THE PHPF THANKS ITS DONORS FOR
GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2018

CREDITS

This document was produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Pakistan. OCHA Pakistan wishes to acknowledge the contributions of its committed staff at headquarters and in the field in preparing this document.

The latest version of this document is available on the PHPF website at

https://www.unocha.org/pakistan/about-phpf

Full project details, financial updates, real-time allocation data and indicator achievements against targets are available at gms.unocha.org/bi. All data as of 31 December 2018.

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Front Cover
Credit: PVDP

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FOREWORD

It is a pleasure to share with you the annual report of the Pakistan Humanitarian Pooled Fund (PHPF) for 2018. This document portrays how the Fund was used to strategically address the urgent humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable returnees of former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA which became Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Merged Districts, KPMD), as well as leveraging the comparative advantages of partners.

The PHPF remained inclusive and has successfully coordinated with all actors involved to prioritize the most urgent humanitarian needs resulting in the most effective use of funds. Moreover, PHPF has successfully maintained a close connection and engagement with the affected communities which in turn improved its accountability to the affected populations. PHPF in 2018 contributed $5.4 million through a Standard and a Reserve allocation. Although this represents a small share of the larger humanitarian funding allocated under a three-year FATA Transition plan for the KPMD, the PHPF allocations had a positive impact on helping the affected communities rebuild their lives and enhance their resilience.

In the 2018 PHPF allocation, 70% of projects were implemented through NNGOs and 30% through INGOs.

The PHPF 2018 allocation was aligned with the FATA Transition Plan 2018-20 and the New Way of Working (NWOW): the strategic framework aiming to foster sustainable conditions of return and durable solutions for returnees including through linkages with the development sector. The PHPF focused on bringing critical relief and responding to the most pressing needs, including women and girls and the most vulnerable populations. Through the projects funded by the PHPF, we contributed towards attaining a positive impact with the existing limited resources, and we continue to identify room for improvement in our future engagement with communities and partners and in our future allocations.

The added value and comparative advantage of PHPF is the combination of flexibility and strategic focus with a robust accountability system, collective prioritization, the timely allocation of limited resources, thereby enabling humanitarian interventions in the most efficient way, and ultimately strengthening the humanitarian coordination and leadership.

I want to express my sincere gratitude to the contributing donors for their continuous support and their trusted partnership. The contributions to the PHPF increased by almost $400,000 in 2018 thanks to the renewed contributions of the governments of the United Kingdom, Sweden and the new one of Canada. Their durable commitment continues to provide me with an effective and enabling tool to coordinate with our partners, so we can jointly deliver and respond to the highest priority needs on the ground. I want to acknowledge the efforts of our partners (the recipients of PHPF funding – national and international NGOs and UN agencies) and cluster support staff for their dedication and tireless work.

In collaboration with our donors, the humanitarian partners and the host government, we shall continue our collective efforts to achieve the prioritized goals in 2019 and beyond. I thank you all for your steady support which has permitted the PHPF to reach hundreds of thousands of people; this means it remains an important way for us to reach those in need with time-critical assistance, who otherwise would be left behind.

NEIL BUHNE
Humanitarian Coordinator for Pakistan
This Annual Report primarily presents information on the achievements of the Pakistan Humanitarian Pooled Fund (PHPF) during the calendar year of 2018. However, it also gives information on the achievements made through the allocations done in 2017-16. The achievement of PHPF is reported in two distinct ways:

1. **Information on allocations granted in 2018 (shown in blue).** This method considers intended impact of the allocations rather than achieved results as project implementation and reporting often continues into the subsequent year and results information is not immediately available at the time of publication of this annual report.

2. **Results reported in 2018 attributed to allocations granted in 2017-16 (shown in orange).** This method provides a more complete picture of achievements during a given calendar year but includes results from allocations that were granted in previous years. This data is extracted from final narrative reports approved between 1 January 2018 – 31 January 2019.

Figures for people targeted and reached may include double counting as individuals often receive aid from multiple cluster/sectors. Contribution recorded based on the exchange rate when the cash was received which may differ from the Certified Statement of Accounts that records contributions based on the exchange rate at the time of the pledge.
2018 IN REVIEW

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Protracted Displacement
The KP merged districts (KPMD) have been affected by underdevelopment for long years. Since 2008, over 5 million individuals were displaced from this area due to a volatile security situation and ongoing military operations. Many of the residents were displaced and returned several times.

Return of IDPs to former FATA
Noting an improved security situation conducive to returns, the Government of Pakistan (GoP) in 2015 initiated the return process of displaced families to KPMD based on “de-notification”. The GoP, with the help of humanitarian partners have facilitated 438,657 (94%) of the displaced families to return to KPMD. There remains a total of 16,064 families who are yet to return in 2018.1

Humanitarian Situation in Return Areas
Since the de-notification of the areas by the GoP in 2015, massive returns from the northern part of the country to KPMD took place, where significant humanitarian needs still existed.

One gap noted in the process was a lack of basic facilities and infrastructure in return areas. Due to several years of neglect and a lack of maintenance, most of the facilities including houses, schools, health facilities, water sources, agricultural livelihoods, and farming were in dire need of repair and rehabilitation.

Security Situation in the Return Areas of former FATA
In KPMD, while the security situation has improved, and the civilian structures have resumed their duties, the Pakistan Army is still responsible for security in the area. Intelligence-based operations are occasionally being carried out against actors who carry out attacks on the security forces. However, such attacks do not have any direct impact on the ongoing humanitarian and transition operations in the tribal districts of KPMD.

Vulnerability Assessment
A vulnerability assessment was conducted to identify humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities that impact the inhabitants of KPMD. The assessment was conducted in August/September 2017 and sampled all areas of KPMD. The report highlighted that humanitarian needs prevail in KPMD despite ongoing reconstruction efforts adversely affecting sustainable returns.

Afghan Refugees
Currently Pakistan hosts approximately 1.4 million registered Afghan refugees, one of the largest protracted refugee populations. In addition, there are an estimated 0.6 million undocumented Afghans in Pakistan.

