



1. Executive Summary

1.1. Key achievements

Key achievements during Q7 under COVID restrictions

- **Improved Environment for Economic Growth:** UNDP's Economic Development portfolio helped launch the *Azm-e-Nau* cross sectoral post COVID mitigation strategy as part of accelerated implementation mechanisms and institutionalized the PAMFrames in AIP programming process. UNDP also facilitated Special Emphasis Programmes (SEPs) under AIP to take shape, which use innovative project designs and methods of service delivery to ensure transformative results in key sectors.
- **Gender Mainstreaming:** Despite mobility and lockdown challenges, UN Women was able to reach out to women and girls in the merged districts through awareness, mobilization, facilitation for CNICs and linkages with social services. In the reporting quarter, UN Women facilitated another **1,416** women including two disabled for CNIC registration while 5973 women were made aware of CNIC registration process through **150** sessions. UN Women also carried out **201** awareness sessions on cross sectoral themes benefiting **3,570** participants. **1,732** women having CNICs were helped with linkage development to different social services, like Zakat, Akhuwat, Sehat Insaaf Card, livelihood support activities of FAO (seeds distribution) and monthly stipends for themselves and their children. In order to prevent spread of COVID-19 virus, **2.6 million** (49% females) were

sensitized through a radio campaign around Infection Prevention and Control (IPC). To ensure gender inclusion at policy level, UNWOMEN generated evidence on gender inclusion, profiled gender across five districts, produced gender and inclusion paper for phase 1 and carried out PSEA snapshot and rapid inclusion assessment of FAO workplans.

- Support to Govt. health infrastructure and services:** Under health infrastructure, UNICEF rehabilitated, staffed and equipped 15 health facilities included in GoKP COVID response strategy and continued 24/7 EmOC services. As a result of health support, 3,032 safe deliveries and 6,888 antenatal care and postnatal care services were provided. Moreover, 30 health outreach teams provided antenatal care to 3,220 pregnant women, supplied 2,646 clean delivery kits and 2,692 newborn baby kits to pregnant women and immunized 1,565 children against measles. During the reporting period around 44,000 children were screened for acute malnutrition, 1,657 SAM children were newly registered for treatment, 18,862 mothers were reached with COVID-19 sensitive IYCF messages, and 26,930 children and 23,843 PLW and adolescent girls received multi-micronutrients as per COVID-19 revised guidelines.
- Access to drinking water, WASH and COVID prevention: A total of 173,597 people (88,534 women, 85,063 men, 41,611 girls and 39,980 boys) were provided access to clean drinking water through the rehabilitation of 59 Drinking Water Supply Schemes (DWSS)** by the Public Health Engineering Department. Under COVID-19 WASH Infection Prevention (IPC), UNICEF supported an additional seven health care facilities with WASH services and IPC supplies such as soaps and hand sanitizers, meanwhile 13 handwashing stations were installed in the facilities. A total of 60 Menstrual Hygiene Management kits were handed over to education and health district-based officials to benefit adolescent girls as well as curb absenteeism and drop-outs. **0.5 million at risk population in the seven newly merged districts (NMDs), were reached with critical information on COVID-19** using live radio shows in Pashto, including maternal and child health related Behaviour Change Communication. Key messages being aired on prime time included the importance of wearing masks, handwashing, social distancing and stigma prevention. Two districts of Khyber and Kurram were also part of the scale up plan for Eid Ul Adha, whereby handwashing facilities were installed in cattle markets to help vendors in adhering to the SOPs related to COVID-19 prevention. During the reporting period, 58,473 community volunteers and 1,399 religious leaders have been reached with COVID-19 hygiene promotion messages. A total of 1,233 frontline health workers were provided orientation sessions on COVID-19.
- Better access to agriculture and livestock based livelihoods and Services:** In the reporting quarter, 45% of rehabilitation work on all 07 Farm Services Centres (FSCs) was completed, 10 Veterinary Centres (VCs) were refurbished and solarized while civil work is in progress on another four along with procurement of diagnostic tools. 07 irrigation channels rehabilitated while another 53 are above 50% completed, two INRMs 1) rehabilitation of 150RFT flood protection wall and rehabilitation of 2x fishponds and 2x irrigation channels are 20% completed. 6250 farmers (HH) assisted with different seeds, 132 HHs supported with Rams (1 Rams per HH), 500 tomato growers supported with seeds and capacity building and 69 feedlot fattening units (@15 animals per family) established of small ruminants

1.2. Top Risks

- Safeguarding Risk:** Covid-19 has led to an increase in safeguarding risks among programme staff and frontline workers. However, relaxation in lockdown in later half of the quarter allowed teams to travel to the Merged Areas to continue operations albeit socially distanced and using PPE. At the closure of Q7, the situation continues to improve thus removing the obstacles for direct service delivery in health, education, livelihoods, social protection, wash and sanitation under the programme. However, field monitoring missions could not take place at desired frequency and agencies counted on alternative methods of monitoring and execution of the programme using

the WHO IPC guidelines. The risk of the virus resurging may ensue lockdown, hence impact fast track delivery in last quarter.

- **Security Risks:** The reporting quarter has witnessed an increase in violence throughout some districts over the last quarter. In North and South Waziristan, there has been a significant increase in the frequency of raids on military checkpoints, the use of IEDs, and target killings, as well as violent conflict over land in Kurram, Mohmand and Bajaur. Though relatively unaffected this quarter, the worsening security situation could impact the project's mobility.
- **The sudden flareup in tribal and sectarian clashes over prolonged land disputes in Kurram and increase in security risks:** necessitated continued and close monitoring of residual security risks and conflict sensitivity issues. The programme targeting approach and its associated risk management was built on an informed conflict sensitivity analysis for the sectarian context in Kurram district, hence a minimal impact on programme delivery.

1.3. Top Challenges

- **Delay in LG Elections:** The absence of Local Government during the emergency has proven critical insofar as the absence of capacity to support public health and livelihood interventions at the District Level. UNDP is exploring ways to support local administrations through budgeting and planning, communications and Qabail Led Development during the response and recovery phase of COVID. UNDP is closely monitoring the recent notification to carry out delimitations between July and October 2020, both in terms of the reality of holding elections in 2021 as well as for tracking public sentiment about delimitations.
- **Prolonged Lockdown:** Covid-19 prolong shut down caused disruptions in food supply chains, food shortages, and food price spikes increasing the vulnerability of the population in accessing the services under the program. Restricted access to certain areas delayed delivery and obstructed tracking of activities.
- **NOC processing time** has further exacerbated due to prolonged closure of Govt. offices thus making it difficult for renewal of NOCs for UNWOMEN IP and for staff at large.

1.4. Benefits of Joint Programming (synergies)

- **Joint Risk Communication & Community Engagement (RCCE) Pillar Working Group.** From the start of the pandemic, there has been a Risk Communication & Community Engagement (RCCE) Pillar Working Group. The purpose is to develop the risk communication and community engagement strategy and ensure its implementation related to COVID-19. UNDP's Communication Strategist developed the COVID-19 Communications Strategy. Further, UNDP's Communications Officer is part of the group, and UNDP's Strategic Communications Unit (SCU) provides support to all UN Agencies and other partners in terms of content, designing posters, guidelines, video production, etc. The group meets monthly to discuss achievements, support required from other partners/UN Agencies, and key challenges/issues they face in terms of awareness.
- **Joint Development of COVID prevention Guidelines on eve of Eid-ul-Adha:** For guidelines on Eid-ul-Adha, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Health Department provided UNDP's SCU with English guidelines to translate and design for sharing with the public. UNICEF then printed the guidelines and shared them with the relevant Deputy Commissioners for further distribution among the public in cattle markets (Mandis). The SCU designed and developed many other guidelines related to COVID-19 awareness for the Health Department. The SCU also redesigned 45 posters for WHO and UNICEF into local languages and shared those with them for further distribution.

- **Technical Support Gender Mainstreaming to UN agencies:** UN Women extended technical assistance to FAO for a rapid inclusion assessment of its workplan for Agriculture and Livestock development in NMDs under KPMD. Findings of report include but not limited to strengthening women leadership role, awareness raising, capacity building, creating financial ownership, data strengthening etc. FAO will work on proposed steps for the implementation of the suggested steps. (Gender reports placed in UNWOMN folder). The process was very participatory and consultative where both the agencies worked together to draft a useful document that can be referred for gender sensitive programming in the current and coming phases. In addition, wider consultations and participation of NW programme participative UN agencies, helped UNOWMEN to roll out the PSEA contextual snapshot on safeguarding in the MDs. The study is going to benefit the agencies at large. Furthermore, extensive engagement with UN agencies helped UNWOMEN finalize gender and inclusion approach paper and gender profiling study. The said strategic contributions would help UN and Govt. agencies in current as well as future programming.
- **Integrated WASH and IPC Services by UNICEF:** To effectively respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency, UNICEF adopted an integrated approach and extended WASH and IPC services to an additional eight schools, seven healthcare facilities and three birth registration centres as identified as priority sites by the Government. This way it is also reinforcing the implementation of COVID-19 precautionary SOPs to diminish virus transmission chances. IPC supplies (soaps, hand sanitizers) were provided, and 13 handwashing stations were installed in healthcare facilities to ensure that functional hygiene facilities are accessible to all healthcare workers at all points of care and in areas where personal protective equipment (PPE) is put on or taken off.
- **Inter-Sectoral Collaborations within UNICEF:** Polio mobile teams within 500 meters of the 11 nutrition sites were to refer pregnant and lactating mothers for micronutrient and iron folate supplements, and under 5 children for screening followed by treatment as per protocols. Information, Education and Communication material for awareness on the importance of immunization in the context of COVID-19 were also disseminated to the frontline workers/vaccinators (Dos and Don'ts flyer) and households (don't wait to vaccinate your child flyer). Likewise, health outreach teams continued to extend **coordination with the Local Government and the Birth Registration** teams on strengthening collaboration on referral of unregistered children to birth registration teams.
- **Inter-agencies Human Resource Sharing:** FAO utilized **WASH committees formed in the villages** of Ahmed Khail, Toya Mela Char Khaila, Kohi Kaly, Yakh Kandao, Khwaga Seri and Mishti in lower, upper and central Orakzai District to conduct a turnip and wheat seed assessment and consequent distribution, breeder selection and distribution of olive tree saplings.

