



1. Executive Summary

1.1. Key achievements

What the programme continued to do under COVID-19

- **Continued delivery of health services and safe drinking water to the NMDs.** Using WHO guidelines for COVID-19 infection prevention, UNICEF developed a modified way to continue the delivery of safe health and nutrition services for NMDs. It used 30 mobile teams to take services to the community members that were in a lock-down. As a result, 4,146 pregnant women received antenatal care, 5,069 new-born received baby kits and 4,717 women benefited from clean delivery kits. 2,112 children were also vaccinated against measles, while 18,016 children screened for malnutrition of which 1,367 children aged 06 to 59 months were identified as severely acute malnourished (SAM) and treated in the outpatient therapeutic (OPT) centre. UNICEF also renovated, staffed and equipped seven health facilities that are now providing 24/7 basic EmOC services. In Q6, the KPMD funded staff deployed at these health facilities were able to achieve 2,638 safe

deliveries and 2,541 OPD services to pregnant and lactating women. Worth noting that UNICEF is supporting 15 health facilities in NMDs out of which 12 are also part of Government of KP's COVID-19 response, providing primary support to manage the crisis. The programme also continued to provide access to safe drinking water under COVID-19 crisis. 14 water supply schemes were rehabilitated this quarter, benefitting 34,483 individuals (women 9,321; men 8,955; girls 8,266 and boys 7,941). In addition, 23 water management committees (WMCs) were formed and trained on household water treatment methods and operation & maintenance of the water facilities.

- **Continued technical assistance to the government of KP to prioritize socio-economic uplift of NMDs.** Supported through the KPMD programme, UNDP was a partner of choice for quick government response to socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in NMDs and to protect investments/progress made through AIP. In this regard, the Provincial Cabinet initiated Accelerated Implementation Mechanism and completed PAMFrame workshops with all departments, thus ensuring that project proposals for the 2020-21 AIP cycle will be rationalized through evidence-based planning for the first time. As well, nearly 46,000 residents from the NMDs participated in Civic Education seminars. Per a third-party monitoring report commissioned by DFID and executed by Coffey/Glow: It was found that engagement with local populations and government officials undertaken under UNDP's output activities (e.g., Youth Ambassadors, technical assistance trainings) have contributed to political and social stability and helped integration with KP Province. Community awareness sessions on local government have set the grounds for a stable and sustainable local government body and institutions. The technical assistance activities have helped instill a deeper understanding of legislation, accountability, and bureaucratic processes, which could lead to enhancing political stability in the long run.
- **Continued livelihood support to farmers from NMDs.** In this reporting period, FAO operationalized 100 (40 men, 60 female) small scale vegetables enterprises, 2,014 (all men) fruit orchards, 98 (10 female, 88 men) feedlot fattening units and 500(all men) potato growing enterprises under agriculture and livestock value chain nodes. They also provided training to 699 farmers (480 male, 219 female) this quarter using the farm field schools and livestock farmer field schools. The focus of training was on livestock rearing, prevention of diseases in crops and animals, harvest management and kitchen gardening.
- **Continued facilitation of tribal women to acquire CNIC and use it to avail social protection schemes under COVID-19.** In the reporting quarter, UN Women facilitated 3,483 women (including 1 disabled woman) to acquire the smart national identity card through a community mobilisation method. 622 women from these were also facilitated in processing their domicile and marriage certificates.

What the programme had either completed or pause due to COVID-19

- **While education services were halted nationwide, including NMDs, a number of phase I targets have already been met and investments reasonably protected.** Through KPMD phase I, 650 PTCs (100% of the target) are now fully functional. Through the programme support, these PTCs were oriented to perform their responsibilities effectively, and trained on their extended role (including financial management and implementation of School Improvement Plan (SIP), development of SIPs for 650 schools). To ensure sustainability, the programme supported SIPs have been shared with IMU in soft copies, as well as displayed in the schools. IMU staff to monitor and track their implementation beyond the programme life. 485 out of 650 schools where PTCs have been reactivated, have active bank accounts and UNICEF is advocating hard to pursue relevant department release funds into banks accounts of PTCs for execution of development work.
- **While new birth registration is halted, the KPMD programme has already met 70% of the 300,000 targets for this phase.** In Q6, UNICEF registered another 37,469 (20,123 Boys + 17,346

Girls) births in NMDs, bringing the total to 230,375(70%) (126,831Boys + 103,544 Girls). The remaining target will be met through pending applications that had already been initiated before COVID-19 outbreak and is not linked to the opening of NADRA offices.

1.2. Top 2 challenges

- **Suspension of activities:** In the wake of COVID-19, programme activities have been indefinitely suspended by the government for example: Local Government Department in consultation with UNICEF decided to suspend birth registration outreach activities in the seven merged districts. Mitigation: agencies negotiated with the CSOs/partners involved on possible options for future work modality to safeguard frontline workers while working on longer term arrangement including exist strategy. Due to COVID-19. In UNICEF's case, given that the local government may require additional time to take over functionalization of village council staff, UNICEF plans to, in the interim, work with reduced staff (only 25 of 73) to conclude a backlog of registration of 70,000 children who's cases were already initiated.
- **Further reduction in access:** Lockdowns and access restrictions due to the COVID-19 have exacerbated access issues to some of the remote locations, converting the challenges into risks for most interventions such as assessments, implementation, monitoring, and tracking of processes that are already initiated but not completed **mitigation:** Remote monitoring, rationalized targeting, stronger community feedback mechanisms. This challenge is particularly true for UNWOMEN, given their role.

1.3. Top 2 risks

- **Immediate risk:** Covid-19 has led to an increase in safeguar mobilisation ding risks. A significant part of KPMD focusses on direct service delivery in health, education, livelihoods, social protection, wash and sanitation. All this requires a strong community component which is now being reconfigured to reflect safeguarding measures. More on this in the safeguarding section.
- **Medium-long term risk:** TDP, AIP and projectisation of AIP in the last few years have reflected a significant progress in terms of mainstreaming NMDs with KP. Given the social and economic impact of COVID-19, there is now a significant risk of shifting government attention, priorities and funding for NMDs. As a mitigation measure, agencies are continuing its ongoing engagement and advocacy with the government and will continue to update the Risk register accordingly.

1.4. Benefits of Naway Wraz being a joint UN programme

Continued field level and operational integration/collaborations. Some of the examples are summarised below:

- **Integrated services in selected districts and villages.** With UNRCO, FAO and UNWOMEN has resulted in an integrated service in Kurram District. A joint activity is being planned on pilot basis in target area Khurmana (Central Kurram) where UNICEF will rehabilitate a Drinking Water Supply Scheme, UNWWomen will undertake registration of CNICs for women and FAO will construct protection wall and seed distribution within same community to ensure synergies.
- **Data sharing between UNWOMEN and UNICEF on birth registration and women CNIC registration.** UNICEF supported birth registration team continued to exchange data of mothers without CNICs with UNWWomen who in turn undertook targeted interventions for the provision of CNICs to

women in the merged districts. This fosters inter-pillar collaboration and results in effective programming (need numbers)

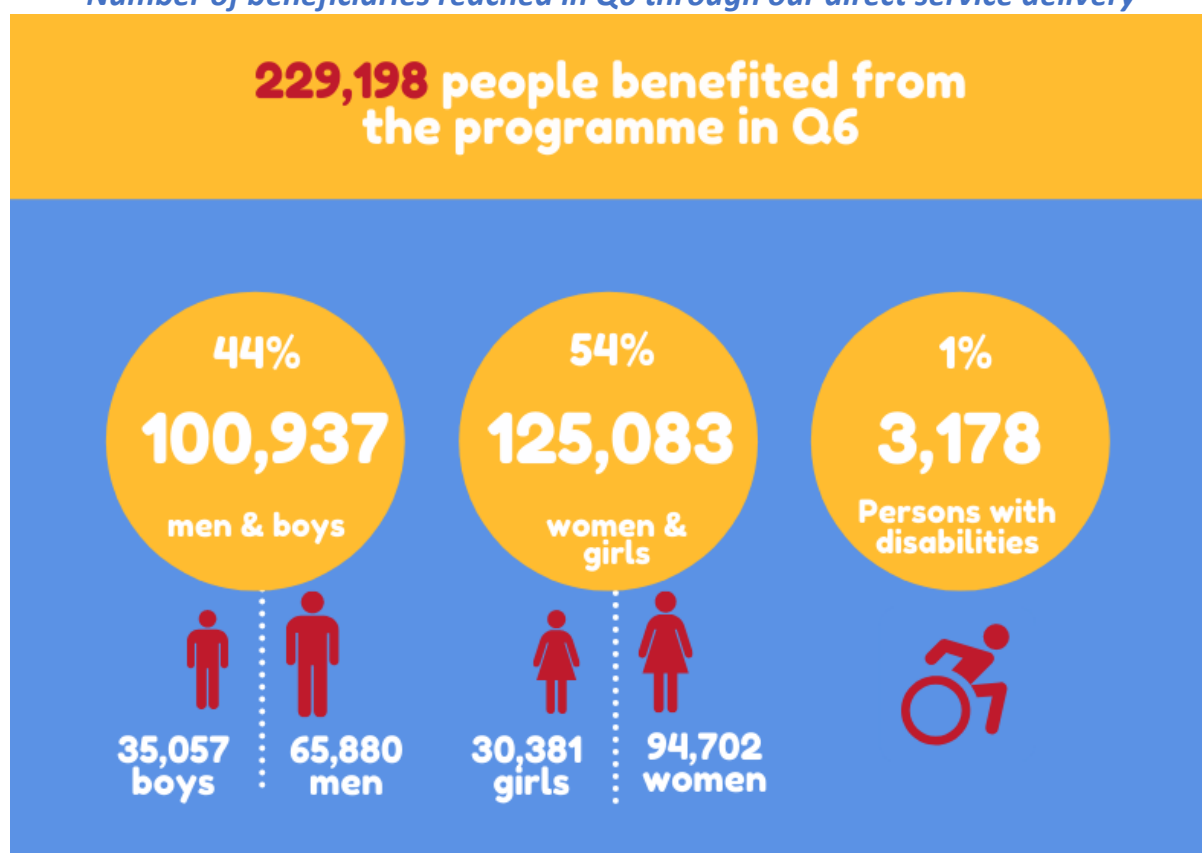
- **Continued coordination and linkages with Pillar 1** partners in two model villages i.e. village Khurmana in Kurram and village Druzanda in North Waziristan. In village Khurmana, FAO is rehabilitating flood protection wall, implementing food security activities, and working on establishment of livestock market, covered under one of its other project. UNICEF is going to rehabilitate a drinking water supply scheme. UN Women is also working in the same village through its IP in women CNICs. In village Druzanda of North Waziristan, FAO is already implementing four major activities, while UNICEF will work on WASH and birth registration. UN Women will cover the village with women CNICs. (Maryam to do a case study here)
- **Integrating wash and health offers.** WASH interventions in Isolation/quarantine centers and Health care facilities provide examples of integration to effectively respond to COVID-19. Wash services and infection prevention control activities have been prioritized and negotiated with KP health department, based on epidemiological evidence. Health and hygiene promotion sessions were conducted reaching 40,951 people (19,356 men and 21,595 women). 9,590 school children including 3,751 girls and 5,839 boys were oriented on health and hygiene with specific focus on hand washing and the prevention of COVID-19.
- **Collaboration between birth registration and health teams within UNICEF.** Health outreach teams) worked in close coordination with the Birth Registration teams 1) in the target districts through joint coordination meetings, orientation of community volunteers, holding jirgas with community stakeholders and referral of unregistered under 18 children for birth registration. In District Khyber 761 children were referred by the health outreach teams for Birth Registration.
- **Cross-referrals through community engagement mechanisms on health and nutrition teams.** There is a well-established mechanism for cross referrals between routine immunization, MNCH services and nutrition. All children screened for malnutrition, are checked for routine immunization, due or defaulters' children are vaccinated on the spot in the health facilities and vice versa. All pregnant and lactating mothers who attend the nutrition services are referred for antenatal/post-natal check-ups and TT vaccination and vice versa.
- **Agencies joining hands to support KP Provincial Command and Control Centre to respond to COVID-19.** In Peshwar, UNDP is working with WHO to support the Provincial Command and Control Centres, with UNICEF to deliver risk communications and with UNOCHA as coordination gaps are identified. UNDP is fulfilling a critical connecting role between UN agencies and Government Departments to facilitate the rapid adoption of technological advancements (i.e., teleconferencing and electronic approvals) to ensure the safety of all first responders. By building upon its strong relationships with all stakeholders, including the Government, UN partners, and Donors, UNDP has fulfilled advisory and implementing roles as the shifting context demands, thus making essential positive contributions to the collective UN response in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

2. Progress to Date against agreed log frame

Note: The Naway Wraz Programme normally follows a key (**Green: milestone met (100%); Amber: milestone met (> 40%); Red: milestone met (<40%)**) to assess whether milestones have been met. Q6 report has been produced under a state of transition whereby the old logframe is not fit for purpose anymore and the new one hasn't yet been approved. Therefore, RAG rating is not as meaningful.