1 UNHCR IDPs Return Fact Sheet December 2018
2018 TIMELINE

- Contributions
- Allocations

Allocations in million USD:

- Standard Allocation to support the dignity and the resilience of returnees in Kurram, South Waziristan and Orakzai areas: $5.2M
- PRCS in need of critical financial support to maintain life-saving health care services at TDPs camp, Bakkakhel, F.R. Bannu: $2.9M
- $2.8M allocation
- $0.2M allocation
- $0.4M allocation

Timeline:
- Jan
- Feb
- Mar
- Apr
- May
- Jun
$1.3M
PAKISTAN HUMANITARIAN FUND AT A GLANCE

2018 ALLOCATIONS

$7.4M CONTRIBUTIONS

- United Kingdom: $4.1M
- Sweden: $2.9M
- Canada: $0.4M

0.3M PEOPLE TARGETED

For people reached visit: http://bit.ly/CEPF_overview

72K BOYS
28%

83K WOMEN
24%

72K GIRLS
24%

67K MEN
23%

IN MILLIONS OF PERSONS

12 PARTNERS

12 PROJECTS

$3.8M NATIONAL NGOs
9 PARTNERS
9 PROJECT

$1.6M INTERNATIONAL NGOs
3 PARTNERS
3 PROJECT

$5.4M ALLOCATIONS

FATA
$5.4M
0.3M people

4% OF THE FATA TRANSITION PLAN

Water Sanitation Hygiene: $3.1M
Health: $1.7M
Emergency Shelter and NFI: $0.6M

*NFI - Non-food Item

ALLOCATIONS IN MILLION USD

See explanatory note on p.6
RESULTS REPORTED IN 2018

2016

$0.5M
ALLOCATIONS
3
PROJECTS
2
PARTNERS

2017

$4.5M
ALLOCATIONS
11
PROJECTS
11
PARTNERS

PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY TYPE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>People targeted</th>
<th>People reached</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDPs</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>228</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host communities</td>
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PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY CLUSTER

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<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>People targeted</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>92</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>69</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSS*</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter/NFI</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NFI - Non-food item, CSS - Coordination and Support Services

PEOPLE REACHED AND FUNDING BY REGION

FATA
0.2M people targeted
$5M funding

Results are based on 2018 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project level reporting often continues into the subsequent year.
ABOUT THE PAKISTAN HUMANITARIAN POOLED FUND

PHPF basics

Pakistan Humanitarian Pooled Fund (PHPF) has responded to time-critical, sensitive humanitarian needs of the affected population through local/international organizations, and United Nations Agencies. In addition, PHPF is closely engaged with the affected communities, enhancing the accountability to the targeted beneficiaries.

Pakistan Humanitarian Pooled Fund (PHPF) was established in 2010 to provide humanitarian response to IDPs and returnees of former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (KPMD). The Fund subsequently transitioned to meeting the needs of the displaced in the following mega-floods, providing a vital funding source to meet critical humanitarian needs. In 2011 PHPF acted as a gateway for other funding sources, specifically in South Waziristan after the immediate return. The PHPF further reinforces the leadership and coordination role of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) by directing funding to priority sectors and geographic areas. The Fund also aims for an inclusive approach by working with a variety of implementing partners in a complex operational environment.

What does the PHPF fund?
The PHPF funds supports life-saving and time critical interventions in a sudden onset crisis or at the time of rapidly deteriorating humanitarian conditions in the country.

Who can receive PHPF funding?
The Fund channels funding to eligible national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and United Nations organizations operational in Pakistan, as well as Red Cross Red Crescent movement organizations. PHPF funds are channeled through partners who are best-placed to deliver prioritized activities in accordance with an agreed strategy and humanitarian principles in a timely, and effective manner.

To be eligible to receive PHPF funding, NGOs need to undergo a rigorous assessment to ensure they have the necessary structures and capacity to meet the Fund’s robust accountability standards and implementation criteria.

Components Considered in PHPF
Gender considerations and mainstreaming are given key priority in all projects. A gender marker is systematically applied in the allocation process. Risk management, complaint mechanisms and a monitoring framework were developed based on a consultative process with PHPF stakeholders.

Who sets the Fund’s priorities?
The priorities are determined based on recommendations by Inter-Cluster Coordination (ICCM), and the Humanitarian Regional Team (HRT). These recommendations are reviewed and approved by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) in consultation with the PHPF Advisory Board (AB).

How are projects selected for funding?
The PHPF has two allocation modalities:

Standard: Funds are usually allocated early in the year for projects based on the clusters’ strategies that address the highest priority needs underpinned by vulnerability data and needs analysis. An allocation strategy is developed based on recommendations by the ICCM, approved by the HC, and endorsed by the PHPF Advisory Board. It forms the basis for individual project submissions. Project proposals are prioritized and vetted within clusters through Strategic and Technical Review Committees (SRC/ TRC) and then recommended to the PHPF Advisory Board for endorsement and final approval by the HC.

Reserve: Reserve funds are primarily intended for rapid and flexible allocations of funds in the event of unforeseen emergencies or to address identified gaps. These funds can be allocated through individual reserve allocations or broader allocation rounds and are usually slightly faster and more geographically focused. They must be cleared by individual cluster coordinators before undergoing technical review and endorsement and approval by the PHPF Advisory Board and the HC.

Who provides the funding?
The PHPF is funded with contributions from UN Member States but the Fund also accepts contributions from individuals and other private or public sources. Since its inception in 2010, the Pakistan Fund has received more than $90 million in contributions.
HOW DOES THE PHPF HUMANITARIAN FUND WORK

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS
Donors contribute to the humanitarian funds before urgent needs arise.

IDENTIFYING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS
Aid workers on the ground identify the most urgent types of humanitarian assistance that affected people need.

MANAGING FUNDS
Contributions are pooled into single funds.

ALLOCATING FUNDS
Based on expert advice from aid workers and on needs, the Humanitarian Coordinator allocates CBPF funding.

REQUESTING FUNDS
Humanitarian partners work together to prioritize life-saving relief activities. They request CBPF funding through the Humanitarian Coordinator.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE
Relief organizations use the money for urgent aid operations. They always track spending and impact, and report back to the Humanitarian Coordinator.
2018 IN REVIEW

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

The budget available in 2018 included the carry-over reserve of US$0.9 million from 2017, new funding of US$4.1 million from the United Kingdom, US$2.9 million from Sweden, US$0.4 million from Canada, as well as $1.34 million from previously cancelled projects in 2016-17.

The PHPF is managed by a small-size unit working under the direct supervision of the OCHA Head of Office. As per the new global guidelines, the cost of the management of the fund is incurred by the fund itself through the contributions of its donors. The cost for PHPF unit in 2018 was US$0.3 million. In addition, PHPF spent US$0.04 million on auditing projects completed in 2015 as well as US$0.02 on program support costs.
Donor trends

To support the response to critical and urgent humanitarian needs, donors have contributed with approximately US$90 million to PHPF since its establishment in 2010. During this time, the PHPF essentially focused on funding the response to needs of the IDPs and returnees of KPMD. However, the fund was also used to respond to other humanitarian crises in other parts of the country specially during the flood emergency in 2010. Some US$36 million were contributed to the flood response by ten donors in 2011, funding 122 projects from August 2010 to December 2011.

In 2012 two donors contributed US$5.6 million to the flood response. Funding increased in 2013 when three countries contributed $10 million. Sweden was the sole donor in 2014, with a contribution of US$8.7 million. Combined funding from Sweden and the United Kingdom in 2014 totaled US$5 million. A multi-year agreement was signed with DFID (United Kingdom) in 2015 to contribute with the amount of US$10.5 million between 2015-2018. In addition, in 2017 the PHPF received US$4.48 million from SIDA (Sweden).

