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INSTITUTIONAL MAPPING STUDY OF SOCIAL PROTECTION SCHEMES IN THE PROVINCE OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA, 2013

By Ayesha Khan



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This Mapping Study presents the findings from an extensive review of the literature on social protection literature produced during the last seven years. It is also informed by a survey conducted in all the districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa between April and to June 2013. The study was commissioned by the ILO Pakistan.

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I am confident that with the current commitment of the provincial government this information will serve to design a more realistic and responsive policy for the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province and its people.

Ayesha Khan

Preface

This literature review and mapping study (referred to hereafter as simply “the Study”) highlights and discusses the social protection programmes and mechanisms currently operational in Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province. For the purposes of this report, social protection (SP) is taken to refer to: 'the public actions taken in response to levels of vulnerability, risk and deprivation which are deemed socially unacceptable within a given polity or society.'

The Study report is divided into four parts: in the first part, the introduction of the report briefly mentions the purpose of the study, the limitations and the methodology. The second part discusses the definition and concepts of social protection, including the different UN definitions and the concept of Social Protection Floors (SPF). The third part of the report shares the findings of the literature review from the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (GoKP) documents pertaining to social protection. The federal government's National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS) and the NGO programmes for Social Protection culled from secondary sources are also discussed in this section of the report. In the fourth and last section of the report, the findings both from the literature review and the field surveys are summarized and preliminary recommendations are made .

The literature review also briefly discusses the 18th Amendment to the Constitution and its considerable implications for the provinces, particularly Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP).

Please note that both British and American spellings are used in the text as were found in different donor and government documents and in the names of the programmes. For example, the report uses both spellings for the term: “centre” and “center”.

¹ Social Protection Concepts and Approaches: Implications for Policy and Practice in International Development. Andy Norton, Tim Conway, Mick Foster, Centre for Aid and Public Expenditure, February 2001.

Contents

Acknowledgments	i
Preface	iii
List of Acronyms	vii
Executive Summary	ix
1.0 INTRODUCTION	01
2.0 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY	03
3.0 LIMITATIONS OF THE ASSIGNMENT	05
4.0 CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION	07
5.0 KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA CONTEXT	13
5.1 POLITICAL/LEGAL CONTEXT	14
5.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT	17
6.0 THE KP DEPARTMENTS WORKING FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION	27
6.1 Planning & Development	27
6.2 Social Welfare Department (SWD)	27
6.3 Elementary & Secondary Education Department	29
6.4 Health Department	29
6.5 Food Department	30
6.6 Labour Department	31
6.7 Industries Department	31
6.8 Auqaf Department	32
6.9 Zakat and Ushr Department	32
6.10 Agriculture Department	35
7.0 KP GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION.	37
7.1 Overall Progress on Sector Strategies/Plans	44
7.2 The GoKP Annual Development Plans (ADP)	46
7.3 Targeting of the SWD ADP FY2010-11	47
7.4 Progress in the Social Welfare Sector	48
8.0 KEY FINDINGS FROM THE FIELD SURVEY	53
9.0 CONCLUSIONS	55
10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS	57
ANNEXURE	63
ANNEX 1: Terms of Reference	65
ANNEX 2: Documents Studied for Literature Review	66
ANNEX 3: Funding Agencies	69

List of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADP	Annual Development Plan
ANP	Awami National Party
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
BKPAP	Bacha Khan Poverty Alleviation Programme
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CDS	Comprehensive Development Strategy
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
CPWC	Child Protection Welfare Commission
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
E&SED	Elementary and Secondary Education Department
ESSI	Employees Social Security Institute
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FY	Financial Year
HIES	Household Integrated Economic Survey
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
GER	Gross Enrollment Rate
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, GmbH (German Society for International Cooperation, Ltd.)
GoKP	Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
LFS	Labor Force Survey
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund

MIS	Management Information System
NGO	Non Government Organization
NFC	National Financial Commission
NRCL	National Centres for the Rehabilitation of Child Labour
NSPS	National Social Protection Strategy
OBB	Output Based Budgeting
PBM	Pakistan Bait ul Mal
PCNA	Post Crisis Needs Assessment
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurements
RAHA	Refugee Assisted Hosting Areas
SP	Social Protection
SPF	Social Protection Floors
SPS	Social Protection Strategy
SPDC	Social Policy Development Centre
SW&WD	Social Welfare and Women Development
SWD	Social Welfare Department
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
WDI	World Development Indicators
WHO	World Health Organization
WCEB	Workers' Children Education Board
WWB	Workers' Welfare Board

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An increase in poverty is a palpable phenomenon throughout Pakistan especially in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province. This perception seems to be supported by the World Development Indicators (WDIs) 2013 report which states that “Sixty percent of Pakistan's population is living below the poverty line” according to the US two dollar per day poverty measure. The poverty in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) may be attributed to a decade of militancy, insurgency and terror-related activities, compounded by natural disasters such as floods. Additional factors complicating the plight of the poor and the non-poor are the thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the Tribal Areas; the continued presence of Afghan refugees, the impact of the global financial crisis (2007-2009) and the public debt deficits. All this is aggravated by weak governance, which may have contributed to the increase in the number of poor in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa more than official records state.

Social protection in developing countries has recently emerged as a policy framework for addressing poverty and vulnerability. In circumstances where chronic poverty affects large sectors of the population, social protection programmes include elements of promotion as well as protection. The aim of social protection programmes has evolved to not only deal with sharp declines in income but also to address persistently low incomes and their structural causes, including the “social-vulnerability” aspects of the population. In this sense, social protection is deemed a key component of development policy that can support people in moving out of poverty and live more dignified and productive lives.

In order to plan for social protection in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa context, commitment and concerted efforts are required by the government and the donor agencies. Such efforts may be focused towards a policy that is responsive to public needs with creative approaches for practical and cost effective solutions. To this end, the ILO commissioned an institutional mapping study of the social protection schemes existing in KP. The Study includes a literature review and a survey of the SP schemes in all the districts of KP. The survey questionnaire considered the following parameters of the social protection schemes: i.e. 1) coverage; 2) beneficiary selection criteria; 3) ease of access; 4) benefits; 5) feedback mechanisms; and 6) quality assurance of the programme. (The Terms of Reference is shown in Annex 1)

The literature review included all the documentation available pertaining to the (formal) social protection mechanisms current in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. (Annex 2 lists all of the documents studied). Most of the documents studied were reports from different donor agencies especially the ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, ADB, DFID, World Bank and the UNDP as well as other Research Institutions such as the Social Policy Development Centre (SPDC) (Karachi) and academic institutions such as Sussex University, Università di Bari, Italy; and Columbia University, New York. However, the key documents reviewed in-depth were both federal and provincial government studies, strategies and reports including monitoring and evaluation reports and the most recent Annual Development Plan (ADP) 2012-13 of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (GoKP). The national websites for accounts and statistics were also consulted during the course of this review.

The literature review shows that Pakistan's social protection system is comprised of safety nets, social security and employment promotion and protection programmes. The review also shows that

after 2007, the national government significantly increased its spending on social safety nets, while at the same time transitioning to a new institutional framework to improve the coverage, targeting effectiveness and adequacy of social safety net programs.

In 2007, the Government of Pakistan endorsed the “Social Protection Strategy to Reach the Poor and the Vulnerable” or the National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS). The National Strategy's key poverty reduction objective was helping the vulnerable through social safety nets or social assistance programmes. It highlighted the need to reform “ad hoc, reactive and fragmented”² sectoral interventions. The NSPS strongly recommended that provincial governments be involved as stakeholders. It explained social protection as referring to “**a set of policies and programme interventions that address poverty and vulnerability by contributing to raising the incomes of poor households, controlling the variance of income of all households, and ensuring equitable access to basic services**”. In 2007, the provincial government of KP made an attempt to follow up on the NSPS with a provincial Social Protection Strategy (SPS); however, there is a general understanding that the KP Strategy did not get to the stage of approval by the GoKP. Moreover, the KP SPS needs to be revisited in light of the changes in the external context. In 2007, the external context of KP, that is, its social, economic, political, environmental, technological and even cultural context was different from that of 2013.

Thus, this study is timely and will serve to inform the existing work on Social Protection reforms already initiated by the provincial government. This study will also pave the way to introducing more coherent and integrated social protection policies with medium to long term social protection reforms for the protection, uplift and wellbeing of vulnerable, at risk and deprived groups.

Definitions of social protection

The literature review revealed that the terms social protection and social security are used interchangeably by the UN agencies. Social security is a “concept enshrined in Article 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, that "Everyone through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality”³. In the USA, in contrast, the term social security refers to a specific social insurance program for the retired and the disabled. Consequently, one of the first things required for the development of a social protection policy is to establish consensus on the terms and their meanings.

The major forms of formal social protection schemes present in KP in (fragmented) form are: i) social assistance programmes; ii) safety nets; iii) livelihoods/skills enhancement; iv) child protection; and v) microfinance. The focus of the more recent programmes in KP is humanitarian, whereas the previous ones had a development focus such as income generation and skills development. The literature review revealed that in almost all the documents for KP the scope of social protection (SP) was focused on relief and support in the form of cash grants and stipends or vocational training for the poor.

² NSPS 2007

³ Wikipedia definition

The KP Comprehensive Development Strategy (CDS) does not define social protection but places it as a separate sector implicitly referring to it as social assistance for the poor. According to provincial documents the social protection sector does not include health and education and other social services. The budget allocation for Social Protection in the Annual Development Plan (ADP) for 2012-13 was a total of Rs. 21.97 million with Rs. 10.70 million as foreign aid support.

Among the many challenges for the social protection agenda, a major one is its apparent politicization. For example, the CDS in its text links itself to the then ruling political party's (i.e. the ANP's) manifesto which may have implications for its continued validity under the new regime, elected in 2013.

Social Protection in Annual Development Plans

On examining the Annual Development Plans, it became evident that the focus of the development programme was on completing existing schemes and not so much on social welfare per se. There was some shift in resources to agriculture and industry, reflecting the importance of these sectors in providing employment in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Allocations to the police, social protection, forestry and the environment also received an increased share in the 2012-13 ADP as compared to the previous year. Important new initiatives were supported in education and health. These trends in the provincial government's reports reflect that the social protection agenda is subsumed under the economic growth priority. The perception seems to be that, if there is sufficient fiscal space, then the government will be able to push ahead with social protection priorities.

In the fiscal year 2012-13 approximately 8 per cent of the budget was allocated to social protection including the health, education (primary to tertiary), water and sanitation sectors. One of the biggest social protection programmes in the province is the Bacha Khan Poverty Alleviation Programme (BKPAP) with an allocated budget⁴ of Rs. 1 billion for 2012-13; the programme has completed one phase of implementation in four districts of KP. The BKPAP main components were social mobilization, skills development, community physical infrastructure (CPI), Micro Health Insurance (MHI) and other conditional cash transfer (CCT) initiatives. For example, among other things, the CCT instrument was used for construction of latrines. The selection of the poor in BKPAP was done through a modified version of the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) poverty scorecard method.

The major social protection programmes implemented in KP are the originally federal initiatives of BISP, the Pakistan Baitul Mal (PBM) and the Zakat programme with its various allowances. All three programmes have varying levels of outreach in the different districts of KP depending on the security level and the geographic outreach. It was noted that in 2010-11 all government funds including those allocated for BKPAP that year were shifted to the flood and conflict affected populations. Other SP programmes are departmental initiatives especially by the education, Social Welfare and Health departments: these largely focus on cash grants, stipends and free services.

Currently, in KP two types of social protection measures are operational: 1) social security schemes

⁴ Calculated from the ADP 2012-13

or contributory schemes such as Employee Old-Age Benefit Institution (EOBI), Employee's Social Security Institution (ESSI) and the Workers' Welfare Fund; and 2) social assistance programmes or social safety nets funded both by the government and by donor agencies. The latter are implemented either directly by the provincial government's departments and line agencies at the district level or in partnerships, primarily by local NGOs. A third layer active in the provision of social assistance is the "for profit" private sector but the literature review does not reveal much about their role or the average amounts they annually disburse. In fact, one of the biggest gaps in the literature review was the absence of reliable expenditure figures for the various social protection programmes current in KP province.

The BISP is the largest social safety net programme operational in all the provinces of the country. Unfortunately, it is loan money of a total value of USD 2,245 million borrowed from the World Bank by the Government of Pakistan. A positive aspect of the BISP is that it explicitly focuses on one of the most discriminated groups among the poor, namely the poor rural women, as its primary beneficiaries. This approach has positively impacted the importance of poor women in the household and their confidence in approaching the government. However, in remote districts like Upper Dir, Shangla, Tor Ghar and certain union councils (UCs) of districts Battagram and Tank, access to the social protection mechanisms remains a challenge. Another challenge is transparency in these mechanisms and the perception of transparency. BISP disbursements often appear politically motivated. This creates issues not just at the beneficiary end but also at the government end, sometimes leading to unnecessary delays in disbursements to deserving people. The Study has observed that social protection is quite complex in KP, not least because it seems to be politicised. In order to make the social assistance programmes more effective, they need to be de-politicised and to focus on being efficient, effective and sustainable in their outreach.

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Social Protection report⁵ of June 2012, funded by UNICEF, shares socio-economic contextual information gathered from various sources. Unfortunately, information pertaining to the province was limited and dated as pointed out by the report itself. A key finding of the report is that the provincial government spends nearly twice as much on security and law enforcement as it does on health and education combined. Another significant finding that has serious implications for social assistance results is that there is an absence of female staff in the primary health care and educational facilities. These findings were reaffirmed by the mapping study survey. The law and order situation presents additional challenges for the health, education and social welfare departments. The number of IDPs aggravates an already challenging situation, not least because of fund shortfalls. The report highlights the fact that Kohistan and Shangla districts repeatedly appear as under-performing in all health indicators. The UNICEF report also highlighted the difficulty of collecting updated data from districts Swat, Hangu, Tank and Malakand due to security problems.

It is observed that health and education continue to receive "low priority" despite the provincial government's obvious commitment to social sectors and to social protection. The provision of free medical facilities to 30,000 patients was planned to be provided under the Benazir Health support program in 2012-13, but it is unclear whether the targets have been met as of the writing of this report. The health budget allocation for the fiscal year 2012-13 according to the ADP was Rs. 7.57

⁵ Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Social Protection and Socio-economic indicators; Monitoring the Situation of Women and Children. UNICEF

billion, whereas the UNICEF report notes it as Rs 9 billion. At Rs. 9 billion the provincial annual per capita spending on health is less than Rs. 250 or approximately three US dollars per person in the KP province.

The education sector in KP has shown progress in terms of access to education and increased school enrolments; however, education performance reveals acute disparities based on gender and wealth as well as on the urban and rural divide. This is despite the education department's assignment of high priority to gender equality and explicit mention of doubling the education budget in the GoKP Comprehensive Development Strategy (CDS)⁶. A 2010 survey found that of the 51 per cent of children not enrolled in school almost 47 per cent were girls. Girls' education in KP was significantly affected due to conflict/militancy as well as the floods. Even today many areas in the province have almost no access to education for girls; the factors include economic and cultural reasons as well as the lack of availability of basic infrastructure, teaching material and teachers. Although the KP government has passed the "Establishment of Standards Education" legislation in 2011, for the supervision and maintenance of education, the quality of education is still very poor. Despite education being made compulsory and free by law, the cost per child due to high transportation costs was calculated as high as Rs 3,000 per month. This is almost half of the minimum wage of Rs. 7,000 set by the federal government. If calculated with the average number of children in a household then access to education becomes unaffordable for the average poor household whose average monthly income ranges from Rs. 4,000-6,000. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa allocated Rs 12.80 billion to education in the fiscal year 2012-13 of which 45.6 per cent is the salary component⁷.

Despite programmes based on extensive analysis and studies, female literacy remains alarmingly low, without which empowerment programmes lose their impact. The highest literacy rate for women is in Haripur district at 40 per cent. The low female literacy rate in KP should be cause for serious concern in light of the correlation between a woman's education and a family's wellbeing and national economic prosperity. In fact, if further research is undertaken then the link between female education and peace may also be established. Currently, there is no research in Pakistan on this particular topic. The existing SP programmes linked with child education and development allude to schooling preventing them from being involved in militancy but thus far no research or scientific basis has been established in projects to validate this theory.

The UNICEF Situation Analysis⁸ report for KP in 2012 shows an increase in violence against women and children as well as an increase in sex trafficking of both children and women. Yet there are no specific laws at the provincial level to address these issues despite various programmes on the topic. Ad hoc responses such as setting up legal aid centres are often initiated by the social welfare department and by non-governmental organizations but as yet a comprehensive provincial social protection policy is missing to cover the prevention and response on such protection concerns for children and women in the province. Neither the provincial CDS nor the draft SP strategy addresses these critical issues, which have been at a critical level since 2007.

There is also little by way of institutional care for children with psychosocial problems or disabilities. There is the Disabled Persons (Employment and Rehabilitation) Ordinance 1981", the National

⁶ Education Department feedback letter ref. NO. CPO/PO-11/EDS&SE/1-1/SPFI/2013 on Draft Mapping Study report.

⁷ Education Department feedback letter ref. NO. CPO/PO-11/EDS&SE/1-1/SPFI/2013 on Draft Mapping Study report.

⁸ UNICEF, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, "Situation Analysis of children and women in Pakistan", Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Report June 2012-Pakistan.

Policy 2002 and the National Plan of Action 2006 for dealing with persons with disabilities but the KP provincial ADP barely acknowledges men and women with disabilities in the budgetary allocations.

The UNICEF Situation Analysis 2012 report reveals that in KP 49 per cent of the population have no access to any form of sanitation. Seventy eight per cent of the urban and 42 per cent of the rural populations have access to open drains only and only 51 per cent have access to water for drinking. The report reveals that the KP population is dangerously exposed to unsafe and polluted drinking water. The GoKP allocation for 17 clean drinking water projects is Rs.3.19 billion in 2012-13. The social welfare department budget allocation for 2012-13 is Rs.490 million allocated for 27 projects and Rs.100 million was set aside for repair of worship places of minorities through the Zakat and Ushr department. Other projects and programs in the social protection sphere had the following allocations: a) Rs. 1 billion allocated for the Bacha Khan Khpal Rozgar scheme; b) Rs. 300 million proposed for Riwaiti Hunarmand Rozgar scheme; c) Rs. 100 million allocated for the Stori Da Pakhtunkhwa scheme⁹; d) Rs. 500 million earmarked for the Rokhana Pukhtunkwa Program; e) Rs.1 billion proposed for the Naway Sahar Laptop scheme.

The federal government runs a number of the labour safety nets, including the Workers' Welfare Fund, the Workers' Profit Participation Fund, the Employees Social Security Institutions Scheme (ESSI), the Education Cess Fund and the Employee Old Age Benefits (EOBI). These programmes account for about 25 per cent of the total federal expenditure on social protection. They are only available to support those in formal waged employment and are not available to farmers. As a result, they do not benefit the existing poor in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, although they may help to prevent unemployment leading to new poverty. Spending on social transfers is dominated by pensions, which are not targeted on the very poor.