Gender	Men	Women	Girls	Boys	Disabled	Total
#	65,880	94,702	30,381	35,057	3,178	229,198
%	29	41	13	15	1	100

Number of beneficiaries reached in Q6 through our direct service delivery



Q6 progress on milestones (detailed in the logframe post COVID-19)

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

Output 1: Enhanced leadership and co-ordination of UN agencies by the RCO and improved collaboration between UN agencies/DFID

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

Progress: **Green** ●

Government engagement: RC's continuous engagement with the government, including Planning and Development department KP has meaningfully improved programme coordination at all levels. Recent coordination support to the government for COVID 19 response and RC's engagement with provincial Partners and UN interagency forums to highlight UN comparative advantage, has enhanced RCO's convening role at strategic and operational level. Alongside regular engagement, the RC office spearheaded two strategic and consultative workshops with the KP Government this quarter: 1) P&D Department and 2) consultation with DCs from the NMDs. The consultation with P&D was in a multi-donor setting that allowed Naway Wraz to situate itself in the wider picture. The consultation with the DCs was a three-way engagement that provided an opportunity to the UN teams, DCs from the NMDs and the DFID team. These engagements were able to help the programme in the following ways:

1. **P&D:** Presented the KPMD programme to the new KP Government stakeholders (Chief Economist, KP Aid Team) on the overall programme, its achievements to-date, GRM mechanisms. The meeting was also an opportunity to understand what other donors are doing in the NMDs and to identify potential collaborations and partnerships. The programme manager advised the team on how to establish a more structured coordination with donors and development partners. The RC office also presented a tool to map resources and UN interventions in KP so far. The programme manager advocated for facilitation with regards to NoC approvals.
2. **DCs:** The consultation with DCs allowed the partner UN agencies to benefit from field knowledge of district administration to identify and validate emerging priorities of the communities. This feedback/knowledge was helpful for the UN-funded initiatives. The consultation also allowed the UN agencies to get a better understanding of the most vulnerable geographical pockets. In addition to this workshop, The RCO office worked with the district administration to formally notify district level working groups for all five NMD's where the programme operates. These coordination mechanisms are expected to discuss cross-sectoral delivery of the programme at the district level. Meetings were scheduled to take place in the reporting quarter; however, these could not be arranged as planned owing to Covid 19 crises. The RCO team is now revisiting these structures with the District Administrations to see whether they would be helpful under the COVID-19 dynamics and a decision about their continuity will be made accordingly.
3. **Elected Reps:** Given the success/benefits of the DC consultations, the P&D Department and UNRCO agreed to hold a similar exchange with the elected representatives from the NMDs to develop a stronger interface between them and the programme.
4. **TDP:** With the evolving situation around COVID-19, the programme manager agreed with the authorities to reactivate the Access Working Group as a platform to facilitate access and address any challenges related to the response. Also, the TDPs agreed to be part of the field working groups.

Community engagement: RCO field teams conducted FGDs with diverse community members (25) from two districts: Districts Khyber (12 participants - men) and District Kurram (13 participants-11 men and 2 Women from all three tehsils) in Peshawar. The purpose was to validate community needs and confirm that the programme is picking up the right interventions (and also to inform phase 2 planning). The field team explored community views on multidimensional needs, existing challenges and opportunities post-merger. These discussions helped get insight on post-merger dynamics, pull and push factors for returnees, specific women issues, coping mechanisms, and ways in which communities are utilizing tribal resource mobilization to resume customary lives. Remaining FGDs couldn't be conducted due to COVID-19 and are now indefinitely postponed.

In addition, **4 field visits were organized to North Waziristan (joint visit), South Waziristan (RCO only), Orakzai (RCO only) and Khyber (RCO only)**. To ensure continuous programme improvement through key learnings and feedback, significant findings were shared with agencies. An example of a key finding related to FAO's 'animal distribution under feedlot fattening units' was the influx of grievances by low income families, thus a dire need for strong mobilization and adequate communication on targeting to mitigate conflicts. This is validated in the current quarter through the 13 number of grievances received. The same findings were also shared with the DFID teams. RCO team brought to the forefront risks of leaving out the most vulnerable women with expired CNIC's, who were later added to the caseload with endorsement of DfID. Similarly, ambiguities amongst farmers with

regards to the purpose of intercropping was brought to FAO's notice and gaps in sanitation upscaling in Orakzai were reported to UNICEF.

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

Progress: **Green** ●

Progress: RCO engaged with agencies in four areas to: a) ensure **pace of delivery on results and finances**, b) facilitate and contribute to **better quality of delivery**, c) **knowledge management** and d) **facilitate collaborations** between the partner agencies to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of delivery in the field and to manage risks better. The team's contribution in these are described below.

Pace of delivery on results and finances. The RCO team worked diligently with agencies throughout the quarter using agreed mechanisms. In addition, discussions/action items agreed at the Q5 MC were also used to provide a push to the agencies to: a) rationalise their workplans and budget and b) pivot them to COVID-19 needs. The RCO team worked extensively with agencies on workplan revision resulting in a streamlined logframe, an overall budget reduction of GBP 102,9220 submitted to DFID. The total number of indicators was reduced from 52 to 38. The revised logframe was structured to reflect the programme's thematic footprint more effectively to facilitate quality discussions between DFID technical advisors and the UN Teams. This was done in light of the Annual Review feedback around the programme being spread too thin across multiple sectors and the potential to rationalise them to enhance the impact and effectiveness of the programme. The RCO team worked closely with the UN agencies to re-align the workplan more thematically and to generate cost drivers for each result for a better value for money assessment/discussion.

Better quality of delivery. The following section summarises progress on the four agreed-RC technical leads on Naway Wraz. The RCO team engaged with the UN teams through 1x GRM, 1x M&E, 3x debriefings to agencies M&E focal points to feed in learnings from field, 1xFin WG, 2 x inter pillar meetings convened this quarter. To recap, the four RC-leads include: value for money, risk management, community feedback/safeguarding mechanisms and proactive risk management.

Value for money. Together with DFID economist, the RCO VfM lead helped agencies spot gaps in VfM reporting and agreed action items to bridge data gaps in particular on effectiveness. In this regard, a joint virtual workshop was planned on 15th May to help agencies better understand the reporting requirements, bridge gaps in VfM framework and to gather and report adequate data to improve quality of VfM reporting. DFID asked RCO to take lead on this after the Annual Review. However, the RCO team doesn't have in-house technical skillset in this area. After discussing with the DFID Economist, RCO has already initiated the process of hiring an external resource to beef up capacity in the upcoming quarters. The resource once on board will help undertake value for money analysis of the entire programme besides enhancing capacity of the UN agencies for future programming.

Proactive risk management. In the current reporting period, the RC office proactively reached out to DFID to develop a stronger/common understanding on risk management. These have subsequently been discussed with the Agencies through customized discussions. From this quarter, the RC team has taken a leading role on risk management and reporting. The RC office is first brainstorming risks with the agencies and then asking them to use the risk register as a tool. Given the current crises situation, the agencies have been asked to view risks with a certain lens to ensure proactive monitoring and mitigation. Risks are a standing agenda item on inter-pillar meetings. Given the crises situation, the RC office encouraged the agencies to take a more innovative approach to defining risks related to specific interventions.

Learning from the Community feedback mechanism (aka GRM). In Q6, the RCO-led GRM mechanism received 13 complaints (9 for FAO, 2 for UNICEF, 2 for UN WOMEN) and 2 feedback. This quarter, the complaints raised concerns around: a) targeting, b) delays in service provision, c) fraud and d) coordination. 11 complaints have been addressed and 2 are under-process. The 2 feedbacks received are summarised below:

- +) appreciation for timely support by the delivery partners on direct service delivery,
-) identification of ill animals and damages of wheat crop by hailstorm

By way of update, all complaints from Q6 have been closed except two complaints. RCO field team also spot checked the closed complaints by calling up the six complainants.

The RCO team continued to work with the UN agencies to further embed the GRM approach within the programme interventions and also to champion its use to adapt the delivery. Through the quarterly RCO-led GRM working group, the RCO-team agreed key Q6-8 priorities with the UN partners. These included: a) improving the dissemination of community feedback mechanisms customised to the nature of activities, b) strengthening the quality of the complaint management system and c) demonstrate how the findings from the mechanism are being used to improve quality of delivery. RCO also printed 50,000 pocket size cards and distributed to the partner agencies to provide them to the frontline workers as per the agreed dissemination. These will be utilised by all agencies in Q7 and 8. The RCO team is also disseminating the reporting mechanisms to the DCs and elected representatives to facilitate better reporting. This approach has started demonstrating benefits. This quarter, the RCO received some community complaints that were diverted to them through the DC offices.

There is a common understanding between DFID, RCO and the partner UN agencies that the programme community mechanism needs substantial strengthening in its current shape. Having said that, Naway Wraz is piloting a one-UN community feedback mechanism and learning from it – which is a first. To address the gaps in the current system, a GRM supplier is being procured in Q7 to upgrade the dissemination, management and learning from the complaints. The RCO is also in the process of procuring a specialist supplier to upgrade the community feedback mechanism and strengthen the quality of complaint management system and analysis from it. Despite its challenges, the feedback has been instrumental in informing the programme delivery. Based on the findings from the mechanism, one of the partner UN Agencies, FAO is currently revising the targeting criterion to reflect learning from the community feedback. It is a priority for the RC team in Q7-8 as well. feedback on the staff behaviour has also been helpful and agencies have used the feedback to bring about improvements and holding staff to account, where required. These emerging benefits reinforce the value of this mechanism and it is already demonstrating improvements in the programme quality.

Learning from the safeguarding approach. The prioritised safeguarding risks for Naway Wraz include: a) staff behaviour in the field (including/but not limited to PSEA), b) risks from the quality of construction activities funded by the programme and c) (since the COVID-19 outbreak) the risk of causing infections due to COVID-19.

- On PSEA/safe behaviours in the field, RCO is working closely with the UNWOMEN team to conduct a PSEA snapshot for NMDs and identify key risks in the field and how they demonstrate themselves. The snapshot will also guide the programme on how to strengthen the reporting mechanisms on this and link them with the community feedback mechanism at large. Given the significant number of complaints coming on the staff behaviour through the community feedback mechanism, this is a prioritised area of work for the programme. Naway Wraz also recognises that no women have directly fed into the reporting mechanisms yet. This highlight a gap to be filled through a better evidence gathering.
- On quality of constructions, the UN Agencies are revisiting their approaches and strengthening them. This particularly applies to UNICEF and FAO. The risks have gone higher given that physical monitoring will go down due to COVID-19 risks
- COVID-19 and the risk of spreading infection. The UN agencies are following WHO guidelines and Government of KP SOPs. The RCO has pushed for this through the coordination mechanisms as well. KPMD programme is heavily involved in direct service delivery (pillar 1 and 2). The SOPs and risks of infection have led to reduction in targets as the same numbers are not possible. This is reflecting in the logframe revision process as well. RCO has worked closely with the agencies in this regard to rationalise the logframe and to identify activities where the risks are too high and hence the activities should be dropped.

Proactive financial management. The RCO team worked extensively with UN agencies to review their budget in line with the COVID-19 crisis and ensured realism in budget spend. The exhaustive reiteration resulted in surplus/saving amounting to GBP 1,029,220. In order to trace value for money and to bring clarity to the budget,

log frame indicators have been plotted against corresponding budget lines. Likewise, budgeted cost, utilization and left over has been reflected against each indicator in the logframe. Several improvements were made in the financial management of the programme. These include: a) identifying and then rectifying discrepancies in the financial reporting of some partner UN Agencies, b) better cash management of £5m tranche released by DFID to serve the agency needs by rationalising their fund requests and c) developing a better mechanism (commitment tracker) through which the status of the commitments is now being tracked for better management information. RCO also provides strong and actionable management information for the Management Committees for timely decision making.

Facilitate better knowledge management: The RCO team provided coordination support to the AR team this quarter. In addition, it worked with the agencies (through the M&E working group) to discuss findings from the third-party monitor (TPM, agree on next steps and followed up to ensure action (tracker being provided as an annex to Q-6 report). The RCO team also triangulates findings from its own field visits with that of the TPM finding. The RCO team is now in discussion with DFID to deconflict the roles of the TPM and RCO's field monitoring function for more efficient use of these functions. In compliance to TPM's recommendation of RCO capturing stories of change, the RCO improves quality and contents of success stories reported by agencies in quarterly narrative reports. In order to preserve knowledge, RCO intends enabling agencies to store knowledge generated through programme in the centralized knowledge management repository already created by DfID's TPM.