Outreach and advocacy conducted by the HC and OCHA contributed to the support trend contributions over the last three years, leading to an increase in humanitarian access, as well as bringing new donors (Canada) into the fund.
Synopsis of Response
The return process in the KPMD region of Pakistan has seen a significant number of families returned to their areas of origin combined with lingering unmet humanitarian needs. The strategic focus of the 2018 standard allocation was to enable critical life-saving activities of the WASH, Health, and Shelter sectors targeting the returnees in Kurram, South Waziristan and Orakzai areas. It aimed to ensure continued access to emergency health care, repair and upgrade water networks, promote better hygiene through rehabilitated sanitation systems including in schools, enhancing the standards of shelters.

The reserve allocation in 2018 focused on ensuring the continuity of health care services at the TDPs camp, Dakkakhel, F.R. Bannu, through a project led by Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS).

In 2018, the PHPF combined flexibility and a strategic geographic focus as a comparative advantage, enabling humanitarian interventions and strengthening humanitarian coordination.
Alignment with Vulnerability Assessment/FTP
The vulnerability assessment conducted in 2017 confirmed unmet humanitarian needs in the return areas of KPMD. For a credible and informed allocation, the HC initiated a consultation process for inputs from humanitarian partners, government, and directly from the affected community. A series of consultative meetings with key stakeholders took place providing the strategic basis for the allocation.

Empowering coordination
PHPF is an inclusive and transparent funding mechanism, promoting a collective response and partnership diversification through the engagement and close collaboration in the decision-making process. Cluster Coordinators, apart from providing the technical advice in the project review and selection process also served as the main focal points for the identification of critical needs, gaps analyses, and for development of a prioritization strategy for their respective sectors. To strengthen coordination PHPF solicited gaps and need from government counterparts to inform the allocation strategy, resulting in a more refined prioritization aligned with government programs.

PHPF provides platform for engagement with the government and military and demonstrated additional effectiveness by contributing to improve humanitarian access and to create bridges in the transition from humanitarian to development programming, adopting a NWOW/Humanitarian-Development Nexus approach.

Diverse set of partners
Eligible partners including national and international NGOs, UN and Red cross/ red recent societies were invited to submit proposals following an open call. Approved national organizations were prioritized in the selection process of approved projects, with some $3.8 million (70%) and $1.6 million (30%) disbursed to national and international organizations respectively.

Gender Mainstreaming and Centrality of Protection
Efforts were made to support the continuation of the basic services and special attention was given to gender, protection, and populations with special needs. For example, women headed households and widows were prioritized over others during the distribution of shelter assistance. WASH project proposals were supported by a senior gender advisor in the designing, implementation and results measurement activities, as well as the provision of capacity development on Gender in Emergencies. PHPF allocation utilized the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender Marker to promote gender mainstreaming.
FUND PERFORMANCE

With the introduction of the Common Performance Framework (CPF) in 2018, OCHA has added a new tool to the set of management, reporting and accountability instruments for the Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs).

The CPF provides Humanitarian Coordinators (HC), Advisory Boards, OCHA and other stakeholders a way to monitor and improve the performance of CBPFs. The tool is built on the five fundamental principles (below) that guide the management of CBPFs: Inclusivity, flexibility, timeliness, efficiency and accountability and risk management.

The CPF applies a common methodology and set of indicators based on the five principles to measure Fund-management performance (Fund Management Level) and the extent to which the use of the Fund adds value to the quality of response (Response Outcome Level).
PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

A broad range of humanitarian partner organizations (UN agencies and NGOs) participates in prioritization processes and receive funding to implement projects addressing identified priority needs.

1 Inclusive governance

The Advisory Board has an appropriate size and a balanced representation of CBPF stakeholders.

Target
Twelve members with equal representation from NGOs, UN and contributing donors. The HC functions as chair and OCHA HoO as co-chair.

Results
Eight members: 2 NGOs, 3 UN agencies, 3 donors, HC as chair and OCHA HoO as co-chair.

COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARD

Analysis
The composition of the advisory board represents a high level of engagement of different stakeholders including UN agencies, representatives from the forum of international NGOs (Pakistan Humanitarian Forum) and representative from the forum of national NGOs (National Humanitarian Network), contributing donors and also OCHA HoO. The HC chairs the advisory board.

Follow up actions
AB members will decide on the continuity of membership (duration of membership of representatives). Generally, members are expected to commit to a one-year membership. Board members commit to attend all AB meetings, to provide comments by email or on online platforms when required.

2 Inclusive programming

The review committees of the Fund have the appropriate size and a balanced representation of different organizations.

Target
The Strategic Review Committee will be led by the cluster lead agencies with additional representation by Government, NNGOs, INGOs, and OCHA as an observer. Technical Review Committees will be led by cluster lead agencies, with additional representation by OCHA HFU, OCHA HQ Funding Coordination Section, and the Gender Advisor.

Results
Strategic Review Committee: 3 NNGO (33%), 3 INGO (33%), 3 UN Agencies (33%), OCHA and concerned line departments as Observers. The TRC includes the relevant cluster coordinator, member (NGO) of the relevant cluster (PHF or NHN), selected by the cluster based on their demonstrated technical expertise, a Gender Advisor and OCHA HFU and FCS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE COMMITTEE

Analysis
The Technical Review Committee is composed of a small group of technical experts from the respective cluster to review project proposals, who will conduct detailed deliberations on the technical aspects of the project proposals. The technical review stage also includes a financial review by OCHA Finance (OCHA HFU and OCHA HQ/FCS). The financial review and technical review are compiled by the HFU and shared with the applicants.
**Follow up actions**
Enhanced orientation for Review committee members about PHPF review processes and GMS.

### 3 Inclusive Implementation

PHPF funding is allocated to the best-positioned actors, leveraging the diversity and comparative advantages of eligible organizations.

**Target**
A minimum of 60 per cent of total allocation funding will be routed to national organizations.

**Results**
Overall, 70 per cent of funds were allocated to NNGOs, and 30 per cent to INGOs. The Fund achieved a 100 per cent direct implementation. Sector allocation of funding resulted with Health 31 per cent, Shelter 12 per cent and WASH 55 per cent.

#### TYPE OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNER BY SECTOR

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>UN Agencies</th>
<th>INGOs</th>
<th>NNGOs</th>
<th>Red Cross</th>
<th>Total partners</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shelter/NFIs</td>
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</table>

**Analysis**
Partners that demonstrated strong sectoral experience, links with beneficiary communities, high gender program performance as well as documented feedback and complaints mechanisms were favorably weighted. Moreover, partners that had better chances of getting project No-Objection certificate from the authorities were prioritized.

**Follow up actions**
The partner performance index (PPI) tool will be applied to track the performance of PHPF partners during and after the implementation of project activities.

### 4 Inclusive engagement

Resources are invested by OCHA’s Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) in supporting the capacity of local and national NGO partners within the scope of CBPF strategic objectives, for example through trainings, workshops, communication material to national partners.