2. Progress to date against agreed log frame

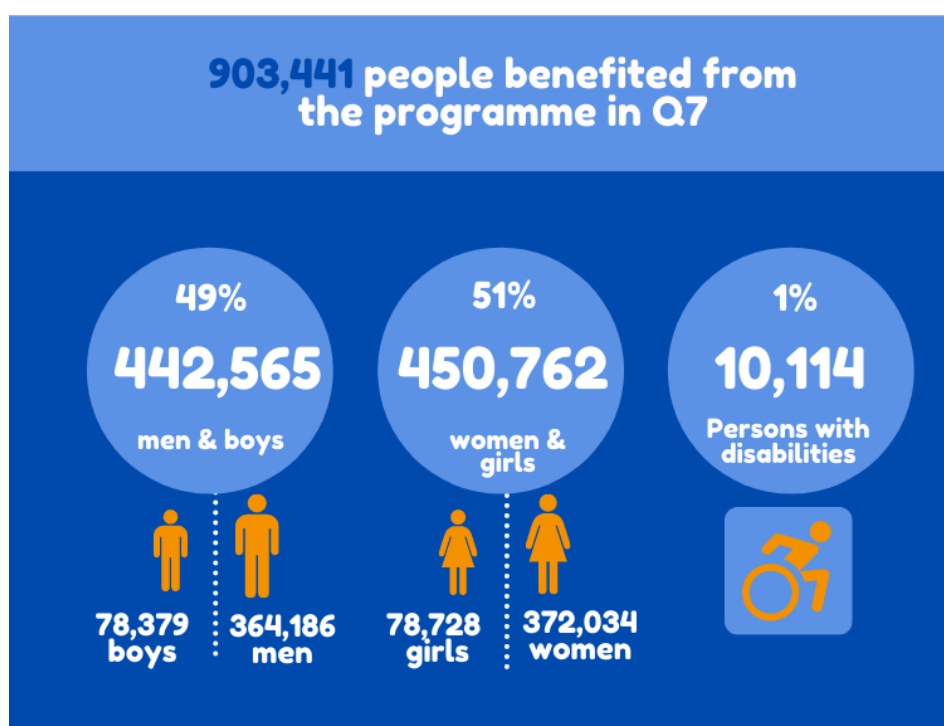
Agency /rating	FAO	UNICEF	UN Women	UNDP	Total	%age
Achieved (100%)	1	12	2	8	23	88%
Partially Achieved (≥40% <100%)	3	0	0	0	3	12%
Not Achieved (<40%)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	12	2	8	26	100%

Reasons for FAO underachievement:

- Data collection on 4 x scientific studies stalled due to closure of academic institutes
- Disrupted market supply chain due to countrywide lockdown
- Non availability of funds in FAO system

Number of beneficiaries reached in Q7 through our direct service delivery

Gender	Men	Women	Girls	Boys	Disabled	Total
No	364,186	372,034	78,728	78,379	10,114	903,441
%	40%	41%	9%	9%	1%	100%



Note: This includes 500,000 community at risk engaged through mass media campaign focused for awareness raising on handwashing, wearing masks, social distancing, SOPs and stigma prevention.

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

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

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

Q7-Milestones

- a) Qtly narrative report/ knowledge products shared with GoKP relevant offices

3. Revised Logframe

emerging needs, varying context, new risks and operational challenges, evidence of sharing these findings with the UN agencies for action (track uptake).

Progress: **Green** ●

Description:

- a) In order to keep relevant Govt. offices at provincial and district levels posted on quarterly achievements, targets and lessons learnt, a custom-made quarterly report was shared with key government departments. The report is an integrated snapshot of the quarter shared with the aim of updating the government on crucial developments. Other knowledge products such as updated programme brief, GRM visibility material were also shared with district administration. This has helped with continuous programme improvement by way of regular receipt of feedback and complaints through the RC office redressal mechanism.
- b) **Strategic Engagement with Govt.** Though routine coordination with the government has been a challenge since the outbreak of Covid 19, RCO field staff has remotely maintained links with relevant authorities in districts. During the RC led field visit to South Waziristan (SW) (20-23rd July) , besides capturing community feedback , the RC office had detailed meetings with Commissioner D.I Khan Division, DC SW, AC Lower Division and army. The Govt. officials were briefed on programme objectives, achievements and challenges including access challenges, staff absenteeism in UN rehabilitated health and education facilities. The mission was briefed on the prioritized needs of the district and potential areas of future engagement. In a follow up to his visit, the RC had separate meetings with provincial Govt. officials including health minister/finance minister whereby, he sought attention on absenteeism of Govt. staff in health and education facilities, imbedding of HR in health, construction of hostel facilities for retention of staff made functional by the UN. The RC upon his return wrote separate letters to key functions in the government expressing gratitude but also alerting them of the prominent challenges. The engagement of RC at strategic level with Ministers, Commissioner and district admin and army unblocked some strategic issues posing challenge to effectiveness of UN provided services to communities. This also demonstrates the importance of strategic role; the RC office can play in effectuating UN provided services to communities. The RC office plans to visit North Waziristan and Khyber in the next month.
- c) Owing to restricted movement due to COVID 19, RCO team could not visit all intervention districts as planned except one high level visit led by RC to district SW. The team visited selected activities undertaken by the NW Programme participative UN agencies in the district. As result, RC shared key findings including good practices and gaps with respective leads of agencies. The RCO team debriefed DfID and UN agencies besides sharing a comprehensive report highlighting gaps and successes. The RC office and OCHA in a recent meeting with the government proposed modifications to the NOC regime to ease out the acquisition process. The government in the recent steering committee meeting (Aug 7) ensured the agencies on simpler and streamlined processes.

1.1.2: Facilitate and manage internal engagement with the four partner UN agencies and with DfID to ensure achievement of PIP milestones and knowledge generated by the programme is managed

Q7-Milestones

- a) RCO nominated focal person assists in setting up agenda and partakes in monthly review meetings b/w DfID and agencies on progress on results, fin spend, risks and contextual updates. Besides , RCO updates DfID every fortnightly on achievability of results/fin, risks and contextual updates.

- b) Adjusted physical/ financial targets to max +/-5% variance are reflected in the consolidated logframe.
- c) At least 1 story of change is reported in quarterly report.
- d) Prioritized 5-7 workstreams are agreed b/w agencies and DfID and reported on. The VfM technical resource person hired.
- e) Evidence of programme improvement based on enhanced GRM visibility and feedback is demonstrated.
- f) Safeguarding concerns continues to be reported to DfID.
- g) RCO and agencies to demonstrate the evidence from TPM research/programme learnings - uptake informing implementation in quarterly reports.
- h) MC and SC meetings are organised in a timely manner, with quality and decisions actioned.
- i) RCO/UN agencies upload programme related data/info on the centralized shared space.

Progress: Green ●

Description:

- a) To ensure least transaction costs, one monthly meeting between each of the UN agencies and DfID was arranged through the RCO's nominated focal persons. The UN agencies with the help of RCO team reviewed the achievability of quarterly financial and physical targets, operational risks, VfM narrative and adjusted quarterly targets unanimously to maintain minimal variance between planned and actuals. This was done to achieve one of the most important performance drivers on the PIP which is on ensuring realism in plans. Based on information shared in the said meetings, the RCO -NW team kept DfID posted on risks, financial forecasts and spend, results achievability and contextual developments every alternate week. The RC office as part of quarterly reporting, shares a contextual update with key partners to keep them informed on updates/analysis on crucial matters including security situation, operational space, border dynamics and Covid 19 response. The update is also shared as a reading paper for the MC meeting. The context update shared in the previous quarter was appreciated by DFID.
- b) Changes in scope because of financial variances consequent to exchange rate fluctuations, underspend, and delays have been reported as savings and communicated to all key partners. The government, agencies and DfID have been in loop of such changes and it is expected that a revised consolidated logframe along with budgets would be shared with all key parties before end of August. According to Q7 report, variance in planned against actuals stands at 12%. All UN agencies managed to achieve quarterly targets 100% except FAO.
- c) A total of 11 stories have been received by agencies during the reporting quarter. These will be shared along the narrative report.
- d) RCO VFM focal person facilitated consensus among the UN agencies' VfM leads with DfID Economist on specification of workstreams for VfM reporting in Q7 and 8. The agreed workstreams were subsequently endorsed in monthly/bi-weekly meetings. To ensure the VfM narrative is captured holistically, a VfM consultant will be on board before the 21st of August.
- e) To ensure consistent programme improvement through GRM visibility in the field, The RCO team in the last quarter handed over 50,000 GRM visibility pocket size cards (FAO 25,000 , UNWOMEN 5000, UNICEF 15,000, UNDP 2500 and RCO 2500) along with leaflets to the UN agencies for further distribution in communities . The agencies have reported distribution of visibility products within communities leading to an increased flow of complaints/ feedback. The percentage increase this quarter compared to Q6 has been 86 %.
- f) The agencies have reported enforcement of and compliance with WHO guidelines and SoPs during the community exposed interventions to prevent spread. The same was reported in Q 6 and reflected in Q7. No concerns related to sexual exploitation, corruption or abuse have been reported in Q7.
- g) To share first-hand information and recommendations on the pandemic and its sectoral implications, the third-party monitors have produced three biweekly Covid 19 reports which have been disseminated amongst agencies. . Reported progress reflects important issues such as positive engagement of tiger forces as agents of change, engagement of clerics in dissemination of awareness campaigns around COVID prevention and Ehsaas programme developments. The third-party monitoring team however was unable to initiate research work on the agreed list of topics. This was owing to financial cuts resulting from the recent merger. Though a list of topics is under consideration, a final agreement should be sought soon.

- h) The RC office was able to convene both Q6 MC meeting and the 3rd Steering Committee meeting this quarter on June 12th and August 7th respectively. Both the meetings saw important discussions on Covid 19 response and phase 2 planning. To share implications of financial savings on the programme scope, the government as a follow up to the SC meeting was duly informed.
- i) RCO team in coordination with TPM orientated the UN agencies on the use of centralized shared online repository. As a follow up to that, RCO team created folders for all agencies and uploaded the available shared knowledge of programme online. To familiarize the agencies on the use of online repository and encourage usage by agencies, RCO team and agencies managed Q7 reporting through the online platform. UN agencies are being pursued to upload common programme data online.