1.3: Ensure quality progress and financial reporting to DFID and other stakeholders

Progress: **Green** ●

a. Consolidated, quality assured Qtly narrative/ fin reports along with agreed annexes incl VfM to DfID- RC office leads the coordination and QA of quarterly reporting to DfID for both the narrative and financial reports including annexures. The RC team over the last three quarters has made consistent efforts to improve reporting quality through various means for example: exclusive workshop on reporting requirements. 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. Before commissioning out, the template and guidelines were thoroughly discussed with agencies for their buy in. Through rigorous QA, the RC office brings out the most important elements reported to make it succinct before presenting a final document to the donor. In the current quarter, concerted efforts are being made to bring about improvements in the reflection of VfM results. The RC office set up separate meetings with agencies in presence of DfID focal point to discuss VfM reporting challenges and how in future to best bring out anecdotal evidence through the application of simple but cost-effective tools. The annual review report for the year 2019 appreciates RC office's role in bringing about marked improvements in the quality of reporting.

b. 6 Communications products: The RC office in consultation with agencies, DfID and government led the finalisation of the programme branding kit. GRM visibility and communications products including GRM leaflets and information cards were finalised and buy in sort from agencies. The communication strategy is near completion and will be shared with agencies and DfID soon after Q6 reporting. Several communication products including programme briefs, infographics, web stories and GRM awareness material was developed. Customised quarterly report for the fifth quarter was shared with key government representatives including ACS, Chief Foreign Aid, Chief Economist and advisor to chief minister. A 3-day training of communications YPO was conducted by Communications consultant to build her capacity on designing and developing communication products. To improve RC office's visibility amongst key partners, printing of products is underway. This includes planners, USBs, Bags etc

Outcome 2: Communities in NMDs are more resilient to shocks

Output 2.1. Communities provided better access to drinking water and sanitation services (UNICEF)

2.1.1: 1000 people have access to safe drinking water

Progress: **Green** ●

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

Progress: Against a milestone of 10,000, UNICEF provided 34,483 community members with access to safe drinking water. (Male: 30,834 (15,388 boys), Female: 32,741 (15,388 girls), 3,178 disabled). UNICEF did this both in partnership with Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) as well as community led schemes. In collaboration with PHED, UNICEF rehabilitated eight water supply schemes benefiting 28,693 (women 7,756, men 7,451, Girls 6,878, Boys 6,608). UNICEF with support from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), rehabilitated six communal water supply schemes/smaller in Orakzai and Khyber Districts including rehabilitation of water supply system for District Head Quarter Hospital Landi Kotal – Khyber agency which is also a designated COVID response facility benefitting a total of 5,790 individuals (women 1,565, men 1,504, girls 1,388, boys 1,333). Total number of people reached till now is 63, 575. In addition, 23 water management committees (WMC's) were formed and trained on household water treatment methods and operation and maintenance of the water facilities provided. A total of 23 WMC members (10 from Orakzai and 13 from South Waziristan) were trained during the reporting period. The schemes were supported in Khyber (Tehsil Bara), Orakzai (Tehsil Central Orakzai), Kurram (Tehsil Central Kurram) and South Waziristan (Tehsil Sararogha).

Monitoring findings: UNICEF programme teams field visits confirm that women beneficiaries are particularly satisfied with these schemes as they don't have to fetch water from long distances.

Implementation status of TPM's recommendation:

- a. In compliance to recommendation of ruling out duplication of resources in targeted areas, PHED the UNICEF's IP says that reason behind the concentration of DWSS in area are good strata and stable discharge available. However, it has been ascertained that schemes serves different communities without wastage or duplication of resources.
- b. Newly installed pipeline was connected to household.

Safeguarding and community feedback mechanisms. Civil construction work of UNICEF contracted companies ensure adherence to contractual obligations. UNICEF downstream partners continued to display banners/pamphlets and complaint boxes at public places on which complaint contact details of RCO and implementing partner are mentioned for communities to make complaint in case of any issue related to project activities. During the reporting period, a total of 26 complaints received from Kurram, North Waziristan and Khyber Districts. Complaints mainly pertain to identification of sites for Drinking Water Supply Systems (DWSS), distribution of low-cost material for latrines and water quality testing. All complaints were timely probed and addressed accordingly. The details can be found in the Naway Wraz GRM report (provided as an annex).

Conflict resolution: UNICEF WASH interventions continue to help in conflict resolution, social cohesion and mutual benefit to local communities. An example of this is being provided from District Kurram where a 25-year-old communal conflict on sharing of a water source in Khurmanaa village (Central Kurram) was successfully resolved through a joint development initiative with the provision of Drinking Water Supply Scheme as an incentive. The two communities named Sur Tapu & Yaqeen Kalay mutually agreed to end the dispute and work together to assist SABAWON/UNICEF in the implementation of water supply scheme for the benefit of all. The scheme will benefit more than 400 people of both the communities with clean drinking water. A formal document on resolution of conflict and use of water source was also signed.

Women participation: In Tirah valley of district Khyber, participation of women in project activities remained a significant risk resulting in the non-involvement of women. UNICEF, through its partners' continuous social mobilization and advocacy continued to sensitize the communities, particularly men, on the importance of women's participation in the process. Given that it has produced encouraging results

elsewhere within the project geographical locations, resulting in an increased women participation in various programme interventions. UNICEF will continue to invite the lessons learnt and foster

2.1.5: 207,476 births registered for (boys and girls) in the 7 merged districts of KP through the birth registration centers till end of Quarter 6

Progress: **Green** ●

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

Progress: Phase I target is 300,000. To-date, 230,375 (126,831 boys, 103,544 girls) children have been registered. COVID-19 slowed down activities for this intervention. In the coming quarters, the focus will be on completion of the office based pending applications from the 7 NMDs. The district break-up is provided below:

Community feedback mechanism: from Q7, UNICEF aims to distribute RC-led community feedback reporting cards amongst the communities at the time of providing service. UNICEF also has an operational feedback mechanism of its own. In Q6, UNICEF received 185 complaints. These were pertaining to delays in issuance of birth registration, staff downsizing in LG department and exclusion of UCs for which NADRA area codes CRMS are not issued. All these issues were resolved, and the community members were provided feedback.

Output 2.2. Communities provided with better access to agriculture and livestock-based livelihoods (FAO)

2.2.1: 350 x individuals with enhanced skills and understanding of climate smart agriculture practices

Progress: **Green** ●

Agreed MoV: List of participants/training reports, training beneficiary's database, views of relevant departments

Progress: Capacity of 699 (480 men, 219 women) farmers and livestock rearing personnel was built through customized trainings.

Training for Livestock Rearing personnel. 160 (all men) livestock rearing personnel trained on livestock rearing, vaccination, feeding, and marketing approaches. The XX events were organized at Peshawar for these 160 beneficiaries, selected from all the targeted 04 tribal districts. Each event lasted four days. The facilitators were hired from Pakistan Academy for Rural Development (PARAD) and had expertise on livestock rearing and its associated operations. The trainees have received/will receive feedlot fattening units to apply skills acquired through the training. FAO M&E team directly monitored training event organized in Peshawar.

Training/Capacity building events for farmers through FFS and LFFS: 539 farmers (320 male and 219 female) capacitated on different FFS and LFFS approaches, through on-job orientation/sessions in the field. According to the statistics, these farmers were oriented on the following approaches.

Event Description / Session Theme	Male	Female	Total
Animals Feed, Diseases and their local treatment/Vaccination - LFFS	105	0	105
Awareness sessions about Homemade pesticides for tomato production	0	74	74
Tomatoes diseases and its treatment/Vertical farming of tomatoes	105	0	105
Vegetable seed (Squashes)	20	0	20
WFFS Sessions	30	107	137
Session on Wheat harvesting	60	1	61
Kitchen Gardening	0	37	37
TOTAL	320	219	539

Beneficiary selection. The selection was done in consultation with the community elders, and Village Committees (VC) constituted in the target NMDs.

Impact of COVID-19. The livestock rearing trainings took place in February and March (before the pandemic). FFS and LFFS sessions were carried post-pandemic, however, the teams were oriented on safeguarding against the infectious diseases beforehand. Government SOPs were fully considered i.e. avoid large gathering, keep, social distancing, mask protection and other precautionary measures.

Monitoring findings. The FFS sessions are monitored by the FFS facilitators who regularly visit the sessions. In addition to that FFS team lead and district coordinators are regularly monitoring the sessions. Attendance logs are maintained and pictorial evidence is also kept. No gaps were observed. Impact assessment of these interventions is planned in Q8.

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

Milestones -Q6: a) **FSCs:** Contract awarded for rehabilitation work in the FSCs, LoA signed with Agriculture Extension department for registering new Farmers with FSCs, b) **Veterinary centres:** procurement of solar system in veterinary centres finalized, procurement of diagnostic tools processed, c) **Irrigation channels:** Hiring of the contractor for Rehabilitation /civil work completed, and physical work initiated, d) **INRM Plans:** Hiring of the contractor for implementation of 02 INRM plans finalized and e) **PDMA:** LoA finalized with PDMA for support to foster the COVID-19 emergency.

Progress: Green 

Agreed MoV: Contract documents/LoA signed, PO's placed for procurement, BoQs, contract documents and LoA with PDMA

Progress:

Rehabilitation of Farm Services Centres (FSCs). Vender selection has taken place (updated in the delivery chain map). The civil work will begin in June 2020. Selection criterion. 7 FSCs were selected from a total of 23 FSCs available in NMDs. Selection was done upon recommendation from the government and available budget (FAO didn't pick up FSCs that were destroyed and required complete re-construction).

Strengthen of 14 Veterinary Centres. Civil work in 04 veterinary centres is on-going (60% completed). Laboratory space at Kurram is complete. The procurement of disease diagnostic tools for establishment of veterinary laboratories in the targeted 14 veterinary centres (3 each at Orakzai & North Waziristan and 4 each at Kurram and South Waziristan) of the Livestock and Dairy Development Department has been kicked off (tender launched). The procurement to install solar systems in these 14 veterinary centres is complete (vendor updated in the delivery chain map). The contract will be issues in May 2020.

Irrigation Channels. 4 vendors have been selected that will rehabilitate 10 channels in Orakzai, 23 in Kurram, 22 in North Waziristan and 10 in South Waziristan. The vendors are updated in the delivery chain maps. Selection criterion. The selection of irrigation channels was done in consultation with the line departments and endorsed by the District Administration. FAO identified these on the basis of a technical and social assessment.

INRM Plans Implementation. The contractor hiring process has been finalized, while the contract award is awaited. The vendor details are updated in the delivery chain map.

LoA for technical support to PDMA in fostering their response to Covid – 19 emergencies. A Letter of Agreement (LoA) has been finalised with PDMA to respond to COVID-19. It is currently with the FAO management for final review and approval. There are three main areas of supported. These include: productive assets (survey of damaged infrastructure, data uploading on MIS, prepare PC-I, appraisal of schemes , of the TDPs restored in the TDP return areas, fostering PDMA response to COVID-19 outbreak emergency and supporting DRM Unit of PDMA and supporting an early warning project to support climate actions.

Monitoring approach. FAO district teams provide the first layer of monitoring. This is backstopped by the programme team. In addition, the IP also has a monitoring mechanism in place which keeps feeding into the FAO M&E system.

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

Milestones -Q6: a) CSA profiling initiated for KP and selected districts through Centre for International Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and Climate change Centre Agri-University Peshawar. Consultants are on board for EAZ, they have initiated secondary data collection in collaboration with AEZ committee formed by Secretary Agriculture KP and b) LoA signed for Action Analysis Study with University of Peshawar.

Progress: Green ●

Agreed MoV: Monitoring reports, LoA

Progress:

Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) profiling in selected agencies/districts and roll out of 20 CSA villages: The CSA profiling in the selected agencies/districts started by the implementing partner, Centre for International Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). CIAT also built the capacity of Climate Change Centre, Agriculture University Peshawar and FAO staff on roll out of CSA villages. 7 tele-sessions have already been conducted in this regard while questionnaires are handed over to participants to collect data in the field. 20 villages have been finalized and further shared with the CIAT and Climate Change Centre- Agriculture University Peshawar for support in data collection.