**Target**
All NGO partners (100%) who qualify as per due diligence will participate in the PHPF orientation composed of guidelines, processes, and reporting requirements.

**Results**
All qualifying partners were trained (100%).

**Analysis**
The understanding of local and organization on PHPF process, tools and guidelines has increased which ultimately contributed in submission of quality proposal in response of PHPF allocation.

**Follow up actions**
HFU Pakistan conducted a detailed survey on relevant areas of capacity building. The results of OCHA Pakistan partners survey 2018 demonstrated high level of satisfaction of humanitarian partners towards PHPF funding mobility, management and support to the partners.
PRINCIPLE 2

FLEXIBILITY

The programmatic focus and funding priorities of CBPFs are set at the country level and may shift rapidly, especially in volatile humanitarian contexts. CBPFs can adapt rapidly to changing priorities and allow humanitarian partners to identify appropriate solutions to address humanitarian needs in the most effective way.

5 Flexible assistance

Target
70 per cent of eligible partners implement humanitarian projects using cash-based programming (conditional, unconditional, restricted, unrestricted, sector-specific or multi-purpose cash transfers, as well as mixed in-kind and cash projects) by sector and geographic area.

Results
Under first PHPF standard allocation 2018, some $4.7 million (88%) were allocated to WASH, health, and shelter clusters for provision of in-kind assistance and services. While some $0.6 (12%) were channeled through cash transfer programming (CTP) under the shelter cluster.

ALLOCATION THROUGH IN-KIND ASSISTANCE

Analysis
PHPF adopted consultative process for development of allocation paper, followed by prioritization exercise. Cash based interventions were encouraged as and if applicable to the project design. Cash-based interventions were guided by Cash Working Group and the recently completed Cash Assessment Report by FDMA and OCHA Pakistan.

Follow up actions
PHPF will work closely with the Cash Working Group to promote cash transfer programming in future PHPF interventions. Market assessments and analysis will be obtained for the target geographic area, and the impact of the cash transfer programming on local markets will be evaluated. CTP partners will submit a post-distribution monitoring report to the HFU for endorsement and further sharing with the CWG, the clusters, and OCHA.

6 Flexible operation

Amount and percentage of PHPF funding allocated to common services (logistics, security, coordination, needs assessments, etc.).

Target
The Advisory Board decided not to prioritize common services in 2018.

Results
In 2018, no funding was allocated to common services (logistics, security, coordination, needs assessments, etc.).

ALLOCATION THROUGH COMMON SERVICES

Follow up actions
If required or recommended by HCT, funding will be made available for coordination and support service, logistics depending on the urgency and priority of the given situation.
PRINCIPLE 2

FLEXIBILITY

**7 Flexible allocation**

PHPF funding supports strategic planning and response to sudden onset emergencies and applies the most appropriate modality based on the objectives of each allocation to generate operational impact at the right time.

**Target**

One million dollars of the total funds available will be set aside for reserve allocation to respond the unforeseen emergency.

**Results**

In 2018, out of total available, 98 per cent were made available for standard allocation while. Some $0.2 million (2 per cent) were set aside for a reserve allocation for any unforeseen emergency response.

**ALLOCATION TYPE BY REGION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>Standard allocation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserve allocation</td>
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</table>

**Analysis**

The allocation modalities are sufficiently flexible to allocate funds as per the needs identified and prioritized.

**Follow up actions**

PHPF will set aside some portion of available finding as reserve fund to respond to any unforeseen needs and underfunded sectors.

---

**8 Flexible operation**

PHPF is successfully reprogrammed at the right time to address and operational and contextual changes.

**Target**

No more than 14 days will be required to process project revision.

**Results**

In 2018 PHPF received eight project revision requests to adjust programmatic needs based on consultations among beneficiaries, local authorities and respective cluster coordinator. For these requests, an average of 7 to 10 working days were required to process the project revision requests initiated by the partners.

**Analysis**

In addition to project revisions, HFU requested its partners to submit monthly financial expenditure report to assess the status of completed project activities for timely project revision.

**Follow up actions**

PHPF will ensure timely intimation and submission of project revision requests based on the monthly expenditure reports analysis and observations and findings of the financial spot-checks and field monitoring visits.
PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS
CBPFs allocate funds and save lives as humanitarian needs emerge or escalate.

9 Timely allocation
Allocation processes have an appropriate duration vis-à-vis the objectives of the allocation timeline.

Target
Timely allocation is defined as no more than an average of 60 days for standard allocations and 20 days for the reserve allocation process from the launch of allocation strategy to the HC’s approval of selected projects.

Results
An average of 153 days was consumed in the process involved from the launch of standard allocation strategy to HC approval. An average of 18 days was required for 2018 reserve allocations.

Analysis
Some delays were caused during the review process, this was mainly due to high number of applications received. In total 96 project proposals worth $50 million were uploaded by partners in GMS, the technical and strategic quality assurance procedures and the partners’ previous performance record took more time than anticipated. Also processing of project No-Objection Certificates (NOCs) by the partners required additional time.

Follow up actions
In future allocations one month will be added in project duration to cover the time consumed in obtaining the project NOC.

10 Timely disbursements
Payments are processed without delay

Target
No more than ten days from the Executive Officer’s signature of a proposal to the first partner payment will be required.

Results
Average number of days for standard allocations: 6 days
Average number of days for reserve allocations: 8 days

Analysis
To minimize the risk of recalling funds from organizations who failed to secure project NOCs, the agreement was signed, and payment not released until the project NOC was secured.

Follow up actions
OCHA supported the engagement and facilitation with concerned authorities for timely issuance of project NOC for the PHPF approved projects to avoid delays.

11 Timely contributions
Pledging and payment of contributions to CBPFs are timely and predictable.

Target
All donor contributions are received on time.

Result
100% achieved.

Analysis
Multi-year donor agreements facilitated timely disbursements.
EFFICIENCY

Management of all processes related to CBPFs enables timely and strategic responses to identified humanitarian needs. CBPFs seek to employ effective disbursement mechanisms, minimizing transaction costs while operating in a transparent and accountable manner.

12 Efficient scale

CBPFs have a critical mass to support the delivery of the HRPs.

Target
No less than 15 per cent of humanitarian funds are channeled through the PHPF.

Results
Some 4 per cent of 2018 funding requirements of the Tribal Districts Transition Framework were channeled through PHPF.

Analysis
In 2018, the Framework funding requirement was $123 million which was only 62 per cent funded ($76 million). Out of the required funds, PHPF contributed $5.4 million (4%).

Follow up actions
In 2019, funding targets will be set at 10 per cent of the requirements of the drought response strategy, and support to humanitarian needs identified in the Transition Framework.

13 Efficient prioritization

CBPF funding is prioritized in alignment with the corresponding Transition Framework.

Target
All approved projects are aligned with humanitarian strategic objectives.

Results
The target was 100% achieved. After the identification and detailed needs analyses health, WASH and shelter were selected for the PHPF standard allocation for 2018.
**PRINCIPLE 4 EFFICIENCY**

**14 Efficient coverage**

**EFFICIENCY**

CBPF funding reaches people in need.