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

Q7-Milestones

- a) Consolidated, quality assured periodic narrative/ fin reports along with agreed annexes incl VfM to Dfid
- b) Updated PIP tracker is shared with the agencies and MC meeting
- c) Specific workshops/sessions with the partner agencies lead to improvement in their quarterly reporting
- d) Coms products i.e. quarterly briefs, stories of change booklet are shared with agencies/Dfid

Progress: **Green** ●

Description:

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

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

Output2.1. Communities provided with better access to agriculture and livestock-based livelihoods (FAO)

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

Q7-Milestones

- a) **FSCs.** 40% rehabilitation work completed, and 1,500 new farmers registered with FSCs
- b) **Veterinary centres.** 70% work on Installation of solar system in veterinary centres completed, procurement of diagnostic tools completed

- c) **Irrigation Channels.** 40% civil work on irrigations channels completed
- d) **INRMS.** 25% work completed on the INRM plan activities as mentioned
- e) **LoA signed with PDMA.** and tech assistance support provided

Progress: Green 

Description:

a). Farm Services Centres: 45% of rehabilitation work on all 07 Farm Services Centres is completed and progressing as per plans. FSC provides certified agriculture inputs and technical guidance to members at subsidized rates. The LoA for the registration of farmers was finalized with the Agriculture Extension Department in May 2020, but due to the unavailability of funds and COVID -19 scenario, it was mutually agreed to extend the signing process till September. The registration of targeted 4000 farmers, who were orientated on role of FSC in Q6, will be completed before 30th October 2020. The LOA envisages to register at least 10% female farmers subject to their availability in catchment areas.

b). Veterinary Centres: To establish diagnostic laboratories in the targeted 14 Veterinary Centres (VC), minor renovation work and solarization in 10 VCs has been completed and ready for installation of diagnostic tools/equipment for operations, while civil work is in progress in the remaining four VCs. Upon the completion of civil work, 4 VCs would be solarized. Moreover, the procurement of diagnostic tools is at the final stage, but due to the unavailability of funds in the FAO system, the purchase order could not be issued in Q7. However, problem has been resolved and diagnostic tools to be delivered in first week of Oct. Overall, 72 percent of work has been completed in the reporting period. Fully functional VCs would help increase outreach services and diagnostic capacity of livestock department along with animals' vaccination. The cool chain in VC would help longer preservations of animal's vaccinations besides enhancing the diagnostic capability, hence provide cost effective animal treatment closer to communities who otherwise take sick animals to far off VCs.

c). Irrigation Channels: To date, 07 irrigation channels (2 x Orakzai, 2x Kurram, 3 x SW) have been completed while remaining 53 are at different stages of completion (liquidation plan furnished separately). The aggregate progress stands above 50 percent. To ascertain completion within Q8, contractors have strictly been advised to reinforce human resources and material. The rehabilitation of these 65 irrigation channels would help irrigation to 21,838 acres of land (command area) with minimal loss of water, and hence the production will be increased accordingly.

Community Conflicts: During the implementation of focused interventions, community raised concerned on engagement of non-local contractors at eight sites (3 at Orakzai and 5 at SW). FAO has taken community and relevant line departments on board and explained the competitive process followed for the award of contracts. It was explained that local contractors quoted high prices and could not qualify, which settled the grievance/issue.

d). INRM Plans: More than 20 percent of work has been completed in the reporting period while the remaining work is expected to complete till last week of September. Details are as under.

Flood Protection Wall at Dogar Masozai Sub-Basin – Kurram. The site was handed over to the contractor for rehabilitation of 150 RFT Flood Protection wall using gabion structure wall to protect cultivable land and other assets from the weather consequences. To date, the layout of the structure has been completed and remaining work is expected to be completed in 40 days i.e. till the last week of September 2020. Funds to be liquidated against work done following the procedure which requires submission of invoices physically verified by sub-engineers and endorsed by provincial office before release of funds

- o **Rehabilitation of Fishponds and Irrigation channels at Dhandy Sub-Basin – North Waziristan:** The sites were handed over to the contractors for rehabilitation of 02 irrigation channels (3000 RFT in length) and 02 Fish Ponds (sizing 18' x 9'). The layout of the planned activities has been completed, while the resource mobilization is in progress to ensure completion before Oct.

e). LoA with PDMA: To beef up response capacity of PDMA in the COVID-19 scenario, an LoA has been signed with the department for provision of technical support. According to the plan, the RRU unit has been strengthened under PDMA by supporting the essential human resources in their salaries, along with other operational cost. The role of RRU and FAO support is further elaborated in the Letter of agreement as **annexed- A**

Monitoring & Supervision of the Civil work: 04 sub-Engineers have been deputed in the targeted districts (one each at one district), to ensure compliance to agreed standards.

GRM Visibility: FAO has distributed 3000 pocket size cards amongst community which to increase GRM visibility.

<p>Agreed MoV: Drawing/BoQs of civil work/Fin Bills (monthly)LoA signed with Govt. Database/record of members at FSC , delivery documents of diagnostic tools, reports of PDMA emergency response</p>
<p>2.1.3: # of studies conducted, and scientific knowledge produced to support the agriculture policy formulation and planning for NMDs</p> <p>Q7-Milestones</p> <p>a) Data cleaning, analysis and draft reports prepared under three studies</p> <p>b) Data collection completed under Action analysis study, data cleaning and analysis completed</p>
<p>Progress: Amber ● (70%)</p> <p>Description: The prolonged closure of educational institutes and line departments due to COVID-19 has delayed the achievement of quarterly targets.. According to the revised plan with the Services Provider (SP), the draft reports of first two studies will be submitted to FAO by October 10, 2020, followed by the final report. The draft report for third study will be available by Oct 16.</p> <p>Progress achieved against milestones is summarized as under: -</p> <p>a) Data cleaning, analysis and the draft report prepared under three studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) profiling in selected agencies and roll out of 20 CSA villages: An online survey on the Geo Farmer site is completed in all the 20 villages from 4 districts and information has been shared with CIAT. The information on the survey forms is being reviewed and data collected at the district level first, using the village level consultations to validate the district level outputs will be run. ○ Prepare Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) profile of KP: The data was initially collected for all the six districts (S/W, N/W, DI Khan, Chitral, Orakzai, and Kurram) and shared with CIAT. GEO farmer-1 survey is 90 percent completed in 05 districts, whereas it is 100 percent completed in North Waziristan. Per revised plan with service provider, FAO expects to be able to submit the first draft report of the above two studies to DfID by 10th followed by the final report. ○ Re-defining of agro-ecological zones of KP: Secretary Agriculture constituted a committee on Agro-Ecological zones under chairmanship of Dr. Jamal, who is retiring in Aug. The committee regularly meets and in the last meeting, the new chair of the committee has been notified. To date, different departments of Agriculture University (soil conservation, climate change centre, irrigation, and crop management) assured data collection by 10 August 2020 with the committee. The data once collected shall be analysed by the consultants from Agriculture University Faisalabad for identification of Agro-Ecological zones and report of the same is expected to be shared with DfID by 16th Oct. <p>b) Progress of study on “Action Analysis of Agriculture Sector and Way forward in KPMD</p> <p>To date, an LoA was finalized with the University of Peshawar along with the team managing study and data collection personnel at the start of Q7 but could not be inked due to unavailability of funds. Data collection tool finalized is being developed and FAO is committed to complete the study before end of Q8.</p>
<p>Agreed MoV: Monitoring reports, LoA</p>
<p>2.1.4: # of households provided with improved varieties of seeds and livestock to support food security post COVID-19</p> <p>Q7-Milestones</p> <p>a) Seeds and seed storage. 1. 11,000 HH supported with improved variety of seeds and fertilizers and 4,000 farmers supported in harvest and post-harvest management for Rabi crop. 8,000 beneficiaries provided the seed storage (silos)</p> <p>b) Livestock. 1,750 HH supported with Buck and Rams under breed improvement of small ruminants’ activities.</p> <p>c) Livestock for women. 40 Female headed HH supported with Turkey Birds and procurement completed of goats for 910 female HH and the delivery pending</p>
<p>Progress: Amber ● (49%)</p> <p>Description: Given COVID related restriction on movement, overall, 49 percent of the total targets under the indicator achieved as per below details:</p> <p>a.) Seed Distribution and Seed Storages: District North Waziristan lies in the sub-tropical zone, and has hot weather while Kurram, South Waziristan and Orakzai lie in the semi temperate zone and face severely cold winter. In consultation with the Agriculture Department of respective districts, different types of vegetable and cereal seeds were</p>

considered keeping in view the variances in weather in the targeted districts. According to the plan, 11 000 farmers/HH were supposed to be provided different types of seeds, but due to unavoidable circumstances some of the planned distribution dropped (3500 Maize, 1750 Cucumber and 4000 beneficiaries assistance in post-harvest management – Thrashing), and hence 6250 HH across 4 districts except Khyber have been provided seeds (turnip, red beans, mung beans, french beans, sun flowers, rice) with 2 bags fertilizers (50 kg SOP & 50 kg DAP). FAO will share revised logframe with RCO for onward wider circulation as reference for upcoming quarter.

Crops/ Seeds	Package details	Area of land required per package	Targeted Districts				Total
			Orakzai	Kurram	North Waziristan	South Waziristan	
Turnip	1.5 kg seed + 2 bags fertilizers (50 kg SOP & 50 kg DAP)	2 – 3 Kanal	600	500	0	100	1200
Red Bean	10 kg seed + 2 bags fertilizers (50 kg SOP & 50 kg DAP)	3 – 4 Kanal	0	1000	0	0	1000
Mung Bean	10 kg seed + 2 bags fertilizers (50 kg SOP & 50 kg DAP)	3 – 4 Kanal	500	500	0	0	1000
French Bean	10 kg seed + 2 bags fertilizers (50 kg SOP & 50 kg DAP)	1 – 2 Acre	0	0	500	0	500
Sun Flowers	1.5 kg seed + 2 bags fertilizers (50 kg SOP & 50 kg DAP)	1 – 2 Acre	250	0	0	300	550
Rice	10 kg seed + 2 bags fertilizers (50 kg SOP & 50 kg DAP))	1 – 2 Acre	0	1000	1000	0	2000
TOTAL			1350	3000	1500	400	6250

District wise disaggregation of HH is as under:

District	Orakzai	Kurram	N/W	S/W
HH	1350	3000	1500	400

Furthermore, as mentioned above, the distribution of maize seeds, cucumber seeds, and assistance of 4,000 farmers in post-harvest management (Thrashing) were cancelled/dropped due to the following reasons already communicated to DfID in monthly meetings. It is worth mentioning that similar distribution of maize seed in Kharif season 2019 brought about 33% increase in production. Post-harvest surveys are in pipeline for all earlier distribution to measure impact on productivity.

- **Maize Seeds:** The procurement was completed however, FAO technical unit found compromised quality of seeds and advised the vendor to replace it with certified seeds, which he failed to provide in due time. The management decided to drop the activity and consider the same budget with the same beneficiaries already assessed, for Rabi distribution due in October 2020 subject to agreement of donor. Once agreed by DfID, fast track procurement through repeated orders to be assumed to make sure completion of distribution before programme closure.
- **Cucumber Seeds:** Procurement of cucumber seeds finalized had to be dropped due to suspended international shipment and non-availability of seeds in local markets. This was already reported to DfID, and hence the activity is no more in the workplan.
- **Assistance in post-harvest Management (monitory assistance to farmers for threshing):** The activity was included in revised plan in April-May 2020, however, could not be undertaken due to delayed approval, hence dropped. Saving on account of dropped activity has been reported to the donor. The contract to procure 4000 seed silos was issued but due to sub-optimal resumption of industries, order could not be materialized as per agreed timelines. The additional 4000 siloes were planned to be procured using the fast track repeat orders, which however, could not be fulfilled by the vendor due to reason. The initial plan of 8000 siloes now stands curtailed to 4000. The saving occurred as result of the reduced order already been reported to DfID and logframe to be adjusted very soon. The delivery of 4000 seed silos to FAO warehouse started in Q7 and will be distributed in Q8. Seeds silos will enable farmers to store certified seeds for subsequent sowing seasons.

b). Livestock support for breed improvement in small ruminants

Vendor could not expedite delivery of bucks and rams (male sheep) till start of July. Nevertheless, as on 31st July, a total of 132 HHs were supported with Rams (1 Ram per HH) in Orakzai & Kurram. The rest of the targets will be

achieved after Eid – Ul Azha, as the vendors have been advised to start the remaining delivery will start from 28th Sep. This will help improve goats' breeds.

c). Livestock Restocking for women

Due to unavailability of Turkey birds, 40 women, who were planned to be provided with birds would be supported with Goats on top of other 910 women beneficiaries. Purchase Order for procurement of Goats could not be placed due to unavailability of funds in the FAO system and the same shall be processed once funds are available. After release of funds, PO has been issued on 20th Aug and delivery to start on 28th Sep and FAO will make sure the completion of activity before Oct 31st.

