



## **00088875: FATA Transition and Recovery Programme**

### **Annual Progress Report**

**January - December 2016**

#### **PROJECT SNAPSHOT**

Date:	Jan 12,2017
Award ID:	00095343
Project ID:	00088875

Project Title:	FATA Transition and Recovery Programme			
Project Start Date:	Jun 01,2015			
Project End Date:	Dec 31,2017			
Implementing Partner:	UNDP			
Responsible Parties:	Directorate of Projects FATA Secretariat,UNDP,SRSP,NGO,Hashoo Foundation,TUSDEC,Zalan Communications			
Project Budget (all years):	56,220,250			
Resources:	TRAC 1,Japan,DFID,USAID,EU,CSSF			
Project Brief Description and Outputs:	The FATA Transition and Recovery Programme is designed to support the implementation of the FATA Return and Rehabilitation strategy - FATA Secretariat, approved and launched by Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA. The objective of the project is support the FATA secretariat in the recovery and rehabilitation of the returning Temporarily Dislocation Population (TDPs) through five pillars: i) Rehabilitation of physical infrastructure ii) Strengthening law and order iii) Expanding government service delivery iv) Reactivating and strengthening the economy and v) Strengthening social cohesion and peace building. This programme consists of three components;			
Project Output Quality Rating (mark on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria): Satisfactory				
Exemplary (5)  *****	High (4)  ****	Satisfactory (3)  ***	Poor (2)  **	Inadequate (1)  *
All outputs are rated High or Exemplary	All outputs are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least two criteria are rated High or Exemplary	One output may be rated Poor, and all other criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher	Two outputs are rated Poor, and all other criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher	One output is rated Inadequate, or more than two criteria are rated Poor
Budget 2016:	24,235,363			
Expenditure 2016:	12,889,359			
Delivery %:	53.18%			

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## **ACRONYMS**

CCI	Council of Common Interest
CO	Community Organisation
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CRU	Community Resilience Unit
DTR	Directorate of Transition and Reforms
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FDA	FATA Development Authority
FTRP	Fata Transition and Recovery Programme
IDPs	Internally Displaced People
JPC	Job Placement Center
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LOA	Letter of Agreement
MCGA	Micro Capital Grant Agreement

MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NFC	National Finance Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NOC	No Objection Certificate
PTC	Parent Teacher Council
RPA	Responsible Party Agreement
RRU	Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Unit
SRRS	Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy
SSD	Social Sector Department
TDP	Temporary Displaced People
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Since the beginning of the project in May 2015, significant progress has been made towards both the return and reforms process in FATA. Since the launch of the FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy (SRRS) in April 2015, over 224,000 families of internally displaced people (of an estimated total of 300,000 families) have been able to return safely to FATA. According to anecdotal evidence, the returnee population face daunting challenge of rebuilding their lives in a region which continues to be among the most isolated and impoverished in Pakistan. It is worth noting that the rest of the IDP population is expected to return to FATA by end of April 2017.

## **2. SITUATION ANALYSIS**

In March 2015, the FATA secretariat launched the first ever FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy. This comprehensive strategy was developed through technical and financial support from UNDP Pakistan in order to provide a roadmap for the civilian government

and the development partners to rehabilitate FATA and promote and establish a conducive environment for TDP returnees. The strategy which covers the entire region under FATA is designed for 2 years (2015-2016) with emphasis on five key pillars: rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure, strengthening law and order, expanding government services, strengthening the economy, and strengthening social cohesion and peacebuilding[1].

The security situation in FATA remained stable mostly during the year 2016, enabling mass returns of IDPs supported by the government and humanitarian agencies. The majority of returns have taken place to Khyber Agency (77,590 families) followed by North Waziristan (73,161 families) and significant numbers to South Waziristan, Kurram and Orakzai agency. According to the OCHA multi cluster assessment 2016, the returning population faced severe challenges after return, with almost 70% of damaged infrastructure (shops, markets, schools, irrigation and WASH facilities), farm related income sources reduced from 39% to 25% and business related activities reduced from 5% to 1%. Limited or no access continues to the area which at times hamper rehabilitation efforts. Although there are genuine efforts by the government along with the support from humanitarian agencies to provide basic services to the returnees, yet the demand is still high, the need for expanded access is required and joint efforts need to be escalated.

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[1] FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy, FATA Secretariat, March 2015

### 3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

#### 3.1. Contribution towards Country Programme Outcome

CPAP Outcome:			
Indicator(s):	Baseline:	Target(s):	Achievement(s):
Description of output level high/outcome level results achieved in 2016:			
<p>FATA returnees at present are arguably some of the most vulnerable people in Pakistan. Extended military and militancy operations in all seven Agencies have generated extensive infrastructure damage not only to private property but also to community assets and basic services. Livelihoods opportunities, limited even before the beginning of militancy in FATA, are insufficient to anchor the return process to FATA. Periodic inter-Agency surveys have registered strong calls for assistance from returnees that are struggling to build their lives back, let alone building them back better. The FATA Transition and Recovery Programme, articulated along five project outputs (community engagement, access to basic services, education, livelihoods support, and improved governance) is directly supporting the priorities outline in the SRRS. The</p>			

programme adopted a multi-dimensional approach to support the Government in its efforts to rebuilding and rehabilitating FATA and bringing the living standards of its people *at par* with the neighbouring regions in Pakistan, while contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The programme adopts recovery principles of building back better and do no harm while focusing at enhancing the resilience of communities and local governance systems in the target areas. In light of the fact that FATA is also prone to natural disasters, in particular floods and earthquakes, the project has built into its education component a set of activities to educate FATA communities about Disaster Risk Reduction and response.

Guided by national ownership principle, and by the fruitful collaboration with the FATA Secretariat, synergies were created between UNDP programming and the priorities set by the Government to achieve results. The reporting year has registered considerable progress against the CPAP outcome as the path towards reforms and improved governance in FATA has commenced, albeit at a slower pace than it would have been hoped. A major set of proposals has been set forth to bring FATA under the Pakistan constitution and to give FATA citizens a voice in the local development planning. Local Government elections, scheduled for 2017, are a major milestone in the overall restructuring of local governance mechanisms and to reinforce the citizen-state compact.

Economic support opportunities have benefited more than 12 thousand individuals, male and females, supporting them to meet their basic needs and restore community assets. Young men and women were equipped with skills to start/expand their businesses and support markets revitalization. The progress against this output has been carefully monitored through both UNDP and third party monitoring. A follow-up mechanism on beneficiaries has been established with the aim of ensuring medium to long term impact on local economic stability. During the reporting year, beneficiaries have confirmed on several occasions that without project support they would not have had any access to economic opportunities. The project has acknowledged that over 2017 creating economic opportunities will be key to anchoring returnees to FATA.

Community mobilization efforts in 2016 have been particularly successful in spreading a culture of inclusiveness in the FATA areas. The vast majority of community members interviewed have reported regularly meeting to discuss common issues in a democratic and inclusive way, and incorporating different needs of men and women. In particular, vulnerable groups including differently abled persons were successfully identified and targeted with short term job opportunities. Monitoring of project activities have confirmed that inclusiveness, accurate targeting, and successful identification and prioritization of needs are contributing to reduced likelihood of community conflict, increased social cohesion, and reduction of vulnerability.