**Target**
No less than 189,000 targeted people in need reported to have been reached by partners through the fund’s allocations (standard/reserve) disaggregated by gender, age, sector, and geographic area.

**Results**
Results of beneficiaries reached were encouraging with over 246,000 beneficiaries reached with Health at 80 per cent, WASH at 80 per cent, and Shelter at 77 per cent. Geographic areas reached include South Waziristan 71 per cent, Kurram 77 per cent, Orakzai 1 per cent.

**PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY GENDER AND AGE**

![Gender and Age Distribution](image)

**Analysis**
PHPF tracked the progress of ongoing projects. Four health projects in South Waziristan, Kurram and Baka Khel camp have achieved 80% results of set targets as per the implementation plan. Two Shelter projects are providing services and almost achieved 85% of the set targets. Five WASH projects are in progress meeting 70% of set targets.

**Follow up actions**
PHPF monitors the progress of activities through monthly expenditure reports from each partner. Field visits to the projects also scheduled to verify progress made. Ongoing projects will be completed by end of Q2 2019.

CBPF management is cost-efficient and context-appropriate.

**15 Efficient management**

**Target**
No more than 7.5 per cent of the total contributions will be expended on operations.

**Results**
The total budget for HFU operations in 2018 was $285,000. HFU operations cost was 4 per cent per cent of the total value of contributions to the Fund for year 2018.

**CONTRIBUTIONS AGAINST TOTAL HFU EXPENDITURE**

![Contribution Chart](image)

**Analysis**
OCHA Pakistan has focused on “right-sizing” the office, which has reduced the overall personnel operating costs. In addition, OCHA Pakistan facilitates support with admin, logistics, office accommodations, etc...

**Follow up actions**
The same structure will be followed during course of 2019.
PRINCIPLE 4

EFFICIENCY

16 Efficient management

CBPF management is compliant with management and operational standards required by the CBPF Global Guidelines.

Target
As per HFU Assurance Compliance standards, the PHPF will ensure no less than 100 per cent compliance.

Results
Based on operation modality and global compliance tracking tools, the PHPF was 90 per cent compliant, averaged over six compliance indicators.

Analysis
For efficient compliance with management and operational standards, the PHPF workplan was closely monitored and revisions are made in accordance with the operational needs and environment. Some 90 per cent of audits were completed.

Follow up actions
For assurance compliance PHPF has set timelines in the GMS as per the operational modality for narrative and financial reporting, and for field visit monitoring and financial spot-checks of partners.

PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

PHPFs manage risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance. CBPFs utilize a full range of accountability tools and measures.

17 Accountability to affected people

PHPF funded projects have a clear strategy to promote the participation of affected people.

Target
No less than 100 per cent of all approved project will include activities to promote the participation of affected people.

Results
All proposals (100%) included components on activities and assurance about the accountability to affected population (AAP) must include a consultation with beneficiaries, both male and female. Partners have included activities and budgets to carryout focus group discussions, formation of community support groups and monthly meeting with community elders.

Analysis
Needs assessments were conducted in consultation with the affected population, Community groups were formed after the inception of projects to ensure their active participation in prioritization of beneficiaries and implementation of activities. Affected communities were monitoring roles and gender sensitive consultations and FGD are conducted during the monitoring visits. Communications on PSEA and monitoring of compliance in accordance with agreements and global guidelines were completed.

Follow up actions
Further enhance PHPF commitments towards affected population through communications with the communities and periodic meetings with the partners on PSEA.
PRINCIPLE 5 ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

PHPFs manage risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance. CBPFs utilize a full range of accountability tools and measures.

18 Accountability and risk management for projects

PHPF funding is appropriately monitored, reported and audited.

Target
100 percent of approved projects are fully monitored, reported and audited.

Result

Analysis
Due to no-cost extensions given to five projects the progress and final reporting were delayed. However, HFU maintained regular follow-up with partners for the submission of required reports. Some 97 per cent of ongoing projects were monitored through field monitoring visits by the PHPF team and humanitarian leadership (HC and OCHA HoO). Delays in travel Non-Objection Certificates (NOCs) remained a challenge. Audits for the remaining projects of 2017-18 will continue in 2019.

Follow up actions
HFU will continue work closely with implementing partners and cluster coordinators to plan joint and independent field monitoring plans. HFU will also facilitate preparation of necessary documentation for the audit process during 2019.

PROGRESS ON RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>High risk</th>
<th>Medium risk</th>
<th>Low risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field monitoring</td>
<td>3/3</td>
<td>6/6</td>
<td>1/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial spot checks</td>
<td>3/3</td>
<td>6/6</td>
<td>1/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audits</td>
<td>0/4</td>
<td>0/13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PHPF funding is allocated to partners with demonstrated capacity.

**Target**  
Based on HFU performance index tools only projects with minimum of 80 per cent total score will be approved.

**Results**  
All approved projects received a minimum performance score of 80 per cent (100% compliance).

**IMPLEMENTATION PARTNER BY RISK LEVEL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Level</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Risk</td>
<td>$5.4M</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Risk</td>
<td>$3M</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Risk</td>
<td>$0.5M</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis**  
Considering partners’ risk levels (based on comprehensive and updated Performance Capacity Assessment and Performance Index as well as a presumed risk (contextual) to any project, the HC in consultation with the advisory board determined the maximum project ceilings and duration of planned projects.

**Follow up actions**  
For assurance compliance, PHPF have set out timelines in the GMS for compliance with narrative and financial reporting by the partners, a rigorous follow up will be made to achieve 100 per cent of targets. Regular field monitoring visits and financial spot-checks will be prioritized to keep track on partner’s performance.

Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding channeled through CBPFs.

**Target**  
All partners working with PHPF for the first time will be given special attention and prioritized for the monitoring and financial tracking.

**Results**  
No case was reported or identified.

**Analysis**  
Since there are few projects awarded against each allocation, it was possible to carry out robust monitoring and financial spot-checks which resulted compliance with the standard operating procedures to receive feedback from stakeholders especially from the beneficiaries on project implementation and their entitlement.

**Follow up actions**  
If there are any suspicions of fraud or mismanagement of the fund, immediate action will be taken according to standard operating procedures. PHPF team will continue to have dedicated monitoring staff to verify the reports and to keep close contact with the beneficiaries. Furthermore, a complaint mechanism and hotline number will continue to be provided to the beneficiaries to register any compliant.
PHPF 2018 ANNUAL REPORT

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

This section of the Annual Report provides a brief overview of the PHPF allocations per cluster, targets and reported results, as well as lessons learned from 2016 and 2017.