Prepare Climate Smart Agriculture profile of KP. CIAT, the implementing partner, has collected secondary data. Due to Covid – 19 Pandemic and consequent lockdowns observed by the government, the field activities have not started yet i.e. data collection in the field. CSA profiling study includes:

- **Climate-Smart Village (CSV):** This study provides an approach to test, promote or scale-up CSA technologies effectively, efficiently and sustainably, at local scales, in order to empower farming communities, policy makers, and investors with sustainable options to address climate change challenges
- **Climate-Smart Agriculture Impacts:** CSA impacts describe the different areas where the adoption of CSA practices and technologies can have an impact. These impacts cover areas that are considered key to supporting sustainable and productive agricultural systems on both local and global scales.
- **Climate-Smart Agriculture Enablers:** CSA enablers are identified as the types of intervention which increase the ability of rural communities to access the tools and information needed to adopt CSA practices and technologies.

Re-defining of Agro-Ecological Zone of KP: Consultants are on board for the study, they have initiated secondary data collection in collaboration with AEZ committee formed by Secretary Agriculture KP.

Study on “Action Analysis of Agriculture Sector and Way forward in KPMDs: Institute of Peace and Conflict Study, University of Peshawar is the service provider. LoA is finalized and endorsed by FAO management and HQ, ready for signing, but due to lockdown, the signing ceremony could not take place. To understand the scope of the study, and the target audience, the detail ToRs, along with the concept paper are provided as an annex to **RC Office**, in the FAO folder.

2.2.4: # of households provided with improved varieties of seeds and livestock to support food security post COVID-19 (disaggregated by gender, landholding, disability, district).

Milestones -Q6. a) Seeds. Procurement process started for improved variety of seeds. Beneficiary assessment for improved variety of seed started for new caseload in post COVID -19 response. Hiring of Service provider for harvest and post-harvest management initiated, b) **livestock.** 12,200 sex semen (large ruminants) handed over

to livestock & Dairy Development Department for administration in NMDs and c) **livestock restocking for women.** Procurement process initiated for goats to support the female headed HH in livestock restocking.

Progress: Green 

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

Progress:

Provision of seeds and harvest/post-harvest support to farmers in post-Covid-19 response: Climate resilient crop seed production multiplication of cereal, cash and leguminous crop, will be provided to 11,000 households along with fertilizers (DAP & SOP). Beneficiary selection. The criterion is customised to respond to COVID-19 and in consultation with agriculture extension department, civil administration, Village Committees and Jirga members. Evidence from similar past distributions of 20KG maize package suggest that an average household managed to get 12 mounds of production. Safeguarding. To prevent spread of COVID-19, the team doing the beneficiary assessments are following WHO advised Government of KP SOPs including: PPEs, face masks, sanitizers, gloves and social distancing.

Implementation status of TPM's recommendations

- a. In response to TPM's suggestion to ensure timely provision of seeds , establish distribution points closest to communities and to compensate transportation cost to beneficiaries, FAO says distribution points are mostly selected jointly with the Government keeping in mind the accessibility to all and security for FAO staff and items and there is no provision of cash compensation to benefices on account of transportation cost. FAO has ascertained timely provision of seeds in last distribution.
- b. TPM raised concerned of inadequate technical guidance provided to farmers on intercropping. According to FAO, FFS facilitators not only orient the beneficiaries during the distribution but also established demo plots on the inter cropping of wheat and peas and conducted a season long training from seed to seed. FAO to pay more attention in future.

Provision of Livestock support: 12,200 sex semen (Large ruminants) were handed over to Livestock and Dairy Development Department for administration in NMDs. The aim is to improve the breed of the large ruminants. Livestock and Dairy Development Department (L&DDD) is the sole service-providing department in the livestock sector for the NMDs. Artificial Insemination (A.I) services are being provided to farmer's livestock over 100 A.I centres established within these institutions. The handed over 12,200 sex semen doses will be used through these established A.I centres located in project areas of Orakzai, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan. About 80% cattle population of the project area have a non-descript origin. These non-descript animals lag behind in milk and meat production. Crossbreeding local cows with exotic cattle breed semen through artificial insemination (AI) is the most efficient way to upgrade the genetic quality of their offspring and sustainably increase milk and meat production. Moreover, these 12,200 doses of sex semen will not only meet the deficiency of quality semen within the livestock department but will also increase the prospects of female calves born from the AI to 90- 93%. The larger percentage of female calves born will help increase cross-bred population in the shortest possible time. Monitoring plans. The results will be monitored through interim report from the Livestock department upon completion of 70% caseload, and a final report consisting of a narrative report and financial report. Artificial insemination is not new to NMDs and community is well conversant with potential benefits of A.I. However, to further adequately sensitize them, the LDDD enlightens and stimulates community at large to go for A.I. The actual results can only be measured in December 2020.

Livestock restocking to women. Procurement tender launched. Total 910 female-headed household@ one goat per HH will be assisted during the intervention. In past, 500 Turkey Birds were provided to 50 families and post distribution survey suggested zero mortality rate of Turkey Birds. However, with consensus of all stakeholders, Turkey Birds were replaced with goats being more familiar and acceptable options for female headed households.

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

Milestones -Q6: 100 small vegetable enterprises, 755 fruit orchards, 500 potato growers/farmers supported with seed, 98 Feedlot of large ruminants **and** contractor hired for tunnel installation

Progress: Green 

Agreed MoV: Beneficiaries database, Technical reports, M&E reports, Procurement records Views/opinions of Govt. line departments

Progress:

100 (40 men, 60 women) small vegetable enterprises established (tomatoes). FAO has provided inputs in form of seeds, orientations and through setting up demonstration plots.

2,014 fruit orchards established. This is done through 130-200 plants per farmer depending on the district/area. They are also supported through orientation in the targeted four tribal districts with different plant species and varieties. It was initially planned to provide organized plus diffused plants orchards, however, in light of the COVID-19 crisis, it was decided to go for all organized ones which surpassed the targets. The number of orchards developed at each targeted district along with the bifurcation of fruit plant species are shown in the below table.

Plant Species	Variety	Orakzai	Kurram	NW	SW	Total
Apricot	Swat selection, Castle Bright	100	137	200	160	622
Plum	Fazal Manani	60	133	160	110	473
Apple	Gala Mast	100	144	280	241	735
Pomegranate	Turnab Gulabi	18	50	73	28	164
Citrus	Sweet Orange	0	0	0	20	20
TOTAL		278	464	713	559	2,014

Implementation status of TPM's recommendations

TPM communicated concerns of community on non-provision of barbed wires. Per FAO stance, procurement has been completed however, distribution may be further delayed to current movement restriction.

500 (all men) potato growers/farmers supported with seed distribution. 400 farmers were supported in South Waziristan and 100 farmers in Kurram. The farmers were also oriented on technical grounds before the distribution of the potato seeds. Monitoring. The district team reports that all the farmers have cultivated the potato seed well in time. The complete beneficiary database is available if required.

98 feedlot fattening units' establishment of large ruminants. 49 units were established in North Waziristan while 49 units were in South Waziristan. Under each feedlot-fattening unit, 10 animals were provided, along with animal feeds and chopping machine. The disaggregated data of the beneficiaries are shown in the below table. Beneficiary selection. Numerous complaints were received regarding these activities through the Naway Wraz community feedback mechanisms, social media and telephone calls. A post distribution monitoring survey was carried out in these areas regarding the complaints received to know the satisfaction of beneficiaries and verify the complaints. The reason behind significantly higher number of complaints and community conflict is due to the high value of the package and hence higher incentives. On complainants, FAO reached out and explained the overall process (selection criterion, collaboration with the District Administration, harmonised targeting approaches, advise from the village committees from the identified villages).

In South Waziristan complaints were reported from Mehsud and Wazir areas. The issue was first raised from Wazir area-Wana in a video on social media (Facebook & twitter) regarding corruption and targeting of beneficiaries while from Mehsud area mortality of 10 animals reported along with animals' distribution by community members. In response, FAO-District Livelihood Coordinator and Livestock representative visited Wana. They verified the 250 animals which were distributed amongst the identified beneficiaries per set criteria. Subsequently, M&E post distribution survey was also conducted and found the allegation false. However, in Mehsud area the findings verified that animals were mis-managed in cold by communities and resultantly the illness caused the death of animals. Regarding the two packages which were distributed by community members

forcibly from beneficiary, the one has been resolved and animals were handed over to beneficiary while the second package resolution is in progress.

District	Male	Female	Total
North Waziristan	43	6	49
South Waziristan	45	4	49
TOTAL	88	10	98

Off-season vegetable production through tunnel farming. The contractor has been hired for installation of 1400 tunnels in the targeted four tribal districts (the delivery chain map updated accordingly). The procurement of materials/tools for tunnels is already done. actual delivery is likely to be delayed due to COVID-19 lockdowns.

Output 2.3: Women provided with better access to social services in NMDs (UNWOMEN)

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

Progress: **Green** ●

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

TA to the Government. For capacity development of key departments to incorporate gender equality principles into policymaking, planning and service delivery processes, UN Women designated Technical Advisor (TA) within the Social Welfare, Special Education and Women Empowerment Department (SWWED, KP). He was assigned as dept focal person on SDG 5 “Gender equality and the empowerment of women”. Here SDG 5 was put at low priority in the provincial SDGs framework. UN Women TA supported SWWED in the revision of indicators in the SDG framework and after a constant follow-up with SDU, SDG 5 was put at high priority based on revised indicators.

UN Women TA contributed in the Gender Mainstreaming PC1 developed by SWWED under Scheme 201920-SW019 of AIP worth PKR. 560,043 Million. The scheme that got approved from P&DD, Government of KP. Through this project CNIC registration was also made a part of SWWED work which is an excellent example and demonstrates longer term gains by making small scale investments.

The capacity development support to SWWED was also extended to the 4 districts, where actual action takes place. The implementation, monitoring and reporting of activities to UN Women and the dept happens in collaboration with the district arm of SWWED and District Administration, within the context of gender priorities reflected in Tribal District Strategy (TDS) and Accelerated Implementation Plan (AIP). Specifically, stakeholders mapping of social services that women and girls can access was done in each district. It summarized landscape of institutions in the MDs providing services that address needs and interest of women.

TA to UN agencies under KPMD. UN Women is providing overarching support on gender and inclusion and undertook efforts to generate evidence that could become the basis of improved gender sensitive programming across pillars. In this regard four different gender related working methodologies were employed that could inform various sectors and stages of programming under KPMD. Informed policy formulation and resource allocation could take place in MDs based on issues and strategies identified in these knowledge generation pieces. **The gender profile** – an analytical report is an example of disaggregated analysis, based on primary and secondary data, highlight the present-day situation of women and girls in the newly merged districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Secondly, **gender analysis of programmatic priorities** emerging in ongoing COVID 19 pandemic cannot be ignored. What implications and impacts the pandemic has on the existing operational priorities and where these could shift, and essential pre-requisites were articulated in the approach paper. Thirdly the need for a **sector level assessment** to further build the case of gender integration by understanding the strategies, sites of resistance. The envisaged findings will feed into advancing women’s empowerment and gender equality in a context specific manner. Lastly, the importance attached by DFID to

safeguarding and for ensuring its application to prevent harm, particularly **sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment**, a rapid snapshot that will support adaption of the field guidelines that the staff should adhere to in the field, what to monitor better in the field in term of staff behavior. This is all part of KPMD's efforts to strengthen and contextualize the preventive efforts. The programme is also simultaneously going to work on identifying available services to better connect victims to services and how to enhance reporting on safeguarding and ensuring that in the field does not go unnoticed.

2.3.3: # of women and girls registered for CNIC cards (disaggregated by district) (UN Women)

Milestones -Q6: 3,400 women registered for CNICs to be eligible for relief support by the government

Progress: Green ●

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

Progress: 3,483 women were facilitated for registration of CNICs with NADRA (1663 Khyber, 905 Kurram and 65 Orakzai, 253 North Waziristan and 03 South Waziristan, 1 disabled woman). Further details of these facilitated women are provided below:

- 622 were also assisted in getting domicile and marriage certificates to fulfil pre-requisite to cope with economic fallout of COVID-19 outbreak and access relief packages.
- 1,657 women (919 Khyber, 148 Orakzai and 590 Kurram) were made aware and mobilized to apply for the Ehsaas Cash program. From these, 03 women (02 Orakzai and 01 Kurram) received PKR 12000/ under the Ehsaas Cash program while one person from Khyber has applied to avail health benefits/ allowance for his wife.
- 4 women from Khyber have received food packages from Karwan e Haq Foundation.

Monitoring findings. During implementation, it was observed that a significant number of women has expired CNICs. Leaving them unattended was causing conflict. This was discussed with DFID and ultimately the targeting criterion was adjusted. This quarter, direct monitoring could not be done due to COVID restrictions, however, updates from the field were regularly sought through IP and district gender officers to keep a sense of field situation. In the future, if the situation continues, the UN Women intends remotely accessing women using the beneficiary database to seek direct feedback during next quarter.

Community feedback mechanism. During Q6, 1 complaint was received from Khyber District that a woman who was facilitated for CNIC did not receive CNIC. Upon investigation, NADRA informed that the card was being printed and would be delivered in a weeks' time. Accordingly, the complainant was updated. CNIC is steppingstone for accessing benefits associated to it for the most vulnerable women.

