoration>.

the way in consolidating the Cluster's overall response in the 2015 Humanitarian Strategic Plan, including the frequent production of 4Ws¹⁶ and maps (Annex 12).

Donor coordination

Two monthly coordination meetings were held with the DoP, CRU and UNDP, chaired by the Director General, DoP, to review implementation progress and discuss coordination issues.

UNDP chaired sessions with key donors and government representatives to prepare effective FATA SRRS and FATA reforms. After a year of implementation, the FATA Secretary of Planning and Development has requested a strategic review of this key framework document to examine achievements and identify possible revisions. This strategic review, with stakeholders, will refine the existing strategy, based on earlier interventions and results. The exercise will also take stock of what worked and what requires further improvement.

¹⁶ What, where, when and who.

6. Lessons Learned

Effective activity implementation

Access remains the most significant challenge specifically for working in FATA. A viable option is to work through government counterparts. This makes access easier and enhances government capacity. However, partnerships with the government require investment in terms of capacity, time and resources.

FATA Secretariat monthly coordination meetings within the DoP have proved to be useful coordination mechanisms. However, there is still scope to create a multi-sectoral forum/platform for the inclusion of all SRRS actors and partners. This would require political will and the leadership of the FATA Additional Chief Secretary, and support from UN agencies, concerned line departments and IPs on the ground.

Community mobilization

- The large scale of community participation and inclusiveness—through community-based networks or village organisations—in project implementation reflects people's ownership of the activities and engagement. This is expected to continue as the project matures into other agencies. The communities are better organised after the returns and have taken collective responsibility for their livelihood and infrastructure activities with support from the UN agencies. In addition, the communities follow SOPs for implementing their activities, which ensures downward accountability and equity.
- There was political pressure from the new local government setup to select certain areas for project schemes (to appease voters). To tackle the issue, CNs met with newly elected representatives and explained the concepts of early recovery activities. The meetings were fruitful and opened communication channels between local CNs and political representatives.
- Project activities were affected by inter-tribe, personal and domestic conflict in district Bannu. IP teams conducted separate meetings with such groups to avoid the risk of confrontation.
- It was observed that learning activities and trainings would be better utilised if imparted *before* initiating rehabilitation activities. This would allow better participation in project activities.
- Women IDPs were sometimes prohibited from participating in CN meetings. This was addressed by re-planning activities to complete discussions in fewer meetings. Women's trainings were also conducted at the nearest possible locations to minimise their movements.
- Certain host communities no longer host IDPs but had been affected by their presence. The lack of IDPs made it difficult to select those areas as ones requiring CPI rehabilitation (even if such rehabilitation was clearly required). An extensive consultation with UNDP led to the decision to include such areas.

Livelihood activities

- Involving local NGOs in the skills management process helped UNDP extend better assistance to local women, maximising their numbers.
- Ensuring placement opportunities for project trainees in the local market is a key success factor. An improved knowledge of local markets would likely help this process.

- CFW modalities should be context specific and account for geographic and cultural considerations. This is especially pertinent for women who cannot always participate in outdoor activities. Similarly, men could be more easily engaged in agricultural CFW schemes (water channel cleaning and levelling and rehabilitation) as they found such activities more beneficial in the long term. Many people were reluctant to participate in certain short-term activities like drain cleaning and garbage collection.
- Every effort was made to establish comprehensive standards and practices for UNDP-supported CFW activities (daily wages and cycles). However, there were some instances of inconsistent reporting from IPs.

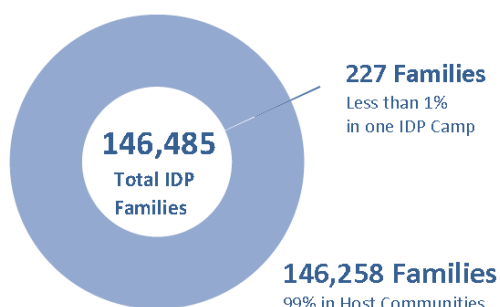
7. Budget Utilization

	Planned budget (USD)	KP expenditure (USD)	FATA expenditure (USD)	Total (USD)
Output 1 Reinforce local governance capacity to manage the IDP situation and the subsequent return and recovery process.	205,000	109,719	97,519	207,238
Output 2 Foster social cohesion between 50,000 people (IDPs and members of host and return communities).	250,000	219,057	44,473	263,530
Output 3 Expand existing services and infrastructure in IDP hosting and return areas to meet increased demand.	667,000	590,842	208,972	799,814
Output 4 Create livelihood opportunities for IDPs and vulnerable population groups.	1,150,000	488,835	500,417	989,252
Output 5 Effectively manage and monitor interventions.	274,296	105,858	180,604	286,462
Total direct costs	2,546,296	1,514,311	1,031,985	2,546,296
Indirect costs (8% of total direct costs)	203,704	121,145	82,559	203,704
Grand total	2,750,000	1,635,456	1,114,544	2,750,000

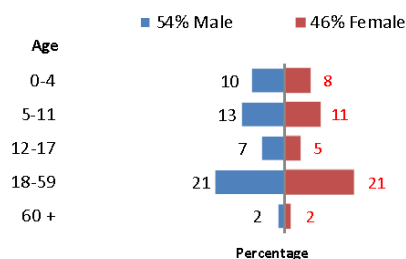
Annex 1: UNHCR Returns Statistics, May 2016



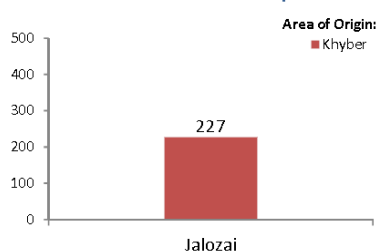
KP and FATA IDP Population Fact Sheet Updated: As of 31 May 2016



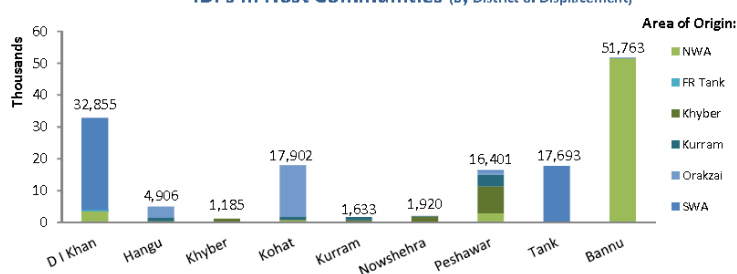
Age-Gender Breakdown



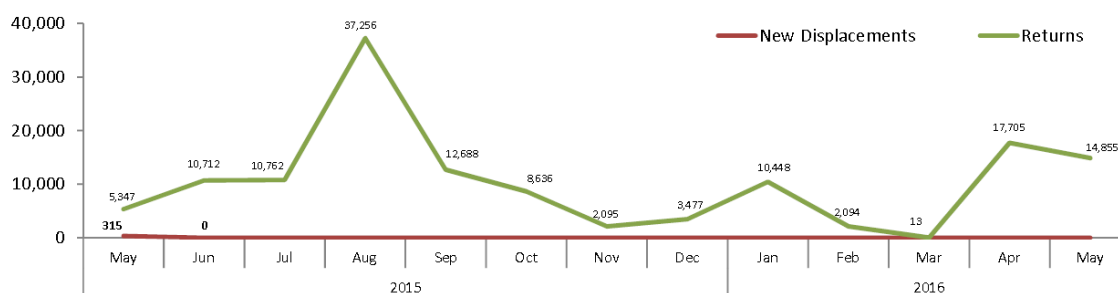
IDPs in Camp



IDPs in Host Communities (by District of Displacement)



Displacement and Return Trends



Currently Registered IDP Families by Location (Camp and Off-Camp)