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

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

Q7-Milestones- 1172 Small scale enterprises operationalized

- a) 250 farmers assisted with Off-season vegetable through tunnel farming
- b) achieved
- c) 500 tomato farmers supported with seed and capacity building
- d) 422 Feedlot (62 large + 360 small) fattening units.

Progress: Amber ● (average rag rating)

Description:

The aggregate average achievement under this indicator is **48.6 percent** as per details below.

a). 250 farmers assisted with off-season vegetable through tunnel farming

The procurement of tunnel materials for 800 tunnels @2 per farmers was completed and the delivery took substantially long time till July 2020, due to closure of industry during lockdown. With tunnel material already stored in warehouse and contract for installation awarded, the installation will start in the second week of August 2020. According to the plan, 52 days are required for the installation of all the 800 tunnels (2 tunnels per beneficiary) in the targeted tribal districts. Thus, it is expected that till the end of September, this activity will be completed FAO plans to provide on job orientation as there is no time and budget for proper training and accordingly , the impact on productivity would be measured in due course of time.

b). 500 tomato growers supported with seeds and capacity building

This activity is completed during the reporting period. The farmers were assisted with high-level tomatoes seeds supported through follow-up visits for technical guidance and orientation on improved cultural practices. The farmers have started harvesting tomato crops. Although COVID-19 had a negative impact on the supply chain of vegetables, where farmers were unable to market their product, on the other hand, prices in the local market were on a higher side, thus increasing earning above normal profit. Success stories on effectiveness of the said intervention may be seen in FAO folder as supporting documents.

c). 422 Feedlot (62 large + 360 small) fattening units

Owing to large number of complaints from community on feedlot fattening units already established in Q6, DFID suspended the very activity for two months. After approved resumption, delivery of animals started in mid of July, and till reporting period, 1035 Rams have been distributed under 69 feedlot fattening units of small ruminants in Orakzai and Kurram tribal districts @ 15 animals per HH. The next batch of the animals (small & Large ruminants) is expected to be quarantined from the second week of August 2020, which will be further distributed after the completion of the quarantine period. To date, 167 feedlot fattening units (98 large + 69 small) have been set up, while remaining 353 feedlot fattening units to be established in Q8.

Grievances recorded in Q7: RCO led GRM system received 8 different complaints on beneficiary selection and 1 complaint requesting provision of DAP and pesticide was received. FAO actioned on all complaints. Details may be seen in GRM summary separately attached.

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

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

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

Q7-Milstones

- a) X number of women reached out and supported through government programmes
- b) Draft gender profiling study and gender and inclusion approach paper ready for comments from donor and UN agencies

Progress: Green ●

Description:

TA to the SWWED Govt. of KP at the district level:

As part of UNWOMEN TA to SWWED at district level, DGOs collected data on available social services, cash distribution processes and women selection criteria so that they could relate to the said social services in Q8. The research team of gender profiling study together with DGOs mapped and compiled profiles of 70 potential gender influencers, who could work as change agents, and potentially be engaged as volunteers in future. Technical Assistance to the SWWED is aligned to Government of KP's envisaged support from development partners/UN to support relevant departments on their role in the merged districts as per outlined projects/schemes in the AIP. Gender and inclusion support to UN agencies across the programme includes:

- **Gender and inclusion studies:** With input of UN agencies and DfID, UN WOMEN has finalized and shared the *Gender Profiling Study*, (annexed) *Gender and Inclusion Approach Paper* for Phase I and gender and inclusion strategy for Phase II of KPMD. The key findings/recommendations of studies have been shared with the ACS KP, Chief Economist KP, Social Protection and gender mainstreaming section in P&D and foreign Aid section, who appreciated work as potential resource to inform Govt. future programming. UN Women referred the recommendations of the study to Govt. to inform recently launched Azm-E-Nau economic recovery programme and future planning for the MDs.
- **Assistance to FAO:** UN Women undertook a rapid assessment of FAO work plan under the NW programme, with optics of enhanced women's participation and capacities in the agriculture and livestock sector and strengthen the workplan by suggesting improvements to their existing activities (if and where required) and proposing additional activities where needed. The final document was shared with FAO for reference.
- **Development of rapid assessment tool/checklist:** UN Women developed rapid assessment tool/checklist, piloted the same in May 2020 in 4 FAO KPMD districts with UN Women field team (DGOs of all 4 districts), government counterpart (Agriculture Officer, Khyber) and CSO partner (CERD). Response received from the field was further analysed by UN Women to understand patterns and trends in terms of presenting issues and solutions reported by field teams.

GRM visibility Cards: 2,200 pocket GRM cards have been distributed among community members' (men and women) to register their feedback regarding the project

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

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

Q7-Milestones

- a) 1,500 women and girls linked with available social services/
- b) 5,000 women provided with hygiene kits
- c) 75,000 women reached out /made aware through media campaign
- d) 1,700 women registered for CNICs to be eligible for relief support by the government

Progress: Green ● (115%)

Description:

a). Linking 1500 women with available social services. In the reporting quarter, 1,732 women were linked with different available Govt. social services. In this regard, UNWOMEN engaged paid social mobilizers and volunteers in each district to raise women's awareness on existing social services, technical support in filling out, submission of application form and ensuring constant follow up. Data disaggregated by district and type of services is as below:

No	District	Services
460	Kurram	Linked with Foundation for Rural Development (NGOs) for monthly cash grant of Rs. 7500 for 3 months

400	Orakzai	Zakat department for enrolment in different programs like Guzara -381 linked with allowance, medical treatment, education stipend; 57 with Akhuwat Foundation for provision of interest-free loans and 62 with Sehat Sahulat Program for facilitation in provision of Sehat cards
488	Khyber	
10		linked with FAO for provision of livelihood support. The women were enrolled for seeds and fertilizers support.
285	NW	Citizen facilitation Centre (CFC) polio cards for provision of PKR 2500 per quarter for regular 5 quarters. (Women having kids of less than 5 years will be enrolled and will receive a total of PKR 12500 in 5 quarterly instalments
77	SW	70 x malaria control program for provision of anti-Dengue sprays, free leishmaniasis treatment and mosquito nets and 7 x SW linked with Shegarha program for skill enhancement training

b) 5,000 women provided with hygiene kits: The procurement process of 10,000 hygiene kits was initiated in the reporting quarter. The kits will be provided to the distribution points in the last week of August 2020 per the set criteria. The behavioural impact of this be measured afterwards through follow up visits and data collection.

Targeting criteria comprises on;1) women supported under KPMD programme by any agency 2) they themselves or their immediate family members affected by COVID 3) who does receive any support from any other programme 4) women with disability, divorced, abandoned, head of her house, PLW . Women meeting the said criteria would get one unconditional hygiene kit for her family

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

The project team delivered 351 awareness sessions to 2,231 women, girls, men and boys (details tabulated as under) and raised awareness on basic human rights like political rights (acquisition of CNICs, entry in voter list, importance and casting of vote, political assertion, other), social services available and access to justice.

Cross-sectoral awareness sessions			
District	Men	Women	Total
Khyber	551	695	1,246
Kurram	402	703	1,105
Orakzai	326	694	1,020
North Waziristan	32	71	103
South Waziristan	28	68	96
	1,339	2,231	3,570

Awareness sessions on CNIC importance & formation, women rights etc.			
District	Men	Women	Total
Khyber	954	1431	2385
Kurram	677	1259	1936
Orakzai	358	838	1196
North Waziristan	63	163	226
South Waziristan	59	171	230
	2,111	3,862	5,973

Awareness on IPCs: 2.6 million population (50% women was reached out through radio transmission(messages) to sensitize the community prone to COVID-19 on respiratory hygiene, social distancing, coughing etiquette, handwashing, psychosocial support. Male community members were also sensitised on sharing burden of household chores with women and importance of and access to authentic information. Women living in far off remote places were particularly sensitized on causes and effects of virus in local language.

Messages disseminated were as under:

- *Feeding mothers can breastfeed but they need to take care of the followings; washing hands for 20 seconds before and after feed, cleanliness of the space where children play, wearing masks while feeding and if the mother feels unwell, she should take special care of her diet.*
- *Stay home to contain virus, share home chores responsibilities with women, avoid conflicts on minor issues, make timetables for children at home.*
- *If someone has travelled from abroad, stay isolated at home for two weeks to protect women and children from infection if any. If you feel unwell, contact the doctor on 1700 and follow doctor's instructions.*
- *Women should avoid social events unless extremely important. If going outside is unavoidable, they should wear masks and regularly wash hands with soap or sanitizer.*
- *Symptoms of COVID, precautions and cure as per doctors' advice.*
- *Importance of accessing authentic information. Avoid using unauthentic home remedies and consult government designated doctors and centers for advice and support.*

Short Stories:

- *Women in merged districts fetch water from water sources. A mother is instructing her daughter (who is going to fetch water) to avoid contact with other women at the water point (she gives information to her daughter about the novel disease) and asks her to convey the same message to other women there.*
- *A woman stops going to other houses for socializing when she gets to know about COVID. A neighbour visits her to see if she is feeling well as she has stopped visiting them for quite some days. The first woman explains why she is following social distancing and asks the other woman also to follow the same.*
- *A mother in law instructs her daughter in law to take care of her ailing child. Informs her about the pandemic and guides her about taking care of herself and her child.*
- *Story of female health worker, she comes home and gives information about the pandemic to her mother and the steps government is taking to contain the disease and treating those who fall victim to the disease.*
- *A woman visits doctor while having temperature and suspecting if she has got COVID 19. The doctor explains her the symptoms of COVID 19 and few precautionary measures.*

Radio Programs:

- **Dr. Mudassir Afridi from Khyber district** – symptoms, precaution and treatment of COVID 19. Information on why social distancing is important and messages to local population to follow SOPs if socializing is unavoidable.
- **Dr. Arshee Arbab**, Psychiatric specialist at DHQ Hospital Bara Khyber district– Mental stress due to lockdown, unemployment and long stay at home cause mental stress. Tips and advise for mental wellbeing during tense situations like the current pandemic.
- **Dr. Anoosh Khan**, Chairperson Gender Studies Department, University of Peshawar- the importance of gender roles within pakhtoon households, how these roles can be better defined and adapted in the current situation. Sharing responsibilities and peaceful co-existence.
- **Dr. Anam**, Health Department, Government of KP. The importance of authentic information. What are the main mediums of authentic information in Pakistan? Why authentic information is necessary and how it could help people.
- **Dr. Sumbal Gilani** – Senior Psychologist Health Department (COVID Response), Government of KP. The center is receiving calls and helping on psycho-social counselling. She provides tips to women for mental health.
- **Taimoor Ali** – Media Coordinator PDMA. What PDMA is doing in the current situation for the welfare of people in the province in general and the merged districts.