Implementation of TPMs recommendation

Based on TPM's suggestion and RCO's key findings from field, the UNWOMEN has sought endorsement of DfID to include caseload of women with expired CNICs. However, NDARA offices in MA's do not have mobile vans coupled with rare internet accessing remote areas, women in any case cannot avoid travelling to NADRA offices who are compensated on account of transportation cost.

2.3.4: 8000 x women and girls made aware of available services through methods of mobilization particularly around CNIC, dissemination of material, etc.

Q -6 Milestones

Progress: Green ●

In the reporting quarter, 15,725 (4,780 men and 10,945 women) in all the five districts given information and awareness about the available services, importance and formulation process of CNIC on, WASH, nutrition and health and hygiene information through dissemination of IEC material and conducting community level sessions.

District and gender disaggregated data

Cross-sectoral information dissemination – IEC material			
District	Men	Women	Total
Khyber	873	1760	2633
Kurram	526	1544	2070
Orakzai	627	1023	1650
North Waziristan	637	813	1450
South Waziristan	517	580	1097
Total	3180	5720	8900

Awareness sessions on CNIC importance & formation, women right			
District	Men	Women	Total
Khyber	313	1917	2230
Kurram	318	1472	1790
Orakzai	328	802	1130
North Waziristan	165	830	995
South Waziristan	476	204	680
Total	1600	5225	6825

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

Output 3.1. Strengthen government health infrastructure and capacity

3.1.1: 7x existing health care facilities renovated and made functional

Progress: **Green** 

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

Progress: The infrastructure renovations of 7 Health facilities is completed (including provision of WASH facilities, supply of essential commodities and human resources gaps as well as support for in-service training) and work on remaining 8 is ongoing and envisaged to be completed by next quarter. 350 Midwifery Kits-Equipment and 350 Midwifery Kits-Renewable have been procured and distributed to all 15 target health facilities. 82 health workers are also currently providing essential services in these facilities. i.e. 24/7 basic EmOC services. Those HWs have been trained on COVID-19 prevention and infection prevention and control. In Q6, the staff deployed at these health facilities provided 2,638 safe deliveries and 2,541 OPD services to pregnant and lactating women.

UNICEF was also able to conclude the training of 15 female Community Resource Persons (CRPs) on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) in two Districts of Kurram and Orakzai within the strict social boundaries and culture barriers. This initiative helped the women CRPs to learn and disseminate the MHM related information in their respective communities.

COVID-19 pivoting. 12 out of these 15 facilities are also part of Government of KP's COVID-19 response, providing primary support to manage the crisis. Quarantine and Isolation Wards established at DHQ Landikotal, CH THQ Dogra in Khyber Agency, CH Boya and Ch Dossali at North Waziristan, Cat-D Hospital

Toi Khula and CH Sararogha, South Waziristan, DHQ Parachinar, THQ Sadda and CH Dogar at District Kurrum and DHQ Mishti Mela, CH Kalaya and CH Ghiljo at District Orakzai.

Monitoring. UNICEF has monitored functionality of these facilities through one monitoring visit by the agency staff directly at Lwara Maina Khyber Agency. In addition, UNICEF also gets regular reports from District Health Managers. No significant issues have been reported. Primarily, IP ensures proper monitoring of activities, which are further followed up during periodic field visits by the programme team. In addition, the programme team receives regular reports and data to ensure regular desk review. From next quarter.

Community feedback mechanisms. In order to improve reporting from the community on the programme funded initiatives, the health managers of KPMD funded health facilities would be provided the RC led GRM cards from Q7 to enable them to provide direct feedback. UNICEF has received 15,000 pocket size cards from RCO, which are to be mandatorily distributed among communities, key partners etc so they are all aware of the RC led GRM platform. These will be used from Q7 onwards. In addition to the KPMD GRM, findings from the UNICEF's own GRM are equally helpful and used to demonstrate what feedback, if any, has been received for this intervention at quarterly reporting times. No feedback has been received on this indicator during Q6.

3.1.2: 282 x health workers trained on integrated health services **disaggregated by Gender, district, disability, department.**

Progress: **Green** ●

Agreed MoV: Participants list, training report, views and opinions of concerned department

Progress. 282 (160 male 122 female) health workers were trained on integrated health services during the reported period. This includes completion of a 12-days training of trainers for 28 MNCH Frontline Health Workers (16 male, 12 female) from 7 NMDs. The training covered various topics on essential immunization, Nutrition, Interpersonal Communication skills, Integrated Parenting Package, and Midwifery services.

UNICEF also finalized a training module for the project frontline workers, to further guide the field-based staff of both Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Government departments, on community engagement (CE) for effective programming across the various UNICEF supported interventions under the KPMDs project. In view of the ongoing COVID-19 crisis, the actual roll out of the training activities is on hold until further notice.

COVID-19 pivoting. 254 frontline health workers were trained on COVID-19 prevention and management of mild cases. 858 community health workers and community volunteers including 273 religious leaders were also engaged and oriented on COVID-19 prevention and response in the 5 NMDs. **Challenges.** The frequent change in senior management in health continued to be challenge. This change in management has had an impact on the training of health workers and the TOT kick started in the first week of March 2020 wherein 28 Health Care Providers were trained on Integrated Health Services followed by training of 254 frontline health workers on COVID 19 prevention and management of mild cases

3.2.3: Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) provided with essential health and nutrition commodities (2400 Clean Delivery, New-born baby kits and 6,808 MM supplements) including for adolescent girls.

Progress: **Green** ●

Agreed MoV: Partner progress reports, data verified by concerned DHQ

Progress. Pregnant women in their 2nd and 3rd trimester were provided with 4,717 Clean Delivery Kits and 5,069 Newborn baby Kits. During the reporting period, a total of 16,543 women including pregnant, lactating and adolescents were provided with multi-micronutrient (MM) tablets to treat and prevent micronutrient deficiencies. **Safeguarding approaches.** The outreach teams modified their service provision modality by observing social distancing, wearing PPEs and reducing the frequency of visits for the beneficiaries, by adopting monthly distribution of commodities instead of the weekly routines in the

standard protocol. Therefore, the ANC, PNC and vaccination services continue to be provided to the target population. The district-wise breakdown is given below:

MM Supplementation	Khyber	Orakzai	Kurram	N/W	S/W	Total
# of Pregnant Ladies received MMS/Folic Acid	1,056	1,242	3,842	1,044	1,238	8,422
# of Lactating Ladies received MMS/Folic Acid	641	1,096	2,976	983	1,439	7,135
# of adolescent girls received Iron Folic Acid/MMS	72	409	177	328	0	986

Monitoring. The Health Department is the implementing body. They ensure field monitoring of the outreach team activities, which is further supplemented by the programme team's periodic field visits. The UNICEF team has ensured field visits to all such areas in past quarters. In addition, UNICEF also does desk review of all data received from field implementation teams. No issues to report for this intervention.

Community feedback mechanism. From Q7, UNICEF will also distribute the 15000 pocket size cards provided by the RCO, which are to be mandatorily distributed among communities, key partners etc so they are all aware of the RC led GRM platform. In addition to the KPMD GRM, UNICEF's own community feedback mechanism is also in place. No issues to report from it.

Implementation of TPMs recommendations

- TPM recommended to merge health and nutrition committees. UNICEF will consult with field team/IP to look into possibility of merger of two committee.
- On displaying contacts numbers at HF for gathering community feedback, UNICEF has informed that village level and UC level committees are functional. UC level committee is headed by MS of HF who directly gets feedback of community. Complaints are reported to district health manager and resolved by programme team.

3.2.4: 1170 children 6-59 months of age registered for severe acute malnutrition

Progress: **Green** 

Agreed MoV: Partner progress reports, data verified by concerned DHQ

Progress:

Outpatient therapeutic Program for malnourished Children (OTPs) with outreach component allow timely identification and treatment of SAM. So far, the program cure rate has remained above 90% with very few relapses. During the reporting period, 1,367 children (725 girls and 643 boys) were registered in the OPT centers for SAM treatment. The district and gender-wise breakdown is below:

SAM Registered	Khyber	Orakzai	Kurram	N/W	S/W	Sub Total	Sub Total	G.Total
						Age	Gender	
# of girls [6-23 M]	160	55	160	143	76	594	724	1,367
# of girls [24-59 M]	14	20	62	17	17	130		
# of boys [6-23 M]	147	57	158	58	73	493	643	
# of boys [24-59 M]	9	26	71	25	19	150		

3.2.5: 15,550 girls and boys (6-59 months) receiving MM supplements as per guidelines (disaggregated by sex, disability, district).

Progress: **Amber** 

Agreed MoV: Partner progress reports, data verified by concerned DHQ

Progress: Micronutrient supplementation improves the overall health and chances of survival of children <5 years by boosting immunity and cognitive capabilities. During the reporting period, a total of 13,565 children (girls: 6,528 & boys: 7,037) were reached with multi-micronutrient supplementation to treat and prevent micronutrient deficiencies. We are aiming to reach the remaining target number (1,985 children) by the end of the month.

The district and gender-wise breakdown is below:

MM Supplementation	Khyber	Orakzai	Kurram	N/W	S/W	S-Total Age & Gender	S- Total Gender	G- Total
# Girls received MMS [6-23 M]	501	195	1131	525	623	2,975	6,528	13,295
# Boys received MMS [6-23 M]	520	170	1202	649	742	3,283	7,037	
# Boys received MMS [24-59 M]	275	382	1,717	450	930	3,754		

Monitoring. The Health Department is the implementing body. They ensure field monitoring of the outreach team activities, which is further supplemented by the programme team's periodic field visits. The UNICEF team has ensured field visits to all such areas in past quarters. In addition, UNICEF also does desk review of all data received from field implementation teams. No issues to report for this intervention.

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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 where local governments are established

Milestones -Q6: TA for manual development and other tasks ongoing

Progress: Green ●

Agreed MoV: Quarterly TA work progress reports

Progress: Four consultants were taken onboard in March to develop training material for incumbent local government functionaries and elected officials from the Merged Areas on Rules of Business (RoBs) under Planning, Budgeting and Accounting Rules under the Act; Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Safeguarding; Administrative and Personal skills. Position-relevant training material will be developed for Assistant Commissioners, ADLGs, Heads of Devolved Offices, TMOs, Tehsil Officers (Regulation, Infrastructure, and Finance Secretaries VC/NC, VC/NC members, and ministerial staff. Preliminary meetings were held with the Local Governance School, and the first draft of a joint inception report was produced.

Finally, last quarter, UNDP finalised the concept of the Learning Management System (LMS) for LGE&RDD. 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 LGE&RDD's training institute (the Local Governance School). This quarter, the positions of Project Coordinator, Principal Architect, and Lead Software Engineer were filled. Initial discussions between UNDP, the

Local Governance School, and GIZ's Local Governance Programme took place. All parties have agreed to strengthen the LMS by training all new staff on its functions, align the LMS to the Local Government Reforms Unit's capacity building plan, record all training run by development partners to populate the LMS, and establish an LMS Support Cell at the LGS to provide technical support as needed. In the short-term, work on the LMS is anticipated to continue as consultants work from home. However, long-term curbs on mobility may impact its progress. UNDP is also building new partnerships between the Local Government department, the KP IT Board, and the Provincial Data Centre as the newly designed system are hosted on a trial basis on the Provincial Government's servers.

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

4.3.1a: Percentage of development funds that are allocated to NMDs based on an agreed formula

Milestones -Q6: a) Block Development Fund for NMDs 2020/21 and b) 2-Review & finalization of formula for horizontal & vertical distribution of development funds to NMDs

Progress: a) Red ● b) Green ●

Achievement: i. Not Met- Moved to Q-7 and renamed as Development fund for NMDs local government 2020/21
ii. Met- The formulae for horizontal and vertical distribution of development funds have been finalized. Key dimensions factored in include population, poverty and lag in infrastructure with relative weightages of 50%, 25% and 25% respectively.