The cluster level reports highlight indicator achievements against planned targets based on narrative reports submitted by partners within the reporting period, 1st January 2018 to 31 December 2018. The achievements indicated include reported achievements against targets from projects funded in 2016 and 2017 (but whose reports were submitted in 2018. The bulk of the projects funded in 2018 are still under implementation and the respective achievements against targets will be reported in the subsequent PHPF reports.
CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES
Objective 1: Insecurity-affected populations are provided with timely, critical and multi-sectoral information through a combination of formal and informal communication channels.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS
IOM (International Organization for Migration)

The CCCM cluster was not part of any allocation during 2018, however results from previous projects in 2016 were reported in 2018. PHPF allocated one CCCM project to IOM under the 2016 reserve allocation for the development and dissemination of timely, critical and multi-sectoral life-saving information to insecurity-affected populations through a combination of formal and informal communication channels. Through this project IOM developed and executed information campaigns targeting specific caseloads identified for returns. Messages include information on return timelines, processes, embarkation points, assistance packages, compensation plans and eligibility requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$0.15M</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PEOPLE TARGETED**

- Women: 20K
- Men: 20K
- Girls: 25K
- Boys: 25K

**PEOPLE REACHED**

- 40,000

**OUTPUT INDICATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information campaigns developed and broadcasted/disseminated through radio, newspaper and print material</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness raising sessions conducted</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results reported in 2018
EDUCATION

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Improve access to quality education in a protective environment for affected boys and girls in areas of return and hosting communities.

Objective 2: Capacity of education stakeholders strengthened to cope with post displacement needs of boys and girls in hosting and return areas.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

Philanthrope; WEO (Women Empowerment Organization)

Results reported in 2018

The Education Cluster was not involved in allocations during 2018, however reports from the previous project of 2017 were reported in 2018.

The Education Cluster received timely and much needed support of $1 million from PHPF to support resumption of education to returnee children in their areas of origin in the Tribal Districts. The area prioritized for intervention for PHPF was North Waziristan Agency, which was one of the last agencies in FATA to open for return. It has the largest number of educational institutions, and reportedly, more than 50 per cent of the 779 schools were either partially or fully damaged. After an intensive consultation and discussion with all stakeholders, it was agreed to build prefabricated fully furnished solarized structures at damaged school sites to provide student girls and boys a comfortable learning environment. A safe space and a supervised environment can protect both a child’s body and her/his mind. Schools are often the first place families look to provide security to their children.

ALLOCATIONS

2017 $1M

PROJECTS PARTNERS

2 2

PEOPLE TARGETED

5,385

PEOPLE REACHED

4,308

OUTPUT INDICATORS

TARGETED ACHIEVED %

Girls and boys enrolled in prefabricated structures installed at fully damaged govt. school sites

Women 0 0 0

Girls 1630 1304 80

Men 0 0 0

Boys 1424 1139 80

Girls and boys benefitting from school supplies

Women 0 0 0

Girls 1630 1304 80

Men 0 0 0

Boys 1424 1139 80

OUTPUT INDICATORS

TARGETED ACHIEVED %

Learning spaces constructed/rehabilitated, with WASH facilities, provided with school equipment

16 16 100

Children enrolled in protected learning spaces

1800 2000 110

Parents Teachers members trained on their roles and responsibilities

216 200 93
HEALTH

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective: Women, men, children, adolescents and youth including vulnerable groups have improved access to quality and equitable health services in target agencies in the Tribal Districts.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

EHSAR (Education Health Social Awareness and Rehabilitation); PRCS (Pakistan Red Crescent Society); SHED (Society for Human and Environmental Development); WEO (Women Empowerment Organization)

Allocations in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
<th>TARGETED PEOPLE</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>MEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1,624,996</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>134,587</td>
<td>37,584</td>
<td>22,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GIRLS</td>
<td>BOYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36,700</td>
<td>37,703</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three health projects were allocated with the support of the PHPF standard allocation in 2018. Two projects were in South Waziristan and one in Kurram district, while one project was supported in Bakka Khel IDP camp through the reserve allocation of 2018. The projects aimed at revitalizing primary health care for the returning population through (a) Rehabilitation of 12 health facilities through minor repairs and providing prefabricated health structures where health facilities have been destroyed; (b) Filling gaps in essential human resource for service delivery and (c) Provision of primary health care with special emphasis on maternal and child health care and reproductive health care.

The projects were designed to deliver interventions in an integrated manner with strong coordination and links with nutrition and WASH projects so that maximum benefits be delivered to the same affected community with maximum impact and utilizing the resources efficiently. The health interventions are in line with the Health Cluster strategy to strengthen the government efforts to ensure all returnees have access to basic healthcare services, through revitalization of primary health care including mother & child health (MNCH) and reproductive health services in return areas. Furthermore, the allocation has been design based on the consultations and recommendations provided by the health cluster and government health department.

Results reported in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS in 2018</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>PEOPLE REACHED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$0.25M</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>92,360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$1M</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>73,888</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTPUT INDICATORS</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDP women, men, girls, boys and elderly have access to integrated primary healthcare services</td>
<td>Women 30957</td>
<td>24765</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls 23574</td>
<td>18859</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men 16683</td>
<td>13346</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys 21146</td>
<td>16916</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs in host and return areas with access to life saving reproductive health medicines and supplies</td>
<td>Women 7500</td>
<td>6500</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls 3000</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Results are based on 2018 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.
NUTRITION

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES
Objective 1: Girls and boys less than five years of age and PLWs with acute malnutrition in affected areas access appropriate acute malnutrition management services.
Objective 2: Mothers/caretakers in targeted communities access skilled support for appropriate maternal, infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN) practices.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS
PF (Prime Foundation); CERD (Center of Excellence for Rural Development) and WFP (World Food Program)

Results reported in 2018
The Nutrition Cluster was not part of any allocation during 2018, however reports from previous projects of 2017 are reported in 2018. PHPF cluster partners supported critical life-saving emergency nutrition needs to some 80 per cent of the displaced and returning population in KP/FATA with a focus on the most vulnerable girls and boys less than five years of age, and pregnant and lactating mothers.

During 2017, 1,637 severe acute malnourished children (680 girls and 700 boys), 80 per cent of the targeted 1,725 SAM children and 2,704 moderate acute malnourished children (1295 girls and 1409 boys), and over 100 per cent of the targeted 2,704 MAM children were registered in therapeutic care and provided with supplementary feeding programs, while sustaining high quality of treatment outcomes consistent with Sphere standards with over 90 per cent cure rate.

ALLOCATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$0.4M</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OUTPUT INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acutely malnourished girls, boys (0-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women successfully treated at nutrition management sites</td>
<td>Women 1,000</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls 1,200</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men 700</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant and lactating women, and caretakers counselled on improved maternal, infant and young child feeding practices</td>
<td>Women 4,930</td>
<td>3,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PEOPLE TARGETED

11,633

PEOPLE REACHED

9,309

OUTPUT INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CMAM sites established and functional in operationalized public-sector health facilities including BHUs/Health Facilities operated by well-trained workers</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shafeena, a housewife aged 32 years old and resident of Akam Khel Village, Tehsil Mir Ali in North Waziristan, got married in her early twenties and now has six children. Her husband, Mr. Shafiq, a salesman, can hardly afford the monthly expenses of his large family. During a routine check-up on her 7th pregnancy (2nd trimester) performed at Tehsil Head Quarter hospital at Mir Ali by a female visiting physician, she was diagnosed as acutely malnourished and underweight according to Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) assessment protocol.