Present Location		Area of Origin						Total Families	% of Total
		NWA	FR Tank	Khyber	Kurram	Orakzai	SWA		
D I Khan	Off Camp	3,645	322				28,888	32,855	22%
	Camp							0	0%
Hangu	Off Camp	359		39	1,019	3,489		4,906	3%
	Sub-Total	359		39	1,019	3,489		4,906	3%
Khyber Agency	Off Camp	11		1,174				1,185	1%
Kohat	Off Camp	653		206	788	16,151	104	17,902	12%
	Camp							0	0%
Kurram	Off Camp	9		618	1,006			1,633	1%
	Sub-Total	9		618	1,006			1,633	1%
Nowshera	Camp			227				227	0%
	Off Camp	121		1,692	94		13	1,920	1%
Peshawar	Off Camp	2,823		8,481	3,677	1,005	415	16,401	11%
	Off Camp	42					17,651	17,693	12%
Bannu	Off Camp	51,519					244	51,763	35%
Grand Total		59,182	322	12,437	6,584	20,645	47,315	146,485	100%

1. De-commissioning of New Durrani Camp is on-going. All families from New Durrani camp have returned except 83 registered families that moved to off-camp locations according to CCCM Cluster

2. 14,855 IDP families returned with VRF during May as per the following breakdown. 66 families to Orakzai, 2,941 to Kurram, 5,804 to North Waziristan, and 6,044 to South Waziristan agency

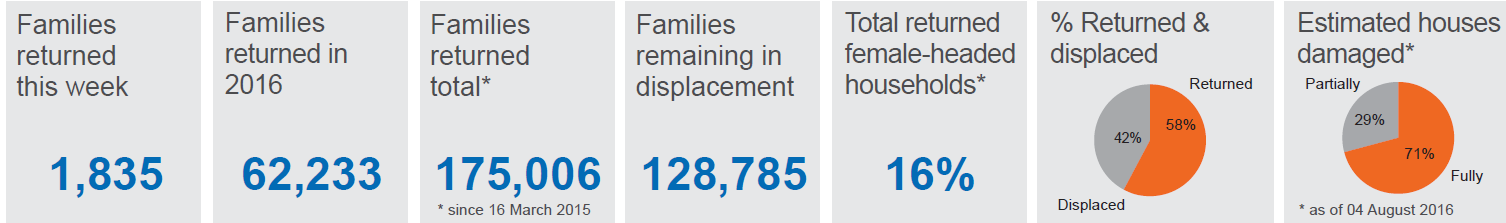
3. IDP Population reflects the total number of registered displaced families verified by NADRA

Source: UNHCR, FDMA, WFP

For more information: Junaid Ghani (ghani@unhcr.org)

Annex 2: UNOCHA Returns Statistics, August 2016

Pakistan: FATA Return Weekly Snapshot (from 29 July to 04 August 2016)



In the period from 29 July to 4 August, 2,416 families have returned to Orakzai, as well as South, and North Waziristan Agencies.

The current phase of returns to the 88 villages of Orakzai Agency will be completed by 5 Aug.

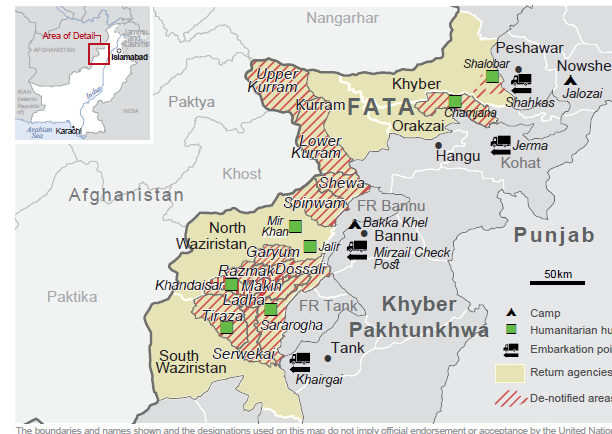
Total Government transport and return grant as of 01 August 2016

\$49 million or PKR 5,054 million worth of support packages disbursed

136,974 grants of PKR10,000 have been disbursed to families for the transport package

147,354 grants of PKR25,000 have been disbursed to families for the return package

On a quarterly basis a return data verification exercise is conducted among humanitarian partners. The results of this exercise are intended to harmonize data to ensure the most accurate numbers are used for planning purposes.



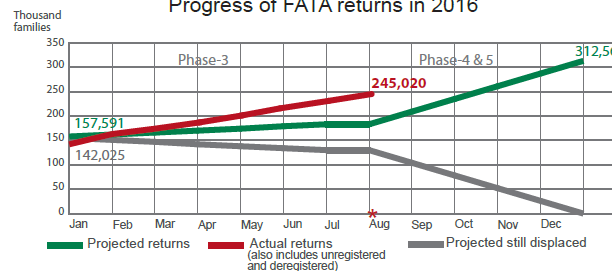
Number of families returned since 16 March 2015¹

Location	This week	Jan- Aug	Total Return	Total Remain	% Female headed Household in Returns	% Return
Khyber	0	8,443	74,712	12,439	23%	86%
NWA	20	19,055	51,956	52,046	7%	50%
SWA	809	11,915	21,780	43,775	21%	33%
Kurram	0	13,979	17,017	6,553	17%	72%
Orakzai	1,006	8,841	9,541	13,650	14%	41%
FR Tank	0	0	0	322	0%	0%
Total	1,835	62,233	175,006	128,785	16%	58%

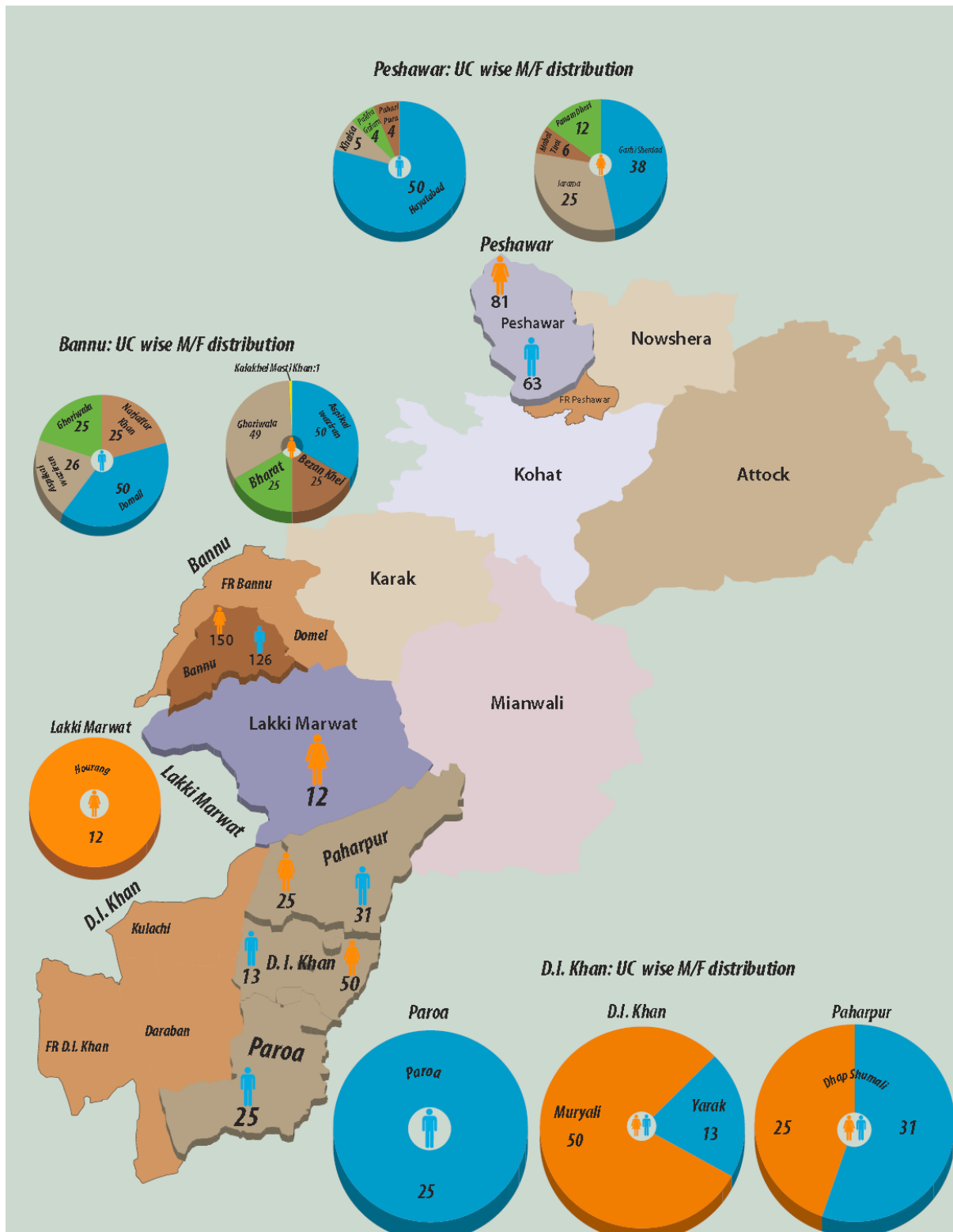
¹Registered families

Creation date: 08 August 2016 Sources: Government (including FDMA, RRU, CLCP), UNHCR, WFP, OCHA Pakistan Feedback: ochapakistan@un.org Web: <http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/pakistan>