Agreed MoV: Draft Budget 2020/21 for 7 Merged Districts; Variance analysis between actual budget and formula based proposed budget

Progress: This quarter, UNDP has continued to support the financial integration of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Merged Areas by providing embedded support to the Finance Department. A significant achievement was attained this quarter when Khyber became the only District in the entirety of KP to complete the milestone of revised budget estimates. UNDP worked closely with Mr. Asif Wahab, Assistant Director of IT, who personally supported the success. The District was supported to undertake the task by the book. In essence, all line departments were engaged rather than taking decisions at the Peshawar level, meaning that the District has taken full ownership of its budget. This phase of the budget-making cycle is critical as it ensures the availability of funds and makes the following year's budget more accurate through course-correction. The impact of this achievement on responsive and timely service delivery is noteworthy and resulted in an additional allocation of approximately PKR 185 million to the devolved departments, including Social Welfare & Special Education, Elementary and Secondary Education, Local Government, Agriculture, and Animal Husbandry. Critically, approximately PKR 137 million will go to Elementary and Secondary Education. UNDP also worked to support the District Accounts Offices who render cross-cutting functions to all entities of the federal, Provincial, and District governments concerning payment authorization, funds management, accounting, and financial reporting. Measures for strengthening these formations included the provisioning of ICT and Office equipment. The procurement process stands largely completed, and early next quarter, the delivery process is anticipated to be completed. This will enable more efficient business processes through uninterrupted electricity and modern equipment.

UNDP also provided significant support to the Province's Pension Reforms. Today, the previously manual record of more than 100,000 pensioners stand digitized, and the automated pension system is fully extended across KP's settled districts. As articulated by one Government official, "The legacy system created a huge set of risks and workload both to pensioners as well as the District Accounts Officers whenever Group Insurance Payments were required. The challenge of locating old files, the risk of losing records, and the cost of copying created inherent delays in the process. Now, through the web-based system, the Government can access pensioners' records from the system with instant printing and hand over to pensioners. To further ease the process, the new mobile APP also provides access directly to pensioners from their homes." Moving forward, digitization will also have positive consequences for handling cases of 'ghost pensioners' through post-audit, thus increasing efficiency and providing cost-savings to the Government. Furthermore, the Model Pension Facilitation Center at the Accountant General's office stands established and only awaits the installation of the e-queuing system. An inaugural session was due with the participation of the Auditor General of Pakistan, the Minister Finance, UNDP-MAGP, and the Accountant General KP; however, the outbreak of COVID-19 warranted the upfront activation of the center

without a formal inaugural session. Within the context of COVID-19, digitization of pension services has positive public health implications for the elderly who are most vulnerable to the virus. The ability to access their information remotely both increases the safety of the pensioners and Government staff and enables them to have access to much-needed income as their families livelihoods stand affected by the lockdown.

Working with the Finance Department, Planning and Development, and the Bureau of Statistics, UNDP supported the design of a draft formula to distribute development funds to the Merged Areas. The methodology adopted is identical to that used by OPHI and the Planning Commission of Pakistan to determine the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). Key dimensions include population (based upon the preliminary 2017 census data), poverty (using proxy indicators such as home and agricultural land ownership), and infrastructure lags (four indicators including dwelling units, road per square kilometer, public sector education and health infrastructure). The formula will serve as the baseline during the dialogue with the political and bureaucratic leadership to ensure equitable, transparent and accountable regime for development spending by local bodies at the District Level and will support the 2020-21 budget cycle.

Though the formula for development funds is progressing according to schedule, ongoing delays in the Local Government elections will limit the efficacy of interventions to devolve political, administrative and financial powers to the Districts. As well, the non-availability of baseline surveys for socioeconomic planning at the Tehsil and VCNC levels, alongside delayed delimitation, also pose a risk to the development allocations for the Merged Areas in the long run. There is an opportunity to use funds that are not yet allocated to support emergency relief and mitigation measures during the COVID-19 response; however, Technical Assistance will be required to support the local administrations to spend the money. Concerning Pension Reforms, on 19 February 2020, the Peshawar High Court nullified the KP Government's decision to extend the age of retirement from 60 to 63. The preliminary deliberations and response of the Government indicate the filing of a CPLA (Civil Petition for Leave to Appeal) in the Apex Court. Should the decision be upheld, it will pose a serious risk to the pension reforms initiated by the GoKP and may cause greater turbulence both administratively and within the Province's fiscal space.

4.3.1b: # of NMDs where KPIFMIS is extended and audit-trail established

Milestones -Q6 : a) Plan for initiation of E-Planning & Budgeting under KPIFMIS agreed by KP F and b) KP IFMIS made fully functional in all merged districts

Progress: A) Green  **B) Green** 

- a) E-planning and budgeting regime has already been done at the provincial level.
- b) Servers of IFMIS i.e. Finance & Accounts Servers are now accessible from NMAs Finance Wing. Workflow system has already been streamlined at the provincial level.

Agreed MoV: Formal Notification /confirmation on the status of IFMIS in each merged district

Progress: At the close of the quarter, the Financial Management Information Unit functionality stands activate within the Merged Areas Finance Secretariat. The administrative merger of ex-FATA Finance with KP Finance required measures to establish dedicated IFMIS to cope with the financial management of the Merged Areas effectively. Amidst the roll out to the District Level, the extension of the FMIU functionality was the highest priority intervention for transparent and accountable budget and expenditure management via an online portal. Specifically, UNDP's cooperation yielded the following outcomes:

1. Network connectivity stands delivered. Both the Finance and Accounts servers are accessible from the Merged Areas finance wing.
2. A comprehensive capacity building program involving the procurement of ICT equipment and provision of training to the operational, mid and senior-level management of the Merged Areas finance wing were designed and delivered.
3. The creation of user credentials in IFMIS servers established clearly defined roles and supervisory levels. Pre-merger, operational staff enjoyed uncontrolled privileges in IFMIS, which created space for rent-seeking and

operational inefficiencies. Now, a built-in control framework in the mainstream system allows comprehensive logs and will expedite the critical business processes for the re-appropriation and release of funds.

4. The processing of development portfolios for the Merged Areas (ADP+AIP) stand streamlined with timely course correction of the former substandard protocols and the introduction of stringent protocols for auto-compliance.
5. Access has been facilitated for the Special Secretary and Deputy Secretaries in the Merged Areas finance wing through the installation of an SAP system and configuration of a VPN.
6. Key staff was oriented and given access to the Power BI Interface with dedicated dashboards for the Merged Areas.

4.3.3: Extent to which NMDs are financially integrated with KP

Milestones -Q6: Support to implementation of Financial integration plan

Progress: Green ●

Agreed MoV: Meeting Minutes, Budget Review Session, Reconciliation of HR Posts - Formal Statements

Progress: Additionally, UNDP has worked closely with the Finance Department to support the implementation of the Financial Integration Plan. The budget preparation cycle for 2020-21 stands initiated, and the medium-term fiscal framework 2020-23, the revised integrated budget call circular (current and ADP), and indicative budgetary ceilings have been widely circulated to all Administrative Departments. As well, a training plan was developed around the Budget Making Cycle 2020-21 for the Merged Areas to orientate the local administrations as to the new responsibilities. Through four sessions, UNDP supported the training of the Governor Inspection Team and Merged Areas Administration, Finance and Treasury, and Planning and Development. Topics such as budget estimates, the integrated budget call circular, and usage of the online portal were covered. Though UNDP remains concerned about the challenges that COVID-19 presents when it comes to engaging line departments for the formulation of their budget estimates for 2020-21, the online interface introduced through the UNDP-supported budgetary reforms provides the best available alternative for efficient and timely completion of the activity.

Output 4.4: Improved Environment for Economic Growth

4.4.1a: Multi-year NMD development plan finalised, approved, and reflected in annual development plan

Milestones -Q6

- 1) Draft proposals for 10 sectors for the second year of TDS/AIP produced
- 2) Support for implementing quarterly review mechanism for AIP
- 3) Secondary data analysis on economic impact of COVID-19 mitigation strategies
- 4) Provincial govt. provided with policy inputs on COVID-response

Progress: 1) Green ● 2) Green ● 3) Green ● 4) Green ●

Progress: 1. Draft proposals have been developed.

2. Regular support is being provided in implementing the quarterly review mechanism of AIP.

3. MAGP economic growth team in collaboration with the provincial government and Planning and Development department conducted an assessment study for assessing the economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the workforce employed in different sections.

4. 4 policy briefs were developed for the additional chief secretary KP. The policy briefs were highly appreciated by the ACS and desired that it needs to be circulated for a wider audience.

Agreed MoV: Proposals, Meeting minutes/notifications/analysis

Progress: This quarter, the Economic Pillar undertook a massive volume of work to bring the Accelerate Implementation Programme (AIP) to life through its ongoing Technical Assistance to the Provincial Government. Through advocacy and close collaboration with the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Directorate of Projects, Planning & Development as custodian of the AIP alongside the approval of the Augmented Implementation Mechanisms (AIM). Both directives reiterate the Government's commitment to addressing the Merged Area development lag holistically; they have added a crucial layer of coordination and accountability to capacity building, project implementation, and Technical Assistance in the Merged Areas.

Within the AIM, an Executive Review mechanism has been integrated to be chaired by the Chief Minister, Chief Secretary, or Additional Chief Secretary, alternately. The proposed mechanism was approved by the Additional

Chief Secretary and has been circulated among all the Departments for understanding and compliance. It has been agreed that the Executive Review will be held quarterly to:

1. Review the pace and quality of AIP implementation through updates by the Implementing Departments.
2. Assure quality through issue-based working papers prepared for the Executive Review.
3. Provide policy-level decisions to ensure optimal results from the implementation of projects and programmes.
4. Review the evidence of implementation in terms of alignment with the development objectives of TDS and AIP.

As well, the Director General Projects has formulated a plan of the quarterly review mechanism plan for the review of Additional Chief Secretary. The Government has requested that the Economic Pillar continue to work in close collaboration with the Directorate General of Projects, Planning, and Development Department to organize the first session of the quarterly review. At present, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has postponed the first session until further notice, owing to the crisis.

To facilitate the mid-year review of the Tribal Decade Strategy, UNDP worked closely with the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and DFID to organize the High-Level Dialogue on 27-28 February 2020. Featuring government departments and development partners in Islamabad, the Government used the event to formally launch the Accelerated Implementation Programme (AIP) as the medium-term socio-economic development framework (2019-2022) for the Merged Areas.

In the coming quarter, the Economic pillar will work with P&D to obtain lists of AIP-2 schemes submitted for the upcoming year. The sector specialists will work with their respective Departments to ensure congruence between the schemes submitted and the PAMframes agreed by the Departments. This process has been slowed down owing to several officials being unavailable due to the changed circumstances, but the team is following up. UNDP was also approached by the Chief Economist, Bureau of Statistics KP, to impart the same criteria to their chiefs for evaluating the schemes submitted to them. The team plans to conduct workshops virtually with the P&D chiefs in the first month of the next quarter.

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

Milestones -Q6: 15% of AIP projectized

Progress: Green 

85% of AIP projectized

49.4% approval rate

36.9% implementation rate

Agreed MoV: Total of 7 cumulative PC-1s supported

Progress: UNDP has also made significant contributions to the AIP's PC-1 process (*DFID, 4.4.1b*). At the close of the quarter, a total of 142 PC-1s had been submitted, of which 73 have been approved. Of the approved, approximate 60% have been supported by MAGP. UNDP's support included drafting and appraisal of PC-1s, and the team experts have also been preparing implementation plans which are useful for planning time and budgetary estimates and lay down a roadmap for the execution of the PC-1. UNDP has provided technical assistance to the Department of Industries, Education, Health, Agriculture, Social Welfare, and Infrastructure, among others. Now that significant portion of PC-1 support under the first year of AIP has been completed, the focus is on the second year portfolio of projects and programmes under AIP 2. Some of UNDP's sector experts have been preparing concept notes for these new schemes, while all have been engaged in PAMframes and systematically planning for the next year.

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

Milestones -Q6: a) Final Paper produced and b) KP government's position on NFC uses analysis of variations in equitable expenditures and variations in access to services across the country, making a case for fiscal equalization

Progress: can not be graded

Agreed MoV: Final paper on NFC; apart from final paper a total of 6 position papers from previous quarters

Progress: As was reported during the last two quarters, UNDP's plans to represent the Government of KP with the National Finance Commission (NFC) remain affected by the Finance Minister's sudden termination in April (*DFII 4.4.2*). Though the original strategy has been effectively side-lined by the Constitutional limitations surrounding the NFC, UNDP has continued the preparatory work required for when the NFC reconvenes; preparations are underway to publish some of the work executed by the team. NFC Specialists working under the Lead Economic Advisor provided extensive support to the Finance Department, including data analyses of allocations and expenditures, to strengthen the case of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for the upcoming NFC award. An analytic report was prepared highlighting the effects of revenue incentives in various NFC schemes. In addition to this, the team was tasked to carry out a comprehensive analysis of Provincial Own Sources of Revenue, Straight Transfers, and NFC Transfers during the last ten years showing per capita values (both real and nominal), growth rates and long-term trends. Four position papers are in the process of being produced:

1. Report on Expenditures Across Provinces in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Merged Areas;
2. Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers Systems and Distribution Criteria in Different Federations;
3. Paper on Net Hydrel Profit (NHP) Calculation and Payments: A Case Study for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province;
4. Straight Transfer under National Financial Commission (NFC) - A Strategic Approach.