Besides government investment, international organizations such as GIZ and DFID provide budgetary support to the health and education sectors respectively; whereas the ILO and UNICEF support various programmes and schemes for vulnerable women and children such as ILO support to Child Labour Reduction and the Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM) funds the National Centres for the Rehabilitation of Child Labour (NRCL). These centres have been established as part of the government and donor campaign to remove the worst forms of child labour in the country. These centres provide financial support to families and children to compensate for lost earnings and run non-formal schools to encourage the children to stay in school. The benefits include: a) A monthly stipend of Rs. 300; b) Free uniforms and school supplies; c) Daily pocket money of Rs. 10.

The field survey of this Study reveals that international organisations, such as almost all the UN agencies, the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), INGOs such as “Save the Children” and bilateral agencies, all contribute to social protection priorities in KP; however they do so on a project or programmatic basis. The results of such programmes are neither far reaching nor long term. In addition, there is a strong tradition of charitable activity in KP, both from companies and individuals, and it seems that these provide support that is on a larger scale than that provided by the GoKP currently.

⁹ GoKP, Education Department initiative

Findings and lessons

The literature review highlighted the following findings and lessons in the SP landscape:-

- Safety net programs in KP are fragmented and often duplicative;
- Programs have limited coverage, covering approximately 2 percent or less of the total population as compared to a poverty rate of 46¹⁰ percent;
- Programs are poorly targeted: for example, approximately a third of the resources distributed by the PBM, Zakat and now BISP interventions, the largest cash transfer programs, accrue to non-poor households¹¹;
- Outreach to the appropriate targeted individuals and groups is often missing in the implementation of social protection programmes, largely due to security reasons in accessing the relevant groups;
- M&E capacity has improved but it needs to be better coordinated with the planning of the programmes and departments. Indicators are not always gender sensitive;
- The institutional arrangements for multi-sectoral orientation of the social protection agenda are inadequate;
- The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) needs to be brought into the ambit of SP planning, especially in light of DRM and DRR in response to natural disasters as well as conflict and other man-made disasters, e.g. deforestation, pollution, poor waste management etc;
- Investment in effective administrative systems is required to ensure that safety net programs efficiently and effectively target the poor;
- Priority areas for policy action and reform must be revisited with consensus and must be depoliticized.

The field survey, focus group discussions and key informant interviews revealed the following gaps in the social protection schemes in KP:

- Low SP coverage especially in the remote districts or those with security issues;
- Inadequate monitoring and supervision of existing SP schemes in the remote districts and those with security issues;
- Inadequate coordination in implementation and follow up of SP initiatives among executing departments/authorities;
- SP design gaps regarding whether cash or in kind assistance should be provided;
- Perception of corruption and embezzlement in SP schemes is high;
- SP initiatives are duplicated by government departments and development agencies; for example, both the social welfare and education departments will have stipends or cash grants to increase girl child attendance in a particular area. However, the scale of all these programmes is

¹⁰ World Bank Economic Report quoted in GoKP Economic Growth Strategy, page 7.

¹¹ Finding from collective research (see bibliography Annex 2).

small in terms of outreach so it might not necessarily be a negative point;

- Weak targeting mechanisms for SP schemes; the weakness lies in the objectivity or transparency with which those eligible for social protection are selected;
- Political interference and bureaucratic delays, especially perceived in BKPAP, BISP, PBM.

Thus the preliminary recommendations are:

- 1) Draft a social protection policy framework based on the NSPS and the findings from this Study. Articulate the purpose, goals and objectives of the policy; a description of the regulations and sanctions may be included. A plan for promoting and disseminating the policy must be included, as well as a plan for monitoring and evaluating the policy. Consult with all key stakeholders — government as well as community representatives and relevant CSOs — through a series of workshops. Revise as many times as required.
- 2) Approve the policy and consider whether procedures are required for implementation. Plan the M&E of the policy and budget for it.
- 3) Create awareness among the public about social protection and the Social Protection policy. Empowered and aware human capital is the key to breaking out of the poverty trap. An informed and aware public — youth, housewives, workers and professionals — can hold government accountable and demand transparent accounts of public monies used.
- 4) In designing Social Protection schemes, leverage the benefits of religion, culture and tradition for the diverse populations. The key issues of access, benefit and sustainability of the social protection scheme should be addressed in the design of the intervention or service for the poor.
- 5) A combination of the poverty scorecard method and a more qualitative and participatory approach may be used for identifying the Social Protection clients. Social Protection, while having a wider coverage, should focus on the informal and marginalized groups.
- 6) Individual and institutional capacities of the government need to be further strengthened for the implementation and M&E of social protection.
- 7) District wise data on Social Protection results needs to be regularly collected and maintained.
- 8) Reporting on Social Protection schemes needs to be simpler, succinct, and more frequent, with a wider dissemination circle; especially of PBM, Zakat and BISP.
- 9) Grievance Redressal Mechanisms (GRMs) need to be established and made viable for the vulnerable groups including poor women at the village level. Training maybe provided to SP beneficiaries on how to use the GRM in a safe way.
- 10) Grants to beneficiaries in the different sectors should be made through their respective government departments.
- 11) The Social Protection Policy should adopt multiple options, including cash grants, considering the unique situations of different target groups to help them come out of the poverty trap and sustain their wellbeing levels. However, cash grants should be used cautiously as their use leads to the creation of dependencies and has resulted in disbursement to the non-poor or - according

to perceptions – has been redirected for personal gain.

- 12) Suitably designed conditional cash transfers (CCTs) seem to be a particularly viable instrument especially in the education sector.
- 13) In-kind material support or the purchase of equipment for income generation purposes is the demand from the communities.
- 14) Subsidies as an economic tool may also be used in many instances such as inputs to the small/subsistence farmer.
- 15) Public works programmes in which labour intensive projects employ large numbers of individuals may be another strategy under the social protection umbrella.
- 16) Separate strategies may be developed for the following: one for preventing low income families from falling into poverty and indebtedness; the second should be for the chronically poor in urban areas and the third for the chronically poor in rural areas.
- 17) Clear lessons from programmes should be appropriately scaled up from their pilot phases, e.g. BISP. It is critical that exit strategies and the sustainable handover of programmes be drafted, especially for cash transfer programs.
- 18) M&E should be undertaken at the smallest administrative unit level of governance — the strong local or community level political system — and such committees may be influenced and mobilized for M&E purposes. M&E may include effective and efficient Complaint Systems accessible to beneficiaries and all other citizens. It may also include a Clients' Satisfaction survey and an independent M&E Cell for field-level monitoring and measuring the transparency at the field level.¹²
- 19) The media and academia should be a part of M&E. Youth can be given a more active role in M&E, both to keep them busy and to help them to learn about M&E concepts. M&E committees maybe formulated with grassroots community stakeholders' presence. The elderly illiterate women should also be involved and their experience should be leveraged for everyone's and their own benefit.
- 20) For the continued success of the Social Protection system and schemes it is important that these are economically and financially affordable by the government. This is because Social Protection in operation essentially remains a redistributive mechanism, from the active to the beneficiary segments of the population.¹³

¹² UNICEF Feedback

¹³ A. Bonilla García and J.V. Gruat, Social Protection: A Life Cycle Continuum Investment for Social Justice, Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development, Version 1.0, Geneva, November 2003

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this ILO-commissioned study is to assist the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (GoKP) in establishing a comprehensive social protection system based on the UN's 'social protection floor' concept within the framework of a provincial social protection policy. The assignment had two parts: 1) undertaking a literature review on social protection programmes in KP; and 2) “mapping” or preparing an inventory of the existing social protection programmes including those by the private sector and civil society organizations. The mapping study provides a description of the social protection provisions in the province. The report also includes a discussion of the coverage gaps/needs and the political priorities for closing them.

“ The Social Protection Floor Initiative is a UN system-wide effort to promote common priorities and solutions, to ensure basic social guarantees for all ”

Ban Ki-moon
UN Secretary General

Message on the World Day of Social Justice,
20 February 2010

The rationale for this assignment stems from the initiative between the ILO and the Japan Social Safety Net Fund Project “Extending Social Protection in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province through building a Social Protection Floor within the framework of a Social Protection Policy”. Both the literature review and the inventory of the institutional landscape of social protection services in KP include public and civil-society based support mechanisms for the poor and vulnerable. It has been observed that in the Pakistan and KP contexts, a number of new social protection schemes have been initiated over the last few years but there is no complete overview regarding recent developments and experiences. The literature review and the mapping study provide evidence-based information on the successes and challenges in KP's social protection architecture. The Study also aims to create awareness on the sectoral situation and provides the basis for a dialogue for developing a locally owned Social Protection policy that guides a viable social protection strategy according to the unique needs and capacities of KP.

The Constitution of Pakistan (1973)¹⁴ ensures social protection through Article 38, (sub-sections a-d), that holds the state responsible for the “well-being of people”; for “social security by compulsory social insurance”, and for the provision of “basic necessities of life” to the indigent, the disadvantaged, and the socially excluded. Article 38 (d) and (e) stipulates: “The State shall provide for all persons employed in the service of Pakistan or otherwise, social security by compulsory social insurance or other means; provide basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, housing, education and medical relief, for all such citizens, irrespective of sex, creed, caste, or race, as are permanently or temporarily unable to earn their livelihood on account of infirmity, sickness or unemployment; reduce disparity in the income and earnings of individuals.”

At this point it is also important to note the links between social protection and the human rights framework. The right to livelihood security is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human

¹⁴ Revamped SP Federal Document Final

Rights (UDHR) and several international conventions. The essence of this right is the guarantee of a minimum livelihood – not necessarily income – in circumstances which jeopardize an individual's survival, including unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood and old age. Social security (or social protection) is a human right as well as a social and economic necessity.

The theme of social protection has been pursued in a number of ILO Declarations since the UDHR. The primary ILO Convention in this field is C102 - the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention of 1952: other relevant post-war conventions include C103 (Maternity Protection), C118 (equality of treatment in social security), C128 (Invalidity, Old Age), C121 (employment injury) and C168 (employment promotion and protection against unemployment). Following the work of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, summarized in Ferguson (1999, p 8).

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The Institutional Mapping Study approach and methodology was modified in light of the limitations encountered in going to the field and based on the directions received after meeting with the Pakistan ILO team. Given the use of in-depth probing and qualitative techniques, smaller samples than are normally considered to be statistically significant were used. These samples can be confidently used to generalize the perceptions of the beneficiaries of the social protection programmes. The information was triangulated with other secondary sources including the government reports to provide a deeper insight into the social protection programmes' situation in KP.

Depending on time constraints, contexts and communities a combination of the following techniques were employed:

- 1) In-depth conversational interviewing around key themes or topics;
- 2) Focus group discussions;
- 3) Key informant interviews.

The ToRs highlighting the following parameters guided the questionnaires that were prepared:

- a) Coverage of the schemes, in terms of geographic area and outreach to the number of target beneficiaries;
- b) Benefits — the transfers to households/individuals, in cash or in kind, intended to relieve them of the financial burden of several risks and needs. These include disability, sickness/health care, old age, family/children, unemployment, housing and social exclusion not covered elsewhere;
- c) Type of service – the instrument used to serve the poor beneficiaries, e.g. cash grants, conditional cash transfers, free medicines, free education, microcredit, etc. There are four main types of social protection services;¹⁵
- d) 1) social assistance – resources, either cash or in-kind, are transferred to vulnerable individuals or households. These transfers can be unconditional (for example, social pensions or cash benefits) or conditional (given in exchange for work on public works programmes or attendance at school, for instance);
- e) 2) social insurance – the beneficiary makes contributions to a scheme to mitigate risk, such as health insurance or unemployment insurance schemes;
3) labour market interventions – programmes designed to protect workers, such as minimum wage legislation;
4) Community-based or 'informal' social protection – mechanisms by which social safety nets and coping strategies are provided and sustained at community-level;
- f) Beneficiary selection criteria –the basis used to select the beneficiaries, such as the poverty scorecard method;
- g) Feedback Mechanism – the mechanism that allowed interaction between the beneficiary and the service provider, and

¹⁵ GSDRC Applied Knowledge Services website

- h) Quality Assurance – this dimension of the mapping enquired into the kind of M&E that was undertaken by the implementers to ensure that the beneficiaries received satisfactory services.

The methodology followed for the Study was one of pragmatism. After consultations with the ILO Pakistan office, the background documents were studied and an intensive internet search was undertaken. Documents were also requested from the Social Protection Reform Unit, after which a field plan was developed to visit the local Social Welfare departments in each district to collect data about the active social protection programmes being implemented by donors and in partnership with the government by the local NGOs. Field teams were mobilized throughout the 25 districts of the province to collect data based on a questionnaire and guidelines developed for the purpose.

The field visits focused on the direct beneficiaries but also included meetings with the relevant key government officials and the line agencies and public sector service delivery organizations. Focus group discussions (FGDs) were held separately with male and female community members. Key informant interviews were held to gather deeper insight into the challenges and advantages of the social protection services. Semi-structured interviews were held with other knowledgeable and relevant individuals. The FGD participants were primarily the beneficiaries of the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), the Zakat programs (e.g. recipients of guzara (allowance), the Pakistan Bait ul Mal (PBM) and the Bacha Khan Poverty Alleviation Programme (BKPAP) among others.

Beneficiaries were selected based on their availability rather than anything else and most were consulted primarily through interviews. The information they shared was then verified through focus group discussions. Both the female and male beneficiaries of SP programmes were consulted regarding their views about the intervention and its effect/impact on their lives. They were also asked how (if at all) they had been consulted prior to project implementation. They were further asked about their views regarding communication and information flows with the project implementers. The mapping exercise especially asked the beneficiaries for their views regarding the feedback mechanisms and the intervention's monitoring and evaluation system if any.

The questions and their mode of expression, as well as the language used, were intended to inspire trust and reflect respect. The overall purpose was to make the beneficiaries feel comfortable. The questions asked about beneficiaries' views on the communication and information streams between programme implementers and citizens were intended to inform the process of recommending ways to make these more accountable and transparent. The questions also aimed to determine the level of the beneficiaries' involvement (if any) in M&E. Questions were also asked to gauge beneficiary views regarding the quality and effectiveness of the programme. The team was careful to take account of the implications of gender and local power dynamics. Overall, the purpose of the approach applied was to facilitate learning about the ease of access to the social protection services.

In brief, the methodology of this assignment combined appraisal and assessment approaches and used tools from both primary and secondary research methodologies. Rapid assessment tools were used to contact and include vulnerable groups such as the youth and girl children.

LIMITATIONS OF THE ASSIGNMENT

Although the mapping exercise and field survey was a powerful learning exercise, there were several significant challenges to the process:

- Reaching beneficiaries is time intensive so outreach was constrained;
- Many intended beneficiaries lacked any education or basic literacy so the questionnaires had to be very carefully worded to cater to the capacities of the target audience; this had both time and beneficiary selection implications;
- Some beneficiaries were reluctant to give candid feedback on government services, especially in a focus group, for fear of reprisals;
- Implementing partners were uncomfortable sharing details of the outreach (in terms of numbers) and the costs of their services;
- In some instances approaching beneficiaries meant raising their expectations for services that cannot be met;
- It is difficult to collect beneficiary perceptions where they reside in areas that are physically difficult for some consultants to access due to the rough terrain or the security situation. For example, when collecting data from Hangu district, an emergency was declared and a curfew sanctioned, which prevented travel to other districts for several days.

However, the pivotal challenge for this particular assignment was the time constraint. Typically, the total time for such studies is from three to five months, whereas this study was conducted in only 2 months. The amount of time required in each District varies considerably depending on the sample size, the size of the team deployed, and logistical practicalities in reaching interviewees.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION

The different development agencies heavily influence the Social Protection terminology. For example, the World Bank definition centers on managing risks and economic vulnerabilities (Holzmann and Grosh, 2008; World Bank, 2001) while the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ and BMZ) leans towards health insurance, and the International Labour Organization (ILO) explores the costing of minimum standards and labour-related issues (GTZ, 2007; ILO, 2006). The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) applies a child-sensitive approach to social protection, including access to services and the provision of unconditional transfers for vulnerable groups (UNICEF, 2008). Similarly, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) focuses on chronic poverty and social transfers, mostly in the form of unconditional cash transfers (DFID et al., 2009; DFID, 2005).

“Social protection is defined by the ILO as the set of public measures that a society provides for its members to protect them against economic and social distress that would be caused by the absence or a substantial reduction of income from work as a result of various contingencies (sickness, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, invalidity, old age, and death of the breadwinner); the provision of health care; and the provision of benefits for families with children. This concept of social protection is also reflected in the various ILO standards. **By definition, social protection is broader and more inclusive than social security since it incorporates non-statutory or private measures for providing social security, but still encompasses traditional social security measures such as social assistance and social insurance.** It is important to note that there are significant differences among societies in how they define and approach social protection. Differing cultures, values, traditions and institutional and political structures affect definitions of social protection as well as the choice of how protection should be provided.”¹⁶


Social assistance refers to transfers not based on prior contributions but instead financed from the general tax system, to assist low income and vulnerable groups. Often social assistance is used interchangeably with social safety nets, which is a preferred term of the World Bank and some other agencies.

¹⁶ A. Bonilla García and J.V. Guat, Social Protection: A Life Cycle Continuum Investment For Social Justice, Poverty Reduction And Sustainable Development, Version 1.0, Geneva, November 2003

Table 1: Summary of agency approaches to social protection

Agency	Definition of Social Protection	Conceptual emphasis	Components of operational strategy
ADB	The set of policies and programs designed to promote efficient and effective labour markets, protect individuals from the risks inherent in earning a living either from small-scale agriculture of the labour market, and provide a floor of support to individuals when market-based approaches for supporting themselves fail.	Identification criteria for and suggested menus of suitable instruments for different sectors (agriculture, industry, services) and sub-components of the economy (formal and informal). Recognition that social protection policy must be tailored to country-specific circumstances (economic strength, institutional development, social and political philosophy). Health insurance policies and programmes explicitly excluded from definition of social protection field.	Operational implications of social protection issues are grouped under four contextual headings: developing country strategies; policy lending to provide budget support with social protection conditionalities; project lending for institutional development and capacity building; and 'collateral issues' where social protection is a subsidiary goal.
BMZ / GTZ	Support system to help manage the risks faced in life and help cushion their consequences. Social security systems are not defined in a broad sense to cover the total scope of economic and social security (e.g. access to social services or job creation).	Community of solidarity (either self-help or as national citizens); subsidiarity (the state should only get involved... where private and individual provisions do suffice to maintain the subsistence level); participation and ownership of design and reform; need for more attention to non-insurance instruments	Establishment of mutual insurance scheme e.g. integrated contingency insurance or decentralised health insurance; advice to governments and state agencies regarding old age, health and accident insurance, labour health and safety and occupational medicine; training for government and NGO staff
ILO	a) the provision of benefits to households and individuals b) through public or collective arrangements c) to protect against low or declining living standards d) arising from a number of basic risks and needs.	Shifting from a state-led focus to emphasis on provision of social protection to the informal sector. Social protection conceived mainly in terms of insurance (particularly social and health insurance): relatively little attention to non-insurance instruments.	Promotion of contributory (i.e. civil society-based) insurance schemes; fostering cost-effective social assistance; extending and reforming statutory social insurance schemes.
World Bank	Human capital oriented public interventions i) to assist individuals, households and communities better manage risk and ii) to provide support to the incapacitated poor.	Risk and Social risk management, which frames social protection as both safety net and springboard, as investment in human capital development	8 'guiding principles' for social protection strategy; holistic approach, balancing risk strategies (with state to focus on risk reduction), building on comparative advantages of actors, tailoring interventions to circumstances; being prepared for big shocks; sharing knowledge; building institutional capacity; and designing and implementing in a participatory way.