Access to basic water, health and road infrastructure are the cornerstones to improving post-crisis FATA's records towards the attainment of the SDGs and has also greatly contributed to the success of the return process. Thousands of households in the most critical return areas have been able to access water and to benefit from repairs of roads connecting them to markets. This is particularly crucial for women of FATA, whose ability to move beyond their neighbouring communities is significantly limited. Furthermore, essential steps have been taken to introduce renewable energy sources in FATA, particularly solar energy to provide drinking water to the local communities. These initiatives significantly improve the resilience of FATA target

beneficiaries and reduce their vulnerability to future crises.

Education has been acknowledged by the Government of Pakistan as one of the top priorities for the recovery and advancement of FATA. By providing targeted support on access to education, the project is making a significant contribution to the reduction of both male and female illiteracy levels, which are greatly superior to the other regions of Pakistan. During 2016 the project has made progress towards both its *hardware* components (infrastructure rehabilitation) and *software* components (trainings, formation of parent-teacher committees) to counter the low accumulation of human capital that has slowed down progress in the area for several years. It is expected that in 2017, the project will be able to identify the impact, in terms of school enrollment and other education KPIs, of the activities initiated during the reporting year.

Progress made in 2016 against each project output is detailed in the following sections.

Means of Verification :

Outcomes describe the intended changes in development conditions that result from the interventions of governments and other stakeholders, including international development agencies such as UNDP. They are medium-term development results created through the delivery of outputs and the contributions of various partners and non-partners. Outcomes provide a clear vision of what has changed or will change globally or in a particular region, country or community within a period of time. They normally relate to changes in institutional performance or behavior among individuals or groups. Outcomes cannot normally be achieved by only one agency and are not under the direct control of a project manager.

### 3.2. Progress towards Project Results/Outputs

Project Output 1: Recovery and reforms governance mechanisms in place to ensure durable returns and long term stabilization of FATA.

Indicator(s):	Baseline:	Target(s):	Achievement(s):
1.1 Governance mechanism for the rehabilitation process in FATA is functional.	1	2 [ Partially functional ] (Weightage: 25)	100%
Description:	N/A		
1.2 Number of coordination meetings, capacity building activities conducted.	0	16	100%
Description:	N/A		
1.3 No. of agencies with assessment/research studies of	0	5	100%

rehabilitation needs carried out.			
Description:	N/A		
1.4 Feedback mechanism (reactivated) for FATA return and rehabilitation reforms is functional.	1	2 [ Partially functional ] (Weightage: 15)	100%
Description:	N/A		
1.5 Number of strategies/ reforms /devised	0	7	100%
Description:	N/A		
1.6 Number of agencies supported in the development of implementation and monitoring plans.	0	4	0%
Description:	N/A		
1.7 Number of municipal services delivery plans developed /approved.	0	1	0%
Description:	N/A		
1.8 Number of persons trained on voters' education and conduct of elections	0	0	0
Description:	N/A		
1.9 Support provided to ECP and relevant line departments for preparation and conduct of elections	1	1 [ No support ] (Weightage: 0)	0
Description:	N/A		
1.10 Number of tehsils of FATA agencies with branches of/branch-less banking facilities of major banks.	0	0	0
Description:	N/A		
1.11 Number of high level meetings held	0	0	0
Description:	N/A		
1.12 Socio Economic development plan developed and adopted.	1	1 [ No action has yet been taken ] (Weightage: 0)	0
Description:	N/A		



## Description of output level results achieved in 2016:

The Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Unit (RRU) in Khyber, South Waziristan and North Waziristan remained functional and effectively coordinated between different stakeholders. UNDP supported RRU throughout the year to strengthen its capacity to coordinate humanitarian efforts.

UNDP contracted MicroMerger (a software developing firm) to develop a monitoring system for the FATA Secretariat to measure progress against the sustainable return and rehabilitation strategy's five pillars. The system is successfully established and data entry for all pillars have been completed.

The CoRe cluster was involved in developing field assessment database, dashboards and maps covering monthly activities and a survey to monitor cluster performance. The end of the year periodic report for 2015 and monitoring framework verification for 2016 has been completed. The CoRe cluster also remained successful in achieving its yearly targets to conduct monthly coordination meetings between different humanitarian stakeholders. The activities coordinated under the CoRe cluster have been proved relevant and essential for the recovery process in FATA by numerous inter-cluster assessments conducted during 2016.

During the year, five assessments were conducted to assess rehabilitation and recovery needs of the returning IDPs. Three assessments were conducted in Orakzai, Kurram and North Waziristan by RRU, while UNOPS conducted assessment in Khyber and a UN Joint mission conducted a survey in South Waziristan agency. These assessments helped humanitarian agencies and government to align their priorities according to the changing needs of communities in different agencies.

To ensure transparency and provide communities with a platform to record their feedback, UNDP supported FATA Secretariat in establishing a grievance redressal system by reactivating a non-functional hotline system. A number of options were discussed and in the end both UNDP and government agreed on revitalizing existing system. The system is currently functional and five hotline system staff are supported by UNDP. A total of five hundred and sixty-four calls were received towards the end of last quarter of the year.

On the reforms front, there was significant traction to push the reforms process. Reforms analysis for levies, prosecution and local governance has been completed and accepted. Initial implementation and roll-out plans have also been developed. In the context of overwhelming public demand for merger of FATA in KP in coming years, the Local Government draft bill was aligned to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Local Government Act. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Village and Neighborhood Council Rules of Business, 2013 were also contextualized to make them available and compatible with FATA requirements. Additionally, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa District Government rules of Business 2013 were also modified to suit the FATA context. The local council conduct of Election Rules 2013 was also amended as per requirements of FATA. Significant progress has been made towards developing the ten-year socio-economic plan as the potential human resource and technical experts were identified and shared with the FATA Secretariat. UNDP provided technical assistance in translating the Report of the Committee on

FATA Reforms 2016 in Urdu language which is mandatory for the submission to the Parliament. Subsequently, the Report has been presented both in the National Assembly on 9th September 2016, followed by the Report presentation in the Senate during the last week of September. After several rounds of debate on the proposed reforms agenda, the House eventually wrapped up discussion on the Report on 21st November 2016 and endorsed unanimously the Report.

On the strategic communications side, seminars were held with the active participation of Parliamentarians, political parties' representatives, political and policy analysts, academia and media representatives. A documentary was also produced and launched at federal level.

With the technical assistance of UNDP, a two-pager summary along with appropriate annexes for the Council of Common Interest (CCI) approval of the proposed 3% National Finance Commission (NFC) share for FATA Socio-Economic Development Plan was prepared.

Moreover, Zalam Communications has been tasked with three research papers focusing on health, education and economic development which were timely completed and helped in identification of specific issues which required urgent attention. The education report identified some key issues with education sector with over 60% of children having no access to schools. Moreover, the overall literacy rate of FATA is dangerously low with 24.05% specifically women with just 10.50%. On the economic front, the unemployment rate amongst the youth is 12% compared to 5.6% on the national level. The weak governance structures are main cause for such deprivation in economic sector. The health sector has not seen any improvement since 1980 with only one specialist doctor for 228,166 people in FATA. These reports will play a critical role in identification and future planning to overcome these issues.