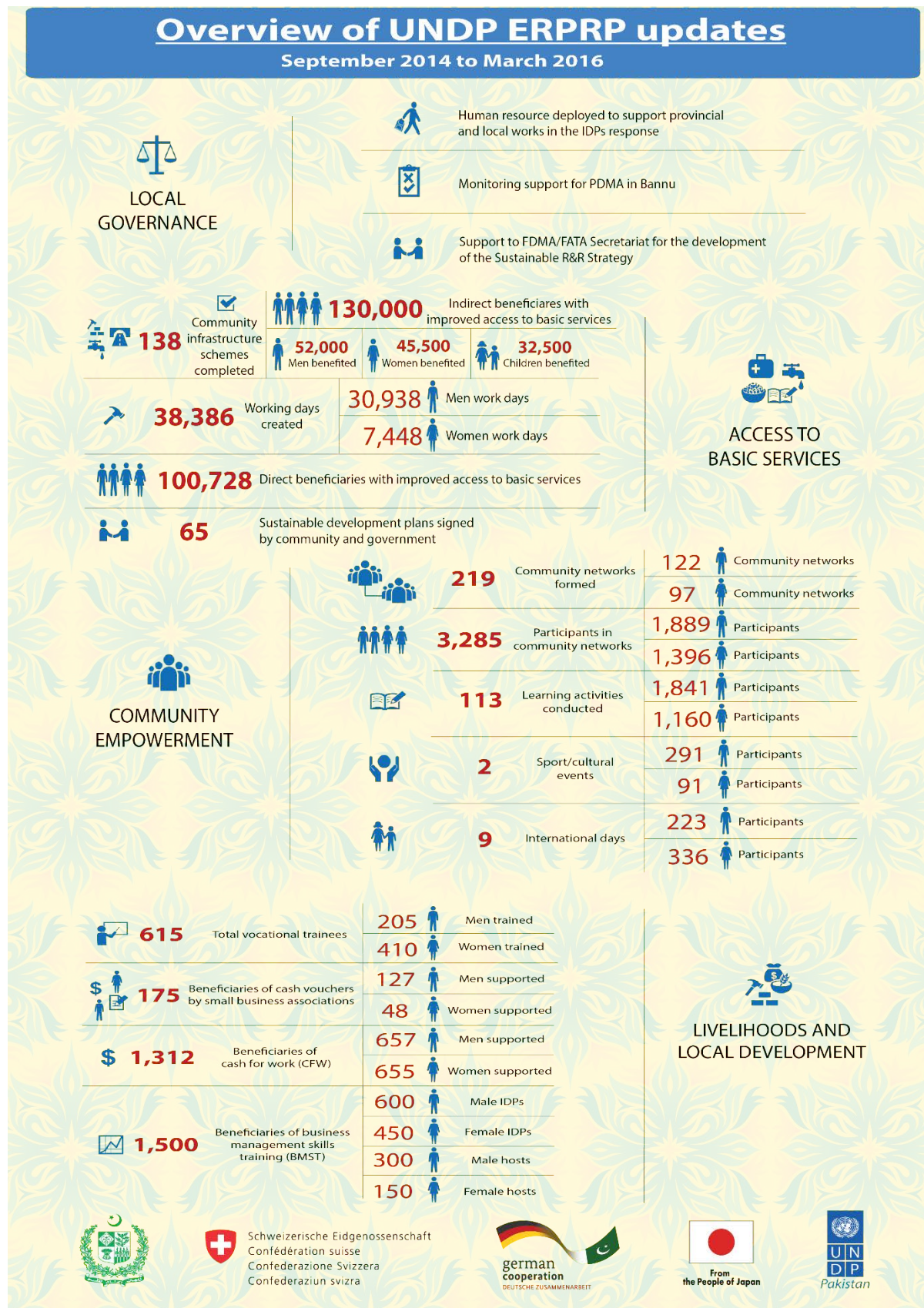
Progress of FATA returns in 2016



Annex 3: Map of Business Management Skills Training (BMST)



Annex 4: UNDP Support in Hosting Areas, September 2014–December 2015



Annex 5: FATA Recovery Programme, August 2016 Dashboard

FATA RECOVERY PROGRAMME

Monthly Progress Dashboard, August 2016



FATA Recovery Programme supports the FATA Secretariat to implement the FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation strategy for the displaced communities returning to the areas of origin in FATA. The strategy is organised around five pillars: rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure, re-establishment of law and order, strengthened governance, improved livelihoods, and social cohesion and peacebuilding.

Key Facts

Duration: 2015-2018
Budget: US\$ 120m
Budget 2016: US\$ 32m



Partners

Government
FATA Secretariat
Rehabilitation & Reconstruction Unit
Directorate of Projects, FATA
Directorate of Education, FATA
Directorate of Local Government & Rural Development, FATA
Public Health & Engineering Department, FATA
Directorate of Irrigation, FATA
Directorate of Works & Services, FATA
FATA Development Authority
Technology Upgradation & Skill Development Company (TUSDEC)

Academia
IMSciences, IM Studies

Private sector
Ernst & Young, MicroMerger Limited, Zalan Communications, SPECTRA

Civil Society
Centre of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD), Foundation for Rural Development (FRD), Human Development Organization Doaba (HDOD), Paiman Alumni Trust Fund (PATF), Poverty Alliance Welfare Trust (PAWT), Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP), Society for Human & Institutional Development (SHID).

UN Partners
FAO, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP



A youth from FATA is learning computer applications during the 5 days Business Management Skills Training at IM studies, University of Peshawar.

Governance and reforms

Recovery and reforms governance mechanisms in place to ensure durable returns and long term stabilization of FATA.

- Activation of FATA Hotline to channel feedback for informed decision-making in governance and reforms
- Situation analysis of Local Governments in FATA completed
- Reconstruction schemes worth 50 million dollars approved from special R&R Forum FATA

Infrastructure

Access to basic social services expanded in TDP returns in order to meet the increased demand of target population.

22 (94%) Completed, 52 (44%) Initiated, Target: 110

08 Roads, 19 Drinking water supply schemes, 15 Irrigation channels, 10 Misc. (park, stadium, street pavement)

Direct beneficiaries with improved access to basic services: 126,627, 121,662

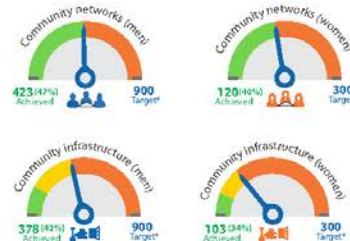
Schools Rehabilitation

Improved access to education in TDPs return areas through school rehabilitation, provision of furniture & equipment and capacity building of parent-teacher committees, teachers & education officer

52 (94%) Assessed, Target: 300

Community Resilience

Citizens empowered to promote and participate actively in the rehabilitation process in order to improve their living conditions.



Livelihoods

Improved livelihoods and economic opportunities of TDP returnees with a focus on women.



