



Photo credit: Hayat



Photo credit: SHED



Photo credit: SHID

DFID signs multi-year agreement to support PHPF

The British Government through the Department for International Development (DFID) has signed a multi-year agreement with OCHA to support the Pakistan Humanitarian Pooled Fund from 2015 to 2019. Under the agreement, DFID will provide GBP 8 million for projects and GBP 1 million for technical assistance on the management of the fund. Additional funds may also be made available depending on the humanitarian situation and the performance of the fund.

DFID's multi-year agreement marks a milestone for PHPF and will help develop more predictable humanitarian funding in Pakistan, which is particularly relevant given the protracted nature of the humanitarian situation in KP/FATA. The agreement will hopefully also build the confidence other donors to continue supporting the humanitarian activities in Pakistan, countering the current donor fatigue.

PHPF is planning to make a second allocation of around US\$5 million to humanitarian organisations in October 2015. These funds will include \$2 million from Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and \$3 million from DFID.

A new chapter for Zubaida

When Zubaida was just three years old she contracted a fever which left her permanently disabled. From one day to the next she lost the ability to walk. Zubaida's father is a daily wage labourer whose low income is barely enough to support his eight children let alone pay for the expensive medical treatment his daughter needs.

When Zubaida was 11 years old, her family was displaced from their home due to insecurity and fled to Peshawar. In

ERF renamed PHPF

After five years of operation, the name of the Emergency Response Fund (ERF) has officially changed to the Pakistan Humanitarian Pooled Fund (PHPF). OCHA has also developed the PHPF Country Operational Manual available at:

www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/pakistan/document/pakistan-humanitarian-pooled-fund-phpf-operational-manual

Funding Status (\$USD)

\$5.1 million

Contribution in 2015

\$3.9 million

Allocated in 2015

\$68 million

Contributions since 2010

\$61.5 million

Allocated since 2010

Inside this edition

A new chapter for Zubaida: P. 1

Healthcare for pregnant and lactating women: P. 3

PHPF funds critical to Bara response: P. 4

Quarterly project performance: P. 5

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Peshawar, they started living in a rented house but when they could no longer afford the high rent, the family moved to Jalozai camp. Their situation continued to deteriorate in the camp. “We were in a hopeless position in the camp, we were so frustrated that we could not help our daughter”, Zubaida’s mother explained.



The new wheelchair has made Zubaida’s life a lot easier.

Photo credit: Handicap International

Handicap International staff supported by PHPF visited Zubaida’s family in the camp and assessed her situation. The organisation went on to teach her some exercises to alleviate her suffering as well as providing her with a wheelchair and a mattress. “The wheelchair has made our life a lot easier”, Zubaida’s mother noted, “When she was young we could move her around easily, but she is heavy now and it was very difficult for us to move her. As a result, she was confined to bed.” The wheelchair has dramatically improved Zubaida’s situation and quality of life”, she continued “with the wheelchair we can easily take her to the doctor and use public transport.” The specific needs of people with disabilities are often exacerbated and overlooked in humanitarian crises. Interventions such as these are able to

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dramatically improve the quality of life and the mobility of people with disabilities

NGOs pass partners’ capacity assessment

Before an NGO becomes eligible to apply for PHPF funding, they should pass an assessment to determine their capacity to implement PHPF projects. The first round of capacity assessments were conducted between April and July, 2015. OCHA invited 145 NGOs (121 national and 24 international), of which 88 participated in the process. Most of these have worked with ERF in the past. OCHA conducted seven briefing sessions across the country to explain about the new online PHPF assessment process. PHPF plans to conduct these assessments on an annual basis. The assessment aims to systematically review the governance and financial management capacities of an NGO as well as their technical and humanitarian response capacity. Participation in the Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism and the funding capacity of the organisation is also taken into account. Based on the findings of the assessment, the NGO will be classified as a potential partner. Each



NGOs attend a partner capacity assessment workshop in Islamabad. Photo credit: OCHA.

84 national and international NGOs passed the PHPF partner capacity assessment and are now eligible to apply for PHPF funding.