To help the government to improve agency-level planning, implementation and monitoring of social services delivery, it was decided that UNDP should initially focus on supporting the education sector. Under this plan of action, UNDP shall provide agency level support in the form of human resources to the Education Directorate in the Social Sector Department (SSD) of FATA Secretariat. An official amendment to an already existing MOU between the UNDP and SSD, FATA Secretariat has been drafted and it has been shared for official approval of the UNDP top management.

Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):

Exemplary (5)	High (4)	Satisfactory (3)	Poor (2)	Inadequate (1)
*****	****	***	**	*
The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes	The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of	The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality	The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality	Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes

	quality			
Means of Verification:				
Project Output 2: Engaging communities to promote and participate actively in the rehabilitation process				
Indicator(s):		Baseline:	Target(s):	Achievement(s):
2.1 Number of community organizations formed/reactivated		0	540	100%
Description:	N/A			
2.2 Number of community development plans developed by Cos.		0	390	60.51%
Description:	N/A			
2.3 Number of community / social cohesion events organized.		0	210	34.76%
Description:	N/A			
2.4 Number of meetings arranged by community platforms (tehsil and agency level)		0	112	1.79%
Description:	N/A			
2.5 Number of CPIs (schemes) implemented through community organizations.		0	270	81.11%
Description:	N/A			
2.6 Number of persons provided with Community based livelihood trainings/grants.		0	670	76.12%
Description:	N/A			
2.7 Construction of community centers/sports facilities for youth		0	6	0%
Description:	N/A			
2.8 Number of community grants awarded for carrying social cohesion activities.		0	0	0
Description:	N/A			
Description of output level results achieved in 2016:				

UNDP explicitly emphasized the importance of encouraging FATA communities to assume their role as a major stakeholder in the rehabilitation process. To achieve this goal, 567 community organisations (COs) were formed including 158 women organisations. These COs were extensively involved in different tasks such as identification of potential infrastructure schemes for rehabilitation, community management, development of recovery plans, organizing community events and selection of beneficiaries for livelihood grants.

A total of 236 recovery/development plans have been developed by these community organisations. These plans encompass the basic assessment of required resources for local rehabilitation/development at village level, the amount of assistance required from humanitarian organisations and the available resources that can be mobilized locally.

To encourage social activities and bring communities together, 73 social cohesion events have been carried out. These events are organised separately for men and women keeping in mind the cultural context of FATA.

Two community platforms have been formed in Khyber and South Waziristan Agency. The community platforms represent community on a much broader scale and include members from the community organisations that have reached an advanced maturity level. Selection of members for community platforms is done democratically by the communities themselves. Community platforms are endorsed by the government and act as a bridge between community and the government administration.

Small infrastructure schemes were also rehabilitated with the help of the return communities. The identification of these schemes was done in consultation with community organisations of the area. A total of 219 schemes have been completed. These schemes include street pavement, drinking water supply, washing pits for women, rehabilitation of water tanks etc.

To support livelihoods of the returning community and provide them with a chance to revitalize their businesses, cash grants were distributed for 510 individuals, including 193 women. The male beneficiaries mostly use these grants to establish small shops whereas the women usually invest in home-based small businesses such as tailoring and home based shops.

Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):

Exemplary (5)	High (4)	Satisfactory (3)	Poor (2)	Inadequate (1)
*****	****	***	**	*
The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to	The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of	The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality	The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels	Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes

targeted outcomes	quality		of quality	
Means of Verification:				

Project Output 3: Access to basic social services (infrastructure of health units, water systems access roads) expanded in TDP return areas in order to meet the increased demand of target population

Indicator(s):	Baseline:	Target(s):	Achievement(s):	
3.1 Number of public sector infrastructure schemes constructed/rehabilitated.	0	110	46.36%	
Description:	N/A			
3.2 Number of municipal schemes constructed/rehabilitated	0	6	0%	
Description:	N/A			

Description of output level results achieved in 2016:

UNDP support in rehabilitating infrastructure has not been limited to small schemes rehabilitation implemented through the return communities. Support has been extended, through a different modality, to the rehabilitation of small-medium infrastructure schemes. These schemes are rehabilitated through the government line departments including Public Health Engineering Department, Local Government & Rural Development Department, Highway Department and Irrigation department. These schemes are including health, water and agriculture and are monitored jointly by UNDP, the government and an independent third party monitoring firm. A total of 110 schemes were planned for rehabilitation in two batches; batch-I consisting of 52 schemes and batch-II consisting of 58 schemes. Out of the first batch of 52 schemes, 51 schemes have been completed and one scheme was dropped due to community conflict. The remaining one scheme will be added to the second batch of 58 schemes. Work on batch-II schemes has already started and completion is expected by mid-2017. The schemes which are already completed include link roads rehabilitation, internal street pavements, construction of water tanks, solarisation of drinking water schemes, irrigation channels and rehabilitation health centers.

In addition to the rehabilitation of small-medium schemes, work on 6 municipal service delivery schemes have been initiated. These schemes are located in Kurram and Khyber agencies and will be monitored by third party independent monitoring firm.

Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):

Exemplary (5)	High (4)	Satisfactory (3)	Poor (2)	Inadequate (1)
*****	****	***	**	*
The project is expected to over-	The project is expected to	The project is expected to	The project is expected to	Project outputs will likely not be achieved

achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes	over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality	achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality	partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality	and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes
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Means of Verification:

Project Output 4: Improved livelihoods opportunities for TDP returnees

Indicator(s):	Baseline:	Target(s):	Achievement(s):
4.1 Number of persons received vocational skills training.	0	3277	43.91%
Description:	N/A		
4.2 Number of people trained in business management skills training.	0	3500	100%
Description:	N/A		
4.3 Number of people provided with business grants.	0	2174	58.92%
Description:	N/A		
4.4 Number of youth provided apprenticeships.	0	350	82.86%
Description:	N/A		
4.5 Number of cash for work days created.	0	135000	100%
Description:	N/A		
4.6 Number of rotating markets / periodic markets organized	0	7	0%
Description:	N/A		
4.7 Number of job placement centers established/supported.	0	1	100%
Description:	N/A		
4.8 Number. of new/existing enterprises supported to expand and increase employment opportunities	0	0	0
Description:	N/A		