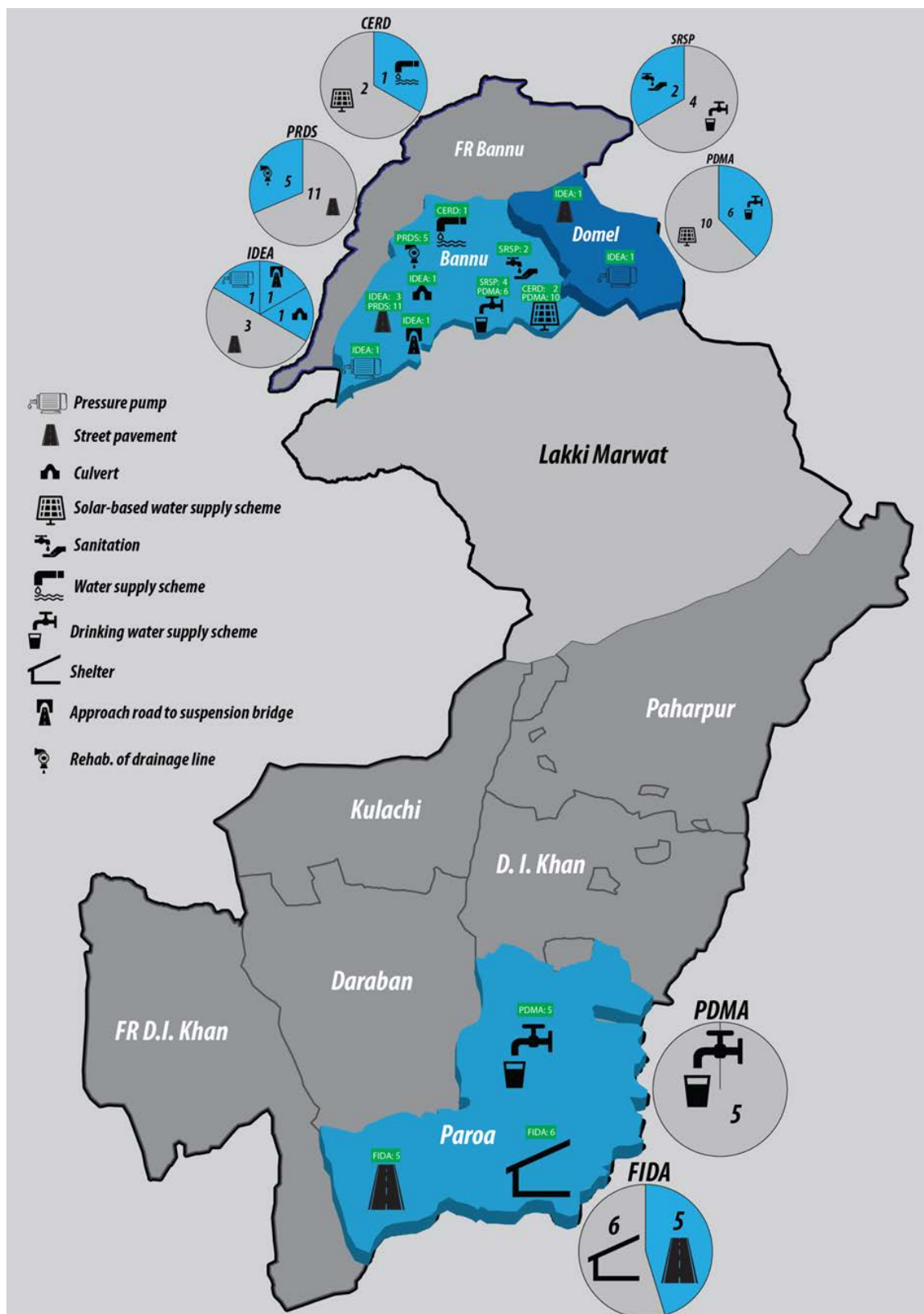
* All the targets are for year 2016.



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Annex 6: Map of Community Physical Infrastructure Schemes (Hosting Areas)



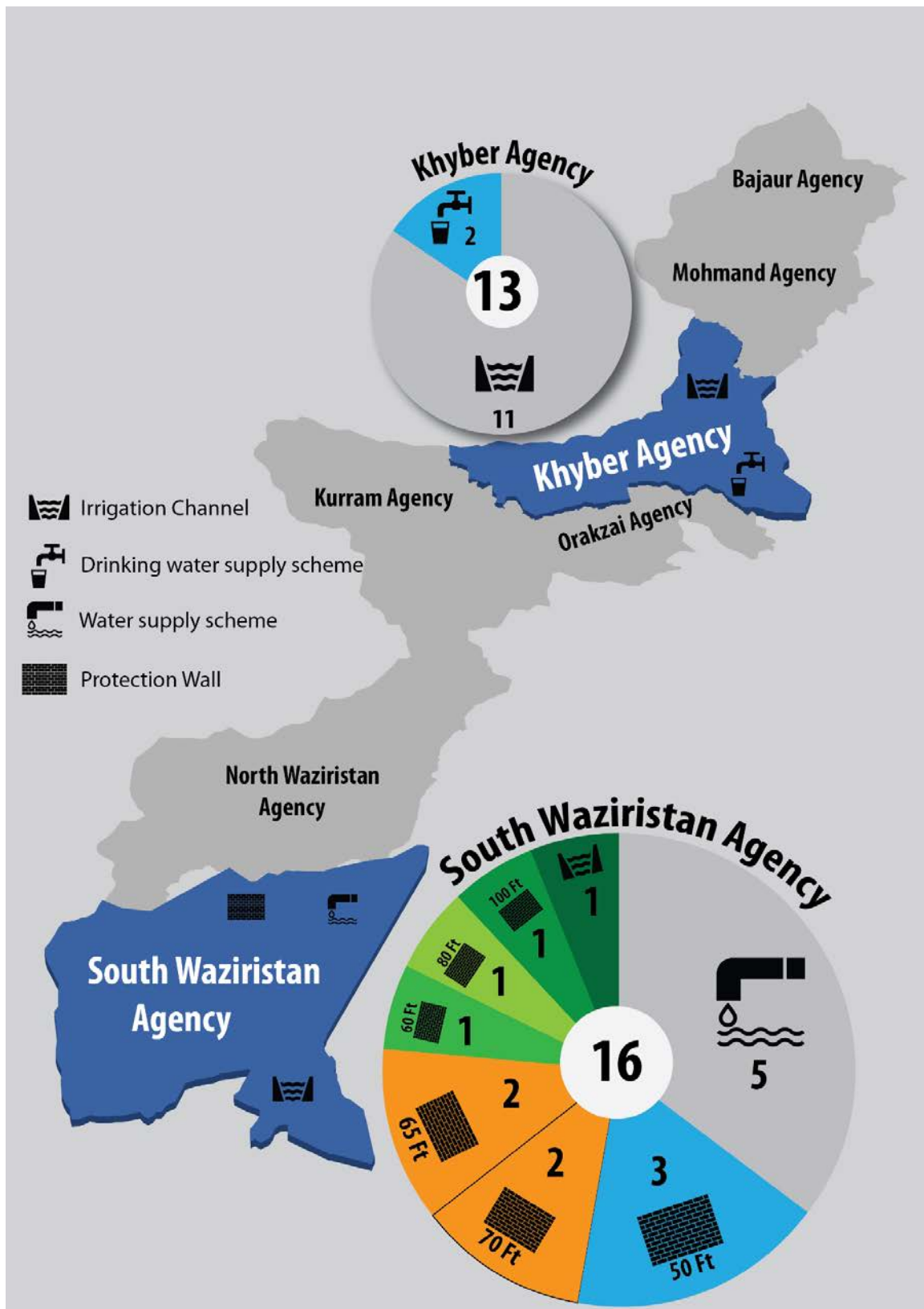
Annex 7: List of Japanese-Funded Community Physical Infrastructure Schemes (Hosting Areas)