Sources: ADB1999; BMZ 1999; van Ginneken (ed.) 1999; Holzman and Jorgensen 2000.



UNICEF defines social protection as a “set of transfers and services that help individuals and households confront risk and adversity (including emergencies), and ensure a minimum standard of dignity and wellbeing throughout the lifecycle”. UNICEF agrees that the concept of social protection needs to be made child sensitive and to focus on systemically protecting and ensuring the rights of all children and women, achieving gender equality, and reducing child poverty.

Social protection is defined in this report to include not only public social security schemes but also private and non-statutory schemes with a similar objective such as mutual benefit societies and occupational pension schemes. These schemes may feature group solidarity or government subsidies to employers. Generally speaking, existing social security systems do not specifically address co-variate or collective risks such as drought, bad harvests, natural disasters and war. These are covered through general social assistance in Pakistan.

Social protection deals with both the absolute deprivation and vulnerabilities of the poorest, and also with the need of the currently non-poor for security in the face of shocks and life-cycle events. The ‘public’ character of this response may be governmental or non-governmental, or may involve a combination of institutions from both sectors. The literature reviewed in the course of this study highlighted the driving rationale for pursuing social protection as being the promotion of dynamic and socially cohesive populations through improving the economically-just distribution of resources.

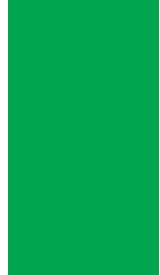
As mentioned earlier, the more recent literature on social protection originating from multi-lateral agencies such as the United Nations agencies, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, implicitly limits SP largely to support provided through social assistance programmes or social safety nets, social welfare and human capital development (education and health).

Within the field of social protection, two general kinds of action are conventionally distinguished:

- Social assistance, which encompasses public actions, which are designed to transfer resources to groups deemed eligible due to deprivation. Deprivation may be defined by low income, or in terms of other dimensions of poverty (e.g. social or nutritional status).
- Social insurance is social security that is financed by contributions and based on the insurance principle: that is, individuals or households protect themselves against risk by combining to pool resources with a larger number of similarly exposed individuals or households.

Table - 2

A Schematic View of Social Protection Instruments in Pakistan		
Category/Instruments	Benefits	Financing
1. Social Security		
Government Servants Pension Fund <i>[for Government Employees]</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provident Fund ▪ Old Age Pension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employees' contribution ▪ Budgetary Expenditure
Employees Social Security Institution <i>[for Private Formal Sector Employees]</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health Services ▪ Cash Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employees' contribution
Public Sector Benevolent Funds and Group Insurance <i>[for Public Sector Employees]</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Benevolent Fund ▪ Group Insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employees' contribution
Workers Welfare Funds <i>[for workers of registered establishment]</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash Support ▪ In-Kind Support ▪ Housing facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employees' contribution ▪ Employees' contribution
Workers' Children Education Ordinance <i>[for workers of registered establishment]</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Free education of children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employees' contribution
Employees Old-Age Benefits Institutions <i>[for workers of registered establishments]</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Old age pension ▪ Invalidity pension ▪ Survivor's pension ▪ Old age cash grant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employees' contribution ▪ Budgetary Expenditure
2. Social Assistance		
Zakat <i>[for poor, needy and destitute population]</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Private contribution
Pakistan Bait-ul-Mall <i>[for poor, needy and destitute population]</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash Support ▪ In-Kind Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Federal Budget ▪ Private contribution
Benazir Income Support Program <i>[for poor, needy and destitute population]</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Federal Budget
3. Labour Market Programs		
People Works Program <i>[for unemployed labour]</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Federal Budget
People's Rozgar Program <i>[for unemployed population, especially youth]</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Credit with subsidized interest rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Federal Budget ▪ National Bank
4. Micro and area-based safeguards		
Micro-Finance <i>[for poor]</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small Loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Credit line by donors ▪ NGOs and private sector
5. Child Protection		
Food Support Program of Bait-ul-Mall <i>[for children in poorest households]</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conditional Cash grant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Federal Budget



“The definition of Social Protection (SP) generally used in Pakistan is based on the statement contained in the Pakistan Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, which defines SP as a life cycle continuum investment for social justice, poverty reduction and development using a fairly elaborate network of direct and indirect mechanisms”. The term SP is also often used interchangeably with social security and Social Safety Nets (SSN) when in reality these are subsets of social protection. Social Safety Nets (SSN) are primarily cash transfer programs aimed at the poor to enable them to manage risk. Social Security (SS) is the sum total of programmes designed to offer unemployment insurance, retirement income, disability income, access to healthcare and other payments to all employed persons and their dependants. The two also differ in their approach to protection as far as individual life cycles are concerned. While SS pays due attention to old age, maternity and child care benefits, the SSN concept and its operationalization concentrates on the existing labour force and, to some extent, on children. Social protection is also viewed as a key investment in breaking “inter-generational” poverty traps.

The two basic approaches dealing with social protection are rights based; one is based on vulnerability, risk reduction and mitigation but it is not systemic and sustainable, while the other is contractual and entitlement based, focusing on a poverty perspective. It aims to provide for the citizens of the state their entitlements, specifically in the form of a minimum standard of living. The vulnerability approach tries to alleviate the socio-economic status of those households, which may either be affected by idiosyncratic shocks (specific to households such as the deterioration of health of a member) or by a co-variate shock (brought about by occurrences of a macro nature, such as floods, droughts, macroeconomic downturns, conflict etc.) This approach focuses on securing human capital to safeguard future growth, while the poverty, rights-based approach attempts to secure the entitlements of citizens.

Social protection is an integral component of any strategic effort to reduce the incidence and severity of poverty. It consists of the provision of guarantees to individuals and households for a minimum standard of living, and protection against vulnerability through provision of funds/resources by the public and private sectors. It includes a variety of mitigation measures for the resource deprived and socially excluded segments of society in the area of health, education, and protection against direct violence. As such, it relates to a large body of literature on the definition, explanation and identification of the poor and to what contributes to sustainable poverty-reduction.

When we aim to work towards a social protection policy, three broad traditions of poverty analysis are relevant for the discussion: 1) covering vulnerability and risk, 2) considering social exclusion and social cohesion, and 3) including issues of political economy and governance.

Thus social protection is considered as an important policy tool to tackle social exclusion, inequality, social cohesion and poverty.

The main lessons for social protection policy, derived primarily from the literature review, are as follows:

1. Identification of policy options should begin with understanding the reality of the vulnerabilities

of the poor and the assets and capabilities that they can mobilize as individuals, households and communities.

2. The range of social protection policy instruments should be integrated, maintaining an appropriate balance between efforts designed to reduce, mitigate and cope with shocks.
3. The policy-makers must formulate policy such that it does not foster stigma and dependency, which may serve to exclude the recipients from participation as full members of society.

Changes which enhance the 'voice' and political leverage of the poor and vulnerable are of great value if they can be achieved. The translation of the global human rights documentation, e.g. the different ILO Conventions and the Universal Declaration for Human Rights (UDHR) etc, into concrete commitments to standards and entitlements play an important part in this process: the principles themselves are a necessary but not sufficient condition for improvements in social protection.

This background leads to the concept of social protection floors (SPF): these are nationally defined sets of basic social security guarantees that should ensure over the (human) life cycle a minimum requirement for all in need to have access to essential health care and to basic income security which together secure effective access to goods and services defined as necessary at the national level. Investing in a Social Protection Floor is investing in social justice and economic development. The SPF concept has become widely recognized and accepted at various international, regional and national conferences over the course of 2009 and 2010 including the G20 and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) summits. SPFs are country-led and developed; they are based on the existing frameworks of county-specific social protection systems, institutional and administrative structures, economic constraints, fiscal space, political dynamics and social policy needs, objectives and priorities.

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA CONTEXT

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province comprises of 25 districts; a district is the second-tier administrative unit used by the government. The population referred to by the various reports reviewed, especially government reports, is still based on the 1998 census. The KP population is taken as 13.4 per cent of the total population of Pakistan. (The population in Pakistan is reported by the World Bank, as 176.7 million in 2011. This is a 285 percent change from 45.9 million reported in 1960, i.e. 53 years ago.) The KP population estimate for 2010-11 is 25.3 million out of which approximately 81 per cent is in rural areas. It must be noted here that since the population figures are quite vague, planning for social protection is made all the more difficult. A more accurate population count or census by district is required. The Afghan refugees are still counted as approximately 3 million out of which the majority reside in KP.

Due to the recent floods and insurgency an estimated 1.6 million people have been internally displaced persons (IDP) in KP province alone. This presents a tremendous challenge for the provincial government, which had been struggling for decades with low development indicators prior to the militancy and natural disaster onslaught.

UNICEF Pakistan funds the Child Support Programme of the PBM in Swat district. Apart from social transfers to families for education, the support also included developing a Management Information System (MIS) system, and Smart Card Technology for social transfers, replacing the Pakistan Post Office in making such transfers. UNICEF also assisted the Social Welfare Ministry to establish the Child Protection and Welfare Commission (CPWC) under the Child Protection and Welfare Act 2010. The Commission is mandated to establish a Child Support Fund for helping vulnerable children and families through social support administered through case management. Case management would include: preventing child marriages, providing alternative care, helping children go to school, supporting poor families in getting treatments for medical care they cannot afford to pay for and reintegrating children through inter-provincial coordination from KP to Karachi (Sindh).

UNDP as the Administrative Agent leads the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas programme (RAHA) which has a strong presence in KP. RAHA is a five-year initiative between the Government of Pakistan (SAFRON/CCAR/EAD), the UN System and implementing partners. Under the framework of the One UN in Pakistan, RAHA is a Joint Programme Component of the Disaster Risk Management Joint Programme within the UN Delivering as One. The overall aim of the RAHA program is to support the Government of Pakistan's efforts to improve access to, and reduce existing inequalities in, resources, income and livelihood opportunities in refugee affected areas. One of the components of the RAHA program is improving social protection amongst co-existing host communities. The program envisages adopting a rights-based approach to strengthen and extend social protection schemes and mechanisms, and in turn, improve social living conditions of target communities. RAHA specially focuses on women and children, who constitute the more vulnerable segments of the target communities.

5.1 POLITICAL/LEGAL CONTEXT

Among the most critical changes for social protection is the promulgation of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution. The 18th Amendment requires a “structural” shift in the roles and responsibilities at the provincial level. With the abolishment of the concurrent list (with 47 subjects), the provincial capacity to handle the additional responsibilities of 17 federal Ministries is challenging, especially in KP. It is also important to note that KP (along with the other provinces) now has an exclusive role in policy-making in crucial sectors such as health, education, agriculture and environment, including social protection.

As yet, it has not been established whether the devolved responsibilities will have a positive impact on the existing governance and service delivery mechanisms of the provincial governments. The implications for social protection are especially critical. Until 2010, almost all the “social welfare” and pro-poor allocations had been budgeted and spent by the federal government often directly under the Prime Ministers directives. Hence, the question arises: Will the shift in responsibilities to the provinces have the desired impact on the lives of the common man and the vulnerable? Given the human, financial and other resources at the disposal of the provinces, will they be able to cope with the additional responsibilities? These key questions asked during the constitutional reforms process are still applicable today. They are especially significant for the policy makers and implementers working at different levels of government.

Has the KP provincial government been able to hire the necessary core staff in light of the 18th Amendment implications? Has it been able to train or re-designate the staff to fulfill the requirements of effective policy process? Have the specialists been given the needed new powers to deal with the anticipated challenges post devolution? What new laws have been framed or outdated/archaic and discriminatory ones reviewed at the provincial level to address the gaps in the legislative framework for development and public welfare at a devolved level?

Based on brief meetings with the KP government and the documentation provided for the literature review, it would seem that the post 18th Amendment consideration needs to be addressed, especially in the social protection domain. Also needed are governance reforms, the prioritization of expenditures and ways and means of increasing their own revenues .

The Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment makes more than one hundred changes to the Constitution of Pakistan. The main ones pertaining to budgetary allocations are:

- 1) Protection of financial devolution: The 18th Amendment specifies that the future National Finance Commission (NFC) Awards cannot reduce the share of provinces below that given in the Seventh NFC Award (Article 160).
- 2) Change in balance of powers between the federal and provincial governments: Perhaps the most important change made by the 18th Amendment was to eliminate the “Concurrent List” of the Constitution. The Concurrent List was an enumeration of governmental functions where both the federal and provincial governments were allowed to legislate. Powers to legislate laws

governing marriage, contracts, firearms possession, labour, educational curricula, environmental pollution, bankruptcy, and 40 other diverse areas will now be devolved to the provinces and federal territories. Nonetheless, prior to eliminating the Concurrent List, some of the functions (e.g. electricity) were transferred to the Federal Legislative List. Overall, due to this Amendment, 18 federal Ministries have now ceased to exist, with most of their functions devolved to the provinces. In order to ensure a smooth transition process, the federal government established an "Implementation Commission" which is working on the modalities of this devolution and also overseeing the process.

To date, ten federal ministries, including all their associated assets, have been devolved to the provinces. These include the Ministries of: (i) Culture; (ii) Education; (iii) Livestock and Dairy Development; (iv) Local Government and Rural Development; (v) Population Welfare; (vi) Social Welfare and Special Education; (vii) Special Initiatives; (viii) Tourism; (ix) Youth Affairs; and (x) Zakat and Usher. Although the Higher Education Commission was also devolved to the provinces, due to confusion about its status, a recent Supreme Court verdict has kept HEC with the federal government until such time that new legislation is promulgated to unambiguously transfer the Commission to the provinces or to retain it at the federal level.

The devolution process has been somewhat slow, mainly on account of the reluctance of provincial governments to accept the federal employees of the devolved ministries. The provinces feel that they can discharge the devolved functions and deliver these services using their own staff. Given the weak provincial capacity, this reluctance has created concerns about whether the provinces will be able to do justice with the devolved functions. The Commission has decided to refer this issue to a joint sitting of the Parliament.

There are some other laws besides the recent Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child Protection And Welfare Act, 2010 (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Act No. Xiii Of 2010) and the social security act for employees that serve to promote the goals of social protection; however there is no specific piece of legislation or policy that serves to address the core and related issues under the umbrella of social protection.

Below is a list of rules, regulations and laws, which would be worth studying to appreciate the legal context for social protection. Based on meetings with GoKP, it was not apparent that the existing legislation as shared below was in any way referred to in the design of the social protection interventions.

- 1) Famines Relief Fund, Act, 1938 .
- 2) The Frontier Education Foundation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002. N.-W.F.P. Ordinance No. xli of 2002. : "There Shall Be Established A Separate Fund ... to Which Shall Be Credited Grants And Donations ... Purpose of Grant of Scholarships, Stipends, Etc".
- 3) The North-West Frontier Province Elementary Education Foundation Ordinance, 2002 (N.-W.F.P. Ord. No. Xxx Of 2002),"(B) To Improve Literacy, With Particular Focus On Women, Through Opening Of New Community And Non-Formal Schools And Employment Of Teachers".
- 4) Ordinance, 2002.N.-W.F.P. Ordinance No. xliii Of 2002; An Ordinance The N.W.F.P Registration

- And Functioning Of Private Education Institutions (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002. N.-W.F.P.
- 5) Ordinance No. xliv Of 2002. An Ordinance the N.W.F.P Elementary Education Foundation (Amendment) Act, 2003.
 - 6) The N.W.F.P Board Of Technical Education (Amendment) Act, 2006. (N.-W.F.P. Act No. X Of 2006);
 - 7) The North-West Frontier Province Government Servants Benevolent Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001. N.-W.F.P. Ordinance No. Xvi Of 2001.
 - 8) An Ordinance North-West Frontier Province, Abolition Of Haq-I-Tora Act, 1946.(Act Iii Of 1947). Contents.
 - 9) The Whipping Act, 1909
 - 10) North-West Frontier Province, 1939. (Act Xi Of 1939). Dadar Tuberculosis Sanatorium Prohibition
The Public Health (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1944. (Ordinance Xxi Of 1944)
An Ordinance To Make Special Provisions In Regard To Public Health.
 - 11) North-West Frontier Province, Sikh Religious Endowment Act, 1944
Agricultural Produce Markets (Act V Of 1939)
 - 12) North-West Frontier Province Prevention Of Hindus Bigamous Marriages Act, 1946(Act Iv Of 1947)
 - 13) The North-West Frontier Province (Adolescent) Prisoner's Release On Probation Act, 1948
 - 14) The West Pakistan Vaccination Ordinance, 1958
 - 15) The West Pakistan Maternity Benefit Ordinance, 1958
 - 16) The West Pakistan National Calamities (Prevention And Relief) Act, 1958
 - 17) The West Pakistan Essential Services, (Maintenance) Act, 1958.
 - 18) The West Pakistan Hindu Women's Rights To Agricultural Land Ordinance, 1959.
 - 19) The West Pakistan Pure Food Ordinance, 1960.
 - 20) The Prevention Of Corruption (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1960
 - 21) The West Pakistan Money Lenders Ordinance, 1960
 - 22) The Charitable Funds (Regulation Of Collections) (West Pakistan Amendment) Act, 1967.
 - 23) The West Pakistan Employees, Social Security (N.W.F.P Amendment) Ordinance, 1970.
N.-W.F.P. Ordinance No Iii of 1970.
 - 24) The North-West Frontier Province Suppression Of Crimes Ordinance, 1978. N.W.F.P. Ordinance No. Iii Of 1978
 - 25) The North-West Frontier Province Waqf Properties Ordinance, 1979. N.-W. F. P. Ordinance No. 1. Of 1979.

26)The Provincial Commission On The Status Of Women, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Is A Statutory Body Established Under NWFP Act x1x2009.

27)The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government Servants Benevolent Fund (Amendment) Act, 2011 (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Act No.lii Of 2011). An Act Further to amend the North-West Frontier Province Government Servants Benevolent Fund Ordinance, Amendment in section 4 of the N.-W.F.P. Ord. No. VII of 1972. In the North-West Frontier Province Government Servants Benevolent Fund Ordinance (N.-W.F.P Ord. No.VII of 1972), in section 4, subsection (1), in clause (a), for Sub-Clause (ii), the following shall be substituted, namely“(ii) Giving financial Assistance to Government Servants on their retirement from service with effect from 1st July, 2010;”.

5.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Historically, poverty in KP stems from structural issues, such as economic, social and administrative barriers preventing access to new life skills; employment opportunities, and improved health care and safe and affordable shelter among other things. The current context of insurgency and natural disasters further worsened the situation from bad to worse; such a situation presents a sound rationale for immediate, short term and long term strategic social protection initiatives by the provincial government. However, the government alone cannot make the required impact; private sector actors as well as international agencies must coordinate and cooperate to set and achieve social protection policy goals.

The socio-economic fabric of KP reflects a multitude of problems rooted in structural poverty. These problems range from income poverty, to vulnerability to natural disasters to lack of access to basic amenities and cultural restraints to mention only a few. Poverty studies have shown that the key determinants of moving into and out of poverty are access to agricultural land, the household head's education level, urban/rural residence, and household size. The Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurements (PSLM) and various other studies reveal that these are good predictors of a household's likelihood of being poor at any point in time.

