



Photo credit: OCHA



Photo credit: OCHA

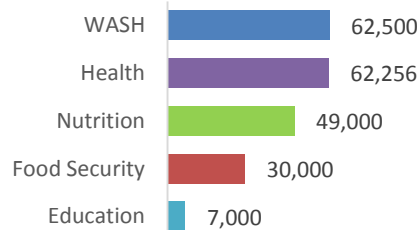
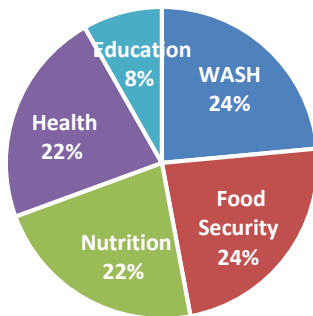


Photo credit: OCHA

## PHPF allocates US\$ 5 million to support returns

With support from the Department for International Development (DFID) and Swedish International Development Cooperation (SIDA), Pakistan Humanitarian Pooled Fund (PHPF) has allocated US\$5 million to support families returning to South Waziristan and Orakzai Agency during the month of November 2015. Some 288,703 returnees will receive assistance in terms of shelter, health, education and livelihood support through 15 projects.

The returning families require livelihood support to resume their life activities, thus the largest proportion of the funds has been earmarked for the livelihood support through provision of seeds, tools and trainings for creating effective agriculture management and resilience.



The funds will also be used to rehabilitate or install water and sanitation facilities in 40 schools and 15 health centers. As a result of these projects, the returning population will have access to facilities that are culturally and gender appropriate. PHPF funds will also be utilised for provision and restoration of Primary Health Care (PHC) services in existing government health facilities.

Most of the returning families relied on subsistence farming before displacement. It will take time before the families can return to their normal agricultural activities and it will be vital to ensure nutrition support, in a country where malnutrition is already on the higher side. Through the community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) 4 nutrition projects will provide nutritional services for vulnerable children and pregnant and lactating women at the community and facility level.

## Funding Status (USD)

**\$10.2 million**  
Contribution in 2015

**\$10.2 million**  
Allocated in 2015

**\$68 million**  
Contributions since 2010

**\$66 million**  
Allocated since 2010

## Inside this edition

PHPF adopts new Global Guidelines: P. 2

Pooled funds enhance maternal health care P. 3

PHPF enables children to resume education: P. 4

Quarterly project performance: P. 5

Two education projects are designed to improve access to quality education through establishment of Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) and essential supplies to re-activate the learning activities and train the Taleemi Islahi Jirgas (TIJs) in the targeted schools. TIJs will help promote awareness regarding education in the community and school management.

## PHPF Adopts New Global Guidelines;

In 2015, OCHA introduced new global guidelines for managing Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPF). The guidelines include the Strategic alignment of CBPFs to support implementation of Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) but retain the flexibility to respond to unforeseen events. There are also new accountability framework and operational modalities to provide a set of risk management tools to address risks that may hinder the ability of CBPFs to achieve their objectives.

### **Inception of online Grant management System**

The Grants Management System (GMS) is a new mandatory tool for CBPFs and is critical in supporting the management of CBPFs and rationalizing the workload of PHPF units. It is a fundamental management instrument for OCHA at the country and headquarter level. It facilitates partners' interaction with CBPFs at all stages of the grant cycle and promotes efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and supports risk management. GMS is now functional for PHPF partners in Pakistan. The latest allocations of \$8.5 million were conducted through GMS.

### **Partners Capacity Assessment**

In accordance with the global guidelines, one of the most significant change in the operation of a country-based pooled fund is the NGO registration and Capacity Assessment (CA) to appraise a partner's eligibility to apply to PHPF for funding. The CA is aimed at determining whether the NGO partner has sufficient level of capacity in terms of institutional, managerial, financial and technical expertise. This analysis establishes eligibility to receive funding from PHPF. The CA does not apply to UN agencies and IOM.

A complete NGO Capacity Assessment tool kit has been developed based on a consultative process with PHPF stakeholders, and is included in the 2015 PHPF Country Operational Manual.

Some 145 NGOS were invited for CA, 88 submitted relevant documents and applied for CA process. A total 84 NGOs (65 national, 19 international) met the requirements and are now eligible for applying for PHPF funding.

The partner's geographical coverage areas include Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Balochistan, Sindh and Punjab, with minimum coverage in Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) and Pakistan Administered Kashmir (PAK). The partner's humanitarian sectoral coverage areas includes Community Restoration, Education, Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Non-food Items and WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene).