	IP	District	Village/mohallah	Scheme type
1	IDEA	Bannu	Landi Jalandar	Pressure pump
2	IDEA	Bannu	Rahmanabad	Pressure pump
3	IDEA	Bannu	Masti Khel	Street pavement
4	IDEA	Bannu	Badrangi	Street pavement
5	IDEA	Bannu	Waligai	Street pavement
6	IDEA	Bannu	Abdullah Jan Kalay	Street pavement
7	IDEA	Bannu	Main city	Culvert
8	IDEA	Bannu	Hassan Khel	Approach road to suspension bridge
9	SRSP	Bannu	Manji Khel	Sanitation
10	SRSP	Bannu	Barara Mira Khel	Sanitation
11	SRSP	Bannu	Bait Ali Mira Khel	Drinking water supply scheme
12	SRSP	Bannu	Ismail Khani	Drinking water supply scheme
13	SRSP	Bannu	Kotka Tarkan	Drinking water supply scheme
14	SRSP	Bannu	Akhonadan	Drinking water supply scheme
15	PRDS	Bannu	Diwana Toghhal Khel	Street pavement
16	PRDS	Bannu	Diwana Toghhal Khel	Street pavement
17	PRDS	Bannu	Hakeem Baharat	Street pavement
18	PRDS	Bannu	Hathi Khel	Street pavement
19	PRDS	Bannu	Shadi Khel	Street pavement
20	PRDS	Bannu	Shadi Khel	Street pavement
21	PRDS	Bannu	Shanawaz Kakki	Street pavement
22	PRDS	Bannu	Shanawaz Kakki	Street pavement
23	PRDS	Bannu	Qamri Khel Kakki	Street pavement
24	PRDS	Bannu	Qamri Khel Kakki	Street pavement
25	PRDS	Bannu	Multan Kakki	Street pavement
26	PRDS	Bannu	Diwana Toghhal Khel	Rehabilitation of drainage line
27	PRDS	Bannu	Diwana Toghhal Khel	Rehabilitation of drainage line
28	PRDS	Bannu	Hathi Khel	Rehabilitation of drainage line
29	PRDS	Bannu	Shadi Khel	Rehabilitation of drainage line
30	PRDS	Bannu	Sikandar Bharat	Rehabilitation of drainage line
31	FIDA	D. I. Khan	Abasin Pump	Street pavement
32	FIDA	D. I. Khan	Miyali	Street pavement
33	FIDA	D. I. Khan	Garah Ashiq	Street pavement
34	FIDA	D. I. Khan	Garah Tahir	Street pavement
35	FIDA	D. I. Khan	Ehsan Town	Street pavement
36	FIDA	D. I. Khan	Dhandla	Temporary shelter and whole-house maintenance
37	FIDA	D. I. Khan	Dhandla	Mud plastering and livestock shelter and drainage
38	FIDA	D. I. Khan	Miyali	Storage tank and maintenance of whole house
39	FIDA	D. I. Khan	Miyali	maintenance of house and shelter

40	FIDA	D. I. Khan	Qayum Nager	Rehabilitation of rooms and livestock shelter
41	FIDA	D. I. Khan	Ehsan Town	Kitchen shelter and rehabilitation of house
42	CERD	Bannu	Syedabad	Solar-based water supply scheme
43	CERD	Bannu	Darya Khel	Solar-based water supply scheme
44	CERD	Bannu	Baryam Khel	Water supply scheme
45	PDMA	Bannu	Gadi Kalla Kinger	Solarised drinking water supply scheme
46	PDMA	Bannu	Sany Khel	Solarised drinking water supply scheme
47	PDMA	Bannu	Bala Khel	Solarised drinking water supply scheme
48	PDMA	Bannu	Bada Mir Abass	Solarised drinking water supply scheme
49	PDMA	Bannu	Mumand Khel	Solarised drinking water supply scheme
50	PDMA	Bannu	Garrera Shah Jhan	Solarised drinking water supply scheme
51	PDMA	Bannu	Kot Musa Khel	Solarised drinking water supply scheme
52	PDMA	Bannu	Essa Khel	Solarisation of PHED drinking water supply scheme
53	PDMA	Bannu	Nar Jaffar	Solarisation of PHED drinking water supply scheme
54	PDMA	Bannu	Nar Bostan	Solarisation of PHED drinking water supply scheme
55	PDMA	D. I. Khan	Gomal City	Drinking water supply scheme, Gomal Medical College
56	PDMA	D. I. Khan	Zafarabad	Drinking water supply scheme
57	PDMA	D. I. Khan	Looni	Drinking water supply scheme
58	PDMA	D. I. Khan	Chaudwan	Drinking water supply scheme
59	PDMA	D. I. Khan	Kata Khel	Drinking water supply scheme
60	PDMA	Bannu	Nermi Khel	Drinking water supply scheme

CERD = Centre of Excellence for Rural Development; FIDA = Foundation for Integrated Development Action; IDEA = Initiative for Development and Empowerment Axis; PDMA = Provincial Disaster Management Authority; PRDS = Participatory Rural Development Society; SRSP = Sarhad Rural Support Programme.

Annex 8: Map of Community Physical Infrastructure Schemes (Return Areas)



Annex 9: List of Japanese-Funded Community Physical Infrastructure Schemes (Return Areas)

IP	Agency	Village/mohallah	Scheme type
1	SWA	Ghanra Kach Eshangi	80 ft. protection wall
2	SWA	Ghanra Kach Eshangi	70 ft. protection wall
3	SWA	Spinkai Raghzai	Water supply and water tank pump
4	SWA	Mandana	50 ft. protection wall
5	SWA	Shalmanzai (Shameri)	Water supply and water tank pump
6	SWA	Shalmanzi	Water tank
7	SWA	Aka Khel	60 ft. protection wall
8	SWA	Landi Khel	50 ft. protection wall
9	SWA	Partogai	50 ft. protection wall
10	SWA	Shabozai	65 ft. protection wall
11	SWA	Shabozai	70 ft. protection wall
12	SWA	Shakha Khel Raghzai	Water tank
13	SWA	Shakha Khel Raghzai	Water tank
14	SWA	Ditta Wala	65 ft. protection wall
15	SWA	Ditta Wala	100 ft. protection wall
16	SWA	Baghri Wam	Irrigation canal
17	Khyber	Zahir Kalay	Irrigation canal
18	Khyber	Khan Gul Kalay	Irrigation canal
19	Khyber	Jan Wali Kalay	Irrigation canal
20	Khyber	Badhsah Khan Kalay	Irrigation canal
21	Khyber	Shah Iran Kalay	Irrigation canal
22	Khyber	Lal Akbar Kalay	Irrigation canal
23	Khyber	Montazim kalay	Irrigation canal
24	Khyber	Umbarak Shah Kalay	Irrigation canal
25	Khyber	Abdullah Haji Kalay	Irrigation canal
26	Khyber	Haji Muhammad Kalay	Irrigation canal
27	Khyber	Warmas Khel Landikhel	Irrigation canal
28	Khyber	Sherdand Khawangei-1	Gravity-based drinking water supply scheme
29	Khyber	Falahi Ghunda Sherdand Khawangai -2	Gravity-based drinking water supply scheme

CRU = Community Resilience Unit; PAWT = Poverty Alliance Welfare Trust.

Annex 10: Market Assessment Study



Community Resilience Response to Promote Social Cohesion and Enhancing Livelihoods Opportunities for IDPs and Host Communities in Districts Bannu and Lakki Marwat

Executive Summary

This report discusses findings from the market assessment study, conducted by Participatory Rural Development Society (PRDS). PRDS together with UNDP is active in the implementation of project “The provision of grant funds to implement a community resilience response to promote social cohesion and enhancing livelihoods opportunities for IDPs and Host communities in districts Bannu and Lakki Marwat”. The study was conducted in five union councils of districts Bannu and Lakki Marwat of KP province during October–December 2015. The purpose of the study was to assess the IDPs of NWA and host communities’ current livelihoods and socioeconomic status, existing skills and vocational training needs.

Key Findings

- 39 percent of the survey respondents were women with 27 years average age.
- The majority of the survey respondents were working as skilled and unskilled labours, followed by ‘drivers’ and family small business.
- Average monthly household income emerged as PKR 11,658.
- The majority of male respondents wanted vocational trainings related to heavy machinery, electrical work, driving and computers. Women wanted to learn tailoring and embroidery.
- Majority of the respondents (50 percent) perceived that provision of toolkits would be the best option for helping them improving their livelihoods opportunities
- 15 percent of the IDP respondents did not want to go back to their place of origins due to lack of livelihoods opportunities over there in NWA.
- The majority of the respondents did not know about voluntary repatriation process.