Social and Economic indicators

Below is a brief discussion of the social and economic indicators derived from the Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES), the PSLM and the Labor Force Survey (LFS) of 2010-11. The attempt is made in this section to present a more updated provincial profile than is already available in the strategy documents for the province.

The HIES key results from 2011-12 are compared with the HIES data (2007-08 and 2010-11). The topics examined are: changes in average household size; the percentage of employed people and their employment status, main sources of income; consumption patterns; the level of savings; and the consumption of the major food items. These indicators reveal the change in the patterns of the people's welfare (e.g. the impact of changes on the poor and the rich).

Also shared in this section of the HIES report are the key distributions examined across five standardized per capita consumption expenditure quintiles. Each quintile contains 20 per cent of the total population. For example, the first quintile contains lowest 20 per cent of the total population and in the second quintile the next better off 20 per cent similarly for the third and fourth quintiles, whereas the fifth quintile contains the richest 20 per cent of the total population. The quintile approach provides a better distributional and welfare analysis according to the prevailing situation at the time of the surveys.

Household size

Household size bears critically upon the design of social protection programmes. Often the national average of 7 children per household is still used based on the HIES survey. However, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of KP states that the estimated household size is 8.6 members. This Study also asserts that the household size, especially in rural KP, should be taken as at least 8 children per household. The national average household size according to the HIES has reduced from 6.58 in 2007-08 to 6.38 in 2010-11 but rose again to 6.41. The national average household size was 6.41 members, in 201-12 which is slightly greater than the average household size (6.38 members) observed for the year 2010-11. (See table-2.2 A).

TABLE 3: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, 2007-08, 2010-11 AND 2011-12

AREA	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE		
	2007-08	2010-11	2011-12
Total	6.58	6.38	6.41
Urban	6.31	6.19	6.22
Rural	6.72	6.49	6.51

See table-1 in the main body of this report for further disaggregation.

The KP figure especially among the lowest quintile or poorest 20% of the population is on average nine children per household. This is the figure that should be considered in SP strategies and policies. Moreover, it is noted that often families will not count the girl children when giving the number of children in the household, hence budgets for SP interventions need to be mindful of this cultural aspect in KP household population figures.

Overpopulation is an upcoming problem for KP and one of the leading causes of poverty in the province. This fact was quite apparent during field visits to the poorer districts such as Shangla, Kohistan, Upper Dir and Malakand. Visits to households of social assistance programme recipients found 12 to 16 children in some nuclear families while the extended families were much larger. The child survival rate is quite low in these households also.

TABLE 4: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY PROVINCE, REGION AND QUINTILES

REGION AND PROVINCE	1ST QUINTILE	2ND QUINTILE	3RD QUINTILE	4TH QUINTILE	5TH QUINTILE	OVERALL
URBAN AREAS	8.37	7.78	7.29	6.28	5.08	6.22
Punjab	7.88	7.25	7.02	6.13	5.16	6.07
Sindh	9.04	8.46	7.45	6.33	4.87	6.22
KPK	9.10	8.06	7.78	6.75	5.29	6.87
Balochistan	10.57	9.73	8.59	7.49	6.02	8.01
RURAL AREAS	8.13	7.29	6.55	5.77	4.54	6.51
Punjab	7.55	6.91	6.26	5.61	4.35	6.09
Sindh	8.28	7.25	6.36	5.72	4.95	6.90
KPK	9.59	8.31	7.28	6.13	5.03	7.29
Balochistan	10.38	8.88	8.55	7.69	5.87	8.72
OVERALL	8.16	7.40	6.77	5.96	4.84	6.41
Punjab	7.60	6.98	6.46	5.78	4.76	6.08
Sindh	8.39	7.58	6.87	6.11	4.89	6.55
KPK	9.55	8.28	7.36	6.24	5.11	6.22
Balochistan	10.40	9.05	8.56	7.62	5.94	8.53

The average household size disaggregated by quintiles shows a decreasing trend from the 1st to the 5th quintiles. It indicates that the richest households have a comparatively smaller family size than the poorest households. A further analysis reveals that differences exist in household size between rural and urban areas and among provinces. Similarly, the differences in household size between rural and urban areas are statistically significant among provinces.

TABLE 5: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, BY PROVINCES AND REGION

AREA	2010-11	2011-12
Total	6.38	6.41
Urban	6.19	6.22
Rural	6.49	6.51
Punjab	6.16	6.08
Sindh	6.39	6.55
KPK	7.17	7.22
Balochistan	7.08	7.53

See table-1 in the main body of this report for further disaggregation.

Out of total earners, 43.03 per cent are the head of the family which is considered as a male family member and 56.97 per cent are other than the head of the family .

“Bread” Earners

Comparing the results of the HIES 2011-12 with the HIES 2010-11, the average number of earners per household in KP has increased both in urban (1.77) and rural areas (2.01) which shows that the number of earners in rural areas are higher than in urban areas. Comparison of the two surveys

shows that average number of earners has risen only slightly in KP. It has been observed that the percentage of employers has increased from 0.59 per cent in HIES 2010-11 to 0.89 per cent in 2011-12. There has been a slight increase in the percentage of self-employed person from 24.34 per cent in 2010-11 to 25.03 per cent in 2011-12, a fact which is also reflected in its urban and rural disaggregation.

This information helps to inform the geographic focus of SP interventions, justifying the rural focus of social protection schemes.

Consumption Expenditure

“Consumption expenditure is used as a proxy to assess people’s welfare, which shows that average monthly household consumption has increased by 16 per cent in 2011-12 as compared to 2010-11.” The level of consumption expenditure in urban areas is higher than in rural areas. Further analysis by quintiles reveals that average consumption expenditure of the richest quintile in rural areas is more than two times higher than the lowest income quintile. However, the gap between the first and the fifth quintiles is wider in urban areas than in rural areas.

The consumption expenditure pattern for different commodity groups shows a consistent trend from 2010-11 to 2011-12. While the share of food expenditure is relatively high as compared to all other commodity groups across Pakistan, it has decreased from 48.91 per cent in 2010-11 to 45.01 per cent in 2011-12. Further analysis reveals that the consumption expenditure on housing is lower than in 2010-11 while consumption expenditures on apparel, textiles, and footwear, education, transport and communication, recreation, entertainment fuel & lighting and on miscellaneous items have increased slightly compared to 2010-11, according to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP). This classification is now in line with Pakistan’s Consumer Price Index (CPI) as well as the latest UN International Classification.

Monthly household consumption expenditure on major food items shows that of the total food expenditure, 17 food items accounted for 81.41 per cent. These items account for 84.62 per cent in rural areas and 76.22 per cent in urban areas. A comparison of the same 17 food items in 2010-11 reveals that the overall expenditure level has gone down slightly in both urban and rural areas. For food items the major share of consumption expenditure is incurred on wheat, milk, vegetable ghee, vegetables and sugar, which account for almost 56 per cent of the 81.41 per cent.

Further disaggregation of expenditure on major food items by quintiles shows the consumption pattern according to needs and preferences. The poorest spend 69.03 per cent of the total food expenditure on wheat, milk, vegetable ghee, vegetables and sugar, while the richest spends 45.13 per cent, on milk, wheat, vegetables, fruits, mutton, beef, sugar and chicken, which shows that they have different preferences for consumption expenditures. Per capita monthly consumption of quantities consumed reveals that significantly less wheat is consumed in urban areas as compared to rural areas. A further analysis of consumption patterns shows household consumption expenditure on fuel and lighting is disaggregated into eight different components. It is observed that the major share of expenditure on fuel and lighting in urban areas is incurred on electricity and gas. In rural areas the main source of energy apart from electricity is firewood. Disaggregation by

quintiles shows that the richest households mostly use electricity and gas whereas the poor prefer low cost products such as firewood, dung cake and other items (e.g. agricultural waste, candles, matches and electric items).

The per capita consumption expenditure in urban/rural areas and by quintiles, and the average individual expenditures for the richest quintile in urban areas, are four and a half times more than the poorest quintile. On similar lines for rural areas we observe that it is more than three and a half times the poorest quintile. There is not much difference between the average per capita expenditure for the poorest quintile in rural and urban areas whereas it is higher in urban areas than the rural areas for richest quintile. While analyzing household income and consumption expenditure we need to consider different sources of income of both rich and poor.

Household Income

The analysis of the average household income by quintiles and by urban and rural breakdown indicates that the pattern of average household income is very similar to its consumption pattern. Among total households, those with the highest income level have an average income more than three times higher than those of the lowest income-level households in both urban and rural areas.

Sources of Income Earned

When comparing the percentage of the income earned from different sources in 2011-12 with the data of 2010-11, in general, the trend of major income sources towards the total household income has shown a changing pattern in some of the sources. When the income sources are analyzed, it is observed that wages and salaries have always played a significant role in the total household income: in fact it contributes 38.44 per cent of total income. However, in rural areas there is a slight decline in income from agricultural activity (crops), from 20.17 per cent in 2010-11 to 19.07 per cent in 2011-12.

The second major source of income remains non-agricultural activities i.e. business and services sectors, which have increased significantly from 15.17 per cent in 2010-11 to 18.30 per cent in 2011-12. The third major source of income both in urban and rural areas is owner occupied dwellings from where the imputed income is derived. This source has a considerably higher contribution in urban areas with 12.73 per cent whereas in rural areas its contribution is 6.07 per cent.

The percentage share of income from foreign remittances has decreased in 2011-12 since 2010-11. The data reveals that it has decreased both in urban and rural areas. In contrast to this there is an increase in the percentage share of income from gifts and assistance, which increased from 2.41 per cent in 2010-11 to 2.65 per cent in 2011-12.

The above mentioned literature review findings are applicable for KP and should inform both the SP Policy and strategy.

Main findings of the Labour Force Survey at national level

The main findings of the LFS 2010-11 in comparison with the LFS 2009-10 are outlined below. The purpose of sharing the changing trends of these development indicators is to show how fluid both

the national and provincial external environments are, and that any policy and strategy must be vigilant of this fact in its design.

The national literacy rate (58.5 per cent) is higher than that reported in LFS 2009-10 (57.7 per cent). However, in the 21st century and in light of the tremendous amount of investment, it is quite disappointing that still only a little more than half the population can write their name and read newspaper headlines. The female literacy rate is 46.3 per cent for 2010-11 as compared to 45.2 per cent in 2009-10. For rural areas it is 50.2 per cent in 2010-11 as compared to 49.2 per cent in 2009-10. However, the disparities in rural-urban (50.2 per cent rural and 73.7 per cent urban in 2010-11; 49.2 per cent rural and 73.2 per cent urban in 2009-10) and male-female figures (70.2 per cent male and 46.3 per cent female in 2010-11; 69.5 per cent male and 45.2 per cent female in 2009-10) seem to be closing.

The labour participation rate at 32.8 per cent is approximately equal to that of the LFS 2009-10 at 33.0 per cent. The comparative rate for urban areas is similar (30.0 per cent) while for rural areas it trends down slightly (from 34.5% to 34.3%). Similarly, a decline in males' participation rate (from 49.5 per cent to 49.3 per cent) and a slight improvement in females' participation rate (from 15.5 per cent to 15.6 per cent) are observed.

Employment by major industries indicates an increase in the share of manufacturing (from 13.2 per cent to 13.7 per cent), construction (from 6.7 per cent to 7.0 per cent) and agriculture and allied activities (from 45.0 per cent to 45.1 per cent) while the remaining groups curve downward. These are labour intensive industries that need skilled and semi-skilled labour; this fact can be used in favour of various social protection interventions such as public works programmes. Employment status shows a decline in the percentage of self-employed (40.9 per cent in 2010-11; 41.6 per cent in 2009-10) and employees (35.1 per cent in 2010-11; 37.6 per cent in 2009-10) while showing an increase in the percentage of contributing family workers (22.0 per cent in 2010-11; 20.2 per cent in 2009-10) and employers (1.0 per cent in 2010-11; 0.6 per cent in 2009-10).

The unemployment rate (6.0 per cent) is higher than that of the previous survey (5.6 per cent). Opposing patterns are observed in the case of males (5.1 per cent in 2010-11; 4.4 per cent in 2009-10) and females (8.9 per cent in 2010-11; 9.5 per cent in 2009-10). Although the LFS claims that "the rise in the former offsets the decline in the latter" this is a spurious presumption, since such a pattern burdens the women who are already overworked in their "care giving" role besides supplementing household income. This figure can also mean that unskilled or semi-skilled women are working for lower wages because they have to, and not because they want to. Similar to national-level estimates, the unemployment rate increases in urban areas (from 7.2 per cent to 8.8 per cent) while in rural areas it decreases marginally (from 4.8 per cent to 4.7 per cent).

The informal sector accounts for more than seven-tenths (73.8 per cent) of non-agricultural employment, more in rural (76.5 per cent) than in urban areas (71.2 per cent). The percentage of females working in the informal sector increases in rural areas (from 77.7 per cent to 79.0 per cent) while it decreases in urban areas (from 68.4 per cent to 63.1 per cent). For the percentage of males working in the informal sector, change is observed only in urban areas (from 70.6 per cent to 72.4 per

cent). Similarly, the overall percentage of persons working in the informal sector shows an increase in both rural (from 76.3 per cent to 76.5 per cent) and urban areas (from 70.4 per cent to 71.2 %). The formal sector (26.2 per cent) recedes across the area during the comparative periods (23.5 per cent rural and 28.8 per cent urban in 2010-11; 23.7 per cent rural and 29.6 per cent urban in 2009-10). However, male and female shares show the opposite configuration: there is a decrease in the former (from 26.7 per cent to 25.9 per cent) but an increase in the latter (i.e. female from 26.9 per cent to 28.9 per cent).

The percentage of employed people reporting some kind of occupational injury/disease in the past twelve months that resulted in the loss of working time or in needing to consult a doctor is about one in thirty five (3.5 per cent) in 2010-11 as compared to one in twenty nine in 2009-10. The percentages show that male workers are more vulnerable (4.1 per cent) relative to female workers (1.5 per cent) or it could be that men report their issues more as they may have more ease in access to some sort of grievance redressal. Similarly, rural workers (4.0 per cent) are more vulnerable than urban workers (2.3 per cent).

Vulnerability to disasters and external shocks seems to be rising during the comparison period, across the area (4.0 per cent rural and 2.3 per cent urban in 2010-11; 3.4 per cent rural and 1.8 per cent urban in 2009-10) and by gender (4.1 per cent male and 1.5 per cent per cent female in 2010-11; 3.5 male and 0.9 per cent female in 2009-10). Division by major industry puts sufferers mainly in the activities of agriculture (49.8 per cent in 2010-11; 50.2 per cent in 2009-10), manufacturing (15.8 per cent in 2010-11; 12.8 per cent in 2009-10), construction (13.0 per cent in 2010-11; 14.3 per cent in 2009-10), wholesale and retail trades (10.3 per cent in 2010-11; 10.6 per cent in 2009-10) and transport/storage and communication (7.1 per cent in 2010-11; 8.0 per cent in 2009-10). The comparative risk profile of the manufacturing deteriorates somewhat while those of the remaining groupings seem to be improving.

These LFS highlights reflect national level figures. They also indicate the need to conduct similar surveys across each province. Within KP there are unique dynamics in terms of the people and the terrain which would affect the parameters of the Labour Force Survey. For example, both industry and the workforce in KP have been impacted by conflict and natural disasters to a degree that does not apply in Punjab province. The conflicts in Baluchistan or even Karachi, Sindh are of a different nature, hence the LFS or a similar survey needs to be carried out at the KP provincial level for more accurate information to inform the strategies and plans.

Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey 2010-11 Findings

The PSLM report findings are at the district level in continuation of the report on the National/Provincial of the sixth round of the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey 2010-11. In this survey, information was collected from households on a range of social sector issues. These are primarily focused on the main sectors i.e. Education, Health, Household Assets/Amenities, Immunization, Pre/Post Natal care of females and Household satisfaction by facilities and services in the overall context of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Indicators between different groups are disaggregated by province/district, by region (urban-rural) and by gender. The indicators given in this SP Study have been compared with the previous reports of PSLM surveys, wherever possible.

Education

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for primary schools (Ages 5-9) during 2010-11 increased slightly from 91 per cent in 2008-09 to 92 per cent in 2010-11. At the provincial level for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the GER is 89 per cent as compared with 87 per cent in 2008-09. Haripur district ranks the highest in KP with 116 per cent GER. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) has declined marginally from 57 per cent in 2008-09 to 56 per cent in 2010-11. It remained substantially lower than the Gross Enrolment Rate because of the enrolment of over-age children in primary schools. The GER in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is at 51 per cent. Haripur with 72 per cent is the top ranked district in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The PSLM showed a decrease in the share of primary enrolments in government schools at the national level. The overall share has decreased from 70 per cent in 2008-09 to 68 per cent in 2010-11.

The GER (ages 10-12) for middle level has remained constant at 54 per cent and the NER has also remained stable at 20 per cent at the national level. At the provincial level, a more or less similar pattern is observed as has been for the GER primary level. The GER at middle level is 57 per cent in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (54 per cent in 2008-09); Chitral at 93 per cent, ranks highest among districts in KP. However, the NER, which gives a more realistic picture, shows KP stable at 17 per cent (the same as in 2008-09). Haripur district ranks highest with 31 per cent.

The matric Level (age 13-14) GER has increased from 54 per cent in 2008-09 to 57 per cent in 2010-11. At the provincial level an increase in primary enrolment in the past years has clearly been observed. The matric-level GER of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is 54 per cent as compared to 51 per cent in 2008-09. The NER has remained unchanged at 12 per cent in 2010-11. It is observed that the real impact of increases in GER and NER at the matric level will be observable after four or five years when the existing primary level cohort reaches the matric level. Haripur district is once again the top ranked district in KP with 88 per cent for matric level GER.

The literacy level of the national population (10 years and above) has shown improvement. This has risen from 57 per cent in 2008-09 to 58 per cent in 2010-11. This increase has taken place for both men and women across all provinces except Baluchistan. The literacy rate in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is at 50 per cent (the same as in 2008-09). Haripur in KP is once again the top ranked district. Adult literacy (15 years and above) has also increased from 54 per cent in 2008-09 to 55 per cent in 2010-11. Haripur with 66 per cent was the top ranked district in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Once again these figures do not even begin to address the core issues related to having half the population illiterate and vulnerable to extremist propaganda.

Health

In the PSLM 2010-11 report two measures of immunization coverage are presented for health. Based on the mother's recall, at least one immunization to the child remained same .i.e. 97 per cent. The measure that includes mother's recall as well as the record of immunizations given to the child shows a rise from 78 per cent in 2008-09 to 81 per cent in 2010-11 in the proportion of one year olds who are fully immunized. This increase has clearly been observed in all provinces. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa it is at 77 per cent as compared to 73 per cent in 2008-09. Upper Dir with 92 per cent is the top ranked district in KP.

Statistics for children under five suffering from diarrhoea remained the same i.e. at 11 per cent. No significant gap is observed among the provinces. The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea in KP is 10 per cent (the same as in 2008-09). Bannu with 33 per cent is the most affected district in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Pre-natal consultation for pregnant women during their last pregnancy has increased from 58 per cent in 2008-09 to 64 per cent in 2010-11. Pre-natal consultations were much more common in urban than in rural areas; however, rural areas have also shown considerable improvement. Haripur with 76 per cent is the top ranked district within the province.