## Pooled funds enhance maternal health care

Amina Bibi, 35, and Murad were living a happy married life with their extended family in Khyber Agency. After marriage, when Amina became pregnant, she had to follow the traditional methods for delivery. Unavailability of maternal health care services, poor economic conditions and lack of awareness on health issues mean that communities have to follow traditional birth methods. Her mother-in-law was her birth attendant and used traditional methods. Amina gave birth to a baby boy, but to their utter grief, the baby survived only for three hours. In the subsequent years, Amina lost another six newborns. Her in-laws started to believe that Amina was not capable of giving birth to healthy children and were thinking about her husband's second marriage, further depressing Amina.

A local Lady Health Visitor (LHV) visited Amina and told her about a SHED-PHPF health services centre. PHPF provided \$130,000 to SHED to setup health facilities in three areas to provide Mother and Child Healthcare services to approximately 20,258 people. Amina visited the health facility for pregnancy check-up. She informed the LHV about the mortality of her six neonatal soon after delivery in seven years.



Amina's new born baby. Akhtar Zaib/SHED

After examination, Amina was suspected to have hemolytic disease. For further investigation she was referred to Khyber Teaching Hospital Peshawar, transported by a project ambulance. The examination test confirmed earlier diagnosed disease. LHV started Amina's treatment. SHED supported health facility also provided the prescribed medicines. Amina also received psychological counselling as she had lost six newborns and was depressed about upcoming event. She

was further educated on safety measures, treatment process and basic diet food.

Amina's family was advised for a delivery in a hospital under specialized supervision but they refused, sighting cultural constraints. To effectively assist her delivery through safe and clean methods, her mother-in-law was trained on safe and hygienic delivery practices in a three-day training course and also given a birth kit. LHV provided intensive treatment and care during the last month of the delivery. The efforts of the project staff paid off and Amina gave birth to a healthy baby boy. Amina and her family were overjoyed and paid a special visit to the SHED project office to thank the staff for bringing happiness back to their life. The LHV continued to visit Amina to conduct growth assessment of the new-born baby and postnatal services to the mother. The LHV also educated the family members on the personal and domestic hygiene. Amina also received a baby kit for special care of the baby.

Amina expressed her happiness through these words, "Allah Almighty bestowed me with a healthy baby-boy only after I received the health services in SHED Civil Dispensary Fort Slop. This assistance brought a miracle in my life. I am now much more respected in my family, but the greatest joy is the feelings of being a mother"

## PHPF enables children to resume education

Zamindar, June, 2015, returned to Bara, Khyber Agency, with his family including two daughters and six sons after a long displacement. “We are so happy after returning to our village. It feels good when I see my children satisfied in their home after bearing the hardships of displacement” Zamindar said. A taxi driver by profession, Zamindar could only provide for basic needs of these children and could not send them to school. His economic condition further compelled him to put his children to work, repairing their damaged house.



Shakil during his class time at TLC established by PADO. Muneeb Ur Rehman/PADO

Zamindar’s young son Shakil said “All my friends were enrolled in school and they played cricket during recess. I wished to join them in school where I could resume my education and also play with them”

PADO, with the financial support of PHPF initiated an education project to resume the educational activities of the returning children and established Temporary Learning Centers in 53. Over 5,800

children (2,900 boys, 2,900 girls) were enrolled in 53 TLCs where they also received learning kits, containing 5,300. Educational supplies and recreational material were also provided to these TLCs to ensure that the teaching and learning process is smoothly operated.

During a routine field visit, PADO team met Zamindar and found that Shakil is not enrolled in school. PADO team sensitized his father and informed him that complete educational facilities will be provided free of cost. After detailed discussions, Zamindar agreed to enroll Shakil in school.



Shakil during presentation at TLC established by PADO. Muneeb Ur Rehman /PADO

Shakil was enrolled in first grade in a PADO established TLC in a damaged school close to his home. He also received a package of student learning kit. Besides receiving education he could now also play with his friends.

“I regularly attend the school and I like my student learning kit. I will be a teacher of

Urdu in future” said Shakil.

Zamindar now appreciates the significance of education, “I saw a significant change in his behaviour after enrolment to school; recreational activities with his friends give him immense pleasure which makes me happy. I am grateful to PADO whose support enabled my children to get quality education” said Zamindar. Thanks to PADO’s advocacy, Zamindar is now determined to send all his children to school.