Recommendations of Study

The recommendations below will help UNDP develop a comprehensive skills development programme that will contribute to diversifying IDPs’ and hosts’ livelihood opportunities in districts Bannu and Lakki Marwat. This will ultimately contribute to reducing their sufferings:

- IDPs with no skills should be provided vocational skills based on market needs assessment.
- Vocational skills trainings should be for at least six months, followed by an apprenticeship.

- Creation of gender-specific livelihood opportunities would fulfil the emerging financial needs with the joint ventures of men and women household members.
- Identification/establishment of micro-credit resources can enhance livelihood options for the IDPs.

Study Background

PRDS together with UNDP signed a contract for a Project title “The provision of grant funds to implement a community resilience response to promote social cohesion and enhancing livelihoods opportunities for IDPs and Host communities in districts Bannu and Lakki Marwat. The overall purpose of the project is to empower local communities by the provision of livelihood and community-based services to the host and IDPs populations of districts Bannu and Lakki Marwat. Apart from the delivery of basic services and social cohesion components, PRDS proposed the identification of 500 trainees from both IDP and host communities for skills development training programmes. Before their skill development, PRDS conducted a market assessment study to analyze socioeconomic trends of IDPs of NWA and host communities with a focus on future employment needs.

Study Objectives

Objective I of this study was to conduct a comprehensive market assessment of IDPs living in District Bannu and Lakki Marwat. Objective II was to analyse the socioeconomic trends of IDPs in NWA and host communities with a focus on future employment needs. The study was conducted in five union councils of IDPs of NWA host areas in districts Bannu and Lakki Marwat.

Study Methodology

Development/Pre-testing/Finalisation of Information Collection Tools

A comprehensive questionnaire form was developed by the PRDS for the study with the collaboration of concerned staff members from UNDP. The questionnaire includes both open- and closed-ended questions to measure the target indications. The tools designed for the assessment under the support guidance of UNDP were substantially adequate and deemed appropriate.

Team Composition

In order to record appropriate consent, two separate teams (one female and male staffer, each) were formed. Each team comprised two social mobilisers and two livelihood officers. Before going to conduct the assessment, team members’ roles and responsibilities were made explicit and oriented about the purpose, design, methodology and tools. The composition of teams was based on the experience in conducting market studies, knowledge of the local environment, customs and language.

Orientation of Team

To derive the better results from the study and to avoid any pitfalls, a one-day orientation session was conducted with study team in which each and every question was briefed to the team and the ambiguity was cleared.

Data collection Approach

Data was collected through structured interviews by using a questionnaire developed for the purpose. The Assessment team was carried out its initial visit and consultation before starting the

actual work. For the purpose of interviews the team visited targeted villages and personally met with the respondents to conduct the interview. The respondents were first briefed about the purpose of this study, their consents were taken and then the interview was conducted. At the end of each interview, the questionnaire was checked by the interviewer for any omission and all errors were corrected.

Development of Database and Statistical Analysis

An MS Excel database was formulated in such a way that it could analyse each and every question of the study form. A specialised database officer was appointed for this task. After 30 forms of data entry, the PRDS management crosschecked the entered data with the forms and ensured that the entry was conducted accurately. Aftermath the data was statistically analysed using MS Excel.

Key Findings/Analysis

Survey Respondent Demographics

Gender, age and type of the survey’s respondents: Out of the 500 respondents interviewed, 303 (61 percent) were male while the remaining 197 (39 percent) were female. The average age of male respondents was 24 years and the average age of female respondents was 27 years. 88 percent of study respondents were hosts and the remaining 12 percent were registered IDPs.

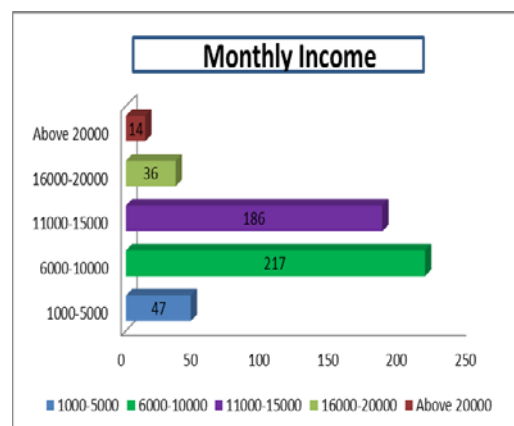
Household Members Composition

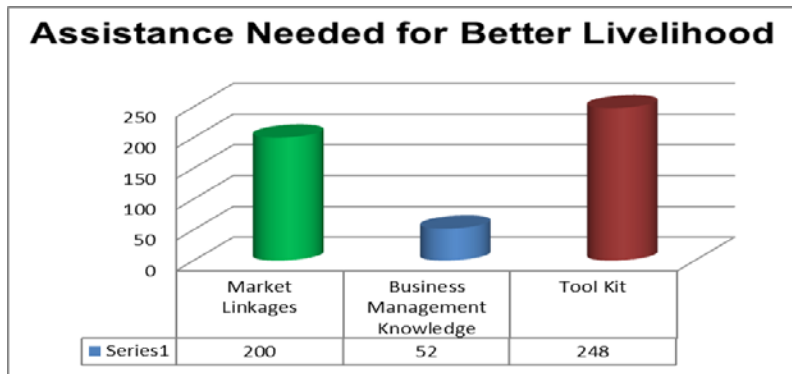
On average, each household had ten members. A gender- and age-wise disaggregated analysis revealed that each household had on an average one under-five-year-old male and female child, four children aged 5–18 years (two females and two males) and two each female and male children aged 18–25, each.

Current livelihoods and socio-economic status

Family Source of Income: The Assessment study reveals that 40 percent of respondents household were involved in agriculture/farming, 41 percent were skilled/unskilled labour while four percent of respondents were engaged in private/government jobs. Similarly, seven percent of respondents mentioned that they owned small business or were self-employed.

Monthly Income: On average, each household earned PKR 11,658 a month. Minimum income reported by the surveyed household was PKR 1,000, while maximum reported income was PKR 35,000. Likewise, the average number of earning people in a family was 1.6 whereas the average number of dependents was 3.3. Similarly, 43 percent of respondents reported their monthly earning





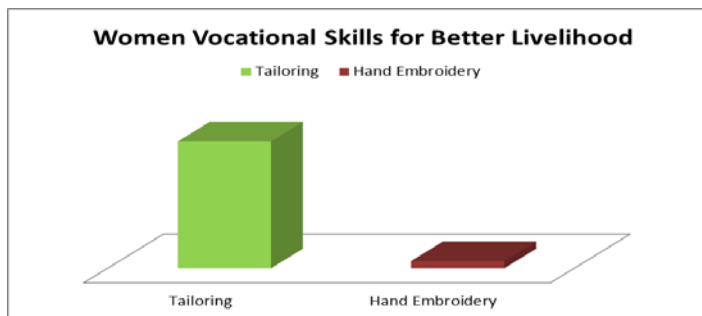
to be PKR 6,000–10,000 per month, 37 percent reported PKR 11,000–15,000 and 3 percent reported over PKR 20,000.

Skills, vocational training, and SME

Type of skills respondents wanted to learn

Male Respondents

According to interviewed respondents, 38 percent wanted to learn heavy machinery skills, 10 percent wanted to learn electrical skills, 17 percent wanted to learn computers and 14 percent wanted to learn to drive. The remaining respondent reported learning of other skills which includes carpentry, Mobile and generator repairing, plumbing and tailoring.



10 percent wanted to learn electrical skills, 17 percent wanted to learn computers and 14 percent wanted to learn to drive. The remaining respondent reported learning of other skills which includes carpentry, Mobile and generator repairing, plumbing and tailoring.

Women Respondents: In the context of women respondents, 95 percent wanted to learn tailoring while the remaining 5 percent were to be trained in hand embroidery.

Assistance Needed for Better Livelihoods

The majority of the respondents (50 percent) perceived that provision of toolkits would be the best option for helping them improving their livelihoods opportunities. Forty percent of respondents perceived that assistance by developing market linkages would be a good option for increasing their livelihoods opportunities. The remaining ten percent of respondents reported that their capacity building in business management knowledge would be sufficient for enhancing their livelihoods opportunities.