4.9 No. of FATA residents with access to financial services through formal or informal service providers	0	0	0
Description:	N/A		
4.10 Number youth placed in employment exchange through signed MOUS ( between BDS and Companies)	0	0	0
Description:	N/A		
4.11 Number of assessments conducted	0	0	0%
Description:	N/A		
Description of output level results achieved in 2016:			
<p>The restoration of livelihoods is an important pillar of the FATA Transition and Recovery Programme (FTRP). Technical and vocational trainings have been provided to returning IDP's to equip them with the know-how and an opportunity to become self-sufficient to support their families. A total of 1439 individuals including 800 women were trained in different trades, including tailoring, mobile repairing, electricians, machine repairing etc.</p> <p>Business management skills training were also provided to 3500 youth, including 1057 females. This training focused on techniques that improve current businesses or establishing new business. The aim of such training was to encourage the youth of FATA to step forward and explore new ways of improving their source of livelihoods.</p> <p>A total of 1281 cash grants were also distributed among the selected beneficiaries upon successful completion of vocational training with good grades and with viable business plans. Such grants will contribute to the economic stability of IDP return areas by enabling returnees to start new businesses or revive their existing livelihood sources.</p> <p>To provide youth with practical experience of on-the-job training, 290 individuals were placed in different jobs who successfully completed their apprenticeships. These individuals are now well equipped with both the technical knowledge and practical experience to meet requirements of any job provider in their areas of expertise.</p> <p>In addition to the apprenticeship training, short term employment opportunities were provided through cash for work activities. Three thousand fifty-two local community members were engaged in the rehabilitation of small schemes which not only improved their basic infrastructure, but the community also generated income by creating 135,000 work days.</p> <p>Over the course of the next year, UNDP will also organise periodic markets in the IDP return areas to provide platforms for communities to sustain their businesses. Discussions were held</p>			

with political administration at agency levels to establish such markets early next year.

A job placement center (JPC) is established in FDA office, formally inaugurated by the Governor KP. Four staff members are deployed at the center to provide career counseling and facilitate job placement. The JPC is now fully functional and has initiated developing linkages with different business groups, companies and industries in order to provide apprenticeship/job advice to the youth of FATA.

Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):

Exemplary (5) *****	High (4) ****	Satisfactory (3) ***	Poor (2) **	Inadequate (1) *
The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes	The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality	The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality	The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality	Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes

Means of Verification:

Project Output 5: Access to quality education with improved infrastructure (schools and WASH facilities) in TDP return areas.

Indicator(s):	Baseline:	Target(s):	Achievement(s):
5.1 Number of schools rehabilitated	0	300	8.67%
Description:	N/A		
5.2 Number of schools revived through temporary and transitional structures	0	100	0%
Description:	N/A		
5.3 Number of schools provided with learning and teaching materials.	0	300	0%
Description:	N/A		
5.4 Number of schools equipped with furniture and required equipment.	0	200	0%
Description:	N/A		
5.5 Number of government offices	0	16	0%



equipped.			
Description:	N/A		
5.6 Number of government officials trained	0	90	62.22%
Description:	N/A		
5.7 Number of teachers trained.	0	700	0%
Description:	N/A		
5.8 Number of PTC or similar structures supported.	0	450	29.78%
Description:	N/A		
5.9 Number of community events, enrollment campaigns and back to schools drives conducted.	0	1	0%
Description:	N/A		
5.10 Support provided to FATA education department in establishment of M&E system. Scale: [1= Not at all (0%); 2= To very partial extent (20%); 3= To some extent (50%) 4= To a significant extent (85%) 5 = To full extent (100%)]	1	2 [ To very partial extent ] (Weightage: 10)	0%
Description:	N/A		
5.11 Number of middle schools supported through FATA Elementary Education Foundation.	0	0	0
Description:	N/A		
5.12 Number of school children and adults trained on disaster risk reduction.	0	0	0
Description:	N/A		
Description of output level results achieved in 2016:			
<p>In light of the significant number of youth (70% girls, 30% boys) out of schools in FATA, UNDP continued its efforts to support human capital development in FATA. Twenty-six schools have been rehabilitated and provided with basic WASH facilities. Work on providing temporary/prefabricated structures for schools has not started yet, as the focus in the first stage is to rehabilitate the existing damaged schools.</p>			

Provision of learning and teaching materials to selected schools will be initiated upon completion of a needs assessment. These materials will help in improving quality of education in remote areas of FATA.

The rehabilitated schools will be provided with necessary furniture and equipment to meet basic requirements. Procurement of the furniture has been completed, with the furniture kept in warehouses for quality checks and placing donor branding/marketing for visibility. Distribution of the furniture to the schools in FATA, Peshawar, Bannu and Tank will start in January 2017.

Equipment and furniture will also be provided to selected government education offices to improve service delivery. An assessment is currently underway to identify potential offices and their needs.

Capacity building of government officials in planning, monitoring and management of schools is underway and 55 education officials have already completed the training. A consultant is also being hired to conduct a training needs assessment (TNA) and develop a teacher training manual.

One hundred thirty-four parent teacher councils (PTCs) are formed to improve literacy rates and involve more parents in their children's education. PTCs prove beneficial by resolving schools' problems through community participation, enhancing the students' learning environment, building confidence in parents about their children's schools, increasing enrolment and creating awareness about the need for education among local communities.

Student bags and learning material has been procured, which will be distributed during back to school campaigns. These campaigns are planned for early 2017.

Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):

Exemplary (5)	High (4)	Satisfactory (3)	Poor (2)	Inadequate (1)
*****	****	***	**	*
The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes	The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality	The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality	The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality	Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes

Means of Verification:

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Outputs are short-term development results produced by project and non-project activities. They

must be achieved with the resources provided and within the time-frame specified (usually less than five years).

#### **4. LESSONS LEARNT**

Please indicate if the lesson you are describing was derived from either a project success (e.g. the results were achieved or even exceeded) or from a project challenge (e.g. the results were not achieved within intended time/budget/quality parameters). Please cite evidence or any other sources that support your assertions to the success/challenge of the project. Report on any review/evaluations undertaken relating to the project and how they were used during implementation. What are the key findings?

1. Capacity and ownership at top-level ownership were a challenge to advance reforms. To overcome these challenges, the FATA Secretariat's capacities must be strengthened in addition to establishing a Directorate of Transition and Reforms (DTR).
2. The engagement on reforms should be continuous, with all stakeholders including political and administrative levels and coordinated support to institutions is critical to the reform process.
3. Resistance is likely to increase as the reforms process progresses, and it will behoove UNDP to develop strategies to mitigate resistance and risk to the process, vulnerable stakeholders and institutions, and our respective institutions.
4. The holding of local Government elections in FATA over the course of 2017 will enable a more thorough and extensive engagement of the people of FATA in the reforms process. The project must increase its support to the election process to ensure maximum transparency and representation.
5. Work on setting the reform narrative in the op-eds and TV needs to be further strengthened.
6. The design of recovery and rehabilitation programmes must be further adapted to actively involve women and youth. Inclusion of women in rehabilitation activities was a significant challenge in the context of FATA. However, with continuous awareness raising and advocacy, a sufficient number of women participated in the project activities.
7. Greater investments are required in the capacity development of government and non-government partners.
8. Project support to Community Organisations must be re-examined to enable these community entities to effectively engage with the State on recovery and rehabilitation. Working at grass root level requires extensive capacity building and investment in gaining the confidence of the communities. Their involvement in local dispute resolutions, enhancing social cohesion, and development activities is pivotal.
9. Due to challenges in context and the need to act quickly to mitigate the impact of the crisis, early recovery efforts have been on a limited scale; the project needs additional investments particularly to restore livelihoods and markets in the return areas, as well as to foster linkages with socio-economic interventions.
10. Effective coordination with the business community is key to assess the real needs of the markets, including sectoral opportunities and value chains. The identification process of

- the locations suitable for the implementation of market days shall also be undertaken along with the business community in order to maximize the potential output and impact.
11. Cash for Work activities present a significant opportunity for short-term employment in the return areas and can be an entry point for the recovery effort, however they must be adapted to reinforce the medium term recovery efforts.
  12. Pre-qualification of organizations/firms is required in order to diversify implementing and outreach options and overcome NOC issues.
  13. Effective monitoring and oversight of activities remains crucial to ensuring value for money and sustainability of investments.