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

In the reporting quarter, UN Women reached out to 2,794 women in all the 05 districts for potential support in CNIC registration. The total profiling figure stands at 11,815, (profiling of 7,410 done and 4,237 facilitated in Q6). In Q7 **1,416** women including two disabled against a target of 1700 were facilitated in CNIC registration with NADRA. (422 Khyber, 297 Kurram, 336 Orakzai, 223 North and 138 South Waziristan). The cumulative total at end of Q7 stands at 8,113 against the programme target of 10,000. CERD, the IP of UNWOMEN engaged young women volunteers in organizing meetings with community, supporting data processing and communication with beneficiaries,

identification of potential services and linkages and collection/handing over of CNICs. Details of focal points is as under:

District	# of focal persons identified and engaged	Focal person	
		Women	Men
Khyber	33	14	19
Orakzai	23	5	18
Kurram	29	10	19
North Waziristan	12	3	9
South Waziristan	7	1	6
Total	104	33	71

Monitoring visits Owing to COVID 19 restrictions, monitoring visits could not happen. The gap was however , filled with updates provided by DGOs and independent monitoring of IP who helped UNWOMEN with videos and voice messages recorded from community (men and women) giving their feedback on the project.

Grievances/feedback recorded during the Quarter: as a result of distribution of 2200 GRM visibility cards, UNWOMEN received 27 complaints/calls regarding NADRA lost forms, non-receipt of CNICs, soliciting details of project support for women on CNICs. **Community requested for support to women in setting up small businesses.** RCO led GRM also collected response from community member appreciating the GRM visibility cards by CERD.

Fraud Prevention: UN Women project staff attended online session on fraud awareness organized by DfID.

Conflict Sensitivity:

- The community at Utman Khel, Melosar, Lower Orakzai and Kary Khel tribe at Tehsil Bermal SW was reluctant to get CNIC registration of women as they suspected unintended usage of women photographs. UNWOMEN/IP with involvement of locals and NADRA, orientated community on data confidentiality protocols of NADRA. Later 7 women from the same community received CNICs.
- At Tehsil Azam Warsak South Waziristan, the Solar Khel tribe had refused polio campaign in their area. In order to compel them, the Administration decided to deny any assistance by NGO or Govt to the same tribe. However, UNWOMEN/IP managed to get wavier from admin and registered 37 women from the community.

Operational Challenges: Ops challenges include reluctance of beneficiaries to visit NRCs due to COVID 19 fear, closure of NADRA offices/ operation at sub-optimal capacity, lack of facilities for visitors at NRCs, non-availability of MRV, security risks, fewer services for UNOMWEN to link women with and last but not the least, seasonal migration.

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

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

2.3.1: Provision of safe drinking water to communities

Q7-Milestones: 30,000 individuals, 24 schemes (15 public, 9 community based)

Progress: Green 

A total of 173,597 people was reached with safe drinking water against the targeted 30,000 in Q7 **Data disaggregation of 173,597 individuals reached in Q7**

Men	Women	Girls	Boys	Disability	Districts
46,923	45,083	41,611	39,980	8,680	Khyber, Orakzai , Kurram , S/W

District	Planned Schemes Phase 1	Completed in Q7	Cumulative achievement Q1 – Q7
Khyber	19	17	18 (95%)
Kurram	10	9	10 (100%)

North Waziristan	14	11	11 (79%)
Orakzai	10	6	7 (70%)
South Waziristan	21	16	21 (100%)
Total	74	59	67
<i>Initial target of 83 DWSS was reduced to 74 due to COVID-19. Work on in progress 7 schemes is planned to be completed by Aug 2020</i>			

Table 3: District-wise summary of progress of schemes under Q7 and overall achievement

Sustainability: To sustain the rehabilitated water schemes, 30 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) water management committees (WMC) have been formed, trained and equipped.

Result Based Monitoring: Quality assurance of these schemes was carried out through regular monitoring by support engineers deployed with UNICEF's support in each field office of the PHED. As per the agreed modalities, payments were made on work done after each quality assurance report was shared by support engineers and approved. Through social behavioral change communication, women community members were sensitized on handwashing at critical times, personal hygiene and water treatment options, which help in the reduction of water borne diseases. Corresponding data to measure impact will be available in 5-6 months from the submission of this report.

Prevention of Conflict: Provision of drinking water services was ensured for all tribes residing in communities to avoid any tribal conflict and as such no incident was reported. PHED has rehabilitated public health owned non-functional DWSS for which community consultation is not required, however, community-based schemes are built using participatory approach. Community resource persons (CRPs) document concurrence of women through resolutions at design phase. Women are key beneficiaries who otherwise happen to be responsible for fetching water.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse: To reduce the risk of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse occurrences in programme implementation, UNICEF recently introduced a mandatory requirement for all implementing partners to conduct Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse assessments for their staff.

Grievances in Q7: RCO received 3x complaints on reduced capacity of rehabilitated DWSS and unmet commitments with communities on dropped DWSS. UNICEF engineers confirmed solarized DWSS running on installed capacity.

Agreed MoV: Partners progress report, completion certificates of DWSSs endorsed by PHED and Local Government department, and UNICEF staff monitoring reports

2.3.2: Provision of Provision of access to basic sanitation

Q7-Milestones :27,942 individuals, 3,992 latrines

Progress: Green ●

Description: Despite the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, targets for the reporting period were met whereby a total of 4,092 low cost latrines (including 1,870 on self-help basis) against quarterly target of 3,992 were constructed through in-kind support to the extremely vulnerable individuals(EVI) and those on self-help basis. To motivate the community replicate low-cost latrines, the programme has trained community recourse persons (CRP) and village WASH committee members, who advocated and worked with families with no household latrines in small groups.

As per programme design, identification of EVIs is done by village WASH committees during community meetings, with priority given to women headed households, people with disabilities and elderly poor people.

A total of 28,644 people benefitted from the access to latrines:

Data disaggregation of 28,644 individuals reached in Q7:

Men	Women	Girls	Boys	Disability	Districts(Tehsils)
7,439	7,742	6,886	6,597	1,432	Khyber(bara) , Orakzai(Central and Upper), Kurram(L/C/U), S/W(Sararogha, Sarwakai, Wana) N/W)Shawa, Spinwan, Dosali,

Monitoring during construction works was carried out by field engineers. All material and cash support were provided in tranches thereby ensuring that minimum quality standards are met before disbursement of the successive installment. For latrine construction on self-help basis, technical support was provided by field engineers to ensure basic parameters of sub-structure and stability are met using locally available material.

Prior to programme interventions in Orakzai, only 17 per cent of the beneficiaries had access to a latrine facility – this has now improved to 53 per cent of the targeted population. In Kurram, 41 per cent of the target population had access to a latrine facility before interventions, and even these were not being used or maintained. Now 86 per cent of target population in the district is sensitized on risks involved in open defecation practices thus properly maintaining latrine facilities.

Grievances/feedback -Q7 UNICEF IPs (under the WASH component) received 25 complaints during Q7 (18 Kurram, 2 North Waziristan, 2 South Waziristan, 1 Orakzai and 2 Khyber Districts) mainly on prioritization of the complainant's villages for DWSS, payments to community resource persons (CRPs) and selection of extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) for subsidized low-cost household latrines. The same are being reviewed as mentioned in GRM summary.

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

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

Q7-Milestones

- a) 2 schools
- b) 6 ALPs

Progress: Green ●

Description: Schools and ALPs were provided with WASH facilities, including water supply, handwashing stations and gender segregated latrines, benefitting 960 students (384 boys and 576 girls). For students with special needs, one toilet per school was provided with additional components which include ramps with railings, wider toilet doors and English Commode with handrails.

Under Phase 1 of Naway Wraz Programme, UNICEF is working on the provision of WASH facilities in 27 primary schools and 14 Accelerated Learning Places (ALPs) in collaboration with the education department to reach 4,920 students (2,280 girls and 2,640 boys). Cumulatively, 19 boys and 22 girls' schools benefitted from interventions, benefitting 2,280 boys and 2,640 girls. Data disaggregation is given in detail below:

Data disaggregation in terms of schools, gender and disability of 41 schools:

Schools		Gender		Disability	Districts(Tehsils)
Boys	Girls	Girls	Boys		
19	22	2,640	2,280	24	Khyber(bara) , Orakzai(C/U), Kurram(L/C/U), S/W(Sararogha, Ladda , Wana) N/W)Shawa, Spinwan, Dosali,)

UNICEF also focussed on the promotion of improved hygiene practices in all schools. In this regard, WASH clubs were formed and trained students on hygiene sessions; these included the use of latrine, handwashing with soap and handling of drinking water. While an impact study on WASH clubs cannot be conducted due to COVID-19, feedback from monitoring visits reflected adaptation of better hygiene behaviours in students.

Additionally, UNICEF is working to improve adolescent girls' and women's menstrual health and hygiene, and in this regard, 40 Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits were provided to district education offices in five districts (Kurram, Orakzai, South Waziristan, North Waziristan and Khyber) for distribution amongst girls in middle and high schools. Access to these kits would equip adolescent girls with better MHM knowledge during learning hours and therein. Sessions were also held with teachers and students to sensitize the school administration on the availability of MHM supplies within school premises, and the role of inadequate MHM supplies and toilets in absenteeism among adolescent girls. Although an impact study on MHM interventions cannot be conducted due to COVID-19, it is anticipated that these efforts will contribute towards reducing absenteeism in adolescent girls.

Agreed MoV: Agreed MoV: Partners database, completion certificates endorsed by Education Department, third party monitor reports, UNICEF staff monitoring reports

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

Q7-Milestones :34812 Community members

Progress: Green ●

Description: During the reporting period, 35,060 child births (18,362 boys and 16,698 girls) were registered in seven merged districts of KP bringing the total to 265,435, which represents an overall 88 per cent achievement of the target. The remaining 12 per cent will be achieved till the end of the last quarter.