IDPs intention to Return

The majority of IDP respondents (85 percent) desired to return to their places of origins rather than continue to stay in host areas. However, 15 percent of them were reluctant to return to their areas of origin because of the lack of economic opportunities over there. Those who planned to return to NWA (23 percent) did not know exactly when they would go back. Some 33 percent revealed that they will go back when situation become normal while 44 percent will return when the government allows their repatriation.

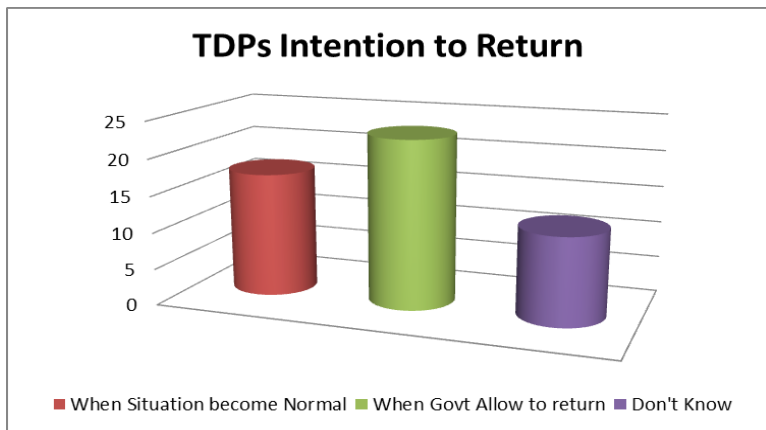
Conclusion

The overall quantitative and content analysis is depictive of certain facts about labour market trends and socio-economic tendencies for future employment needs. The findings would help UNDP in formulating strategies for better livelihood opportunities based on actual requirements that would generate and fulfil demand on a sustainable basis. The study conducted was comprehensive in approach as it captured the existing livelihood and socioeconomic status at one hand and skills, vocational training, SME and repatriation at the other. Likewise, the vocational and professional

tendencies and training need assessment (TNA) come up with rich information about the existing skills, gaps to be fulfilled and skills required to be acquired.

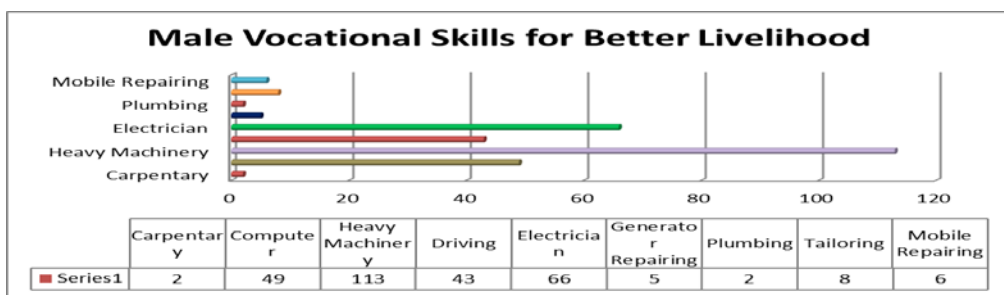
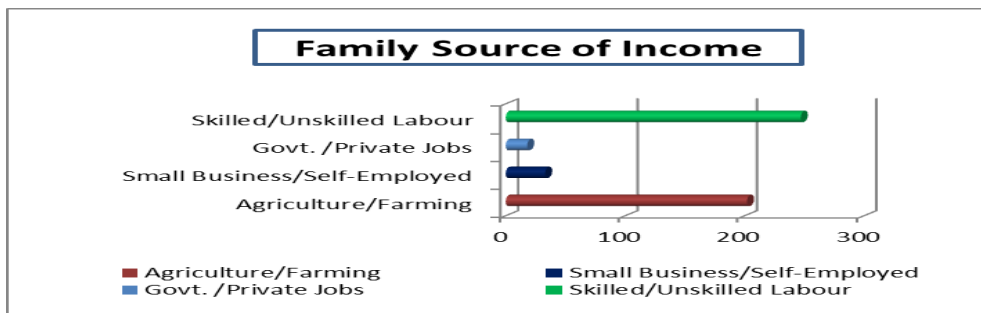
Recommendations of Study

The recommendations below will help UNDP develop a comprehensive skills development programme that will contribute to diversifying livelihoods opportunities of IDPs and host communities in districts Bannu and Lakki Marwat, which will ultimately contribute to reducing their sufferings:



- IDPs with no skills should be provided vocational skills based on market needs assessment.
- Vocational skills training should be for at least six months, followed by an apprenticeship.
- Creation of gender-specific livelihood opportunities would fulfil the emerging financial needs with the joint ventures of men and women household members.

- Identification/establishment of micro-credit resources can enhance livelihood options for the IDPs.




Annex 11: Cash Voucher List

	Name	Sex	Father's name	Phone no.	District	UC	Village	Status	Cash voucher (PKR)	Activity
1	Mir Wali Khan	M	Atlas Khan	0321 9630765	Bannu	Bharat	Nasir Khan Bharat	Host	25,000	Chicken shop
2	Inam Ullah Khan	M	Faraz Khan	0331 5356290	Bannu	Bharat	Bharat Khas	Host	25,000	General store
3	Sajid Khan	M	Umar Riaz Khan	0323 9276599	Bannu	Bharat	Shabri Kala	Host	25,000	General store
4	Rastabaz Khan	M	Mamta Baz Jhan	0322 9062523	Bannu	Bharat	Dil Nawaz Bharat	Host	25,000	Small shop
5	Abdul Samad Khan	M	Dost Muhammad Khan	0334 8842076	Bannu	Bharat	Bharat	Host	25,000	General store
6	Ali Rahman	M	Atlas Khan	0334 8904433	Bannu	Bharat	Hojri Khas	Host	25,000	Barber shop
7	Habib Ullah Khan	M	Jumma Khan	0310 9380630	Bannu	Bharat	Peerano Bharat	IDP	25,000	Small shop
8	Waqar Ahmad	M	Noor Sajidin	0310 2682778	Bannu	Bharat	Keray Khas	IDP	25,000	Transport
9	Khitab Nawaz	M	Mir Zad Khan	0323 2931031	Bannu	Bharat	Bharat Khas	Host	25,000	Own <i>chingchi</i>
10	Manawaz Khan	M	Sarfraz Khan	0310 2677016	Bannu	Bharat	Bharat	IDP	25,000	Workshop
11	Imran Khan	M	Syed Umar Khan	0323 9597789	Bannu	Bharat	Bharat Khas	Host	25,000	Juice shop
12	Farman Ullah	M	Noor Islam	0310 8290842	Bannu	Bharat	Nasir Khan Bharat	IDP	25,000	Livestock dealing
13	Ismail	M	Muhammad Khan	0310 5106473	Bannu	Bharat	Nasir Khan Bharat	IDP	25,000	Small shop
14	Majid Noor	M	Rahman Zahid	0310 8282526	Bannu	Bharat	Nasir Khan Bharat	IDP	25,000	Ice cream/juice shop
15	Amir Uddin	M	Aman Ullah	0335 5424496	Bannu	Bharat	Bharat Khas	IDP	25,000	Ice shop
16	Rizwan Ullah Khan	M	Sher Afzal Khan	0334 9461329	Bannu	Bharat	Shabri Kala	Host	25,000	Business
17	Adnan	M	Sakhi Nawaz	0313 9058992	Bannu	Bharat	Bharat Khas	IDP	25,000	Poultry shop