# Pakistan Humanitarian Pooled Fund (in US\$): Project Performance Report (October to December 2015)



**2015**

**\$13 million**

**US\$ 10.22 million**  
new allocation 2015  
**US\$ 2.75 million**  
allocation from  
on-going projects 2014

**93%**

**93% of funds**  
allocated to NGOs

**0.7 million**

about **0.7 million**  
beneficiaries reached

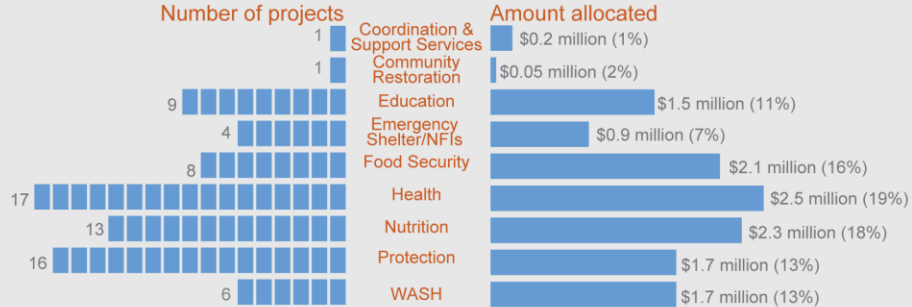
**75**

**75 projects**  
implemented

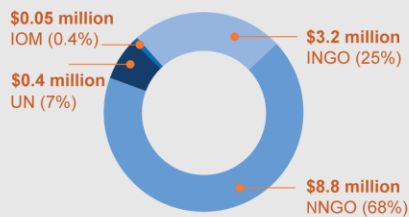
**100%**

**100% of funds** have  
contributed significantly  
to gender equality

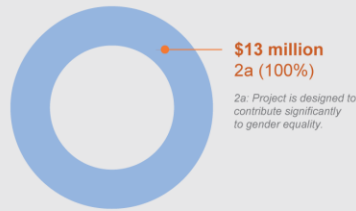
### Funding allocation by cluster



### Funding allocation by organization type



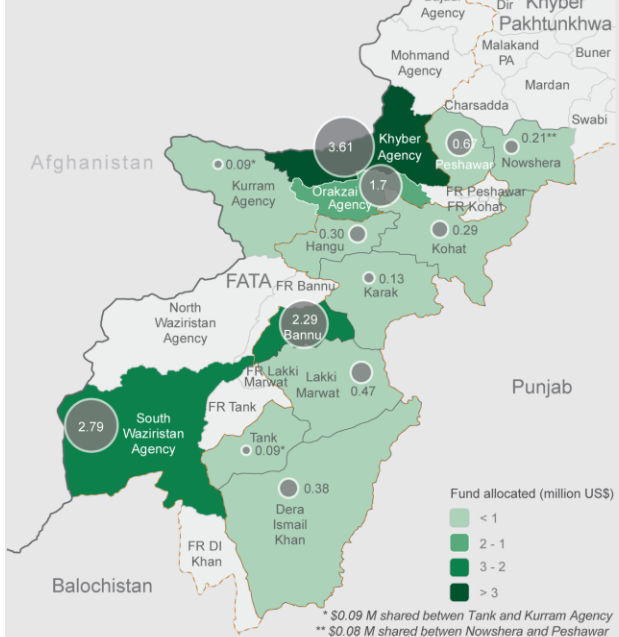
### Funding allocation by gender marker



### Beneficiaries reached vs target by cluster

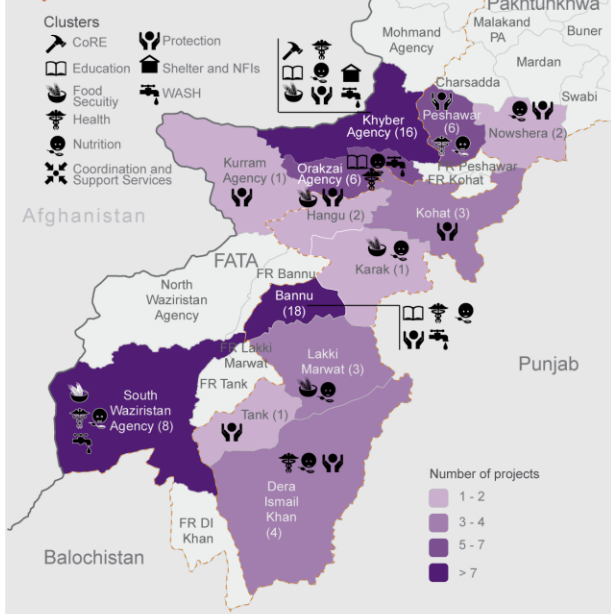
Cluster	Cluster target	Reached	Gap
Health	476,634	340,127	136,507
Nutrition	175,752	99,385	76,367
Protection	70,734	53,553	17,181
Food Security	45,624	28,785	16,839
WASH	35,965	18,919	17,046
Education	28,193	17,821	10,372
Emergency Shelter & NFIs	9,480	9,480	0
Community Restoration	4,500	4,500	0

### Fund allocation by district (million US\$)



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

### Number of projects and clusters by district



# Pakistan Humanitarian Pooled Fund: Project Performance Report (October to December 2015)