NGO is also given a risk level rating, which then determines the oversight mechanisms that need to be in place when implementing projects.

Of the 88 NGOs that applied to the assessment process, 84 passed, and are now eligible to apply for funding through the PHPF. OCHA provided guidance to the three unsuccessful NGOs. All 15 organisations that secured funding in the recent call for proposals to support returnees to Bara, were approved through the assessment process.

Providing healthcare to pregnant and lactating women

Some 28 per cent of IDPs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have at least one pregnant or lactating woman in their family. Women in nearly a third of these families have experienced changes in breastfeeding patterns since displacement. The main reasons for these changes include mothers not having enough breastmilk (often an indication of the poor nutrition status of the mother), the mother becoming sick or a lack of private spaces for breastfeeding. Continuing breastfeeding for young children is critical, especially in displacement situations, and is a key factor in preventing the child contracting diseases and becoming malnourished.



Twins are checked by the Lady Health Visitor who has been taking care of them at a Basic Health Unit in Peshawar. Photo credit: SHED

Women in nearly a third of IDP families with pregnant or lactating women have experienced changes in breastfeeding since displacement.

The situation faced by pregnant and lactating women in displacement is compounded by health facilities that are often understaffed, lack supplies and are poorly equipped to cope with the large influx of IDPs. Meanwhile, due to a

lack of female staff, lactating and pregnant women are deprived of access to quality pre-natal, post-natal care and safe delivery services.



A female doctor conducts a check-up for a woman displaced from FATA and her young son.
Photo credit: SHED

NGO, Society for Human and Environmental Development (SHED), is using funds allocated through PHPF to implement a project to build the capacity of three health facilities in Peshawar. The intervention aims to strengthen the

primary healthcare services provided to IDP families with a special focus on increasing the access of pregnant and lactating women to quality maternal, newborn and child health services.

Ambreen Gul, who was displaced with her family from Bara, Khyber Agency, has had problems breastfeeding since she was displaced. Rather than continue trying to breastfeed her child, she instead changed to cow milk. Ambreen has been benefitting from the SHED programme including by receiving advice on good feeding practices from a lady health volunteer. She has now re-started breastfeeding her child who is becoming healthier and gaining weight. Ambreen plans to share the knowledge she gained with other mothers

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PHPF funds critical to Bara response

The recent allocation of PHPF funds to organisations supporting IDPs returning to Bara, Khyber Agency underscores the critical role of the fund. Based on figures provided by the FATA Disaster Management Authority, an estimated 70 per cent of humanitarian projects being implemented in Bara are funded by PHPF. Of the \$6.6 million allocated to humanitarian projects, \$4.1 million is managed through PHPF.

FDMA is facilitating PHPF partners in accessing areas to implement humanitarian projects. However, partners still face many difficulties implementing projects in return areas.

70 per cent of projects being implemented by the humanitarian community in Bara, Khyber Agency, FATA are funded by PHPF

Pakistan Humanitarian Pool Fund (in US\$): Project Performance Report (July to September 2015)



2015

\$8.5 million

US\$ 5.73 million
new allocation 2015
US\$ 2.75 million
allocation from
on-going projects 2014