18	Muhammad Din	M	Sheikh Sadi Khan	0333 9720490	Bannu	Bharat	Shabri Kala	Host	25,000	Vegetable shop
19	Alam Taj	M	Aziz Ur Rahman	0334 3065808	Bannu	Bharat	Bharat Khas	Host	25,000	Tailoring/cloth shop
20	Afsar Ali Khan	M	Karam Ali Khan	0322 9976002	Bannu	Bharat	Bharat Khas	Host	25,000	General store
21	Afsar Malik Khan	M	Noor Nawaz Khan	0344 9329182	Bannu	Bharat	Bharat Khas	Host	25,000	General store
22	Muhammad Shafiq	M	Muhammad Sardar Khan	0333 9629430	Bannu	Bharat	Bharat Khas	Host	25,000	General store
23	Habib Ur Rahman	M	Momin Gul	0310 5121228	Bannu	Bharat	Nasir Khan Bharat	IDP	25,000	Transport
24	Hamid Khan	M	Fareed Khan	0334 9455653	Bannu	Bharat	Jangi Tughal Khel	Host	25,000	Ice cream/juice shop
25	Habib Nawaz Khan	M	Bahadur Khan	0333 9749248	Bannu	Bharat	Bazeed Tughal Khel	Host	25,000	Workshop
26	Amir Ullah Khan	M	Shadeed Khan	0324 9873756	Bannu	Bharat	Bharat Khas	Host	25,000	Veterinary clinic
27	Israr Khan	M	Sher Nawaz Khan	0334 0998302	Bannu	Bharat	Bharat Khas	Host	25,000	Tailoring/cloth shop
28	Zarbaz Khan	M	Mumtaz Khan	0335 5153389	Bannu	Bharat	Bharat Khas	Host	25,000	Electrician's workshop
29	Irfan Ullah Khan	M	Anwar Khan	0336 9622405	Bannu	Bharat	Bharat	Host	25,000	Workshop
30	Dil Faraz Khan	M	Noor Nawaz Khan	0334 8802772	Bannu	Bharat	Bharat	Host	25,000	Pakora/samosa shop
31	Qamar Gul	M	Mir Qabaz Khan	0334 8844792	Bannu	Bharat	Bharat Khas	Host	25,000	Shoes shop
32	Arif Khan	M	Parvez Khan	0333 3747972	Bannu	Bharat	Bharat Khas	Host	25,000	Tailoring/cloth shop
33	Akhtar Niaz Khan	M	Sher Nawaz Khan	0321 9782763	Bannu	Bharat	Bharat Khas	Host	25,000	Chicken shop, Vegetable shop
34	Akbar Zaman	M	Sheeren Khan	0336 9633590	Bannu	Bharat	Tughal Khel	Host	25,000	Kabab shop
35	Sher Nawaz	M	Gul Raees Khan	0331 9159195	Bannu	Bharat	Sahib Khan tughal Khel	Host	25,000	Pakora/samosa shop


36	Razwara	F	Najeeb Ullah	0310 9924528	Bannu	Spirka Wazir	Painda Khail	IDP	20,000	Livestock
37	Zainab Bibi	F	Gul Bahadur Khan	0310 9911824	Bannu	Spirka Wazir	Painda Khail	IDP	20,000	Livestock
38	Zainabah	F	Mir Laiq	0310 9914691	Bannu	Spirka Wazir	Painda Khail	IDP	20,000	Livestock
39	Bibi Hajra	F	-	0305 9377578	Bannu	Spirka Wazir	Painda Khail	Host	20,000	Livestock
40	Nazia	F	Ajj Mohammad Khan	0314 4556271	Bannu	Spirka Wazir	Painda Khail	IDP	20,000	Livestock
41	Noor Shadah	F	Zair Mohammad	0308 5353332	Bannu	Spirka Wazir	Painda Khail	Host	20,000	Livestock
42	Naju Zada	F	-	0333 9018643	Bannu	Spirka Wazir	Saleem Kily	Host	20,000	Shop keeping
43	Arbana Bibi	F	-	0310 5119751	Bannu	Spirka Wazir	Saleem Kily	IDP	20,000	Shop keeping
44	Gulnara	F	Javed	0310 1902783	Bannu	Spirka Wazir	Saleem Kily	IDP	20,000	Livestock
45	Shafia	F	-	0310 9945614	Bannu	Spirka Wazir	Saleem Kily	IDP	20,000	Shop keeping
46	Amna Hayat	F	Hayat Ullah Khan	0334 8814099	Bannu	Bharat	Dil Nawaz Bharat	Host	20,000	Cloth shop
47	Eidmara	F	Aziz Ur Rehman	0313 9826843	Bannu	Bharat	Dil Nawaz Bharat	IDP	20,000	Tailoring shop
48	Saddiqa Bibi	F	Gul Salem Shah	0332 8210030	Bannu	Bharat	Dil Nawaz Bharat	Host	20,000	Shoe store

Annex 12: CoRe Cluster




Community Restoration (CoRe) Cluster

Monthly Dashboard, July 2016



FATA - Complex Emergency 2016



\$ 22.7 million

Total funding requirements

Thematic areas

Cash for work
Livelihood grants
Livelihood training

People in need



People targeted



Funding information (\$)

Required: **22.7** million
 Received: **9.9** million
 Funding gap: **12.8** million
 Donors: **DFID, OFDA, ERF/PHPF, Japan, ECHO**

Implementing partners



CoRe objectives

 Improve IDPs' self-sufficiency and resilience (targeting vulnerable families) in host and return areas, ensuring a smooth transition to longer-term recovery and development.

Contact


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CLUSTER OVERVIEW


The CoRe Cluster seeks to improve returning TDPs' self-sufficiency and resilience. The 2016 Humanitarian Strategic Plan prioritized interventions for non-farm livelihood support to 280,000 TDPs in KP's hosting areas and FATA's return areas.

Intervention type	Description	Target	Progress to date
Cash for work	Short-term labour based on a 15-day cycle paid at standard daily rates	100,000 (30% women, 70% men)	38,601 (43% women, 57% men)
Livelihood Grants	Cash/kind (depending on market conditions) grants to micro-entrepreneurs	80,000 (50% women, 50% men)	1,167 (34% women, 66% men)
Livelihood Trainings	Demand-driven skills and management trainings	100,000 (50% women, 50% men)	5,864 (40% women, 60% men)


Cash for work

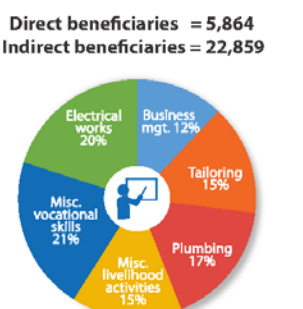
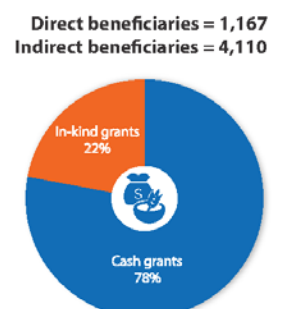
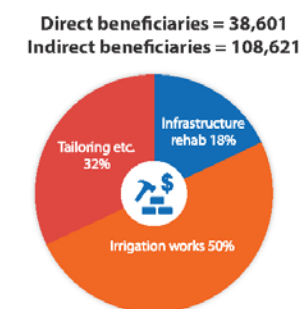
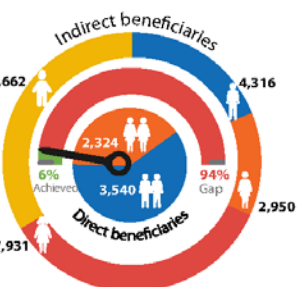
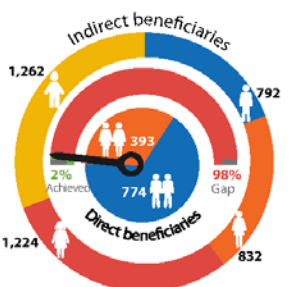
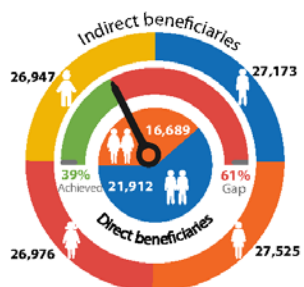


Livelihood grants



Livelihood training





GAPS

- Fill the funding gap and maximize impact & beneficiaries to complete CoRe activities
- Involvement of relevant line departments in Core Cluster
- Just 11 Cluster members have valid NOCs
- 6 Cluster member have applied for NOC extensions

 **Web:** <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/pakistan/community-restoration>