Table 4: District wise achievement for Q7 and cumulative (Q1-Q7)

Sr. No	District	Birth Registration Q7			Birth Registration Cumulative (Q1-Q7)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Khyber	4,052	3,635	7,687	68,779	59,324	128,103
2	Bajaur	1,106	1,446	2,552	15,553	14,765	30,317
3	Mohmand	4,595	3,425	8,020	20,290	12,007	32,297
4	Orakzai	2,338	1,990	4,328	10,741	10,196	20,936
5	Kurram	3,182	3,873	7,055	13,426	14,148	27,574
6	North Waziristan	2,573	1,942	4,515	8,822	5,081	13,903
7	South Waziristan	516	387	903	7,584	4,721	12,305
Total		18,362	16,698	35,060	145,194	120,241	265,435

In the context of the ongoing COVID-19 outbreak, efforts made during the reporting period were mainly focused on completing birth registration, for which forms were submitted in the previous quarter. Despite the challenging situation, birth registration services also facilitated other parents and caregivers reaching out for the registration of their children's birth.

Results Based Reporting: Furthermore, there is an increase in the demand for the extension of the birth registration services to all the areas of the merged districts. Birth registration certificates enabled both parents and caregivers to access social protection schemes, health and education facilities as well as access to legal documentation such as passports and B-forms. Now the investment made in the establishment of the birth registration system in the merged districts is being taken over by the Government. Public funds allocations have already been made and the Local Government Department has advertised the posts for respective council secretaries. Once these facilities are operational, the function of the birth registration will be taken over by Government. Meanwhile, UNICEF will continue to provide technical support for the capacity building of Local Government Department staff to perform birth registration functions.

Grievances in Q7: Alone in reporting quarter, UNICEF received 26 complaints regarding non-availability of birth registration services in all UCs. UNICEF has explained reasons beyond control and assured nec advocacy to concerned quarters.

Agreed MoV: NADRA and Additional Director Local Government department record on births registered and birth certificates issued

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

Output 3.1. Strengthen government health infrastructure and capacity

3.1.1 # of existing health care facilities renovated and made functional

Q7-Milestones

5x HF renovated and made functional

Progress: Green ●

The infrastructure renovation of eight health facilities was completed in Q7, bringing the total to 15. Distributed across the newly merged districts, these included District Headquarter Hospital (DHQ) Landi Kotal, Civil Hospital (CH) Dogra, CH Lowara Maina, DHQ Parachinar, Tehsil Headquarter Hospital (THQ) Sadda, CH Dogar, DHQ Mishti Mela, CH Kalaya, Ghilijo, CH Boya, CH Dossali, RHC Spinwam, CH Spin, CH Sararogha and CH Toi Khulla.

The renovated health facilities are fully equipped with WASH facilities, essential commodities and adequate human resources as well as support for in-service training. In these functional facilities, 76 health workers are currently providing essential services, including 24/7 basic EmONC services. 76 health workers have been also been oriented on COVID-19 prevention and infection prevention and control. To cope with challenge of absenteeism, the matter has been brought to the attention of the Department of Health with suggestions to enhance monitoring and reporting of absenteeism for redressal.

In Q7, the staff deployed at these health facilities were able to achieve 3,032 safe deliveries and 6,888 antenatal care (ANC), while postnatal (PNC) services were provided in the outpatient department to pregnant and lactating women. These facilities are also part of Government of KP's COVID-19 response, providing primary support to manage the crisis.

Monthly DHIS reports of the supported HFs would be part of the quarter 8 report. At the moment, the same is not available.

While the health facilities are operational and providing services, the work on branding of these health facilities is underway and is planned to be completed in early August 2020.

Distribution of GRM visibility Cards: A total of 9,000 pocket sized Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material containing information on helplines and reporting mechanisms were distributed among government partners for onward distribution. Meanwhile, people visiting birth registration offices are being referred to feedback and reporting desks to record their views.

Agreed MoV: BoQs/Drawing/invoices completion certificate and handing/taking over certificates signed by the Health Department

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

Q7-Milestones : 7

Progress: Green ●

Description: During the reporting period, seven COVID-19 case management designated hospitals and primary healthcare units were provided with basic WASH and IPC services to safeguard communities at risk.

Data breakdown of 7 healthcare facilities:

- i. **2 healthcare facilities in South Waziristan:** District Headquarter hospital Wana and Basic Health Unit Shakai
- ii. **2 healthcare facilities in North Waziristan:** Tehsil Headquarter hospital; Mirali and Miran Shah
- iii. **3 healthcare facilities in Khyber:** District Headquarter hospital Landikotal, Tehsil hospital Dogra and Type D hospital Jamrud.

WASH and IPC services provided include rehabilitation of drinking water supply system, installation/rehabilitation of handwashing stations, provision of soap, hand sanitizers, floor disinfectant material and MHM kits in female COVID-19 wards.

Moreover, IPC messages were disseminated to healthcare staff, patients and attendants through orientation sessions conducted by partner staff. Additionally, WASH supplies were provided in four health facilities in Kurram which had a high COVID-19 burden. Beneficiary facilities were prioritised for COVID-19 response based on a list provided by the KP department of health for those with high needs. OPD patients coming over to the facility benefited from services (data not available). Moreover, the HF ensured proper disposal of COVID PPEs/waste by staff.

Monitoring: WASH and IPC services are thoroughly monitored by field engineers situated in all five merged districts in terms of quality assurance, access, maintenance and sustainability, after which monitoring reports were accordingly shared

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

Output 3.2. Improved access to health services and awareness

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

Q7-Milestones: 800

Progress: Green ●

Description: During the reporting period, 30 health outreach teams provided ANC services to 3,220 pregnant women and 2,646 clean delivery kits (CDK) and 2,692 newborn kits (NBKs) to pregnant women. Programme teams witnessed a reported increase in the numbers of institutional deliveries and OPD services after these interventions. Enforced referrals from outreach teams for nutrition services, EPI services and deliveries also improved access for communities. Meanwhile, about 1,565 children were immunized against measles, with details as follows:

Table 5: Children Immunized against Measles 1

	Month	Khyber	Orakzai	Kurram	N/W	S/W	Total
Children Immunized Measles 1	May	27	55	160	72	52	366
	June	140	64	209	92	80	585
	July (1-17)	143	56	148	162	105	614
	Total	310	175	517	326	237	1,565

Table 6: Pregnant Women Provided ANC

Pregnant women Provided 1 st ANC Visit	Month	Khyber	Orakzai	Kurram	N/W	S/W	Total
	May	70	160	182	201	39	652
	June	258	200	216	166	66	906
	July (1-17)	262	301	77	250	47	937
	Total	590	661	475	617	152	2495

Programme outreach teams were also actively involved in COVID-19 response, through which they conducted awareness raising activities, including orientation of frontline workers and community volunteers and engagement of religious leaders. In this regard, 58,473 people were reached through COVID-19 individual and group awareness sessions (while following social distancing) while 1,233 frontline workers and 1,399 religious leaders were oriented on COVID-19.

Field staff who undertook these activities were provided PPEs, including masks, sanitizers and gloves. Their capacity on self-protection using the supplies, IPC and protection of beneficiaries has also been improved.

Key lesson learnt:

- Overall coverage improved from strengthening the outreach component that sought a deeper understanding of community behaviour, resulting in an increase in health seeking behaviours in targeted populations.
- Involvement of community elders and influencers, investment on awareness-raising targeting heads of households and mothers, development of trust with the community along with strengthening of EPI outreach activities can help increase coverage.
- Communities were receptive to services, and incentivization of services like Antenatal Care with Iron Folic Acid, CDKs and NBKs led to an increase in TT vaccination of pregnant women and BCG vaccination of newborns.
- Concerns over the safety of the vaccine, fear of mothers after the child developed fever following BCG or Penta and due to smear campaigns against polio vaccination drives. However, these concerns were addressed by educating the community, especially mothers on the importance and safety of vaccines on the fact that children might develop mild fever symptoms after vaccinations, and through support of community volunteers in debunking smear campaigns and conspiracy theories.
- Educating the communities, building the capacity of frontline health workers and advocacy with the government for absorption of outreach teams into health structure will help create sustainability

Grievances in Q7: Complaint on staff behaviour from Mulla ghorī Khyber was recorded which proved unfounded during inquiry while other complaint of staff misbehaviour within team from Orakzai is under review.

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

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

Q7-Milestones: 1500 (CDK) & 10,350 (MM)

Progress: Green 

Description: About 3,220 pregnant women were provided ANC, 2,646 were provided CDKs and 2,692 were provided NBKs. Additionally, 10,188 pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls were provided 100 tablets each of Iron Folic Acid for use over three months. Finally, 8,908 mothers and caretakers of children under five years of age were reached out to for counselling on improved infant and young child feeding practices.

Overall, an increase in institutional deliveries has regularly been observed and documented in periodical reports. A final review of these interventions is planned next month after which a report will be finalized and circulated.

UNICEF would like also to highlight the fact, we have shared with DFID, as part of Q7, a detailed Health program data comparative and trend analysis which was mostly on the basis of the recent data audit as of the end of June 2020.

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

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

Q7-Milestones: 385

Progress: Green 

Between May and July 2020, a total of 1,235 children were registered for severe acute malnutrition including 556 girls and 475 boys aged 6-23 months, and 101 girls and 103 boys aged 24-59 months (table 7). The cure rate remained above 95 per cent with 1,005 children out of 1,050 who exited after being cured. The 45 children who exited without being cured due to reasons such as defaulters and/or being transferred to other outpatient therapeutic feeding programmes. No deaths were reported during the quarter period. With regards to nutrition interventions, all programme data is shared with the Government on a regular monthly basis. Based on the key findings and best practices, the Government has developed and approved its own PC-1 on the same model used for this programme, which will be implemented the following year.

Table 7: District-wise details of children treated

SAM Registered	Khyber	Orakzai	Kurram	N/W	S/W	Subtotal	Subtotal	G. Total
Girls (6-23)	176	41	207	61	71	556	657	1,235
Girls (24-5)	11	22	38	10	20	101		
Boys (6-23]	134	44	183	47	67	475	578	
Boys (24-59)	12	22	32	13	24	103		
TOTAL	333	129	460	131	182	1,235	1,235	

Operational and programme implementation costs were leveraged from UNICEF Regular resources while cost of RUTF was co-shared from USAID Food for Peace Grant. It is worth mentioning that a detailed Health program data comparative and trend analysis which was mostly on the basis of the recent data audit as of the end of June 2020 has already been shared with DfID.

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

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

Q7-Milestones: 844

Progress: Green 

Description: Between May and July 2020, 20,454 children received multi-micronutrient (MM) supplements, including 4,659 girls and 4,676 boys aged 6-23 months, and 5,372 girls and 5,747 boys aged 24-59 months. Details by district are given in table 6. As a result, the prevalence of acute malnutrition has decreased to 12 per cent (3.4 per cent SAM; 8.6 per cent MAM) as compared to data trends for first quarter (April-July 2019) when the prevalence was 14.7 per cent (4.7 per cent SAM; 10 per cent MAM). All related programme data is shared and reviewed with Government. As a result, once the Government PC1 is rolled out, it will use this data and take forward the same treatment protocols.