## 5. THE WAY FORWARD/KEY PRIORITIES FOR 2017

State priority actions/recommendations planned for the coming period to overcome constraints, build on achievements and partnerships, and use the lessons learned during the period. Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key results planned for the coming period; taking into consideration project alignment with the national developments/trends etc.

1. Continued Support to FATA Sustainable R&R Strategy into 2017.
2. Support UNDP's efforts in advancing Rule of Law programme.
3. Emerging Programs: Governance (Implementation of Reforms package, municipal services and local governance)
4. Economic Stabilization Program with emphasis on:
  - o Markets, Small and medium enterprises (assessment),
  - o Financial inclusion (community access to finances with focus on microfinance services)
  - o Skills development (10 year socio-economic strategy) complimented with business training, start up grants
5. Support the transition from early recovery to long term development.

### Annex: AWP based Reporting Matrix

<b>EXPECTED OUTPUTS</b>  <b>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</b>	<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (as per AWP)</b>	<b>AWP Budget (\$)</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$)</b>	<b>Activity Status</b>  <b>Completed, Ongoing, Delayed, Cancelled</b>	<b>% Results</b>

<p><b>EXPECTED OUTPUTS</b></p> <p><b>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</b></p>	<p><b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (as per AWP)</b></p>	<p><b>AWP Budget (\$)</b></p>	<p><b>Expenditure (\$)</b></p>	<p><b>Activity Status</b></p> <p><b>Completed, Ongoing, Delayed, Cancelled</b></p>	<p><b>% Results</b></p>
<p>reforms governance mechanisms in place to ensure durable returns and long term stabilization of FATA.</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1:</b> Governance mechanism for the rehabilitation process in FATA is functional.</p> <p><b>Baseline 1.1: 1 [ No action has yet been taken ]</b></p> <p><b>Target 1.1: 2</b></p>	<p>1.1.1.a Establishment of a governance mechanism for the rehabilitation process in FATA (RRU)</p>	<p>874,670</p>	<p>702,841</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>100%</p>
<p><b>Indicator 1.2:</b> Number of coordination meetings, capacity building activities conducted.</p> <p><b>Baseline 1.2: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 1.2: 16</b></p>	<p>1.2.1.a Coordination of the humanitarian-recovery interface through strategic planning and regular experience sharing. ( Core cluster)</p>	<p>45,000</p>	<p>30,148</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>100%</p>
<p><b>Indicator 1.3:</b> No. of agencies with assessment/research studies of rehabilitation needs carried out.</p> <p><b>Baseline 1.3: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 1.3: 5</b></p>	<p>1.3.1.a Assessment of rehabilitation and recovery needs (using standardize survey methodologies ) in the FATA agencies and return areas</p>	<p>98,869</p>	<p>98,869</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>100%</p>
<p><b>Indicator 1.4:</b> Feedback mechanism (reactivated)</p>	<p>1.4.1.a Feedback mechanism</p>	<p>14,677</p>	<p>14,676</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>100%</p>

<p><b>EXPECTED OUTPUTS</b></p> <p><b>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</b></p>	<p><b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (as per AWP)</b></p>	<p><b>AWP Budget (\$)</b></p>	<p><b>Expenditure (\$)</b></p>	<p><b>Activity Status</b></p> <p><b>Completed, Ongoing, Delayed, Cancelled</b></p>	<p><b>% Results</b></p>
<p>for FATA return and rehabilitation reforms is functional.</p> <p><b>Baseline 1.4: 1 [ No action has yet been taken ]</b></p> <p><b>Target 1.4: 2</b></p>	<p>reactivated and strengthen for FATA returns, rehabilitation and reforms. (GRM).</p>				
<p><b>Indicator 1.5:</b> Number of strategies/ reforms /devised</p> <p><b>Baseline 1.5: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 1.5: 7</b></p>	<p>1.5.1.a Provide technical and advisory support for the analysis and implementation of reforms by FATA secretariat</p>	<p>543,959</p>	<p>75,000</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>100%</p>
<p><b>Indicator 1.6:</b> Number of agencies supported in the development of implementation and monitoring plans.</p> <p><b>Baseline 1.6: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 1.6: 4</b></p>	<p>1.6.1.a Improved agency-level planning, implementation and monitoring of social services delivery.</p>	<p>133,435</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>OnTrack</p>	<p>0%</p>
<p><b>Indicator 1.7:</b> Number of municipal services delivery plans developed /approved.</p> <p><b>Baseline 1.7: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 1.7: 1</b></p>	<p>1.7.1.a Establish municipal service delivery through planning and technical support to the local authorities</p>	<p>50,000</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>OnTrack</p>	<p>0%</p>
<p><b>Indicator 1.8:</b> Number of persons trained on voters' education and</p>	<p>No activity found.</p>				

<p align="center"><b>EXPECTED OUTPUTS</b></p> <p align="center"><b>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (as per AWP)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>AWP Budget (\$)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Expenditure (\$)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Activity Status</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Completed, Ongoing, Delayed, Cancelled</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>% Results</b></p>
<p>conduct of elections</p> <p><b>Baseline 1.8: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 1.8: 0</b></p>					
<p><b>Indicator 1.9:</b> Support provided to ECP and relevant line departments for preparation and conduct of elections</p> <p><b>Baseline 1.9: 1 [ No support ]</b></p> <p><b>Target 1.9: 1</b></p>	<p>No activity found.</p>				
<p><b>Indicator 1.10:</b> Number of tehsils of FATA agencies with branches of/branch-less banking facilities of major banks.</p> <p><b>Baseline 1.10: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 1.10: 0</b></p>	<p>No activity found.</p>				
<p><b>Indicator 1.11:</b> Number of high level meetings held</p> <p><b>Baseline 1.11: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 1.11: 0</b></p>	<p>No activity found.</p>				
<p><b>Indicator 1.12:</b> Socio Economic development plan developed and adopted.</p> <p><b>Baseline 1.12: 1 [ No</b></p>	<p>No activity found.</p>				