Meanwhile, the team is in the process of engaging a senior lawyer to analyze the legal and constitutional dimensions of the NFC. This will enable UNDP to shore up the case for increasing the Province's share of the award, and the team is fully prepared to engage whenever the NFC is reconvened.

4.4.3: Baseline survey conducted on select indicators from the Tribal Decade Strategy

Milestone -Q6: a) Baseline report produced, **b)** Results shared with stakeholders **and c)** plan for institutionalizing additional data collection mechanisms submitted (May not be completed in this quarter due to COVID-19, moved to Oct)

Progress: Red 

Survey not initiated yet

Agreed MoV: Agreement minutes

Progress: As has been elaborated previously, the AIP aims to work outside of the political economy of resource allocation and places iterative, rationalised planning at the heart of the enterprise. To support this, UNDP facilitated the second round of sector-based Programming Approaches/Analytics and Measures (PAM) workshops. The purpose of the PAM workshops is to work with key representatives from each department to support them in defining their development priorities for the next few years. The PAMframe covers outcome, outputs, input, institutional readiness, and allied actions, along with indicators and means of verification. Eight PAM workshops were conducted to include fourteen departments, namely Education; Agriculture Extension and Research; Livestock, Dairy, and Fisheries; Soil Conservation, On-Farm Water Management, and Engineering; Industries; Forestry; Environment; Wildlife; Roads and Connectivity; Irrigation; Public Health Engineering; Local Government Municipal and Urban Development; Local Government Village Council Neighborhood Council; and, Home and Tribal Affairs. Two more workshops were planned for Health and Women Development and Social Welfare Department but could not be held due to social distancing restrictions imposed to counter COVID-19. The PAMframe for Energy and Power is also in the process of being finalized. UNDP's dedicated work and contributions made by the Department throughout the first half of the quarter ensured that nearly all workshops were completed. The PAMframes will enable the Government to monitor project implementation effectively as well as to support the design of evidence-based, innovative programmes that will rapidly address development lags within the concerned sector. Ultimately, these workshops will enable UNDP to strengthen the government's implementation and monitoring capacities alongside the government's ownership of UNDP's technical assistance.

UNDP has continued its Technical Assistance to the Bureau of Statistics to design systems for evidence-based decision making in future project planning. Throughout the last quarter, the team worked with counterparts in the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Bureau of Statistics to undertake surveys that will

gather social and economic variable data that is not covered by other Government surveys conducted in the Merged Areas. The baseline survey has been finalized in consultation with stakeholders, following extensive rounds of discussions and revisions of the design, including variables, sample, and the questionnaire. The detailed terms and conditions have also been finalized. Finally, preparatory steps for the baseline household survey have been completed; the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Bureau of Statistics is now able to deploy the field enumerators and mobilize the data collection activities. However, the plans require reconsideration due to the pandemic and lockdown. The baseline will be completed as soon as conditions allow.

Last quarter, the process to begin a baseline survey for the Merged Areas was delayed by several weeks after several rounds of budget revisions. Following the lengthy preparatory process, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Bureau of Statistics has been hired to undertake the baseline household survey. As the government's entity, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Bureau of Statistics has a competitive edge over private survey firms due to its demonstrated experience working in the Merged Areas. As well as having the in-house expertise, it can operate with ease in the Merged Areas (no NOC required), unlike private firms, which would neither have the legal clearance nor the experience of working in that territory.

4.4.5: Investment climate assessment carried out and proposals developed for increasing private sector development for inclusive economic growth.

Milestones -Q6: ICA survey tool is finalized

Progress: Red ●

Survey not initiated, Moved to quarter 8

Agreed MoV: Draft survey report

Progress: Finally, UNDP has continued work to support the institutional optimisation (IO) that is necessary for the successful implementation of the AIP (*DFID, 4.4.5*). The original plan was to launch the ICA at the beginning of January; however, budgetary issues prevailed. At the close of this quarter, an understanding was reached following multiple rounds of discussions with the Planning and Development Department as well as the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Bureau of Statistics. These discussions are being incorporated as an Amendment to UNDP's existing Letter of Agreement with the KP BoS for the Baseline. This amendment will allow UNDP to formally agree on the Terms of Reference and begin the assessment simultaneously with the baseline household survey.

Q6 progress on milestones dropped from the logframe after the COVID-19 revision

This section captures the activities and interventions that have now been dropped/parked for phase II as part of the revision and pivoting to COVID-19.

Key highlights:

- **Nutrition services.** Most of the nutrition targets will be achieved by end of April 2020 and the funding concludes in the same time bracket. However, UNICEF has leveraged some additional resources from USAID FFP and UNICEF Regular Resources to ensure continuity of the much-needed nutrition services until October 2020 (end of phase 1). i.e. management of SAM, MM Supplementation for Children and Mothers/Adolescent Girls and promotion of MIYCN in KPMD supported areas beyond April till October 2020.
- **Education services:** Three out of the five milestones pertaining to Education has been achieved 100 % of the target. Continuous Professional Development of 2600 teachers was postponed till the second phase of the project as the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has suspended the Education activities in the area. Similarly, establishment of 150 ALPs cannot be undertaken due to this limitation, however, 55 lower secondary schools continue to remain functional during the reporting period and until mid-March 2020 when the government announced the closure due to COVID 19 pandemic. IMU is fully functional in all the merged districts; 668 DCMAAs and 24 DMOs

trained on roles & responsibilities and LITNUM and continue to monitor schools on a monthly basis. As a result, Teacher Absenteeism has reduced from 19% in 2014 to 11% now. The DCMAAs also contributed to Annual School Census in the merged districts, and the Report now captures data from NMDs.

Outcome 2: Communities are better prepared to cope with shocks

2.1.1: 20 x government officials with enhanced skills and broader understanding about gender sensitive policy making, planning and service delivery processes (UN Women)

Progress: Green ●

Progress: The target of the reporting quarter has already been achieved in the previous quarter and reported In Q5 report.

2.1.2: 500 women and girls with increased awareness and knowledge about their basic rights through sessions (UN Women)

Progress: Green ●

Progress: 440 women and girls (152 Khyber, 126 Kurram, 112 Orakzai, 25 North Waziristan and 10 South Waziristan) were mobilized and enrolled in the established five Women Community Centers. Sessions delivered on the process of registration and importance of CNIC, basic health and hygiene and available social services. The district gender officers also conducted awareness sessions in their respective districts benefiting 563 women and girls (210 Kurram, 122 Orakzai, 93 Khyber and 138 NW). the sessions were around health and hygiene, availability of social services, nutrition and balanced diet, importance and use of CNIC, COVID awareness and prevention services.

Learning: One important lesson learnt form the awareness sessions is that the realization of the community for a man and women to have CNIC is different. Due to poverty and lack of resources the community avoids the cumbersome process of CNIC registration and opts for girls to make theirs once they get married. So, the process could be done once. On one hand there are women without CNICs and on the other hand similar magnitude of women have got their CNICs expired and cannot find the means to renew those. Communities do not take much interest in soft components i.e. awareness about services and rights unless coupled with some tangible support.

2.1.3: 90,000 people reached through communication pieces (such as Social Mobilization, community dialogue, C4D dialogue: "Public sector awareness, billboards, orientation sessions") for development activities conducted in seven districts (UNICEF)

Progress: Green ●

Progress: The birth registration messages continued to be disseminated using different means. In quarter under reporting, the 37290 births (21395 M+15895F) were registered. These orientation sessions that were held with the community/religious leaders and the youth played a very productive role in taking forward the agenda of birth registration at community level, thus contributing to the gains made under the birth registration initiative and in particularly among the religious leaders who in the beginning were not very keen to take part but later they joined hands and made announcements in the mosques on the importance of birth registration and even facilitated people in the process of birth registration. The religious leaders also played a very effective role in the registration of the children in the Madrassas. The local government department and UNICEF staff were able to conduct monitoring visits to the district level with an objective to ensure quality services are being delivered.

Billboards: Billboards were also used as part of the C4D activities to the coverage through the 21 billboards installed in the 7 districts ae as under. In the reporting of 10 weeks the billboards were viewed 15,851,700 times by the people passing by the main locations where the billboards were installed.

Name of District	# of billboards	# of impression in 10 weeks
Khyber	3	8,097,520
Mohmand	3	1,075,130
Bajour	3	2,038,330
Orakzai	3	869,680
Kurram	3	1,294,230
North Waziristan	3	1,121,960
South Waziristan	3	1,354,850
Total	21	15,851,700

Implementation of TPM's recommendation

TPM raised point that community hesitates to get birth registered under misconception that NADRA would not later allow them alter birth record. UNICEF is of view that reluctance has been overcome through bridging communications gaps through FM radio and interacting with them. UNICEF has helped them under process for modification of record and also assisted few modification cases to build their trust.

Public Service Announcements: The public Service messages were on aired in the 7 merged districts and as per the estimate on the media firm 4.5 million people have been reached through these messages.

2.2.9: 175 x people reached with basic sanitation services living in non ODF communities (UNICEF)

Progress: Green ●

Progress: In Q5, the cumulative target under this indicator was fully met rather overachieved (achievement of 37,058 individuals versus a target of 25,000 people). However during the revision of log frame in the wake of COVID-19, it was realized that two indicators look alike "people living in Open defecation free (ODF) environment" 2.2.8 and "people reached with basic sanitation" 2.2.9, and caused some confusion - hence UNICEF decided to combine these two and come up with one standard indicator "Provision of safely managed sanitation services to communities through community led sanitation upscaling programs" as the target under this indicator also count the household with access to latrines that meet the criteria of basic sanitation. In addition to that, this single indicator is also very much aligned with the revised costed workplan.

2.3.1: 242.2 hectares of land reclaimed (FAO)

Progress: Red ●

Progress: Hiring of the contractor for Land Reclamation was at final stage, where all the procurement processes were completed. However, when revising the documents in last month, keeping in view the Covid -19 Pandemic and its consequent situation, as well as the emergency response to the situation in-terms of food security, the management of FAO decided to drop this indicator/activity and divert the allocated budget to Covid-19 response. As per current update, the procurement/hiring of contractor for land reclamation is withdrawn, and all the processes, agreements are being cancelled.

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

3.1.2: # of ALP Centres and lower secondary schools for girls established for out-of-school children.

Q6 Milestones: a) 55 lower secondary schools remain functional and **b)** install 3 Prefab school.

Progress: Green ●

Progress: 55 Lower Secondary Schools are functional benefitting 1,838 girls, and 63 female teachers presently. Foreseeing the impending near conclusion of the project, there was inter-section discussion ongoing to continue the intervention through alternate funding source beyond October 2020. However, considering present situation, when the activity has been dropped from KPMDs, it will be continued, using alternative funding sources.

Being critical for addressing the huge problem of Out of School Children (OOSC) and gender gap in Education, this intervention remain essential in providing access for girls who dropped out from schooling or were at risk of dropping out beyond primary level. During the field monitoring visits, it's obvious the momentum gained on the acceptance for education, which can be attributed to the project provided conducive environment for children's learning (e.g: available female teachers, strong community mobilization at time of school enrollment).

Three (3) Prefabricated schools have been completed and handed over to District Education Office South Waziristan. Another eight (8) prefab school at various advance rates of completion, of which 4 Prefabs at 90 to 98 % completion, while the remaining 4 at 65 – 75 % completion rate. Work on site was stopped due to the ongoing lock down, and now owing to the Government's relaxation for the Construction Sector, the contractor has now resumed work as of end of April. All prefabs are expected to be completed by end of May 2020. See the photo of a completed construction of a prefab school in South Waziristan. **The last two (2) Prefabs (15% of the target) have been dropped in view of the limitations in the context of the ongoing COVID-19.**

COVID-19 impact. In the wake of the COVID-19 outbreak and the lockdown, including Government decision to suspend all education activities across the whole country, the activity related to the establishment of 150 ALP centres has been **dropped**, since its unlikely to initiate this activity within the next two months. All the foundational investment, already been concluded. However, the actual opening of those identified 150 ALP sites will not be possible during the remaining period of phase one (1). Using other funding sources, UNICEF is working with the Government and other partners, to work on the future plans and options for continuity of learning.

Community feedback mechanism. Local community from Tehsil Shalmanzai S/W lodged internal conflict on the location of ALP centre, which was resolved through dialogue with them and alternate venue was chosen. Another complaint on hiring of resource for ALP from outside was lodged from MaroKhel L/Kurram. UNICEF field team convinced community to allow fill gaps with qualified teachers from neighbouring communities. In addition, Community Khawri Kaley district Kurram also opposed the establishment of ALP first of its kind in area for out of schoolgirls. KPMD team through continuous engagement with community in close collaboration with the education department succeeded in buying in the community consent for continuity of Girls education which was applauded as a landmark achievement of the programme.