The frequency of post-natal consultations has increased from 25 per cent in 2008-09 to 28 per cent in 2010-11. It is noticed that there is a big gap between pre-natal and post-natal consultations. The percentage of women having post-natal consultations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is at 23 per cent (the same as in 2008-09). Lower Dir with 47 per cent is the top ranked district in KP. Sixty nine per cent of pregnant women received Tetanus Toxoid injections in 2010-11 as compared to 68 per cent in 2008-09. Province wise Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is third at 61 per cent, contrasting with 64 per cent in 2008-09. Haripur, scoring 90 per cent in KP, is the top ranking district within the province.

Housing, Water Supply & Sanitation

The housing units by tenure reveal that 86 per cent of households are living in their own dwelling units in 2010-11. That is slightly less than the 87 per cent in 2008-09 and only one per cent of households are living in subsidized housing units. The housing units using electricity (for lighting) remained constant at 91 per cent. The use of gas as fuel for cooking has increased from 31 per cent in 2008-09 to 34 per cent in 2010-11. Thirty two per cent of the households in Pakistan are using tap water as their main source of drinking water. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 45 per cent has the highest percentage of households using tap water as the main source of drinking water. Battagram at 81 per cent is the top-ranked district using tap water as main source of drinking water in KP.

Overall the flush toilet is used by the majority of households in Pakistan i.e. 66 per cent, while 18 per cent have no toilet facility. In rural areas of Pakistan, access to flush toilets has increased from 47 per cent in 2008-09 to 51 per cent in 2010-11. Households with no toilet in rural areas have declined from 33 per cent in 2008-09 to 27 per cent in 2010-11. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is at 62 per cent of households using flush toilets. Chitral with 86 per cent is among the top ranked districts in KP that has a flush toilet facility.

Household Perception of Economic Situation and Satisfaction by Facilities and Services

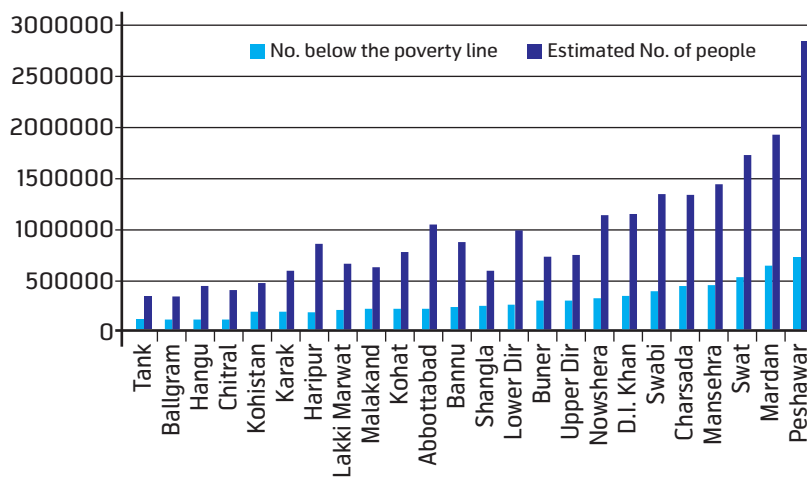
Households were asked to compare their economic situation with that of last year. In response 40 per cent in 2010-11 reported no change (i.e. 44 per cent in 2008-09), 43 per cent reported worse or much worse (33 percent in 2008-09) and 17 per cent reported better or much better (22 percent in 2008-09). However, when asked to compare the economic situation of the community where they live, 54 per cent in 2010-11 reported the same (i.e. 54 per cent reported in 2008-09), 29 per cent reported worse or much worse (19 per cent in 2008-09) and 12 per cent reported better or much better (21 per cent in 2008-09).

Households were also asked to give opinions about their satisfaction with the facilities and services provided by the government. Overall satisfaction with facilities/services provided has declined as compared to 2008-09. 31 per cent in 2010-11 reported satisfaction with government basic health facilities compared to 40 percent in 2008-09; 12 percent were satisfied with the family planning services compared to 15 percent in 2008-09; and 61 per cent were satisfied with schools compared to 63 per cent in 2008-09. Satisfaction with veterinary services, predominantly rural, was 15 per cent; Agriculture Extension services (all rural) was the same at 15 per cent and the figure for the police (10 per cent) remained almost the same. These degrees of satisfaction with services and facilities presented here for national and provincial populations provide the rationale for social assistance programmes.

The Review reveals that poverty in KP is largely a manifestation of the lack of adequate socio-economic infrastructure and government policies, especially in the more remote districts of the province. The 2007 NWFP Stocktaking Report identifies the main reason for exogenous shocks affecting the poor as : “1) loss of income due to sickness, death, or disability of the principal bread earner of the household, 2) Extra amount spent on unexpected health issues 3) natural disasters/calamities as they destroy livelihood of people, 4) debt due to various compulsions. In addition, the WFP’s Food Insecurity Study indicates that in 20 out of 24 districts in KP, the population consists of at least 50 per cent of marginal cultivators. They own amounts of land too small land to meet their basic needs; thus they tend to rely on income sources other than farming such as livestock. Therefore, households with no principal income earner (such as female headed-households and/or elderly headed-households), households with high health risks due to jobs, chronic illnesses, and/or disability, and marginal landholders and/or farmers without land are the most vulnerable in KP.

Figure 1 below is extracted from the KP Health Sector situation analysis 2013. The chart indicates the total estimated population of each district in KP represented by the dark blue line. The light blue line indicates the number of people below the poverty line in each district.

Figure 1: Population Below the Poverty Line by District



THE KP DEPARTMENTS WORKING FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION

6.1 Planning & Development

The Social Protection Reform Unit (SPRU) is housed in the Planning and Development Department of KP. The GoKP aims to develop a co-ordinated and comprehensive approach to social protection, with improved funding and more transparent management. In addition to the complementary activities in health and education, the social protection priorities are to: 1) improve stipends for postgraduates undertaking teaching duties and for senior citizens in the most vulnerable regions; 2) scale up and streamline the existing income support programmes, with improved targeting, eligibility and selection; 3) scale up child support programmes and measures for vulnerable children, initially by 25 per cent; 4) scale up shelters, centres and refuges for vulnerable groups and displaced people, including orphans, destitute women and the disabled; 5) improve the efficiency of workers' protection schemes, extending support to informal employment; 6) initiate a pilot programme of cash transfers in five districts, with effective and transparent targeting on the poorest segments of the population, including the disabled, people on incomes of less than Rs 6,000 per month, elderly female-headed households, orphans, widows, and unemployed and unskilled household heads with large families; 7) reform the wheat subsidy to ensure that benefits are felt mainly by the most vulnerable groups, either through direct distribution or through price controls; 8) improve protection from disasters through better co-ordination and linkages to other services, such as fire, civil defence, rescue and medical services; 9) make improvements in administrative arrangements, institutional co-ordination and cabinet leadership, including the introduction of a management information system to monitor transfers and other schemes; and 10) design new workforce schemes targeted at the unemployed youth to provide sustained employment for at least one year, to enable the youth to become stable members of society.

This is the future direction ; there was little evidence of intervention or pilot initiative on the ground.

6.2 Social Welfare Department (SWD)

The KP Department of Social Welfare has among its responsibilities the registration of NGOs under the Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies (Registration and Control) Ordinance 1961. It also implements various programs across the province that come under the purview of "social welfare" such as helping the destitute, orphans and widows. The SWD identifies its main strategy as the "uplift and well-being of the community in general and the vulnerable in particular." The SWD has several projects for male, female and child beggars as well as disabled children. Senior citizens and unemployed graduates were provided stipends and monthly allowances. The assistance provided used to be through federal programs such as the Pakistan Bait ul Mal (PBM) or Zakat programs which are based on the religious tax on wealth that during the 1980s was channelled through public sector institutions.

The SWD also provides vocational training to women in “Needle craft centres”. There are more than 102 Needle Craft centres in the province. About half of these centres are operated in collaboration with local NGOs which provide accommodation and other services, while the Department provides Needle Craft Instructors. The remaining centres are all funded by the Department. Often, training is provided to approximately 25 to 30 women. With the support of UNICEF the Child Protection and Welfare Commission was established as a separate corporate entity under the Child Protection and Welfare Act 2010. The CPWC functions under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Social Welfare and Women Development Department. CPWC has set up “help lines” for the welfare and protection of children in eight districts. The district set up is called a Child Protection Unit (CPU) which is the gate-keeping administrative mechanism for the protection of children at risk. The children at risk are listed in the CP&W Act 2010 and its bylaws. The CPU’s functions include the identification of vulnerable children and families and providing them case management to benefit from mainstream services and the Social Support Fund.

UNICEF has also supported the SWD in developing the Strategic Plan 2013-17 based on institutional assessment. The strategy defines the following six strategic priorities:

1. Institutional and community care;
2. Cash transfers/assistance;
3. Economic empowerment/skill development;
4. Relief, rehabilitation & reintegration;
5. Partnerships for community development;
6. Institutional capacity development.

The SWD has also initialized two drug addiction rehabilitation and detoxification centres in Malakand and Swabi. The SWD has a Lissaail-e-Wal Mahroom project for the vulnerable populations in the province with activities ranging from health, education and social welfare support.

Many NGOs collaborate and coordinate with the SWD in their strategies to help poor women, providing skills-training in the handicraft sector to marginalized and disadvantaged women. The SWD also runs Welfare Homes for Destitute Children. These homes provide shelter to destitute children. Criteria for admission are: (i) poverty, (ii) orphan or with one parent and (iii) certified poor by local Zakat committee. The Government provides boarding and lodging facilities and education to the children in these homes. At Peshawar the destitute homes get grants and patronage from leading families of the city. The number of children ranges upward from 100. Special education is also under the Directorate of Social Welfare which operates 22 special education schools, five of which are in the provincial capital Peshawar. Only two of these special education schools are for girls. These schools provide vocational training and education up to primary level only. The Provincial Council for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled is also under the SWD. The 2011-12 annual budget was Rs. 409.5 million and the SWD ran approximately 38 projects with that amount. The

outcomes and evaluations of the programmes are not known. In addition to the federal schemes, the SWD annual budget is used mainly for providing homes, centres and schools for vulnerable groups (beggars, children, drug addicts and destitute women), and for registering and guiding NGOs.

Other schemes include the various IDP and rehabilitation programmes.

6.3 Elementary & Secondary Education Department

The Elementary and Secondary Education (E&SE) Department has a number of programmes designed to make their services more accessible to the poor. However, despite the CDS's commitment to this sector the E&SE Department maintains that the budget allocation does not correspond to the sector's needs. Currently, 28,373 government schools in KP are reported as being "functional" providing service to 3.9 million children. However, 1.5 million children are out of school, according to the ES&E Department. The Department further states that the regulation of "free and compulsory education" requires estimated finances of Rs. 136.64 billion as the development cost and current expenditure of between Rs. 14.3 to 16.3 billion.

For example, one programme the KP Education Department has undertaken is Stori da Pakhtunkhwa in which every year 700 talented students from government schools are given scholarships ranging from Rs.10 000-15 000. The Department has also launched "special initiative programmes" for position holders and deprived areas.

As mentioned previously, Departmental initiatives are well made but the scale and outreach is inadequate to meet the public requirements. For example, 97 students considered the "best" are being shifted from government schools to centres of excellence throughout KP to help level the "playing field" for them. 400,000 school going girls throughout KP are given a Rs. 200 stipend per month and free books are given to students until they reach Intermediate level (Class 11).

6.4 Health Department

The Health Department programmes are designed to make their services more accessible to the poor. The Department has started a public-private partnership for effective implementation and better service delivery to the communities. An integrated PC-1 has been prepared in which the EPI, Nutrition, LHW and MNCH components have been incorporated for implementation in KP. Forty per cent of the total budget has been allocated for administrative costs and 60 per cent for service delivery.

A pilot project for social health protection has been started in four districts of KP (Mardan, Kohat, Chitral and Malakand). In this regard 21 per cent of people below the poverty line as identified by BISP would be targeted. The pilot project is for three years and will then be extended to other districts of the province. An indoor facility will be provided to poor patients. The amount allocated for each poor family with seven family members is Rs. 25 000/year in the form of services and medicines. Therefore, the total amount for the whole family is Rs. 175,000/year. Another project

ongoing in the rural areas provides a cash grant of Rs. 1,000 for each delivery (childbirth) case. The money is paid to the trained birth attendant. Yet another project in the pipeline is population insurance care. The Health Department also provides Rs. 200 to each child of poor families conditional on the completion of the EPI vaccination course.

The projects are monitored and their outcomes reported in the provincial M&E reports against the ADPs.

6.5 Food Department

The Department of Food spends on wheat subsidies, although the impact of this on market prices is unclear and the benefits are supposed to be spread across the whole population. The GoKP has constituted a special development unit (SDU) to plan, design and implement 'special area development programmes' targeting poverty-stricken areas (primarily former opium cultivating areas) by promoting agricultural development, rural roads, irrigation and water supplies. The programmes are intended to ensure food security by enhancing agricultural and livestock productivity through improved and integrated public support, public private partnerships, conservation, tax relief and gender mainstreaming. The target set by the National Task Force on Food Security is to achieve real agricultural growth of at least four per cent per year over the next decade, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa aims to match this target. The province will participate in national initiatives on targets for a Food Security Index and a Terms of Trade Index.

The strategy defines the following short-term priority policies:

- 1) Agriculture policy reforms, including enhanced regulations and capacity building of the Agriculture Department;
- 2) Improved extension and research services, with rationalisation to allow greater independence to research institutes and the introduction of a performance monitoring system;
- 3) Expanded availability of certified seed to the private seed companies that supply most of the improved seed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa;
- 4) Higher priority to providing foreign exchange for the import of fertiliser, and rationalisation of the cooperation between government and private fertiliser distributors, to reduce distortions in distribution;
- 5) Improved efficiency of agricultural markets and maximised incentives for farmers, with prioritised public private investment in market, processing and storage facilities;
- 6) Exemption from or reduction in taxes, affecting land tax, inheritance tax and Abiana;
- 7) Strengthened ability of government-financed procurement, storage and distribution, to provide timely purchase, and efficient and equitable distribution;
- 8) Increased farmer co-operation and participation in government services;
- 9) Facilitated private investment in livestock, fruit, water management and dairy;
- 10) Expanded agricultural credit, with the introduction of the passbook system in northern areas;

- 11) Diversification to higher value products, with investment in post-harvest handling, and diversification into non-farm employment in rural areas to facilitate consolidation of holdings;
- 12) Greater attention to the efficiency of water use; and
- 13) Bringing cultivable wasteland into farming, through provision of irrigation and land development with the help of bulldozers and tractors.

Once again the progress, attribution and negative impacts of the projects/programmes are not well documented for the purpose of lessons learned.

6.6 Labour Department

There are currently no public works programmes in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa that aim to provide employment for the poor.

The Labour Department implements labour laws, and extends social security services and welfare facilities for labour. New offices of the Labour Department have been established in four districts (Chitral, Dir, Karak and Laki Marwat) for wider coverage and social protection. Sixty three Workers' organizations are registered and work proactively for the elimination of child and bonded labour.

The Employees' Social Security Institute (ESSI) has established 1,183 units and 7,500 workers are being provided their social security services. Currently 32 medical units are functional and available for the workers across the province.

The Workers' Children Education Board (WCEB) receives a grant-in-aid from the KP government and it has increased currently up to Rs. 20 million. This amount is being disbursed in the shape of scholarships, free books and free uniforms to the children of workers.

The Workers' Welfare Board (WWB) is mainly responsible for arranging housing facilities, education, health and other welfare facilities to workers and their families. The Workers' Welfare Board has established 4 new 'labour cities' in four districts and Rs. 41.269 million per annum is being granted to 242 students who are children of these workers. They are studying for their MBAs and Rs. 64.500 million has been granted to 20 students studying in medical colleges.

The study team did not observe the required M&E capacities in this sector either.

6.7 Industries Department

The Industries Department carries out the planning, development and control of industries, including cottage industries, with the aim of providing job opportunities for the poor segments of society. It takes into account the general welfare of labour employed in industries. These include: welfare and conditions of labour, implementation of federal and provincial labour laws, the resettlement and employment of demobilized personnel, the administration of the Labour Courts

and Labour Appellate Tribunals, the Administration of the Minimum Wages Board, and technical training centers and social security schemes for labour.

Currently this Department is also working on consumer protection and arranges workshops and radio programmes on the topic. The Department addresses social protection through various Small and Medium Enterprise related programmes/projects and engages in social security programs for the employees. However, their M&E does not provide a complete picture of the progress made and lessons learned.

6.8 Auqaf Department

The Auqaf, Hajj, and Religious and Minorities Affairs Department deals with Waqf properties, and the income generated from its resources is utilised for the construction, repair and maintenance of mosques, shrines and other religious, welfare and charitable purposes, besides paying salaries to its staff. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Waqf Properties Ordinance (1979) provides the legal cover for the mandate of this Department. The Department has a limited presence at the district level through a District-level khateeb in each district and 15 tehsil-level khateeb in major cities and towns.

The goal of the Department is to look after the Waqf properties and judiciously use the revenues from these to expand and maintain sites of religious importance, including those of minorities, besides managing Hajj affairs. The priorities of this Department include: 1) capacity building of the Auqaf, Hajj, Religious and Minority Affairs Department; 2) registration of deeni madaris; 3) mainstreaming of darul ulooms and deeni madaris through the provision of computers; furniture; health and sanitation facilities; better accommodation and transportation facilities; and trained teaching staff for religious and modern science education; and 4) facilitate minorities in the observance of their religion, promote their skills and facilitate their access to justice.

The transparency of this department for the people and its M&E reports are not quite adequate vis a vis their social assistance programmes/interventions.

6.9 Zakat and Ushr Department

Every year the amount of Zakat is enhanced; for example a sum of Rs. 82.274 million was allocated for the year 2010-11 against the budget estimates of Rs. 54.290 million for the financial year 2009-10. This shows an increase of 15.45 per cent.

Besides the distribution of Zakat, the Provincial Zakat and Ushr Department has also disbursed Rs. 1.173 billion by introducing various schemes focusing on poor students, sick people, parents in need of assistance for the marriages of their daughters and technical/skill development. In 2009-10, the government distributed Rs 295.3million as Guzara allowance, Rs. 88.60 million in education stipends, Rs. 39.37 million for Deeni Madaris, Rs. 29.53 million for healthcare, Rs. 39.36 million for marriage assistance, Rs 492.2 million in regular help for needy people, Rs. 24.61 million in Eid grants

and Rs. 163.49 million in technical education assistance to poor students in the province.

At present 265,141 people get Zakat in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, as per the 1998 census, when the total population of the province was 17,737,000. Now, the population has reached more than 20 million but unfortunately, the same formula is still used for Zakat distribution; it seems that according to the officials the ratios of the poor and of poverty have not varied.

Following that old formula of population ratio for the distribution of Zakat, district Abbottabad receives 4.9 per cent, Bannu 3.8 per cent, Battagram 1.7 per cent, Buner 2.8 per cent, Charsadda 5.7 per cent, Chitral 1.7 per cent, D.I. Khan 4.7 per cent, Dir Lower 4.2 per cent, Dir Upper 0.4 per cent, Hangu 1.7 per cent, Haripur 3.8 per cent, Karak 2.4 per cent, Kohat 3.1 per cent, Kohistan 0.6 per cent, Lakki Marwat 2.7 per cent, Malakand 2.5 per cent, Mansehra 6.4 per cent, Mardan 8.2 per cent, Nowshera 5.0 per cent, Peshawar 11.4 per cent, Shangla 2.4 per cent, Swabi 5.8 per cent, Swat 7.5 per cent and Tank 1.3 per cent.