Table 8: District and gender-wise details

MM Supplementation	Khyber	Orakzai	Kurram	N/W	S/W	Subtotal	G. Total	TOTAL
Girls (6-23)	537	639	1,917	328	1,238	4,659	10,031	20,454
Girls (24-5)	278	871	2,890	159	1,174	5,372		
Boys (6-23]	505	561	1,990	391	1,229	4,676	10,423	
Boys (24-59)	298	785	3,243	186	1,235	5,747		
TOTAL	1,618	2,856	10,040	1,064	4,876	20,454	20,454	

Cost of programme implementation and supplies was leveraged from UNICEF regular resources.

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

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

Q7-Milestones: 250,000

Progress: Green 

Description: Mass Media campaign: Under the RCCE component, a comprehensive mass media plan was developed followed by a mass media campaign that started from the third week of July 2020. The campaign focused on key messages such as on handwashing, wearing masks, social distancing, stigma prevention and standard operating procedures for the religious Eid ul Adha holiday. Additionally, videos on key messages and live shows on TV and messages through radio are among the key activities of the campaign. So far, 2,944 seconds of TV messages were aired on local channels, along with two live shows where the Government lead of RCCE pillar working group was invited as speaker. So far, 2,558 minutes of radio messages have been aired in local Pashto language. Because of the

campaign, 500,000 at-risk population was reached as that is the number of estimated listeners of regional radios in the target areas.

Engagement of religious leaders: Under this component, 14,154 religious' leaders against the targeted 200 were reached between May to July with key messages as they have influence within their communities.

Orientation sessions: In Q7, 22 field community mobilizers (17 men and 5 women) were provided orientation sessions with goals to capacitate participants on the RCCE strategy in general and implementing RCCE strategy developed for Naway Wraz Programme in particular. As a follow up, RCCE material (banners, posters, flyers etc.) that will be disseminated at community level has been finalized and printed.

Loudspeaker announcements: UNICEF reached 7,759 people (1,965 women, 3,015 men, 1,158 girls and 1,621 boys) in four districts (Khyber, Orakzai, Kurram and South Waziristan) with key messages through loudspeaker announcements. key messages were designed to sensitize the communities of on COVID-19 and intensify the measures around social distancing, prevention and health seeking behaviour related to COVID-19.

Measuring efficacy of RCCE. Activities related to loudspeaker announcements were initiated in the two last weeks of Q7. However, under the loudspeaker announcement activity, there is no mechanism set for the measurement of indicators. Meanwhile, measurement of behaviour change and community perception also requires more time. For now , UNICEF sponsored community based behavioral survey data report is annexed

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

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

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

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

Q7-Milestones

- a) 4 training manuals:
 - a. AC, ADLGs, TMOs, Head of Developed Offices
 - b. Tehsil & VCNC chairmen
 - c. VCNC Secretaries & Ministerial Staff of TMAs
 - d. Councillors and members on reserved seats
- b) Learning Management System (LMS) completed
- c) Rules of Business for Tehsil LG and VCNC drafted
- d) 4. Planning, Development, Budgeting, and Accounting Rules drafted

Progress: Green 

Description:

- Throughout the reporting period, UNDP progressed its Capacity Building Plan for elected representatives and Government functionaries under DFID Indicator 4.4.1a, Milestone a. Training manuals have been developed, although minor technical inputs are still anticipated from a working group that will be constituted to review them - consultants will incorporate these changes, if any. In March, four consultants were taken onboard to develop training material for incumbent Local Government functionaries and elected officials from the Merged Areas. Initially, UNDP had planned to host a three-day Training Needs Assessment; however, the COVID-19 lockdown naturally prevented this activity. Instead, UNDP's consultants designed a series of online questionnaires and conducted interviews with key informants across government target sectors to gather the information required. Two separate TNAs were conducted during this reporting period – one for District Administrations and another for VCNC Secretaries. For Assistant Commissioners, ADLGs, Heads of Devolved Offices, and Tehsil Municipal Officers, the TNA assessed respondents' knowledge of both the Supply and Demand Side of Local Government functions, including Planning and Development, Budget and Accounts, Rules, Regulations, and Administration, and Approach to Training. For VCNC Secretaries, the questionnaire was distributed in Urdu, and the content was more generic, mostly assessing respondents' roles and responsibilities under the Local Government Act and the VCNC Rules of Business. The findings from both TNAs have been used to develop position-relevant training material.
- The operational environment that has emerged in the wake of the pandemic has highlighted significant limitations insofar as the Government's existing training and learning capacities are concerned. Presently, the

Local Government School is run entirely offline on campus. Given the urgent need to increase the pace and quality of training for Local Government functionaries to cater not only to the Merged Areas but also the increasing demands of the so-called settled Districts, an innovative, online learning solution that is scalable, easy to manage and is light on logistical and resource requirements is needed. As such, the completion of the Learning Management System (LMS) under DFID Indicator 4.4.1a, Milestone b has come at a critical moment. The LMS is complete and trainings on it will be conducted for the staff of the Local Governance School, which will be useful for the functioning of the LMS going forward. The LMS will serve as a platform for web-based learning, which aims to reduce transaction costs of training, increase access to learning for more Government functionaries and elected representatives, and improve the institutional memory of the Local Governance School. Despite the lockdown, the LMS developers have engaged key stakeholders, including Minister Local Government, Secretary Local Government, Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners to finalise the detailed features of the LMS. The system's training functions are now undergoing testing and very soon online training for the staff will be taking place. Moreover, the training modules will be kept in the repository of the LMS, and learners can access training material from anywhere, anytime. The LMS is now functional. A Training of Master Trainers was piloted on it from Aug 24-28, 2020 in collaboration with the Local Governance School. A report of that training is available with UNDP and can be shared

- UNDP continued to provide legal and legislative support to strengthen the institutional capacities within the Local Government framework. Under DFID Indicator 4.4.1a, Milestone c and d, UNDP finalised the Rules of Engagement of Municipal Wardens alongside the Planning Development Budget and Accounts Rules for Tehsil Local Governments. As well, the Rules of Business for Tehsil Local Government and Village and Neighbourhood Councils were completed with the Urban Area Development Authorities Ordinance 2020. UNDP also supported the Merged Areas' TMAs to prepare their operational budgets for the 2020-21 fiscal year. For this purpose, a template was developed and qualified Local Government Ambassadors coordinated with the TMOs to complete their proposals. As a result, approximately PKR 445 million were allocated to the Merged Areas as the recurring or operational costs of the TMAs. The LGRU supported the Department in compiling, consolidating, and submitting this information from the 25 TMAs of the Merged Areas. Distribution of funds is made based on how the TMA is categorized. Of three available categories (A, B,C) , all district headquarters are Category B, and they receive a major portion as per the organigram and operational needs. Category C and D TMAs are allocated amounts according to their size in terms of HR and operational needs. Budget documents now available with UNDP (publicly available) reveal two types of allocations: Operational Grant: A sum of PKR 542.6 Million has been allocated as an operational grant for the TMAs in Merged Areas. A similar allocation was made previously for FY 2019-20. The distribution among the TMAs in Merged Areas was based on their categorization as Category B, C, and D TMAs. The same mechanism is expected to be followed for the distribution of this fiscal year's allocation. Development Grant: A sum of PKR 3,631 Million has been allocated as a development grant for the TMAs in the Merged Areas. A PFC Award criterion are used for the distribution of such a grant among the TMAs of settled districts. It is therefore argued that the same Award criteria may be followed for distribution of the allocated development grant (PKR 3,631 Million) among the TMAs of Merged Areas.

Agreed MoV: Functioning LMS, 4 Training Manuals, Rules of Business, Planning, Development, Budgeting, and Accounting Rules

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

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

Q7-Milestones: Formula based vertical share of each NMD in the PFC recommended block development fund

Progress: Green 

Description:

- For several quarters, UNDP has worked with the Finance Department, Planning and Development, and the Bureau of Statistics to support the design of a draft formula to distribute development funds to the Merged Areas. The ultimate methodology adopted is identical to that used by OPHI and the Planning Commission of Pakistan to determine the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). Concluding UNDP's support to the PFC process under DFID Indicator 4.3.1a, Milestone 1, UNDP participated in the 12th meeting of the Provincial Finance Commission in early June to finalize the total approved budget for the Merged Areas in 2020-21. Within the scope of the overall budget, the Merged Areas' Annual Development Plan for the upcoming fiscal

year has earmarked a vertical share of PKR 10 Billion for Local Governments (i.e., 7 District Governments, 25 Tehsil Municipal Authorities, and 702 Village and Neighbourhood Councils), and PKR 1 Billion as a District Development Fund for the Merged Areas. The allocation of 1 billion is reflected in the budget statement approved by the provincial assembly (also attached in the PFM handover note).

- The associated horizontal distribution across each District can be determined using the approved PFC award formula. UNDP's Local Government and Economic Development leadership will continue to work with their concerned departments to ensure any final notification by the government.

Agreed MoV: PFC Award - Meeting Minutes of the 12th PFC , Notification of Formula for NMDs' development fund distribution as determined/recommended by PFC

4.3.1.2: Extent to which NMDs are financially integrated with KP

Q7-Milestones: PFM Handover note to government

Progress: Green 

Description:

- UNDP shared its last handover note to the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and DFID as per [Indicator 4.3.1c, Milestone 1](#), on 14 June 2020. At the time of reporting, commitments made under the Public Financial Management portfolio stand delivered as planned to all stakeholders. PFM handover note may be seen in supporting doc folders.