3.1.4 Conduct detailed secondary analysis of existing data to set baseline and identify gaps for determining health interventions.

Progress. Though the TOR was developed to hire a consultant to conduct the desk review, but this is no more feasible given the context of COVID-19 whereby the Government priority has witnessed a major shift to focus on the containment of the wide spread of the disease and the other expected secondary impact and socioeconomical consequences. Therefore, this activity been dropped, and the cost involved (US\$ 12,000) was repurposed to contribute to the response to COVID-19. Given the remaining limited time to conclude phase one (1) of the KPMDs project, ending by October 2020, it might not be feasible to launch any similar studies even if been repurposed and/or aligned to COVID-19 related assessments. UNICEF and Department of Health, already working on Health care facility need and gap assessment with an objective to introduce an additional support on Infection Prevention and control as well as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. Taking the epidemiological evidence in relation to the spread of COVID-19 in KP, a priority list of HCFs has been prepared by the KP Health department for UNICEF intended support.

3.2.1: # of teachers supported under continuous professional development Program in 5 newly merged districts.

Milestones-Q6: 2,600 teachers benefiting from CPD.

Progress. A total of 2600 teachers from the Government primary schools in districts Kurram and Orakzai were supposed to be equipped with improved and effective teaching skills for achieving improved learning outcomes for children.

COVID-19 impact. Owing to the current COVID-19 emergency, and the adopted social distancing policy, closure of schools and lockdown, the department of education was also forced to close, hence the training events couldn't be conducted. The intervention was directly focusing on the quality aspect of teaching, hence the need for an interactive learning and skills transfer methodology, which is not possible with the scenario of COVID-19 outbreak. UNICEF was only able to complete 10% of the process leading to the initiation of the actual activity i.e. Conducting Professional Development Days (PDDs), when the Schools closed in mid-March 2020. Before Schools' closure the activity was considerably delayed due to issues between PITE and DCTE. UNICEF advocated with the Minister and the Secretary Education to intervene and resolve the issue, after which the activities could start.

3.3.1: # of children (60% girls) enrolled in 5 new districts.

Progress: Green ●

Progress. The overall target of 68,000 children, was overachieved. 73,473 school age children including 35,020 girls (47%), continue to study in the targeted schools. The achievement was attributed to the strong community mobilization, reactivating PTCs, and involving them in school effectiveness and improvement activities, continuous monitoring by Project staff, District and Provincial Education officials, as well as the close monitoring by UNICEF Senior Management, and also due to the provision of high quality essential education supplies. The activities gained momentum, captured interest and trust of parents, who got their children enrolled. The breakup per district is as follows.

District	Boys	Girls	Total
Khyber	12,919	15,606	27,925
Kurram	9,905	9788	19,693
S/W	3,203	3,215	6,418
N/W	6,789	2,812	9,601
Orakzai	5,637	4,199	9,836

Monitoring. UNICEF field monitoring team visited Mir Ali village in North Waziristan- 25 February 2020, monitoring PTC training and distribution of education supplies. The team visited girls education and WASH investments in schools.

3.3.8: 18,375 x children 4-16 years, in school, reached for school health and hygiene service messages. (UNICEF)

Progress: Green ●

Progress. Given the context of COVID-19 and the social distancing policy and the risk involved in mass gathering, this activity been proposed to be drooped. In Q5 and even before, a very good progress was already been achieved. Using schools as a platform, UNICEF reached out to 31,490 children (10,517 girls and 20,973 boys) with health and hygiene messages. Additionally, in Q6 and in the period from February to March 2020, a total of 40,951 (M: 19,356; W: 21,595) women, adolescent girls and men were educated on health and hygiene messages. In February and March 2020, a total of 9,590 school children including 3,751 girls and 5,839 boys were oriented on health and hygiene with specific focus on hand washing and social distancing.

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

4.1.1a: # of Newly Merged Districts where local governments are established

Milestones -Q6: Capacity building of 900 govt functionaries (including officials for e.g. ACs, Assistant Directors TMOs, TOs, ministerial staff (Grade 5 - Grade 15) and lower tier ministerial staff) completed.

Progress. UNDP has also continued to implement its Capacity Building Plan for elected representatives and government functionaries in the Merged Areas. In February, a three-day introductory training of the 25 newly appointed Tehsil Municipal Officers (TMO) and 7 -Assistant Directors Local Government (ADLG) was held in Peshawar. Participants were trained on their roles and responsibilities, the political climate of the Merged Area, all relevant programs, rules, acts and processes, and the relevant administrative and personal skills required to run their offices. Participants were administered through pre-and post-training assessments to gauge their level of understanding and learning. Many of the appointed TMOs and ADLGs are not from the region, and it was interesting to note significant jumps in comprehension about key points including the 25th Amendment (average pre score: 46%, average post score: 79%) and the delimitation of the Merged Areas (average pre score: 50% average post score: 74%).

Concerning the development of training manuals, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the scheduled workshop for a Training Needs Assessment will not take place. Instead, the inception report identifies online interviews and questionnaires with key informants and a sample of respondents to collect the requisite data and information. During the course of the next quarter, the capacity development initiatives of LGRU will be focused on developing training material based on the needs that have emerged through the TNA of the identified audiences. The team will also continue its planned work to support the development of various legal and legislative tools under the LG Amendment Act 2019. As well, the team will finalize the analytical reports and framing for the Village Council and Neighbourhood Council Development Plans. Finally, the team will conclude consultations between the LGE&RD Department, UNDP, and the Urban Policy Unit to complete the selection of urban centers, scope and methodology, and approach for conducting the Urban Planning exercise.

4.2.1: # of people reached through civic education campaign on introduction of local government and reforms/merger. Milestone. 21000 people reached with civic education.

Progress: Green ●

Progress. Among many milestones achieved this quarter, the Provincial Government's Local Government Ambassador Programme has delivered Civic Education to more than 45,000 people (over 13,000 women and 32,000 men) from the Merged Areas, exceeding targets by more than 10,000 people (*DFID, Activity 4.2*). Residents were reached through District and Community sessions, as well as sessions in educational institutions. The team held four District Sessions in Khyber, Kurram, Mohmand, and Bajaur before the pandemic interrupted activities. Attended by all relevant stakeholders including the local administrations, tribal elders, politicians, and youth activists, the sessions covered similar themes – the benefits of the Merger; the objectives and implementation strategy of LGAP; the powers and structures of the two tiers of the new Local Government system; participation in the Local Government elections as voters and contestants; and civic responsibilities of the residents of the MAs.

Through these sessions, UNDP was able to gather specific insights about the current deficiencies of two-way communication between citizens and the state through the Local Government Ambassador Programme. Interactions with communities through the sessions showed that there are significant communication gaps when it comes to issues that are relevant at the District level, which causes further resentment when left unaddressed. In four District Sessions, unearthed issues included:

- Unrest in Dera Adam Khel stemming from an anticipated loss of royalties from local coal mines;

- Land compensation disputes related to the NLC terminal at the Torkham Border;
- Disputes over forest access in South Waziristan; and
- Concerns over the delimitation of Village/Neighborhood Council, especially where multiple ethnic and tribal groups were concerned.

Historically, such issues have had led to agitation against the state. However, UNDP observed that when provided with the prospect to address local officials and politicians, there was also space to deepen trust and understanding within and between communities and the Government. Here, UNDP has seen an opportunity to use the LG Ambassadors to build the capacity of local administrations and to encourage them to proactively engage with the population to address critical issues, ultimately increasing trust. These experiences led to the development of two major Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning activities to gather in-depth knowledge of what residents believe about the merger, the changes it's expected to bring, as well as their concerns.

First, the team implemented a survey among 99 (66 male and 33 female) residents of the Merged Areas before commencing the LG Ambassadors Programme to establish a reference baseline; the same cohort of people will be reached through an end-line survey to map how their attitudes and knowledge may have changed after exposure to the program, pending the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic. The exercise's small sample is not considered to be representative of the larger population of the MAs; however, the methodology provides sufficient and valid insight into individuals' knowledge and perceptions. One key learning challenged the team's initial assumptions, namely that respondents from the Merged Areas, in fact, had the perceptions and attitudes conducive to creating an environment where Local Governments can function effectively (i.e., favourable attitudes towards voting, including for women, and the ability to elect local representatives).

Second, UNDP used an integrative approach to conduct an early learning exercise with 9 District Coordinators and 21 Youth Ambassadors (10 female, 11 male) in February. Though the final report will be circulated in May 2020, key learning generated from this initiative reflected the need to assess participants according to gender and location, and define teaching and communications accordingly. For example, UNDP observed that women were more likely not to hold positive beliefs about the Merger, requiring evidence of material benefits to be convinced. The Ambassadors found that it was best to approach women in communities where sessions with men had already been conducted to arrive in a less skeptical environment. Though activities have been halted due to COVID-19, it remains clear that The network of LG Ambassadors is the medium through which public sentiment on the Merger and the KP government can be measured; future planning should capitalize on this feature.

Agency wise safeguarding approaches

COVID-19 safeguarding approach by UNICEF

1. Outreach team move in two shifts whereas a maximum of 5 people participate in a single gathering.
2. Major revisions in the costed work plan including repurposing of funds, re-alignment and dropping some activities (e.g; Teachers' training, ALPs, enrollment campaigns under Education).
3. Working with partners/staff already trained on safeguarding standards.
4. Worked with local authorities to attain special permission for essential supply and staff movement to overcome access challenges during lockdown.
5. Implementing UNICEF's business continuity plan that supports staff in continuing their work from alternate locations with full access to ICT assets -participate in video conference, access corporate systems and smoothly process financial transactions. As many as eight virtual meetings were conducted with government partners and CSOs during the reporting period.

6. In the wake of COVID-19 public health emergency, the inequities in the provision of education services and learning opportunities for children may widen, in both rural and urban settings, since the available alternative opportunities are mostly centered around digital solutions, leading to increased number of OOSC. Once the schools re-open, fear and psycho-social problems with students, even teachers may further affect their school attendance, coupled with stigma. UNICEF has prepared an additional package of a community based stigma prevention whereby the community leaders and groups will be equipped with information and skills (while observing physical distancing protocols) to enable them provide psychosocial first aid support for those in need of care and support within the families and communities and also to support referrals to the already existing Government led Mental Health and Psychosocial services when needed. This will include referral for children in need of additional care and protection to relevant service providers.
7. Breakages of the program supply chain due to unforeseen delays resulting from global market constraints in view of the COVID-19: Using its strength in procurement and supply chain management, UNICEF used part of its internal resources to advance payment to secure critical supplies (PPEs and vaccines). UNICEF took additional measures to utilize pre-positioned contingency stock in UNICEF and Government warehouses (e.g RUTF for children enrolled in the SAM management).

COVID-19 safeguarding approach by FAO

Key steps taken in the field are summarised below:

1. Indoor trainings have been suspended, while for urgent key trainings precautionary measures are put in place and compliance ensured on maintaining safe distance and usage of PPE. A maximum of 10 staff participate in trainings. FFS trainings continue with groups divided for morning and evening sessions. IEC material is provided to local youth groups/ religious and other social influencers to disseminate key messages.
2. Activities are implemented in consultation with district administration and after seeking their endorsement. For the livestock, seed and plant distribution activities, communication and social mobilisation is conducted in batches of maximum 10 beneficiaries.
3. Designated handwashing points are established for the community and staff to ensure cleanliness during trainings and distribution.
4. Field missions are approved subject to agreed mitigation plans outlining prevention SoP's. Field staff are required to use protective equipment and are monitored by IPD and security teams. Each vehicle are equipped with necessary equipment including sanitizers, gloves and masks. Not more than two people can travel in one vehicle.
5. In case of symptoms, immediate consultation with doctors is advised along with isolation. For psycho-social support, DSS counsellors contacts are provided to staff

Field teams in NMDs are supported through the below mentioned steps/precautionary measures.

1. DSS and WHO advisories and developments on COVID-19 are shared regularly with all staff through emails and WhatsApp groups. Daily updates are received from field and country office about the COVID-19.
2. Staff in field is briefed on precautionary messages and WHO guidelines. Online training for staff and community have a COVID 19 slot on preventive and precautionary measures, based on WHO guidelines to refresh knowledge and ensure implementation of the advised measures. FAO Peshawar has organized online training series on Do No Harm COVID 19 Do No harm, Safe-guarding, Community Participation, GRM, PSEA, Gender Sensitivity etc.
3. Field staff is in contact with community social groups and village organization for awareness regarding health hygiene essentially required for COVID 19 situation.

4. During the current quarter, as a result of the current crises, FAO switched to non-conventional distribution modalities- the agency distributed assistance packages at beneficiaries' doorsteps. This increases the risks of conflict and complains from those not receiving the package for example, immediate neighbours.