95%

95% of funds
allocated to NGOs

0.5 million

about 0.5 million
beneficiaries reached

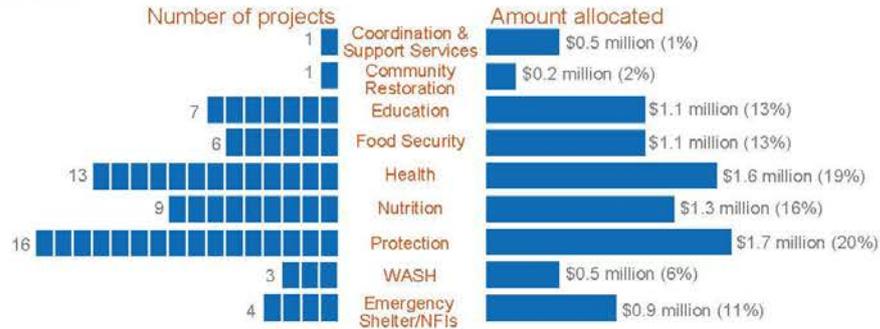
60

60 projects
implemented

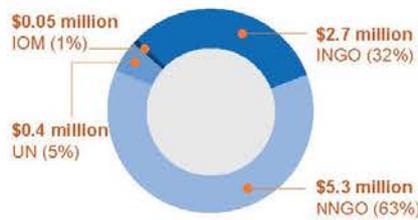
100%

100% of funds have
contributed significantly
to gender equality

Funding allocation by cluster



Funding allocation by organization type



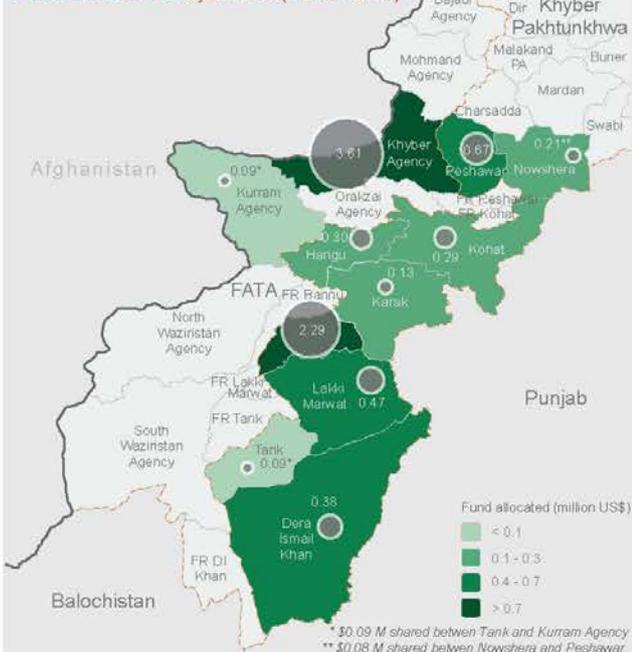
Funding allocation by gender marker



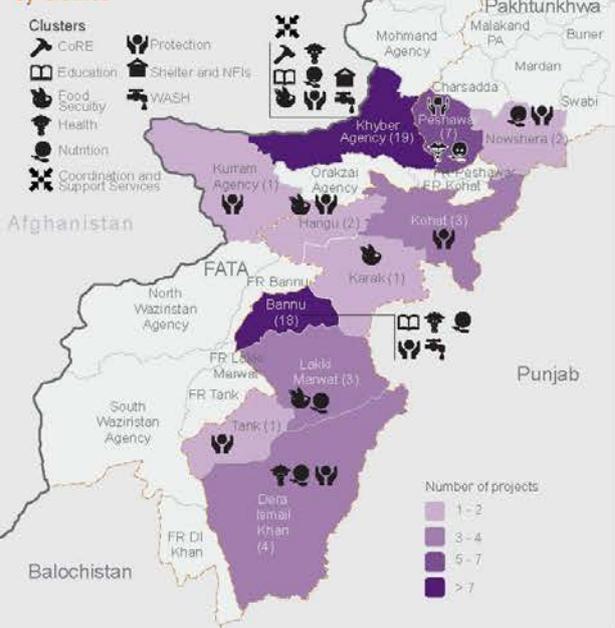
Beneficiaries reached vs target by cluster

Cluster	Cluster target	Reached	Gap
Health	476,634	340,127	136,507
Nutrition	175,752	99,385	76,367
Protection	70,734	53,553	17,181
Food Security	45,624	28,785	16,839
WASH	35,965	18,919	17,046
Education	28,193	17,821	10,372
Emergency Shelter & NFIs	9,480	9,480	0
Community Restoration	4,500	4,500	0

Fund allocation by district (million US\$)



Number of projects and clusters by district



* Including on-going projects from 2014 and projects started in 2015.

Pakistan Humanitarian Pooled Fund: Project Performance Report (July to September 2015)