<p align="center"><b>EXPECTED OUTPUTS</b></p> <p align="center">And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</p>	<p align="center"><b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (as per AWP)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>AWP Budget (\$)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Expenditure (\$)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Activity Status</b></p> <p align="center">Completed, Ongoing, Delayed, Cancelled</p>	<p align="center"><b>% Results</b></p>
<p><b>action has yet been taken ]</b></p> <p><b>Target 1.12: 1</b></p>					
<p><b>Output 2:</b> Engaging communities to promote and participate actively in the rehabilitation process</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1:</b> Number of community organizations formed/reactivated</p> <p><b>Baseline 2.1: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 2.1:</b> 540</p>	<p>2.1.1.a Formation/reactivation and strengthening of community organizations through social mobilization.</p>	<p align="center">859,442</p>	<p align="center">794,092</p>	<p align="center">Completed</p>	<p align="center">100%</p>
<p><b>Indicator 2.2:</b> Number of community development plans developed by Cos.</p> <p><b>Baseline 2.2: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 2.2:</b> 390</p>	<p>2.2.1.a Development of community recovery/development plan by community organizations.</p>	<p align="center">66,000</p>	<p align="center">53,847</p>	<p align="center">OnTrack</p>	<p align="center">60%</p>
<p><b>Indicator 2.3:</b> Number of community / social cohesion events organized.</p> <p><b>Baseline 2.3: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 2.3:</b> 210</p>	<p>2.3.1.a Organization of social cohesion events and meetings between communities and government for restoring trust and confidence in government</p>	<p align="center">219,150</p>	<p align="center">190,000</p>	<p align="center">OnTrack</p>	<p align="center">35%</p>
<p><b>Indicator 2.4:</b> Number of meetings arranged by</p>	<p>2.4.1.a Formation/reactivation</p>	<p align="center">20,728</p>	<p align="center">17,039</p>	<p align="center">OnTrack</p>	<p align="center">2%</p>



<p><b>EXPECTED OUTPUTS</b></p> <p><b>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</b></p>	<p><b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (as per AWP)</b></p>	<p><b>AWP Budget (\$)</b></p>	<p><b>Expenditure (\$)</b></p>	<p><b>Activity Status</b></p> <p><b>Completed, Ongoing, Delayed, Cancelled</b></p>	<p><b>% Results</b></p>
<p>community platforms (tehsil and agency level)</p> <p><b>Baseline 2.4: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 2.4: 112</b></p>	<p>and strengthening of community platforms</p>				
<p><b>Indicator 2.5:</b> Number of CPIs (schemes) implemented through community organizations.</p> <p><b>Baseline 2.5: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 2.5: 270</b></p>	<p>2.5.1.a Construction/ Rehabilitation of community physical infrastructure schemes.</p>	<p>3,426,839</p>	<p>2,416,539</p>	<p>OnTrack</p>	<p>81%</p>
<p><b>Indicator 2.6:</b> Number of persons provided with Community based livelihood trainings/grants.</p> <p><b>Baseline 2.6: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 2.6: 670</b></p>	<p>2.6.1.a Livelihood support/grants to selected women in target communities.</p>	<p>130,000</p>	<p>112,000</p>	<p>OnTrack</p>	<p>76%</p>
<p><b>Indicator 2.7:</b> Construction of community centers/sports facilities for youth</p> <p><b>Baseline 2.7: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 2.7: 6</b></p>	<p>2.7.1.a Construction of community centers/sports facilities for youth</p>	<p>60,000</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>OnTrack</p>	<p>0%</p>
<p><b>Indicator 2.8:</b> Number of community grants awarded for carrying social cohesion</p>	<p>No activity found.</p>				

<b>EXPECTED OUTPUTS</b>  <b>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</b>	<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (as per AWP)</b>	<b>AWP Budget (\$)</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$)</b>	<b>Activity Status</b> <b>Completed, Ongoing, Delayed, Cancelled</b>	<b>% Results</b>
activities.  <b>Baseline 2.8: 0</b>  <b>Target 2.8: 0</b>					
<b>Output 3:</b> Access to basic social services (infrastructure of health units, water systems access roads) expanded in TDP return areas in order to meet the increased demand of target population  <b>Indicator 3.1:</b> Number of public sector infrastructure schemes constructed/rehabilitated.  <b>Baseline 3.1: 0</b>  <b>Target 3.1: 110</b>	3.1.1.a Public infrastructure schemes prioritized, approved, initiated and completed by FATA Secretariat for rehabilitation	3,980,084	1,917,934	OnTrack	46%
	3.1.1.b Third party monitoring of Govt. line dept. schemes	77,150	17,500	OnTrack	33%
<b>Indicator 3.2:</b> Number of municipal schemes constructed/rehabilitated  <b>Baseline 3.2: 0</b>  <b>Target 3.2: 6</b>	3.2.1.a Municipal service delivery improved through implementation of priority initiatives	265,950	0	OnTrack	0%
	3.2.1.b Third party monitoring of municipal services schemes	4,050	0	Not yet started	0%
<b>Output 4:</b> Improved livelihoods opportunities for TDP returnees	4.1.1.a Vocational/technical trainings to increase jobs creation to	2,520,019	1,669,321	OnTrack	50%

<p><b>EXPECTED OUTPUTS</b></p> <p><b>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</b></p>	<p><b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (as per AWP)</b></p>	<p><b>AWP Budget (\$)</b></p>	<p><b>Expenditure (\$)</b></p>	<p><b>Activity Status</b></p> <p><b>Completed, Ongoing, Delayed, Cancelled</b></p>	<p><b>% Results</b></p>
<p><b>Indicator 4.1:</b> Number of persons received vocational skills training.</p> <p><b>Baseline 4.1: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 4.1:</b> 3277</p>	<p>individuals</p>				
<p><b>Indicator 4.2:</b> Number of people trained in business management skills training.</p> <p><b>Baseline 4.2: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 4.2:</b> 3500</p>	<p>4.2.1.a Business Management skills for individuals</p>	<p>560,000</p>	<p>211,020</p>	<p>OnTrack</p>	<p>100%</p>
<p><b>Indicator 4.3:</b> Number of people provided with business grants.</p> <p><b>Baseline 4.3: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 4.3:</b> 2174</p>	<p>4.3.1.a Provision of business grants to individuals</p>	<p>652,200</p>	<p>259,207</p>	<p>OnTrack</p>	<p>58%</p>
<p><b>Indicator 4.4:</b> Number of youth provided apprenticeships.</p> <p><b>Baseline 4.4: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 4.4:</b> 350</p>	<p>4.4.1.a Youth placed in internships programs for gaining practical experience.</p>	<p>153,320</p>	<p>153,320</p>	<p>OnTrack</p>	<p>83%</p>
<p><b>Indicator 4.5:</b> Number of cash for work days created.</p> <p><b>Baseline 4.5: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 4.5:</b> 135000</p>	<p>4.5.1.a Generating short term cash for work opportunities for target population</p>	<p>700,400</p>	<p>416,812</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>100%</p>

<p><b>EXPECTED OUTPUTS</b></p> <p><b>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</b></p>	<p><b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (as per AWP)</b></p>	<p><b>AWP Budget (\$)</b></p>	<p><b>Expenditure (\$)</b></p>	<p><b>Activity Status</b></p> <p><b>Completed, Ongoing, Delayed, Cancelled</b></p>	<p><b>% Results</b></p>
<p>of rotating markets / periodic markets organized</p> <p><b>Baseline 4.6: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 4.6: 7</b></p>	<p>4.6.1.a Organize rotating / periodic markets (fruit, vegetable, livestock etc.) especially in the return areas of FATA (through Political administration / municipal committees)</p>	<p>35,744</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>OnTrack</p>	<p>0%</p>
<p><b>Indicator 4.7:</b> Number of job placement centers established/supported.</p> <p><b>Baseline 4.7: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 4.7: 1</b></p>	<p>4.7.1.a Creation of job placement center to support matching of employment demand and offer</p>	<p>60,000</p>	<p>60,000</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>100%</p>
<p><b>Indicator 4.8:</b> Number. of new/existing enterprises supported to expand and increase employment opportunities</p> <p><b>Baseline 4.8: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 4.8: 0</b></p>	<p>No activity found.</p>				
<p><b>Indicator 4.9:</b> No. of FATA residents with access to financial services through formal or informal service providers</p> <p><b>Baseline 4.9: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 4.9: 0</b></p>	<p>No activity found.</p>				