Most of the share of Zakat goes to Peshawar with 11.4 per cent of the total Zakat funds, while district Tank, one of the poorest districts, gets the least i.e. 1.3 per cent. Giving the details of district wise Zakat disbursement from 2003-04 to 2010-11, the Department officials said that with slight variations all 24 districts have so far been paid in 2012-13.

Table 6: Annual Expenditures by District 2003-2010

District	Annual Expenditures - Rupees						
	2003-4	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Abbottabad	41,467,000	41,460,000	31,052,000	32,836,000	34,055,627	33,830,000	33,682,940
Bannu	31,881,000	31,770,000	25,134,000	26,184,274	26,174,338	24,621,000	25,852,388
Battagram	14,399,000	15,000,000	11,351,538	11,814,000	2,609,114	11,814,000	11,735,624
Buner	23,746,000	23,700,000	14,047,000	21,392,000	19,565,350	19,350,000	19,294,045
Charsadda	46,112,000	46,115,000	36,357,817	36,216,000	37,846,991	26,216,000	39,043,909
Chitral	15,033,000	15,400,000	9,264,000	12,347,000	12,360,500	11,208,000	12,157,426
D.I. Khan	40,060,000	39,160,000	31,751,332	32,682,000	33,029,320	22,622,000	32,526,386
Dir Lower	33,667,000	33,700,000	13,887,813	26,343,401	4,125,881	21,331,000	28,879,8399
Dir Upper	27,141,000	27,145,000	20,096,662	22,081,000	11,916,500	22,081,000	23,430,427
Hangu	14,601,000	14,599,000	11,411,810	4,302,000	4,306,000	4,304,500	12,007,754
Haripur	32,289,000	32,299,000	8,717,816	31,572,000	25,874,750	20,622,000	26,464,681
Karak	20,024,000	20,000,000	15,794,792	17,014,101	29,406,573	18,194,000	16,395,857
Kohat	26,455,000	26,550,000	20,881,188	26,539,000	29,406,573	16,497,000	21,498,307
Kohistan	22,133,000	22,145,000	17,529,400	18,267,000	13,631,000	12,506,000	18,103,475
Laki Marwat	23,084,000	23,085,000	18,201,216	18,768,000	80,250	18,788,000	18,674,945
Malakand	20,459,000	19,469,000	16,111,710	17,325,000	240,000	10,525,000	17,259,871
Mansehra	54,091,000	54,092,000	42,558,737	44,226,000	12,832,790	55,044,000	44,030,693
Mardan	68,719,000	68,790,000	54,175,500	55,944,000	56,393,695	44,226,000	55,691,486
Nowshera	41,180,000	41,145,000	33,093,000	34,489,000	29,406,573	22,481,000	33,519,662
Peshawar	96,576,000	95,676,000	76,117,689	77,460,000	79,248,134	NA	77,128,559
Shangla	20,315,000	20,005,000	13,887,812	NA	16,761,500	16,654,000	16,565,938
Swabi	47,887,000	46,887,000	37,215,000	39,375,000	27,461,019	39,375,000	39,309,236
Swat	59,201,000	60,201,000	46,143,100	49,439,739	48,631,500	48,180,000	47,983,392
Tank	10,977,000	11,110,000	8,318,000	8,986,552	4,606,396	9,153,000	9,089,155

The above figures reflected that a total of Rs 831,499,000 were given to districts for distribution of Zakat in 2003-04) Rs 829,458,000 (2004-05) Rs 613,098,312 (2005-06) Rs 682,257,067 (2006-07) Rs 560,013,375 (2007-08), Rs 607,463,500 (2008-09) and Rs 680,326,000 (2009-10). This shows an overall downward trend in the amount of zakat distributed to the poor. It is in inverse proportion to the increase in the number of poor as reported by the provincial government's latest reports. This does not reflect well on the planning for social protection of either the department or the overall GoKP.


Interestingly, not a single person has so far informed the Zakat Department that he/she doesn't need to get Zakat anymore. The Department thinks that the situation will remain unchanged in the future as with every passing day the poor are becoming poorer according to peoples' perceptions.

The meetings revealed the limitations in the planning, monitoring and evaluation cycle of the Department and its ability to have the field learning inform its strategic plan, as was the case with the other Departments.

6.10 Agriculture Department

The GoKP recognises that proper storage of food grain is a strategic investment ensuring some leverage in controlling the fluctuations in market prices and, hence, through its Agriculture Department, the GoKP will pursue the enhancement in wheat storage capacity from the current 0.333 million tonnes to 0.635 million tonnes by building 302 new godowns (warehouses), each with a capacity of 1,000 metric tonnes; and strengthening the Department with the development of a database to ensure monitoring and evidence-based planning.

The GoKP recognises that the livestock sector contributes about half of total agricultural GDP and will pursue the following: (i) the rationalisation of research and extension, improvement in co-ordination, and the strengthening of capacity; (ii) removal of duplication in funding efficient collection of revenue and establishing sustainable revolving funds along with the abolition of establishment charges in a phased manner in the private sector (iii) the establishment of milk, meat and egg processing industries through local and foreign investment, and creation of a Livestock Commercialisation Board and Network; (iv) enhancement of livestock productivity through an improved breeding programme and the conservation of indigenous breeds.



Other departments that contribute to the social protection theme include the following. The officials in the last four departments could not be consulted for the study: nor are they members of the Steering committee;

- Administration;
- Finance;
- Law;
- Excise and Taxation;
- Housing;
- Population Welfare;
- Revenue.

KP GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION

The prioritization of social protection at the provincial level was apparent in 2007 following the national SP process and strategy development. In March 2007, the Social Welfare and Women Development Department of KP was declared as the focal department for SP by the Planning and Development Department, KP and the Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education, Government of Pakistan. The Department was assigned the tasks of taking forward the formulation of the provincial Social Protection Strategy and finalizing an Action Plan, which it did. The KP Social Protection Strategy articulated the purpose for its formulation and implementation as: “to bring the targeted groups in the ambit of safety net”. In 2010, the PCNA briefly, but with emphasis, mentions social protection as one of the key sectors that will assist in achieving its four strategic objectives.

The PCNA’s Four Strategic Objectives are:

1. Build the responsiveness and effectiveness of the State to restore citizen trust;
2. Stimulate employment and livelihood opportunities;
3. Ensure the delivery of basic services;
4. Counter radicalization and foster reconciliation.

The PCNA further states: “To assist/facilitate the development of these four strategic objectives, nine sector teams will be established to assess peace building opportunities in the fields of governance, rule of law, agricultural and natural resources, non-farm economic development, education, infrastructure (comprising energy, transport and water supply and sanitation), health, social protection and strategic communications”.

The GoKP, Comprehensive Development Strategy (CDS) derives its rationale from the PCNA and informs all the sectoral policies. The CDS mentions social protection as social assistance programmes that are “defined at the national level”. The CDS states that it “includes measures to ensure that these programmes are implemented more efficiently. In addition, a programme of labour intensive works is planned, which is designed to provide sustained employment for young men to help reduce their antisocial behaviour. There will be some expansion of spending on stipends and on investment in new shelters, centers and refuges for the most vulnerable. The Strategy also aims to stimulate microfinance and to make it an effective tool for poverty reduction in the province”.

Consequently, the CDS alludes to social protection in its totality but does not specifically mention having a coherent approach which it aims to employ for social protection per se. The CDS highlights the social protection emphasis by including it as a sector with a separate budget (table X3 on page xvii). Almost Rs. 22 million have been allocated to this sector of which approximately 50 per cent are donor funds.

However, when the CDS defines its two-phased strategy of short term and medium term actions there is no specific mention of a social protection approach to cater to the needs of the people in the province. The emphasis is on improving public service delivery institutions to better serve the people but there is no mention of either providing relief or opportunities for livelihoods or different social assistance programmes to mitigate the suffering of the population through direct interventions. Employment for young men is mentioned as is “employment generation through opportunities for private sector development, including Industrial Development and technical support to the public sector to ensure that the rapid increase in activity can be implemented without delays and mismanagement”. The medium-term priorities include “training and skills development, especially for unemployed youths”; “... teacher training and incentives to improve the quality of education; and strengthening institutions of public sector management”. As can be seen the social protection concept is not clearly promoted in the CDS despite mention of all its aspects.

Table 7: Sectoral Allocation of Resources (Rs. million)

No.	Measures	Total	Foreign	%
1	Governance	3,372	1,686	50
2	Security	86,822	31,612	36
3	Information and public relations	2,160	912	42
4	Excise and taxation	4,320	1,080	25
5	Elementary and Secondary education	132,839	70,153	53
6	Higher education	6,720	1,392	21
7	Health	105,659	23,259	22
8	Social protection	21,974	10,704	49
9	Population	10,139	2,998	30
10	Religious affairs	9,792	0	0
11	Local development	97,554	50,871	52
12	Roads	67,667	30,859	46
13	Transport	3,931	535	14
14	Irrigation	84,657	30,309	36
15	Energy	93,826	1,440	2
16	Water supply and sanitation	24,782	8,570	35
17	Housing	37,380	0	0
18	Agriculture	50,481	5,519	11
19	Forestry and wildlife	20,928	12,120	58
20	Industries	8,851	1,344	15
21	Minerals development	8,909	2,614	29
22	Private sector development	976	363	37
23	Technical education	16,800	8,400	50
24	Urban development	39,472	17,279	44
25	Environment	960	480	50
26	Science and Technology; Information Technology	5,136	2,568	50
27	Tourism/culture	14,330	2,821	20
	Total	960,438	319,889	33

Source: CDS



Monitoring, however, is taken seriously by the CDS and 12 core indicators, focusing on social welfare and economic capability, have been identified in the document. These indicators are aligned with the MDGs and are presented in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Monitoring Indicators

No.	Indicators	MDG	Latest	2010 target	2015 target
1	Poverty rate	MDG 1	39%	30%	20%
2	Roads in good condition	MDG 1	24%	30%	45%
3	Area of land bought into cultivation (hectares)	MDG 1	0	20,000	70,000
4	Literacy rate	MDG 2	47%	55%	75%
5	Primary net enrolment rate	MDG 2	49%	60%	80%
6	Ratio of girls:boys in primary school	MDG 3	0.52:1	0.70:1	1:1
7	Infant mortality rate (1,000 live births)	MDG 1	63	60	40
8	Proportion of fully immunised children	MDG 4	47%	60%	>90%
9	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	MDG 5	275	250	140
10	Contraceptive prevalence rate	MDG 5	31%	45%	70%
11	Access to drinking water	MDG 7	71%	75%	85%
12	Access to sanitation	MDG 7	66%	72%	85%
13	Aid as a percentage of GDP	MDG 8	0.4%	5.0%	3.3%

In the main text the CDS discusses the social sectors as “priority policies”. Within the social sectors education is promoted while noting the challenges of providing high-quality schooling in the difficult physical and cultural environment of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Gross Enrolment Rate in primary education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (currently about 82 per cent, compared with 91 per cent for Pakistan) has lagged behind that of the country especially in the last few years. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has an exceptionally young population that will lead to a very rapid demand for education in the next 20 years. The GoKP CDS aims to address this by increasing the number of teachers and classrooms and reviving the TVET approach while encouraging the medium of partnership between the public and “not- for-profit” private sectors.

The CDS sees the health situation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as “complex”. It recommends a health strategy based on improvement in access to quality health services through an effective health services delivery system that is regularly supervised and has a strong rapport and even institutional partnership with the communities it aims to serve. Moreover, the CDS health sector’s aim is to be prepared for disasters through various initiatives for disaster risk reduction and management. The Health Department developed its seven year health sector strategy in 2010.

As mentioned earlier the CDS treats social protection through the social welfare lens and highlights “some expansion of spending on stipends and on investment in new shelters, centers and refuges for the most vulnerable”. The CDS also sees microfinance as a social protection instrument for reducing poverty in the province.

The CDS has mentioned other priority measures in the social sectors, such as:

- increased expenditure on teachers' salaries;
- free textbooks;
- training for teachers;
- construction and rehabilitation of schools;
- improving health facilities;
- increased health staff;
- health equipment, supplies and drugs;
- improvements in emergency response capability; and
- local development programmes including welfare programmes, community infrastructure, education, health and agriculture.

Priority is also given to investment in water-efficiency programmes, including small scale schemes, water conservation and groundwater regulation and a significant sum is committed for flood protection. The CDS also highlights that the majority of investment in water and sanitation is undertaken through urban development plans and local development in rural areas. In the CDS, the GoKP foresaw a programme of rehabilitation and construction of housing for government officials as well as obtaining land for housing for the poorest households in KP. Another approach especially highlighted by the CDS was the public-private partnerships approach to be used in hydroelectricity projects as well as housing for GoKP officials and for the poorest households. It is not clear what progress has been made in light of the fluid and volatile nature of the project.

With 75 per cent of the population in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa partly dependent on agriculture, and the majority being poor households, agricultural development was also identified as a priority sector. The aim was that improved agricultural productivity, along with investment in flood protection, would help strengthen KP's ability to adapt to climate-change related risks.

The religious affairs Department's priorities in the CDS also aim to provide various types of social assistance and charity to the poor and needy. In order to address the districts and areas depressed by acute and chronic poverty, the CDS has a special 'local development and poverty alleviation' approach that designs and implements targeted social assistance programmes such as the Bacha Khan Poverty Alleviation Programme which has a number of components including micro health insurance (MHI).

There are nine Polytechnic institutions, 11 colleges of technology and 42 vocational training centres providing technical and vocational skills, yet no impact assessment has been carried out that can unequivocally state the difference these trainings have made to the poor and low income youngsters who train in these institutions.

In an attempt at gender-balanced development in the province the CDS explicitly placed the emphasis of benefits for gender balance but given the ‘feminization of poverty’ and the fact that women are more vulnerable to violence, the GoKP states it will take affirmative action to ensure that women benefit equally from all development efforts and opportunities made available by the government. In terms of social protection programmes, the GoKP will:

- “Improve access of girls to education as a central element of the education strategy, which includes commitments to improve the coverage of girls' schools, to expand the girls' stipend scheme and to provide incentives for female teachers, especially in isolated areas”;
- In health, the main focus of the primary health care service is on maternal and infant health, and four of the five health indicators reflect this focus;
- The social welfare strategy recognizes the disadvantaged state of women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa;
- Expanding the child support programme will assist women in their household roles, and the pilot cash transfer scheme will target widows and households with elderly female heads. In addition, there are priority measures to support income generation for women, to provide refuges for vulnerable women and to provide legal aid to women;
- The major commitment to local development relies on local communities to identify and implement initiatives. Some existing programmes work with women's community groups, and the expansion of support for local development will build on this experience to ensure that women have an equal role in local development work;
- The strategies for roads, irrigation and power will provide clear benefits for women, as well as for men: improved roads will help women, in particular, in accessing social services, whilst improved electricity supply will help women in their household roles;
- The water and sanitation strategy includes a strong emphasis on working with communities to improve sanitation practices and the management of local facilities. Women's groups will be included in these activities;
- The commitments to provide housing land and plots for the poor will target poor households headed by women. Women civil servants will also benefit from the public housing;
- While decision-making in agriculture is often dominated by men, much of the work is done by women, who will therefore benefit from improvements in productivity;
- Companies seeking to locate in the industrial zone will be required to operate employment practices that give equal access to women, thus ensuring that the employment benefits are not restricted to men; and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa strategy for technical education and vocational training follows the national strategy in giving a high priority to disadvantaged people, including women;
- New courses will be matched to the needs of women, and the establishment of new training institutions will make it possible to offer more services for women.

The GoKP has established a Gender Development Group, chaired by the SWD, which will monitor progress reports from all Departments to ensure that the commitments are carried out. The group is

tasked to assess all new policy commitments to ensure that they do not miss any opportunities to improve the situation of women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. However, during the meetings held while this Study was conducted, no gender balance was seen among the staff assigned to work on this topic. Moreover, it seemed that the concept of gender and its integration in policy was not fully appreciated.

A noteworthy point emanating from the CDS document is its observation that “the most important obstacle to growth in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, according to respondents in the survey, was policy uncertainty.” This fact is observed by the Study also, as there seems to be no provincial level policy explicitly addressing social protection coherently and in the entirety of its concept.

In terms of budget allocation the CDS assigned the following amounts for the full implementation (above current costs) of the social protection sector. The Study also noted that neither the budget of the CDS nor the ADPS is gender-responsive.

Table 9: Rs in Billions – Full implementation of CDS Social Protection Sector

Sector	Y1–Y2	Y3–Y5	Y6–Y7	Total	Total (%)	Recurrent	Development	Total
SP	6,672	9,428	5,874	21,974	2.3	20,554	1,421	21,974

The Priority Measures with Total Costs of over Rs. 5 billion for Social Protection included Health Insurance and Voucher schemes which in year one were costed at 4.5 bn, in year two at 6.8 bn and in year three at 4.5 bn making a grand total of 15.9 bn. This reflects the GoKP’s commitment to the sector; however, it shows that the appreciation of the term social protection is limited and assigned primarily to social assistance programmes.

Although the Social Welfare and Women Development Department GoKP is the focal Department for the Social Protection Agenda and SP strategy implementation, it is in fact the Social Protection Unit under the Planning and Development Department GoKP that has a renewed emphasis on taking forward the finalization of the Provincial Social Protection Strategy and the PCNA/CDS priorities for social protection under the overall National SPS objectives.

“The mandate of the Social Protection Reform Unit is to formulate, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the existing programs/initiatives of relevant line departments in order to help the vulnerable groups in the province fight the rising cost of living and bring them into the safety net. The Social Protection Reform Unit stands tasked to design new schemes for the vulnerable groups i.e. poor people, senior citizens, poor household women, widows, orphans, street children, women in stress and disabled people.” This was defined in the 2007 Draft SPS. It does not seem feasible for the SPRU to undertake what the SWD is doing. It would be more appropriate to be more strategic in their mandate and mobilize their efforts for the drafting of a social protection policy for the province as per the CDS vision and finalization of the KP SP strategy.

The current KP SPS has a project orientation “to continue the existing programmes in a targeted manner coupled with cash transfers and an employment guarantee scheme”. To focus on remote

and least developed districts but it still reflects thinking in a very traditional “welfare” and charity oriented approach.

Direct cash transfers are identified as SP instruments for social assistance programmes targeting only vulnerable segments of the population. These would include persons with disabilities, daily wage low-paid employees with monthly incomes less than Rs. 6,000/ i.e. (minimum wage), elderly, female-headed households, orphans, widows, the unemployed and unskilled household heads with large families.

The KP SPS objective is: “To help the vulnerable groups in the province of KP fight the rising cost of living, bring them into the safety net and thus reduce their vulnerability”. “The vision of the strategy is to put in place an integrated and comprehensive social protection system that covers all the population, especially the poorest and vulnerable, from the major contingencies likely to affect their well being, including life cycle, health, employment, livelihoods, policy, and environmental and natural hazards. This is to ensure achieving the highest level of human development and creating choices and opportunities for all”.