Like most cases, Shafeena did not know the appropriate care and dietary intake required during for a pregnancy and Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN); she also ignored the drivers to malnutrition (early initiation, exclusive breast feeding).

Shafeena was registered in the CMAM program supported by Pakistan Humanitarian Pooled Fund which provided her with locally produced and developed lipid-based nutrition supplements (Maamta) on a monthly basis (60 sachets/month). Besides providing special nutritional supplements to get her out of malnutrition, she was also sensitized and trained about MIYCN, early initiation and exclusively breastfed, antenatal, safe institutional delivery and post-natal care.

She received the full treatment for a period of 3 months. She felt rejuvenated and energized and Shafeena expressed her gratitude for the nutritional support received and confirmed her commitment to follow the healthy advices she was trained for.

Through a PHPF-funded allocation of $299,285, supported 3,944 women in need of nutrition supplements received the appropriate care and sensitization.
**PROTECTION**

**CLUSTER OBJECTIVES**

**Objective 1:** Ensure emergencies and crisis-affected children and youth have access to safe and protective learning environment.

**Objective 2:** Ensure vulnerable children and youth are engaged in life-saving learning that promotes personal well-being and social cohesion.

**LEAD ORGANIZATIONS**

UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund)

---

**Results reported in 2018**

The Protection Cluster was not part of any allocation during 2018, however reports from the previous project of 2016 was reported in 2018. The project adopted a two-pronged approach in providing immediate access to women and girls in return areas to multisectoral GBV services such as health, psychosocial support and referral. The second approach is focused on reinforcing community-based protection mechanisms and building capacities of service providers to mitigate GBV and promoting an enabling environment for women and girls to access to information and services. Given this scenario, it is imperative that the GBV referral mechanism was activated based on the available services. The project has also established and operationalized a One Stop Desk for Women and Girls in designated embarkation points or in areas where return settlements are more concentrated. Key interventions include the following measures.

Project interventions contributed directly to the strategic objectives of the Humanitarian Response Plan and GBV sub cluster objectives 1 and 2. By improving access of women returnees and IDPs to essential GBV services, the project responded to the special needs of women and their families for stronger security and protection systems which is currently and if present no well-functioning in return areas. Under the 2016 Plan, the GBV sub cluster has specifically targeted the provision of multisectoral services to women and girls, as well as building the capacities of humanitarian responders in undertaking GBV interventions in displacement and return settings.

---

**ALLOCATIONS**

| 2016 | $0.12M | 1 | 1 |

**PROJECTS & PARTNERS**

**PEOPLE TARGETED**

- **5,000**
  - **Women**
  - **Men**
  - **Girls**
  - **Boys**

**PEOPLE REACHED**

- **4,000**
  - **Women**
  - **Men**
  - **Girls**
  - **Boys**

**OUTPUT INDICATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>girls, boys, women and men who have received services through GBV referral mechanisms supported in selected locations</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>women and adolescent girls accessing women friendly spaces</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES
Objective 1: Vulnerable IDPs with fully damaged or uninhabited houses have access to one room shelter in early stage of return with focus on female, child and elderly headed households.
Objective 2: Capacity of FDMA/RRU developed for smooth taking over of Cluster coordination.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS
AICD (Associate in Community Development) and FRD (Foundation for Rural Development)

Allocations in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
<th>TARGETED PEOPLE</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>MEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$649,943</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4,620</td>
<td>1380</td>
<td>885</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Shelter Cluster continue to provide cash grants coupled with construction materials to returnees in their areas of return. The grant was supplemented with technical assistance on construction to ensure the beneficiaries can build their shelter according to their need. In 2018 a total of $1 million was allocated from PHPF. One shelter project of $300,000 was allocated for Kurram to provide shelter assistance to 320 families, the second project of $350,000 allocated for Upper Orakzai to provide shelter assistance to 385 families. While the third project of $350,000 for South Waziristan could not be implemented due to the implementing organization could not obtain Non-Objection Certificate.

The PHPF funding complemented the shelter response strategy to ensure vulnerable displaced families have access to emergency/transitional shelter in the early stages of return with focus on female headed households, children and the elderly peoples. Both PHPF partners are active members of shelter cluster and interventions are in line with shelter cluster response strategy. Under these projects the target population received either cash grant of roofing materials including door and windows for construction of one room permanent shelter. Unregistered women headed household and other extremely vulnerable families were prioritized.

Results reported in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>PEOPLE REACHED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.3 M</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,680</td>
<td>2,144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OUTPUT INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable returnee families (at least # FHH) with fully damage houses provided with roof kits/shelter materials or cash assistance for reconstruction or repair of their house</td>
<td>Women 804</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls 750</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men 1402</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys 724</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household needs assessment exercise carried out in areas of return.</td>
<td>Women 150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls 150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men 150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys 150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES
Objective: IDPs that have returned to FATA have access to WASH facilities that are culturally and gender appropriate, secure and user-friendly.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS
Care International Pakistan (CIP); Japan Emergency NGO (JEN); LSHNRD (Lasoona Society for Human and Natural Resource Development); Muslim Hands International (MHI); Peace and Development Organization (PADO); Participatory Rural Development Society (PRDS)

ALLOCATIONS
$3,083,232
PROJECTS
6
PARTNERS
6
TARGETED PEOPLE
157,078
WOMEN
44,983
MEN
43,904
GIRLS
34,666
BOYS
33,525

WASH cluster projects provided integrated sanitation, drinking water and hygiene services to IDPs in return areas. The Cluster responded to priority needs by rehabilitating/repairing existing water supply schemes with solarization where applicable, using a component sharing model of community-led sanitation (provision of sanitation kits and CfW) to build and improve latrines and promoting hygiene particularly among mothers and children. Six WASH projects were selected to address needs at the community and institutional level in South Waziristan, Kurram and Orakzai.

The response had a specific focus on easy accessibility to available water sources, water quality, availability, and affordability. WASH interventions are designed according to the WASH cluster strategy and integrated with the Transition Plan – Output 2, Basic Services “By 2020, the population enjoys expanded access to quality and equitable basic services, as investments in human capital revitalize and develop the capacity systems that deliver these services to the population” and WASH Cluster Objective “605,000 people in FATA – particularly women, children and vulnerable groups – have access to, and make use of, affordable, safe and adequate WASH services”.