<p><b>EXPECTED OUTPUTS</b></p> <p><b>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</b></p>	<p><b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (as per AWP)</b></p>	<p><b>AWP Budget (\$)</b></p>	<p><b>Expenditure (\$)</b></p>	<p><b>Activity Status</b></p> <p><b>Completed, Ongoing, Delayed, Cancelled</b></p>	<p><b>% Results</b></p>
<p><b>Indicator 4.10:</b> Number youth placed in employment exchange through signed MOUS ( between BDS and Companies)</p> <p><b>Baseline 4.10: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 4.10: 0</b></p>	<p>No activity found.</p>				
<p><b>Indicator 4.11:</b> Number of assessments conducted</p> <p><b>Baseline 4.11: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 4.11: 0</b></p>	<p>4.11.1.a Detailed needs assessment of key businesses and industries</p>	<p>59,000</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>OnTrack</p>	<p>0%</p>
<p><b>Output 5:</b> Access to quality education with improved infrastructure (schools and WASH facilities) in TDP return areas.</p> <p><b>Indicator 5.1:</b> Number of schools rehabilitated</p> <p><b>Baseline 5.1: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 5.1: 300</b></p>	<p>5.1.1.a Rehabilitation of schools and restoration of facilities including WASH facilities.</p>	<p>4,916,600</p>	<p>2,682,814</p>	<p>OnTrack</p>	<p>8%</p>
<p><b>Indicator 5.2:</b> Number of schools revived through temporary and transitional structures</p> <p><b>Baseline 5.2: 0</b></p>	<p>5.2.1.a Revival of education through temporary and transitional structures</p>	<p>1,096,000</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Not yet started</p>	<p>0%</p>

<b>EXPECTED OUTPUTS</b>  <b>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</b>	<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (as per AWP)</b>	<b>AWP Budget (\$)</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$)</b>	<b>Activity Status</b> <b>Completed, Ongoing, Delayed, Cancelled</b>	<b>% Results</b>
<b>Target 5.2:</b> 100					
<b>Indicator 5.3:</b> Number of schools provided with learning and teaching materials.  <b>Baseline 5.3: 0</b>  <b>Target 5.3:</b> 300	5.3.1.a Provision of learning and teaching materials to selected schools	111,400	0	OnTrack	0%
<b>Indicator 5.4:</b> Number of schools equipped with furniture and required equipment.  <b>Baseline 5.4: 0</b>  <b>Target 5.4:</b> 200	5.4.1.a Provision of furniture and equipment to rehabilitated schools.	860,000	860,000	OnTrack	0%
<b>Indicator 5.5:</b> Number of government offices equipped.  <b>Baseline 5.5: 0</b>  <b>Target 5.5:</b> 16	5.5.1.a Provision of priority equipment and furniture to selected offices	48,000	0	OnTrack	0%
<b>Indicator 5.6:</b> Number of government officials trained  <b>Baseline 5.6: 0</b>  <b>Target 5.6:</b> 90	5.6.1.a Training/refresher sessions on monitoring school planning and management for relevant government officials	208,000	121,222	OnTrack	63%
<b>Indicator 5.7:</b> Number of teachers trained.	5.7.1.a Training Need Assessment(TNA) and Capacity building of	197,200	0	OnTrack	0%

<p align="center"><b>EXPECTED OUTPUTS</b></p> <p align="center">And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</p>	<p align="center"><b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (as per AWP)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>AWP Budget (\$)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Expenditure (\$)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Activity Status</b></p> <p align="center">Completed, Ongoing, Delayed, Cancelled</p>	<p align="center"><b>% Results</b></p>
<p><b>Baseline 5.7: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 5.7: 700</b></p>	<p>teachers, on pedagogy, psychosocial support and school management</p>				
<p><b>Indicator 5.8:</b> Number of PTC or similar structures supported.</p> <p><b>Baseline 5.8: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 5.8:</b> 450</p>	<p>5.8.1.a Formation, revitalization and provision of training to PTCs/TIJs</p>	<p align="center">146,400</p>	<p align="center">15,158</p>	<p align="center">OnTrack</p>	<p align="center">30%</p>
<p><b>Indicator 5.9:</b> Number of community events, enrollment campaigns and back to schools drives conducted.</p> <p><b>Baseline 5.9: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 5.9:</b> 1</p>	<p>5.9.1.a Back to school campaigns, enrollment drives community events, for increased enrollment.</p>	<p align="center">858,727</p>	<p align="center">0</p>	<p align="center">OnTrack</p>	<p align="center">0%</p>
<p><b>Indicator 5.10:</b> Support provided to FATA education department in establishment of M&amp;E system. Scale: [1= Not at all (0%); 2= To very partial extent (20%); 3= To some extent (50%) 4= To a significant extent (85%) 5 = To full extent (100%)]</p> <p><b>Baseline 5.10: 1 [ Not at all ]</b></p> <p><b>Target 5.10: 2</b></p>	<p>5.10.1.a Evidence based research/monitoring of schools, teaching and learning</p>	<p align="center">182,350</p>	<p align="center">0</p>	<p align="center">OnTrack</p>	<p align="center">0%</p>
<p><b>Indicator 5.11:</b> Number</p>	<p>No activity found.</p>				

<p><b>EXPECTED OUTPUTS</b></p> <p><b>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</b></p>	<p><b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (as per AWP)</b></p>	<p><b>AWP Budget (\$)</b></p>	<p><b>Expenditure (\$)</b></p>	<p><b>Activity Status</b></p> <p><b>Completed, Ongoing, Delayed, Cancelled</b></p>	<p><b>% Results</b></p>
<p>of middle schools supported through FATA Elementary Education Foundation.</p> <p><b>Baseline 5.11: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 5.11: 0</b></p>					
<p><b>Indicator 5.12:</b> Number of school children and adults trained on disaster risk reduction.</p> <p><b>Baseline 5.12: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target 5.12: 0</b></p>	<p>No activity found.</p>				



### **Story: Women rising up in FATA**

Fifty years old, Kabila Bibi of village Akka Khel was among the thousands of women returning back to Bara, Khyber Agency in 2015. She suffered immensely due to the lack of health, livelihood, and educational facilities along with her fellow women. Breaking the shackles, she volunteered to become a voice for all these women.

“A skill development center should be established in our village, so that the local women could be empowered by learning basic skills, which would enable them to earn basic livelihoods for their families,” says Kabila Bibi.