The KP SPS advocates providing Rs. 2,000/- per month through cash transfers, to poor segments of the community per family unit to at least partially compensate them and to help them manage their livelihoods. This was an initial approach of the BISP although it had started with an amount of Rs1,000/-

The KP SPS 2007 recommends institutionalizing and extending services to the neglected districts as well as to targeted individuals in a phased manner. The award of a stipend to unemployed postgraduates is planned to be continued and raised from Rs. 2,000/- to Rs. 5,000/- per month with certification by the respective EDO School and Literacy Department about the recipient’s performance of teaching duty at the appropriate academic level in the district concerned. Similarly, the present rate of stipend (Rs. 500/- per month) to the senior citizens in districts, Kohistan, Battagram and Shangla shall be raised to Rs. 2,000/- per month and the coverage of the programme extended gradually to all districts in the province in the next three years.

The KP SPS Goals are: “1) To support chronically poor households and protect them against destitution, food insecurity, exploitation, and social exclusion; 2) To protect poor and vulnerable households from the impact of adverse shocks to their consumption and well being that, if not mitigated, would push non-poor households into poverty, and poor households into deeper poverty; and 3) To promote investment in human and physical assets, including health, nutrition, and education, by poor households capable of ensuring their resilience in the medium run and of interrupting the intergenerational cycle of poverty”.

There are several implementation challenges to the KP Social Protection Strategy: not least is the identification of roles and responsibilities for the policy framework and for inter-departmental coordination. Finally, budgetary support instead of project-based funds from donors and effective monitoring and evaluation systems in place both at provincial and district levels are needed.

There is a need to revisit the strategy in a highly consultative and participatory manner, especially ensuring that all the departments participate, both at the senior and mid-management levels. Other stakeholders may be invited for their technical input and the policy/strategy should be responsive to current realities and flexible enough to continue to be relevant for the KP context.

7.1 Overall Progress on Sector Strategies/Plans

There seems to be reasonable coherence across the GoKP policy documents. There are some areas—relating to the linkages between the sector strategies and the Output Based Budgets (OBBs)—that would benefit from greater attention from their respective departments. The Elementary and Secondary Education Department (E&SED) has initiated the process of updating the Education Sector Plan (ESP) and its financial and policy targets in light of the 18th Amendment devolved responsibilities. A parallel exercise to review key reform agendas like Parent Teacher Councils (PTCs), the roles and responsibilities of District education managers, including from an M&E perspective, and public private partnerships (PPP) for improving access and quality of learning through Voucher Schemes and Charter Schools, is in progress.

The Education Sector Plan includes seven policy priorities that are consistent across the CDS, OBB and PCNA. The priorities identified in the OBB are exactly the same as those in the CDS. It is notable that the policy priority of ‘enhancing budgetary allocation for education’ is not reflected elsewhere. This is surprising because this would appear to be a key priority. Similarly, ‘managing risk’ and ‘providing suitable infrastructure’ would be important from the perspective of the PCNA, but are missing in the context of the education sector. The PCNA also proposes policy measures, such as the ‘accreditation system for madrassas based on a national curriculum’ that are legally not tenable in the wake of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution. The PCNA is also silent on community involvement and PPPs, despite these figuring prominently in their overall approach. Given that the ESP is being updated a case could be made for repeating the reconciliation exercise.

The outputs and indicators are largely consistent across the policy documents. However, there are missing elements, as in the case of the ESP priority of ‘encouraging Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and community involvement’, for which no outputs and thus no indicators are provided in the OBBs and PCNA. The ESP priority of ‘managing risk’ has no corresponding outputs or indicators in any of the other documents. For the ESP priority of ‘strengthening governance and supervision mechanisms’, the strengthening of M&E systems and establishing an MIS are not indicated as outputs. The PCNA does not provide outputs corresponding to important ESP policies like ‘strengthening governance and supervision mechanisms’, ‘managing risk’ and ‘encouraging PPPs and community involvement’, although in practice, it is performing these functions.

Among the many challenges for the education sector is the critical challenge arising out of “Article 25-A” post 18th Amendment: the education department needs to undertake financial estimation for bringing the five to sixteen year old children to schools to provide them with quality education. As the challenge of free and compulsory quality education is a colossal undertaking, the estimation should lead to preparation of special strategies for generation of resources. The Education

Department needs to improve their absorptive capacity by enhancing the ability to spend efficiently and effectively.

The Health Sector Strategy (HSS) has been approved and is under implementation with full force. It is observed that some aspects of the HSS are either already under implementation or are at an advanced stage of being launched, such as the development of a draft Health Insurance Scheme; the establishment of Primary Health Care Management Committees at the facility level and the development of a minimum health services package tied to different tiers of service delivery containing technical and service standards.

The Health Department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is operating according to the seven priority areas set under the CDS, and its ADP projects are largely in line with these priority areas. These priority areas are : (1) improving governance and strengthening management; (2) initiating a culture of informed decision-making; (3) improving regulation and quality assurance; (4) human resource development; (5) preventive services; (6) disaster risk reduction and management; and, (7) improving access to health care.

The Health policy priorities are consistent across all documents as the OBBs contain exactly the same provisions as the CDS does. Some priority measures under the CDS, such as ‘comprehensive eye care services’ and ‘disaster risk reduction and management’ do not have corresponding outputs. All outputs under the PCNA do not have a corresponding indicator. For example, the output ‘prioritised Basic Health Units (BHU) rehabilitated’, has no indicator. The same is the case for ‘local health workers trained’.

The KP Social Protection Strategy is not yet approved, hence this can only be considered an “interim” document. There appears to be consistency between the SPS, the CDS, the OBBs and the PCNA. The Benazir Income Support Programme components of the SPS are under implementation already. The priority measure with the highest financial allocation in the CDS—‘health insurance and voucher schemes’—is not reflected as an output under the OBBs or the PCNA. The CDS priority measure of ‘shelter for most vulnerable’ is not reflected in the OBBs, which instead lists shelters for male beggars. The CDS priority of women development centres in districts is not reflected in the OBBs. In the case of the social protection sector, however, the SPS is still in a draft stage and although some aspects of the proposed strategy, including a focus on skills development for women, are currently under implementation through ADP schemes, “the sector lacks a coherent vision”.

In the absence of such a vision, the sector is subject to the “project-based” approach to strategic interventions. Although the allocation of Rs. 205 million represents an increase of 68 per cent over Fiscal Year (FY) 2009-10, the funding made available even after this increase still does not appear to be commensurate with the sector’s needs. Moreover, some aspects of social protection, such as health insurance schemes targeting the vulnerable and legislative amendments on labour laws, are being handled by different provincial Departments (Health and Labour Departments respectively). Hence improved communication between the departments needs priority attention. “Consequently, progress on social protection policy has been slow” as a GoPK M&E report notes.

7.2 The GoKP Annual Development Plans

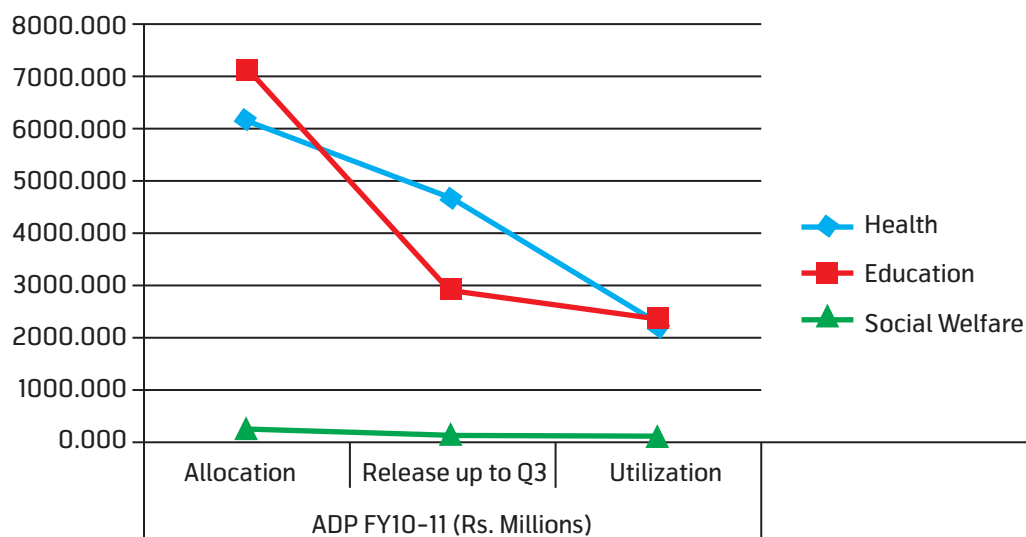
The ADP reflects the practical steps the GoKP plans to take or has taken to implement its strategic vision across the sectors. The budget allocations for the three priority sectors of education, health and social welfare have shown substantial increases over the last fiscal year (Table 4.5). This, it seems, was primarily due to the enhanced transfers to the provincial governments under the 7th National Finance Commission Award (Table 4.5).

Table 10: Sector Allocations in the ADP

Sector	2009-10 (Rs. Million)	2010-11 (Rs. Million)	% Increase
Education	4,574	7,115	56
Health	3,888.8	6,571	52
Social Welfare	122	205	68

Unfortunately, despite the increase in sectoral allocations, the corresponding disbursements to the three sectors show great variations, as do the capacities of the respective sector Departments to utilise released funds (Figure 4.1). These factors have serious implications for service delivery and thus for improving access to and quality of services.

Figure 2: Allocation, Releases and Utilisation of ADP Funds in Elementary & Secondary Education, Health & Social Welfare FY2010-11



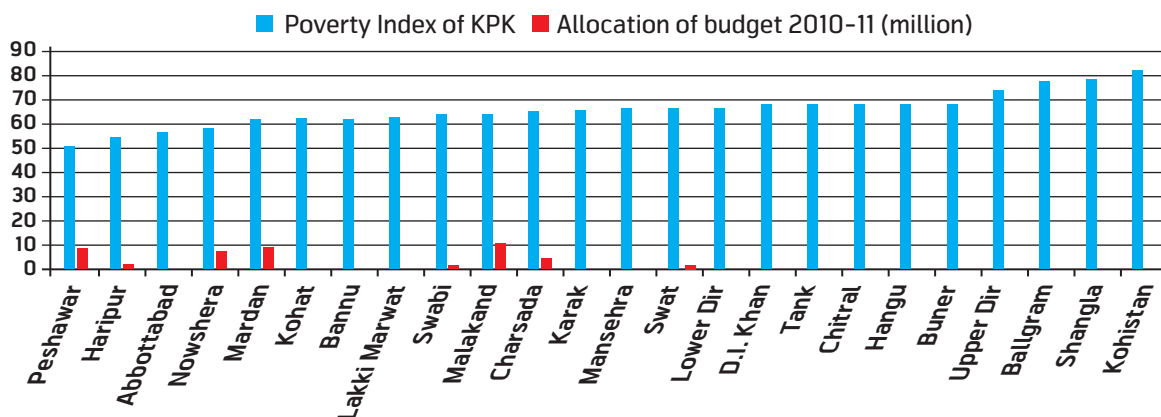
An analysis of the district-wise ADP allocation for social welfare in FY2010-11, and its correlation to the Social Policy and Development Centre (SPDC) Index of Multiple Deprivation, highlights the weaknesses of the targeting of public funds, with districts that are more socio-economically deprived receiving lower allocations out of the Social Welfare and Women’s Development Department’s (SW&WD) Rs. 205 million development budget for FY2010-11 (Figure 5.4).

7.3 Targeting of the SW&WD ADP FY2010-11

A study of the district-wise distribution of funds for the Social Welfare and Women’s Development Department reveals, however, that no such targeting is attempted.

When compared with the Index of Multiple Deprivation, which measures poverty on 28 socio-economic indicators and ranks districts in terms of their status of deprivation, it is evident that the allocation is delinked from the status of deprivation. The GoKP M&E findings and this study’s mapping exercise revealed that the most deprived districts in fact receive the lowest allocations or none at all. There are issues of targeting public investments under the ADP and the question of the utility of the ADP as an instrument to contribute to the achievement of the identified (PCNA/CDS/ADP) social protection goals.

Figure 3: Poverty Index and Allocation of SW&WD ADP FY2010-11



Source: Index of Deprivation, SPDC 2007; ADP Figures: Planning & Development Department, Government of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa, 2011

The ADP FY 2010-11 continues to suffer from the historical difficulties of unpredictable releases of development budgets. One of the reasons is the implication of the on-going security challenges compounded by the floods. But the other important explanation is in terms of the reliance of the province on fiscal transfers from the Federal Government—thus highlighting the difficulties of sustainable financing of the development budget.

Table 11: Trends in ADP Releases in Health, Elementary & Secondary Education, Social Welfare Sectors (Rs. Million)

Sectors	FY2007-08			FY2008-09			FY2009-10			FY2010-11		
	Allocation	Releases	Releases as % of Allocation	Allocation	Releases	Releases as % of Allocation	Allocation	Releases	Releases as % of Allocation	Allocation	Releases up to Q3	Releases as % of Allocation
Health	3637.655	3049.616	83.830	3939.880	3686.217	93.560	4333.868	2827.014	65.230	6571.245	3127.61	47.59
Education	3525.800	4012.306	113.700	4158.734	4770.168	114.600	4574.963	3483.545	76.140	7115.190	2872.33	40.36
Social Welfare	71.472	56.313	78.790	99.551	88.220	88.610	122.509	79.975	65.280	205.112	31.17	15.45

Source: Finance Department and P&D, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The development budget is projected to increase from the current level of Rs.69 billion in FY 2010-11 to nearly Rs. 104 billion in FY2013-14. The Finance Department's calculations may lead one to believe that there will be zero fiscal deficit over the next three years, yet there is heavy reliance on fiscal transfers from the Federal Government in contrast to the provincial revenues. For instance, the salary and non-salary costs of ESP alone will amount to Rs.35 billion in FY 2014-15; hence it is evident that the size of the projected ADP will be unsustainable, unless provincial revenues are substantially enhanced.

The reforms process was initiated by three key Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Departments i.e. Elementary and Secondary Education, Health and Social Welfare, which represent the bulk of the annual development expenditure in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Budget estimates for service delivery were prepared for these three departments for 2010-13 in consultation with the key stakeholders including politicians, civil society representatives and the media. It had happened for the first time that recurrent and development expenditures, and service delivery indicators were correlated to enhance the impact of the public sector service delivery in the province.

7.4 Progress in the Social Welfare Sector

Some important steps that have been taken enhancing social safety nets and putting in place effective social protection systems are noted below:

- A draft Social Protection Strategy has been developed and some discussions initiated with development partners for supporting the implementation of the SPS.
- Efforts to improve M&E functions through an MIS have been made and a PC-I has been developed to establish a province-wide MIS.
- The allocation of development funds for social welfare has increased significantly in FY 2010-11, by 68 per cent compared to the ADP allocation in FY 2009-10. This represents the highest increase of all the three sectors under review, albeit from a very low base.

In the absence of an MIS, or other forms of data collection, analysis and dissemination, only limited information is available to substantiate progress. Regarding the CDS priority measures for the social protection sector, the Department could not provide any information or data on progress achieved. The situation on the OBB was slightly better (Table 8.1).

Table 12: Progress on OBB Targets in Social Welfare & Women's Development Department FY2010-11

Output	Indicator	Target	Progress
Increased number of Handicapped citizens identified, registered and rehabilitated	No. of women with disability registered	12,778	21,373
	No. of men with disabilities registered	24,869	36,123
	No. of special education schools established	2	3
	No. of boys enrolled at special education schools	42	40
	No. of persons with disability facilitated employment in the public and private sector (women and men)	450	710
Increased number of senior citizens and unemployed graduates provided financial assistance	No. of senior citizens registered (men and women) for financial support.	7,200	4,995
	No. of unemployed post graduates registered (men and women)	4,000	9,212
	No. of social welfare agencies registered for financial and technical support	3650	267
	No. of social welfare organizations received financial and technical support as approved by Provincial Council for Social Welfare	60	60
A target of destitute population identified and shelter provided	No. of campaigns held for raising awareness (disabled persons, child rights and child protection, women rights and women (issues)	300	Not Available
	No. of man five beggars received shelter and skills imparted	150	50
	Detoxification and Rehabilitation centre established	1	0
	No. of Social Welfare Centres established in 2-3 years.	3	1
Improved legislation for child protection	No. of persons benefitted from the integrated activities at Social Welfare Centres (SWCs)	25	25
	Child Protection Bill approved and implemented	1	1
A target population of socially destitute children reintegrated in the community	No. of Welfare Homes established for destitute children	1	2
A target population of deserving women provided shelter and training	No. of ITCs established	25	71
	No. of women received training at ITCs	3,375	2,280
	No. of Darul Aman's functional	4	1
	No. of working women benefitted from Working Women Hostels accommodation	160	150

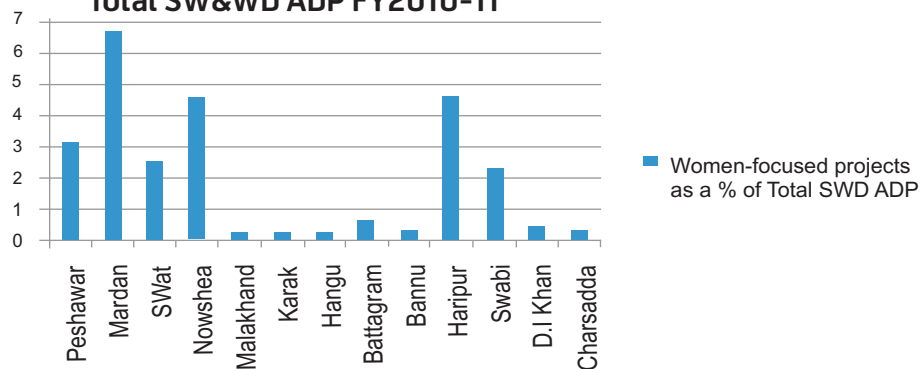
The SWD Department was able to meet or exceed targets in 13 of the total 20 indicators used in the OBB, while meeting five others. Examination of the results shows that performance on some indicators was poor because the schemes were deleted mid-way through the fiscal year, either as a result of Departmental re-prioritisation of schemes or because of other factors. For example, the establishment of a detoxification and rehabilitation centre was abandoned due to the army taking over the selected site. Similarly, the schemes to establish social welfare centres and to provide shelter and skills to male beggars were deleted due to a decision taken by the Departmental ADP monitoring committee. There seems to be a gender-focus in implementation, reflected in the number of women with disabilities registered and the number of women who received training at the ITCs.

Although the total allocation for the SW&WD is 68 per cent higher than the allocation in the previous year, the releases have been low, as has been the utilisation, e.g. at just over 50 per cent up to the end of the third quarter of FY2010-11. This reflects implementation challenges and capacity issues. It is also important to point out that due to the floods in 2010 and 2011 re-appropriations were made in the SWD budget and no funds were released for the new SW&WD's schemes.