Results reported in 2018

ALLOCATIONS
PROJECTS
PARTNERS
PEOPLE TARGETED
PEOPLE REACHED

2017
$1.5M
3
3
69,201
55,360

OUTPUT INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provided with access to water of appropriate quality for drinking (taking into account the special needs of women, elderly and persons with disabilities)</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>20024</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>15763</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>18177</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>715297</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IDPs in host communities provided with access to latrines that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, user friendly and gender appropriate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>20236</td>
<td>18675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>18040</td>
<td>16502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>22240</td>
<td>18345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>22679</td>
<td>17545</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Din Qadar is a 35 year-old resident of Anghar Kalay Village, in Tehsil Miran Shah of North Waziristan, who fled the village to save his family and was displaced to Bannu where he took shelter in a primary school in the initial days of displacement, and then received support from one of his friend who found a house for rent. Din Qadar worked as a daily paid laborer and was unable to meet the basic needs of his family in displacement and spent three difficult years in Bannu before returning in 2017 to North Waziristan Agency after a return process facilitated by the Government.

"With the return the difficulties experienced by my family increased as we had no water at home due to the non-functional water supply system of our village along with the non-existence of other basic services like health, education and livelihood opportunities. Before the rehabilitation of the water supply scheme we used to fetch water from an open dug well which was not protected. We have now easy, safe and sufficient access to quality and clean drinking water from the water tank constructed by PADO" says Din Qadar.

PHPF provided funding for the WASH project implemented by PADO. PADO identified the non-functional scheme in Anghar Kalay and finalized the rehabilitation and the extension with the Public Health Engineering Department. The scheme was the main source of water supply to more than 5,000 individuals where communities were using unsafe water and fetching water far from their dwellings. PADO has also distributed 73 sanitation kits to be used for the construction of latrines in Anghar Kalay to improve hygiene and as a result people’s health.
PHPF 2018 ANNUAL REPORT

ANNEXES
ANNEX A

ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

National NGO

- PADO: 0.70
- PRDS: 0.50
- SHED: 0.50
- EHSAR: 0.50
- WEO: 0.50
- AICD: 0.35
- LSHNRRD: 0.30
- FRD: 0.30
- PRCS: 0.13

International NGO

- CIP: 0.70
- JEN: 0.50
- MHI: 0.39
## ANNEX B

### PHPF-FUNDED PROJECTS 2018 Reserve and Standard Allocations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>PROJECT CODE</th>
<th>CLUSTER</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>BUDGET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PAK-18/DDA-3474/PAK 18/Shelter/NFI/NGO/7849</td>
<td>Shelter and Non-Food Items</td>
<td>AICD (Associate in Community Development)</td>
<td>$349,988.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PAK-18/DDA-3474/PAK 18/WASH/INGO/7754</td>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>CIP (CARE International in Pakistan)</td>
<td>$700,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PAK-18/DDA-3474/PAK 18/H/NGO/7853</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>EHSAR (Education Health Social Awareness and Rehabilitation)</td>
<td>$499,997.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PAK-18/DDA-3474/PAK 18/Shelter/NFI/NGO/7783</td>
<td>Shelter and Non-Food Items</td>
<td>FRD (Foundation for Rural Development)</td>
<td>$299,954.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PAK-18/DDA-3474/PAK 18/WASH/INGO/7812</td>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>JEN (Japan Emergency NGO)</td>
<td>$500,000.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PAK-18/DDA-3474/PAK 18/WASH/NGO/7969</td>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>LSHNRD (Lasoona Society for Human and Natural Resource Development)</td>
<td>$299,995.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>PAK-18/DDA-3474/PAK 18/WASH/INGO/7868</td>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>MHI (Muslim Hands International)</td>
<td>$385,649.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>PAK-18/DDA-3474/PAK 18/WASH/NGO/7962</td>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>PADO (Peace and Development Organization)</td>
<td>$697,586.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>PAK-18/DDA-3474/PAK 18/H/NGO/8794</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>PRCS (Pakistan Red Crescent Society)</td>
<td>$125,054.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>PAK-18/DDA-3474/PAK 18/WASH/NGO/7995</td>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>PRDS (Participatory Rural Development Society)</td>
<td>$500,000.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>PAK-18/DDA-3474/PAK 18/H/NGO/7918</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>SHED (Society for Human and Environmental Development)</td>
<td>$499,999.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>PAK-18/DDA-3474/PAK 18/H/NGO/7832</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>WEO (Women Empowerment Organization)</td>
<td>$499,945.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# PHPF ADVISORY BOARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chairperson</td>
<td>Humanitarian Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>UN AGENCIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>UN AGENCIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>UN AGENCIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>DONORS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>DONORS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>DONORS (Observer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHN</td>
<td>National NGO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHF</td>
<td>International NGO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHPF/OCHA</td>
<td>United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX D

ACCORNYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB Advisory Board
AICD Associate in Community Development
CBPF Country Based Pooled Fund
CERD Center of Excellence for Rural Development
CCCM Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CMAM Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition
CTP Cash Transfer Programming
CFW Cash for Work
CIP Care International in Pakistan
CPF Common Performance Framework
DFID Department for International Development
DOH Department of Health
EHSAR Education Health Social Awareness and Rehabilitation
ERF Emergency Response Fund
FATA Federally Administered Tribal Areas (former)
FCS Funding Coordination Section
FR Frontier Region
FDMA FATA Disaster Management Authority
FTTF FATA Transition Task Force
FGD Focus Group Discussion
FTP FATA Transition Plan
FRD Foundation for Rural Development
GMS Grant Management System
GoP Government of Pakistan
GBV Gender Based Violence
GOVT Government
HC Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT Humanitarian Country Team
HRT Humanitarian Regional Team
HFU Humanitarian Financing Unit
HH Household
HQ Headquarters
HRP Humanitarian Response Plan
HSP Humanitarian Strategic Plan
IASC Inter Agency Standing Committee
IDP Internally Displaced Person
INEE Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies
ICCM Inter Cluster Coordination Mechanism
INGO International Non-Governmental Organization
IOM International Organization for Migration
JEN Japan Emergency NGO
KP Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KPMD Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Merged Districts
LSHNRD Lassoona Society for Human and Natural Resource Development
MAM Moderate acute malnutrition
MHI Muslims Hands International
MNCH Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
MIYCN
MOU Memorandum of Understanding
NFI Non-Food Items
NNGO National Non-Governmental Organization
NOC No Objection Certificate
NWA North Waziristan Agency
NWOW New Way of Working
OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PADO Peace and Development Organization
PCA Performance Capacity Assessment
PHED Public Health Engineering Department
PHPF Pakistan Humanitarian Pooled Fund
PI Performance Index
PLW Pregnant and Lactating Women
PPI Partner Performance Index
PRDS Participatory Rural Development Society
PSEA Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
RH Reproductive Health
SHED Society for Human and Environmental Development
SIDA Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SRC Strategic Review Committee
TRC Technical Review Committee
UN United Nations
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF United Nations International Children’s Fund
USAID United States Agency for International Development
WASH Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WEO Women Empowerment Organization
WFP World Food Programme
WHS World Humanitarian Summit
WSS Water Supply Schemes
Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Map created in Sep 2013.
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