Agreed MoV: Handover note

Output 4.4: Improved Environment for Economic Growth

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

Q7-Milestones

- a) Second year of AIP approved, and 20/21 ADP/AIP reflects the plan's priorities -KP Assembly expected to pass the end of June -
- b) %age of AIP projects reviewed by UNDP to meet PAMframe criteria as part of AIP review mechanism (%age out of total PC-1s supported by UNDP sector specialists)
- c) Provincial gov. provided with policy inputs on COVID response:
 - I. At least 5 policy briefs developed for KP government using data analytics on different sectors of the economy impacted by COVID
 - II. Number of gov. policy decisions based on analysis in the policy briefs

Progress: Green 

Description:

- Through the Task Team AIP, UNDP has continued to provide critical support to departments across the Government to strengthen PC-1 formulation and implementation processes. Contributing to [DFID Indicator 4.4.1a, Milestone a](#), UNDP's collaboration with the Government throughout the last quarter resulted in the approval of AIP II in June 2020. UNDP's learning outcomes from the AIP I process have influenced the design and implementation of the AIP II planning process. Under AIP I, UNDP's support was often reactive and geared towards re-drafting and appraising low-quality PC-1s to facilitate their approval and launch delayed implementation processes. Quality proved to be the most significant impediment to the timely approval and implementation of AIP I projects. Thus, UNDP refocused its efforts for AIP II to provide Technical Assistance in the drafting phase and to monitor Key Performance Indicators to track progress. This support has resulted in a dramatic improvement in the quality of the development schemes thus reducing the risk of slippage and enabling departments to begin project implementation at the start of the 2020-21 fiscal year. The MAGP team is evaluating the pace of projectization and time taken to approve schemes in AIP-II, and comparing those with the analysis done for AIP-I. Quality of PC-Is was the major reason responsible for delays in PC-Is approval as it required one or more revisions during appraisal; hence the improvement in quality of PC-Is is also reflected in the time taken for the PC-I approval.
- To date, 60% of AIP projects have been reviewed by UNDP to meet PAMframe criteria as part of AIP review mechanism. (73 out of 142 PC-1s). Contributing to [DFID Indicator 4.4.1a, Milestone b](#), UNDP also provided

ongoing support at the request of the Planning and Development Department to ensure that Programming Approaches/Analytics Measures (PAMFrames) are institutionalized in the AIP II planning process. PAM-FRAMEs is a programming tool for a whole sector (Education, Health, Agriculture, Industries, etc.), covering the outcomes, outputs, inputs, allied actions and institutional readiness for that sector. So, the sectoral PAM-FRAMEs that were devised by the departments with UNDP's technical assistance providing the full sectoral view rather than an individual project view is what makes the PAMFRAME tool different from other planning tools such as the LOGFRAME. The PAM Frame workshops that began in the previous reporting period (February and March 2020) were briefly stalled due to the COVID-19 lockdown. However, UNDP has ensured that workshops and orientations have now been conducted with every department at the close of this quarter. Following a circular issued by the P&D Department, all AIP II projects must now be designed using the PAM framework; PC-1s that fail to adhere will be rejected. For instance, the PC-1 on Forestry Sector Project under TDS(wild Conservation and Development) (on page 3 of the document) refers to the PAMframe for the sector, stating that this project contributes to the outcome identified in the PAMframe(sample PC-I shared). Beyond orientation sessions, UNDP has worked closely with departments to build their capacity throughout the drafting phase for AIP II, thus improving departments' understanding of the new framework and ensuring congruence between the schemes submitted and the PAMframes agreed by the departments.

- Technical Assistance provided by UNDP's Task Team AIM Support has also resulted in the institutionalization of critical mechanisms that will strengthen the entire development planning process. Contributing to DFID Indicator 4.4.1a, Milestone b, UNDP provided ongoing support to the Directorate of Projects to establish a quarterly review mechanism for the AIP. UNDP's support enabled the Chief Minister to chair an official meeting to review the progress of development schemes under both the Annual Development Programme and Accelerated Implementation Programme in May 2020. During this meeting, all sectors were discussed, and individual schemes behind schedule were reviewed to ensure the necessary corrective actions were taken throughout the AIP II planning process. Additionally, UNDP provided ongoing support to the Directorate of M&E to identify capacity gaps in their monitoring processes. Using the knowledge gathered in consultation with the Government, UNDP will organize a series of workshops to strengthen M&E systems in the next quarter.
- At the invitation of the Provincial Government, UNDP formed a Task Team for VEOM at the end of Q1 2020 to advise the Province's Chief Economist and Additional Chief Secretary on dealing with the economic effects of the lockdown. Contributing to DFID Indicator 4.4.1a, Milestone c i, UNDP has supported the Government's Vital Economic Operations Management (VEOM). Through a series of demand-driven policy briefs spanning key issues including global responses to COVID-19, forecasts on unemployment, the vulnerability of various sectors, and possible mitigation measures including temporary jobs and skills development, the Team's work has yielded concrete policy outcomes. Throughout the reporting period, the Team has produced a total of 9 VEOM policy briefs and 3 VEOM notes. Through these policy briefs and notes, UNDP developed draft proposals for a total of 31 interventions to include in *Azm e Nau*, the KP Government's Economic Recovery Plan. The technical recommendations cover the creation of short-term jobs to absorb semi and unskilled labor following layoffs, mechanisms to sustain businesses and industry, innovative solutions to restart schooling and education programs, plans to augment health systems, and strategies to build the civil administration's capacity for emergency response.
- Contributing to DFID Indicator 4.4.1, Milestone 3 c ii, a total of 11 of UNDP's interventions will be included in the economic recovery plan that stands approved by the Chief Economist, Chief Secretary, and Additional Chief Secretary.

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




4.4.1b: %age of AIP (Accelerated Implementation Plan) projectized

Q7-Milestones

- 25% of AIP projectized (with a new denominator of total AIP projects to be determined mid-July)
- Re-prioritized plan of action for AIP based on COVID-19
- Guidelines for QLD finalized and approved by govt.

Progress: Green  Amber 

Description:

- **Green**  Contributing to DFID Indicator 4.4.1b, Milestone a, more than 85% of the overall AIP stands projected with direct inputs from UNDP's sector specialists on more than 60% (73/142 PC-1s) of the AIP I projects.
- **Green**  Projects have been identified in AIP with the potential capacity to jumpstart economic activity and job creation in the short and medium term. A focus on construction projects has been stressed, as identified by the Planning and Development Department, with the potential to mitigate the economic and employment fallout from the pandemic. This approach has also been reflected in the Azm-e-Nau KP Economic Recovery Plan 2020-23 for both ADP and AIP, and will help the government plan and prioritize funds allocation and utilization on these projects.
- **Amber**  After months of collaboration with DFID and the Provincial Government, UNDP has finalized the guidelines for Qabail Led Development under DFID Indicator 4.4.1b, Milestone c. Evidence from around the world suggests that direct community participation in public service delivery creates the basis for sustainable development. In the absence of elected local Governments, especially during the COVID pandemic, there is an urgent need to enhance citizen-state trust through the active participation of communities (especially youth) in development projects and interventions. Qabail Led Development (QLD) is envisaged as a small-scale rural development programme which will cater to the diverse needs and socio-economic circumstances of citizens living in the Merged Areas through community participation by building upon the local traditions of consultation and cooperation. The guidelines have been submitted to the Provincial Government for final approval, and work will commence in August 2020.

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

4.4.2: %age of SEPs designed using innovative methods

Q7-Milestones

- At least 21 SEP program meetings/events held with the departments
- At least 4 concept notes under SEPs prepared and discussed with the KP govt.

Progress: **Green** 

Description:

- After months of planning, the Special Emphasis Programmes under the AIP have begun to take shape at the close of the quarter as per DFID Indicator 4.4.2, Milestones a and b. The SEPs comprise a set of projects that will use innovative project designs and methods of service delivery to ensure transformative results in key sectors, including education, health, agriculture, service delivery, industries, women involved in economic, and legal literacy. UNDP has held several meetings with the departments to discuss the concepts, objectives, and flesh out important design related questions. To date, Sector Experts from Pakistan and abroad have conducted in-depth problem analyses, and the zero drafts of Concept Notes have been prepared for four sectors. Presentations have been given to the Province's apex leadership, and the team will begin to work with the relevant departments in the subsequent quarter. The following innovative SEPs have been tacitly approved by the Government, including:
 - Installing Youth in Employment – Innovation in Skill Development and Adoption
 - Women's Entrepreneurship Shining through Constraints
 - Rapid Adoption of Horticulture
 - Sustainable Adherence to COVID19 Preventive SOPs
 - Rapid Enrollment through Connected Classrooms
 - Saving Maternal and Infant lives

Agreed MoV: Approved concept notes

4.4.3: KP government's position on NFC reflects UNDP's analytical support

Q7-Milestones

NFC analysis presented to KP government; work concluded.

Progress: **Green** 

Description: As was reported during the last three quarters, UNDP's plans to support the Government of KP with the National Finance Commission (NFC) remain affected by the Finance Minister's sudden termination in April 2019. Contributing to DFID Indicator 4.4.3, Milestone a, UNDP's Task Team Analytics has continued the preparatory work required for when the NFC reconvenes. This quarter, NFC specialists carried out a detailed analysis of the provincial

expenditures and receipts for the period from 2007-08 to 2018-19; a database was developed for NFC transfers from Federal Government to Provinces for the same period. A series of analyses covering the per capita expenditures throughout Pakistan, KP, and the Merged Areas were conducted with a specific emphasis on social sectors, including education, health, and social protection. This work continues to ensure the Government's preparedness when the NFC is reconvened.

Agreed MoV: 2 analysis papers

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

Q7-Milestones

- a) TDS Baseline initiated
- b) First round of Labour Market Survey initiated on economic impact of COVID-19 mitigation strategies
- c) Initiate business and labour force assessment and provide differential impact of COVID 19 mitigation on business and labour (UNDP collected primary data and validating govt. data)
- d) COVID KAP survey initiated

Progress: Green 

Description:

- Following extensive rounds of discussions and revisions of the design, including variables, sample, and the Bureau of Statistics has initiated the questionnaire during the last reporting period, the Baseline Survey for the Tribal Decade Strategy under DFID Indicator 4.4.4, Milestone a. The survey, which will gather social and economic variable data that is not covered by other Government surveys conducted in the Merged Areas, is intended to inform the formulation of evidence-driven policies, programmes, and products within the AIP. Currently, in the implementation phase, the Bureau of Statistics' Technical Team is responsible for the design, planning, field-level data collection, and data entry. UNDP will provide advisory and quality assurance support as required. The Bureau of Statistics will compile the report with support from UNDP in September 2020.
- UNDP has also supported the Bureau of Statistics to initiate the first round of the Labour Market Survey to assess the economic impact of COVID-19 mitigation strategies under DFID Indicator 4.4.4, Milestone b. The BoS completed the first phase of the survey during the reporting period, and the report has been shared with KP's Economic Task Force. The analysis was completed by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and UNDP collaborated at the concept note stage and supported the rolling out of the survey. The survey aimed to capture the effect of the lockdown on the labour market in 16 sectors across all 28 districts of the province, including the Merged Areas. The main findings from the Executive Summary concerned the unemployment rate and movement in the same, identification of the worst affected sector of the economy (hotels and restaurants) in terms of unemployment, the average rate of unemployment and its distribution across districts. In some districts, movement of daily wage workers that had previously worked in locked down subsectors of the economy to opened subsectors was noted. A firm has been engaged for the second phase of the survey, which will be completed in the upcoming quarter.

Finally, under DFID Indicator 4.4.4, Milestones c and d, both the labour force/business assessment and the KAP survey have been initiated. The KAP and business assessment are to be done by the Quantum Zone of Knowledge (an independent firm) under the technical supervision of BoS. The firm is in contract with UNDP with understanding that statistical work to be supervised and monitored by BoS. Moreover, the report will be published by the BoS as a Government product. Their initial contract mandated to do the Labour Market Survey was completed and UNDP is now in the process of doing a new contract for these two surveys, through open procurement competition. All necessary TORs (placed in UNDP's folder) are finalized and the respective tools have been approved.

Output 4.5 Incentivize investment in Newly Merged Areas

4.5.1: To be decided by UNDP team

Q7- Milestones

TBC *UNDP FTRP team placeholder

Progress: Likely to be dropped this quarter