With the support from UNDP, six women community organizations (COs) were formed for the very first time in Kabila's village. The objective of these COs is to give a shared platform that helps identify community's needs, prepare village development plans, develop projects, initiate small-scale community infrastructure schemes and organize community events to promote social cohesion.

With an estimated total cost of Rs. 3 million, three Women Skills Development Centers are also scheduled to function from May, 2016 at three villages of Tehsil Bara. These centres will facilitate the socio-economic development of local women and help them start home based income generating activities.



### **A new beginning for Shahnaz**

Shahnaz, 32 years old widow and mother of seven children is one of the thousands of affected TDP families, who lost their house, possessions and source of livelihood upon return to Bara, Khyber Agency, FATA.

Society for Human and Institutional Development (SHID) with the support from UNDP and FATA Secretariat, helped Shahnaz and other 99 vulnerable families in the area to revive livelihood activities and create new sources of income.

“I was very excited when I heard that UNDP and FATA Secretariat is providing cash grants and livelihood opportunities to the returning TDPs.” Shahnaz said.

A three days Business Management Skills Training (BMST) was organized for Shahnaz and other 99 females at village Akka Khel, Bara Khyber Agency. The participants of the training were provided basic understanding of business functions and parameters adapted to cater to local needs in simple Pashto language.

After receiving livelihood training and cash grant of rupees 22,000, she purchased sewing machine along with other necessary items and established a small tailoring business inside her house. Shahnaz has started stitching clothes and also sells stitched dresses to the villagers and able to earn a decent income to support her family's livelihoods.



## Rehabilitating irrigation system through community engagement

The people of village Murghiband found the two kilometer long irrigation system completely damaged and filled with silt upon their return to South Waziristan Agency. The livelihoods of habitants were gravely affected having agriculture, livestock and labor as their main source of income.

UNDP and FATA Secretariat through its implementing partner - Poverty Alliance and Welfare Trust (PAWT), approached the returning TDPs of the village for the rehabilitation of irrigation channel through community engagement.

Around 35 male participants from the most vulnerable families took part in desilting and rehabilitation process of the irrigation channel under cash for work activity. These participants were identified by the already established Community Networks, thus, ensuring transparency and community participation.

The irrigation channel, after being restored, is now playing a vital role in revitalizing livelihoods of 130 households of Murghiband. The benefits are not limited to one village, the residents of village Kamachi and Tangiwam are also benefitting from this irrigation channel.

“The irrigation channel of our village is now working much better than before. It properly irrigates the whole land, even the area which had become completely barren before.” Said Noor Ali, member of the community network.



*Before*



*After*

### **Rehabilitation of the link road improves living conditions**

After years long displacement, when people of Sapara village of tehsil Sararoga in South Waziristan Agency returned to their area, the only unpaved link road to the village was badly damaged. Due to poor physical condition, the road was not accessible for any type of vehicles, compelling villagers to carry goods and other stuff on donkey-carts. “It was very difficult for the women, children and especially elderly persons to commute on the road. We could not use vehicles during emergencies.”, said Mr. Shahwaz Khan.

UNDP and FATA Secretariat in partnership with the Poverty Alliance Welfare Trust (P.A.W.T) intervened in the village and decided to prioritise the rehabilitation of the damaged link road. The Community Network (CN) identified 10 extremely vulnerable families for the participation in the rehabilitation of link road under the provision of Cash for Work (CFW) activity. With active participation of the community, the one kilometer long road was rehabilitated in 14 days.

“UNDP and FATA Secretariat through PAWT equipped us and guided us to work for our own welfare. Now we can easily travel through vehicles on the road and can reach our destinations on time.”, said Ms. Samina, a local resident of the Sapara village.



*Before*



*After*

## **Youth of FATA receives Business Management Skills Training**

Shahid Noor Afridi, 22 years old belongs to Arjalnadi village, Bara, Khyber Agency. At the age of 10, he lost his father. His paternal uncle took the responsibility of the family in order to support them and to take care of his father's traditional leather sandals making business.

In 2009, due to the prevailing insecurity in Bara, Shahid's family was displaced to Peshawar. They returned back when the situation got better. They took loan and started their business from scratch. Shahid also took keen interest in his family business, but he had not enough knowledge as how to manage his family business due to lack of the required business management skills.

Through one of the community elders, he came to know that UNDP and FATA Secretariat is offering Business Management Skills Training (BMST) through Institute of Management Studies (IM Studies), University of Peshawar (UOP). The purpose of the training is to develop the entrepreneurial skill set of FATA youth to motivate them by exposing them to success stories and path to opportunities.

"The 5 days training was very useful, I have applied the learning from the training to our business, which has resulted in improved quality of sandals and introduction of few new designs. The monthly income from my shop has also slightly improved, I am expecting more, once the market gets fully functional in Bara." , said Shahid Noor.

So for 1,033 youth from Khyber and South Waziristan Agencies have completed the training. The training covers a wide range of topics including business management, accounting, computer and communications skills to help the youth become self-sufficient in starting their own businesses and will improve the chances of employability.

## **Cash cards distribution ceremony for Bara returnees**

Cash For Work (CFW) activities are important interventions supporting the sustainable return and reintegration of TDPs to their homes in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). In a ceremony held in Peshawar, Dr. Fida Wazir, the Additional Chief Secretary FATA Secretariat, distributed Cash Cards amongst participants of cash for work activities. Dr. Fida emphasized the importance of early recovery projects which benefit the local communities at the grass root level, particularly, the women and youth of FATA.

FATA Secretariat with support of UNDP, World Food Programme (WFP) and Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP) assisted 3,000 households with cash-for-work interventions and provided material and tools to the communities in Bara Tehsil of Khyber Agency. Under this programme, the beneficiary communities have completed the rehabilitation of 263 km of irrigation channels and 104 km of link roads in Bara, Khyber Agency. In order to enhance transparency and accountability of the cash transfer to beneficiaries, UNDP and WFP partnered with United Bank Ltd. For the disbursement of cash through their cash card transfer service. The interventions are made possible with funding provided by the governments of Japan and the United Kingdom (UK).

## **Rehabilitation of irrigation channel improves livelihoods in Khoob Khel village**

Following a major military operation in mid-2014, most families from the village of Khoob Khel, Khyber Agency, were compelled to leave their home and move to Temporarily Displaced Persons (TDP) camps and host communities in the nearby districts of Peshawar and Nowshera.

Farming had been the main source of livelihood for households in Khoob Khel. As families have begun to return to the area, they found the main irrigation channel completely blocked due to the build-up of silt. This adversely affected agricultural productivity and 130 acres of the village land became barren.

In collaboration with FATA Secretariat and support from UNDP, Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP) formed Community Organizations (COs) and Village Development Committees (VDCs) to help identify and prioritize the needs of the community. Rehabilitation of the irrigation channel was unanimously agreed to be the top priority. Under the Cash-for-Work (CFW) activity, over a period of 15 days the irrigation channel was desilted and rehabilitated by 95 community members. Steady supply of water has resumed, *"Now we can cultivate different kinds of crops like wheat, maize, vegetables etc."*, said Mr. Rehman. As well as being the water source for small channels through Khoob Khel, the irrigation channel also serves as the main water supply to neighboring four villages.