The Social Protection Strategy measures for addressing women's issues focuses on their "rehabilitation" and livelihood development. The rehabilitation pertains to women beggars, shelter for vulnerable women, and shelter homes for "socially disintegrated" women as well as the provision of food, treatment and legal aid to the above-mentioned women. The SPS also emphasizes the establishment of 10 Industrial Training Centres for Women in 2010-11, for the provision of skills training to girls'-school dropouts and to train illiterate women in sewing, cutting and machine and hand embroidery. The establishment of Women Development Centres was meant to provide free shelter, food, treatment, legal aid, essential livelihood-skill development and economic and income generation initiatives - including training in sewing, cutting, hand/machine embroidery and social development - i.e. involving and integrating women in healthy social activities. This scheme was proposed for Chitral, Bannu, Karak, Haripur, Nowshera and Charsadda Districts. In addition, the SPS targets include: the provision of stipends to girls in Kohistan, Hangu, Shangla, Battagram, Tank, Upper Dir and Buner Districts to increase their enrolment in schools; the provision of edible oil to 122,000 girl students at four litres per student in Dir (Upper and Lower), Swat, Buner, Kohistan, Battagram and Mansehra Districts; and the provision of incentives to 9,000 female school teachers at Rs.1,000 per month in Kohistan, Hangu, Shangla, Battagram, Tank, Upper Dir and Buner Districts.

The GoKP M&E report observes very pertinently that the women-focused projects tend to be higher as a proportion of the overall SW&WD ADP in districts with lower needs rather than in rural, remote and under-developed districts. One of the reasons for this may be that districts such as Peshawar and Nowshera are the provincial headquarters. Other reasons may be that the communities in these districts are open and willing to accept these schemes and also the more remote an area, the higher the implementation costs (Figure 8.1).

Figure 4: Women - focused projects as a percentage of Total SW&WD ADP FY2010-11



Source: SW&WD, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhawa

All PC-Is reviewed specified M&E arrangements but did not clearly specify their linkages with the CDS priorities and OBB outputs. Except for the education-sector projects, little or no targeting mechanisms for the ADP investments were identified, while the social welfare projects did not identify any specific monitoring instruments. Nor did they attempt to provide any system for outreach to the communities for obtaining their feedback on implementation.

Table 13: Khyber Pukhtunkhwa Government Expenditure (Rs. million)

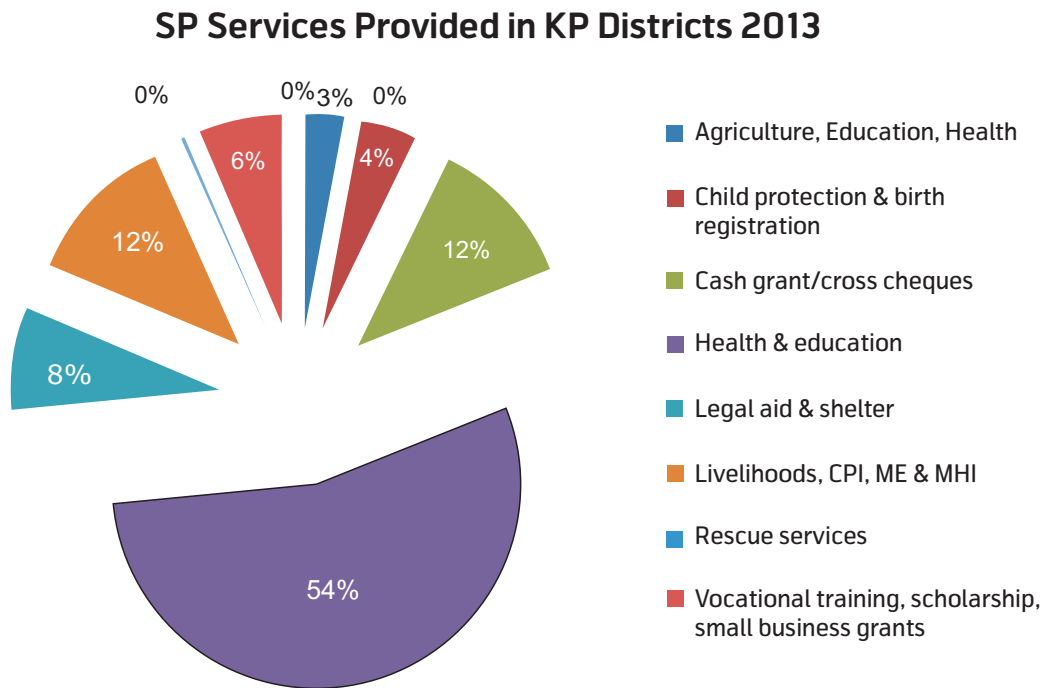
No.		Current			Development	
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2007/08	
		Actual			Budget	%
1	Security	4,616	5,857	8,229	0	0.0
2	Social sector	18,861	24,654	31,196	5,293	13.4
2.1	Social protection	540	628	2,103	1,040	2.6
2.2	Education	15,270	21,750	25,883	2,403	6.1
2.3	Health	3,051	2,276	3,210	1,849	4.7
3	Infrastructure	1,699	1,886	2,061	15,178	38.5
3.1	Roads	787	510	542	6,565	16.6
3.2	Water	831	1,114	1,180	4,776	12.1
3.3	Urban	81	263	338	3,836	9.7
4	Economy	1,254	1,075	1,292	4,832	12.2
4.1	Agriculture and Natural resources management	1,189	984	1,044	2,836	7.2
4.2	Industry and mines	65	91	248	1,996	5.1
5	Other items	19,212	12,852	12,980	14,159	35.9
	Grand Total	45,642	46,325	55,758	39,462	100.0


As is evident from Table 13, current expenditure is dominated by the social sector, which accounts for about 60 per cent of the total. The second largest share of development expenditure is allocated to infrastructure, at nearly 40 per cent, with almost 36 per cent allocated to 'other items'. But we learned from the GoKP M&E report that disbursements were made largely in the infrastructure sectors.

KEY FINDINGS FROM THE FIELD SURVEY

The field survey revealed that 54 per cent of the SP programmes throughout KP were engaged in the provision of health and education services to the poor. The poor beneficiaries were selected using the poverty scorecard approach; however the primary selection criteria or approach was based on the assessment of the implementers in consultation with village committees or community representatives. The health services included free medicines, medical camps for airborne and communicable diseases, outpatient services, basic health facilities and even free minor surgeries. Education services ranged from the provision of free primary education, teacher training, adult literacy, special education, scholarships, non-formal education, early childhood learning and various other awareness and learning programmes on human rights. The second major SP interventions comprised of assistance for income generation activities and small grants for setting up mini businesses. These interventions used integrated approaches and included physical infrastructure schemes and micro-credit services as well as micro-insurance services. Another popular SP instrument in the districts is the disbursement of cash grants and cross cheques. BISP cash transfers in the field did not specify conditionality in implementation although by design some were CCTs.

Figure 5:






Other social protection programmes included special services including rescue/emergency services, blood donations, computerized national identity card (CNIC) registrations and birth registrations. Legal aid and shelter was also provided by some NGOs in partnership with government. The provision of these services was largely in Peshawar district. In Swabi district the provision of drug protection and rehabilitation services was quite noticeable among the poor and marginalized groups.

The quality assurance in these interventions is maintained by conducting audits and through regular monitoring, according to the SP programme implementers. Almost 90 per cent of quality assurance is maintained through a combined audit and monitoring approach. The remaining 10 per cent said they undertake field visits for monitoring purposes and submit reports to ensure the quality of their services.

The feedback mechanism in these programmes was in written form according to 92 per cent of the respondents. The rest said they made verbal complaints through their district groups. Interestingly, out of the 542 programmes documented in the province only 12 per cent were indicated as BISP services that were available and accessible to the poor. The two districts where BISP seemed to be prominent during the time of the survey are Mardan and Kohat.

This data needs to be further organized and expanded after including it in the SPRU database. Efficiency of the services were not considered in this particular mapping exercise but it may be an area that the SWD and other related Departments would want to consider for designing more appropriate programmes and strategies/policy.



CONCLUSIONS

There are two aspects to the findings in the literature review supported by the field work: 1) the design gap of the SP schemes limits the required outreach among other things; 2) procedural delays in disbursement in the SP sector, which continues to strengthen the informal mechanisms of SP which may be conditional on free or under-paid labour, thereby relegating the workers to a social as well as economic poverty trap.


Key gaps and challenges identified

The Study's undertaking of an intensive literature review and field survey highlights a number of gaps and key challenges for the promotion of social protection in the KP context. Among the key gaps is the absence of a social protection policy that would facilitate coherent action by the different government departments towards social protection objectives. There is no clearly articulated KP government social protection framework. Another gap is the absence of reliable and real time data pertaining to social protection results. For example, Zakat disbursements have no clear and accurate reporting system that shows whether or not the recipients have graduated from the destitute level to the next level up to move out of poverty. There is no reliable, systematic way of knowing the benefit or otherwise of the cash and in kind disbursements of Zakat. This is just one example; the same lack of data and information applies to the other key programmes such as PBM and BISP.

Another gap is that the instruments or programs of social protection are developed largely as a series of ad-hoc responses to problems arising out of particular circumstances, for example such as floods. The Study is in agreement with previous reports that, at the KP provincial level, there are numerous instances of duplication and overlapping in existing programmes, especially among the Education, Health, SWD and Auqaf departments. However, duplications and overlaps are the least of the government's worries in the implementation of a social protection strategy. A critical gap that needs to be immediately addressed is that of the necessary capacities and competencies at the administrative and coordination levels. It seems obvious and basic but these, along with M&E capacities, are the most critical in policy implementation as we have learned. Other gaps include low coverage, inadequate targeting, the impractical size of benefits and political interference, and weak monitoring.


Further, the Study noted that, more than GoKP department coordination, donor agency coordination was required as the assistance given by different donors had different sets of priorities within the same subject matter, thereby introducing confusing and conflicting approaches on the same theme at times. Another major challenge is the lack of transparent and effective disbursement cash assistance and conditional transfers in light of the trust deficit between the government and the public, especially with the pervasive perception of corruption. Further related issues are poor selection of beneficiaries and a lack of exit strategies for sustainability of the interventions beyond the project period.

The literature review, supported by findings in the field, indicates that the traditional federal government programmes of Zakat, PBM and now BISP serve the districts of KP but have not quite fully reached the remote districts. Besides BISP, the BKPAP can be termed as a flagship initiative,



albeit its outreach is limited to the four districts of Battagram, Mardan, Upper Dir and Karak. It is a social protection programme that involves a variety of cash transfers, CCTs and various other grant products serving the SP agenda. The field surveys revealed that, due to the anti-NGO propaganda, the NGO presence in remote districts is either nominal or absent. Therefore, it is the SWD department schemes, the Auqaf schemes, PBM, Zakat and even NCHD projects that deliver social assistance services. Health and Education services are present through various projects, which, though funded by UN Agencies, bilateral agencies, or the World Bank, are perceived as government projects and therefore accepted by the communities, especially for the women beneficiaries. Private for-profit institutions are active in their social work but mostly in Peshawar and Mardan districts. Humanitarian Agencies /organizations, especially the WFP, are active in KP and undertake various short-term relief work, some of which comes under the ambit of social assistance. WFP is also assisting E&SE department to implement various SP schemes to promote girl child education in the province.

These findings of the Study lead to the clear understanding that the GoKP needs to improve the design of the SP schemes for better targeting and implementation. It also needs to devise the policy in a way such that financing sources will be well identified for improving financial planning and budgeting of the required SP schemes. Furthermore, the GoKP will need to be mindful and proactive about the gender issues that will continue to come up. This may be more appropriately addressed under a rights-based approach and perspective. In addition, the government has to proactively win the confidence of the public in order to win real support for the social protection mechanisms.



RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

The following preliminary recommendations are based on the literature review, the field survey and the consultations:

- 1) Draft a social protection policy frame based on the NSPS and findings from the study. Articulate the purpose, goals and objectives of the policy; a description of the regulations and sanctions may be included; a plan for promoting and disseminating the policy must be included; as well as a plan for monitoring and evaluating the policy. Consult with all key stakeholders, government as well as community representatives and relevant CSOs, through a series of workshops. Revise as many times as required until consensus is achieved;
- 2) Approve the policy and consider the procedures required for implementation. Plan the M&E of the policy and budget for it;
- 3) Create awareness among the public about social protection and the SP policy. Empowered and aware human capital is the key to breaking out of the poverty trap. An aware public, i.e. youth, housewives, workers, professionals can hold the government accountable and demand transparent accounting of public monies used;
- 4) In designing SP schemes, leverage the benefit of religion, culture and tradition for the diverse populations. The key issues of access, benefit and sustainability of the social protection scheme should be addressed in the design of the intervention or service for the poor;
- 5) A combination of poverty scorecard methods and a more qualitative and participatory approach may be used for identifying the SP clients. Social protection, while having a wider coverage, should focus on the informal and marginalized groups;
- 6) The individual and institutional capacities of the government need to be further strengthened for social protection implementation and its M&E;
- 7) District wise data on social protection results needs to be collected and maintained;
- 8) Reporting on SP schemes needs to be simpler, succinct, and more frequent with a wider dissemination circle. This is especially the case for PBM, Zakat and BISP;
- 9) Grievance Redressal Mechanisms (GRMs) need to be established and made viable for the vulnerable groups including poor women in their villages. Training may be provided to SP beneficiaries on how to use the GRM in a safe way;
- 10) Grants to beneficiaries in the different sectors should be made through their respective departments;
- 11) The SP Policy should adopt multiple options, considering the unique situations of different target groups to help them come out of the poverty and other traps and sustain their wellbeing level. These should include cash grants but these should be used cautiously as they can generate dependencies. Cash grants have also resulted in disbursement to the non-poor or, according to perceptions, have been redirected for personal gain;
- 12) Suitably designed conditional cash transfers (CCTs) seem to be a particularly viable instrument especially in the education sector;

- 13) In-kind material support or purchase of equipment for income generation purposes is the demand from the communities;
- 14) Subsidy as an economic tool may also be used in many instances such as for inputs to the small/subsistence farmers;
- 15) Public works programmes where labour intensive projects employ large numbers of individuals may be another strategy under the social protection umbrella;
- 16) M&E should be undertaken at the smallest administrative unit level of governance – the strong local / community level political system. Such committees may be influenced and mobilized for M&E purposes. The M&E may include an effective and efficient Complaint Systems accessible to the beneficiaries and all other citizens. It may also include Clients' Satisfaction surveys and an independent M&E Cell for field-level monitoring and measuring transparency at the field level;
- 17) The media and academia should be a part of the M&E. Teenagers/youth can be given a more active role in M&E both to keep them busy and to help them to learn about M&E concepts. M&E committees may be formulated with grassroots community stakeholders' presence. The elderly and illiterate women should also be involved and their experiences should be leveraged for everyone's and their own benefit;
- 18) Separate strategies may be developed for the following: one for preventing the low income people from falling into poverty and indebtedness; the second should be for the chronically poor in urban areas and the third for the chronically poor in rural areas;
- 19) Clear lessons from programmes should be appropriately scaled up from their pilot phases, e.g. BISP. It is critical that exit strategies and the sustainable handover of programmes be drafted, especially for cash transfer programs;
- 20) For the continued success of the social protection system and schemes it is important that these be economically and financially affordable by the government. Social protection in operation essentially remains a redistributive mechanism, flowing from the economically active to the beneficiary segments of the population.

For the next steps, the social protection strategy may be revisited along the more or less standard following frame of interventions focusing on the poor, those affected by conflict/disasters and other similarly disadvantaged groups:

- i) Social Assistance - including welfare services, cash or in-kind transfer payments and short-term assistance;
- ii) Child protection – including early childhood development programs, programs to encourage school attendance (such as feeding or scholarships), waiving of health fees for mothers and children, programs to benefit street children and to prevent abuse of youth programs and in-kind transfers for children;
- iii) Micro-finance and geographic area specific protection especially for the informal sector – including micro-insurance, disaster management, social funds and agricultural subsidies;

- iv) Labour market programs – including training, public works, regulation of working conditions and provision of labour market information;
- v) Social Security/Insurance – including insurance for old age, health, disability, death of breadwinner, unemployment and maternity.

In the medium term, the GoKP may like to focus on making the labour markets more equitable and inclusive, and enhance in-service skills building. The GoKP needs to more actively strategize to eliminate child labor by improving the income security of families where this applies. In the case of orphans, the M&E systems of existing schemes should be improved to a degree where there is transparency and the service providers are accountable to the children they serve in order to help reduce the risk of child abuse.

The GoKP may also wish to explore providing appropriate unemployment benefits for the youth to reduce the risk of violence. Social Protection initiatives should be taken in order to address the growing incidence of under-employment and unemployment especially in the rural areas.

To reduce the incidence of rural-urban migration, small industrial development in rural and semi-rural areas can be accelerated. In addition to existing incentives for this purpose, tax incentives tied to employment creation may be provided. Programmes targeting vocational training ventures to high employment-elasticity sectors, such as mechanics, construction, carpentry and IT may be developed alongside the small industrial development efforts. These efforts would then facilitate the creation of effective links between training and employment by more innovatively and actively linking vocational training institutes and potential employers.

When industries undertake welfare projects in the regions where they are located, their contributions for WWF and WWPf should be made deductible. Alternatively, industries can be asked to undertake development work in their areas. This should then be verified by a mutually agreed third party audit.

For all social insurance institutions (EOBI, WWF, and ESSI) audited accounts including collection and spending details should be made available to the public through the websites of the respective institutions. External audit requirements should be mandatory for WWF and ESSI. EOBI and other grant application and disbursement systems should be made user friendly.

Women should not be burdened with work outside the home in addition to work inside the home. Women's work at home should be recognized and monetised before adding yet another burden of working outside the home on her. Specific training institutes for women may be established in areas where their employment potential is high if they do choose to work outside the home.

Whether complete or partial recommendations or suggestions from the Study are considered to inform the policy, the need to have ownership and consensus among the policy implementers remains the most significant finding of this report.

ANNEXURE

Terms of Reference

Institutional Mapping of Social Protection Schemes in the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The objective of this assignment is to assist the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in establishing a comprehensive social protection system based on social protection floor concept within the framework of a provincial social protection policy.

The report will describe the extent and effectiveness of the Social Protection Floor components that are already in place and will identify major coverage gaps, as well as identifying priority areas for interventions. The assessment will raise awareness on successes and challenges in the province's social protection architecture and thus serve as a starting point for a dialogue on how to build a Social Protection Floor that is tailored to the needs and capacities of the province and hence provide a structured factual basis for a provincial dialogue process. The study will initiate the dialogue on the Social Protection Floor process and on how to build a Social Protection Floor in the province. The key objective is the stocktaking/mapping, i.e. identifying the existing social protection programmes/schemes covering the elements of the Social Protection Floor, identify the actors active in social protection in the province and their administrative capacities.

This mapping study will carry out a situation analysis leading to development of an inventory and institutional mapping of existing social protection schemes in the province with the following objectives:

1. To develop an inventory of various 'Social Protection Programmes' being implemented in KPK Province and highlighting their salient features (including but not limited to Governance structure, types of services, beneficiaries and selection criteria, contributions from beneficiaries, existing coverage in terms of beneficiaries and Districts, benefits disbursement mechanism, quality assurance/feedback mechanism)
2. To improve understanding of existing social protection mechanisms in the KP and the opportunities and challenges in developing more effective social protection programmes that reach the poorest and most vulnerable.
3. An assessment of the priority needs for strengthening social protection systems to reduce poverty and vulnerability in KP
4. Preliminary recommendations to inform strategy development for social protection in KP

The key deliverables are:

1. Literature Review and FGD (questionnaires)
2. A final written report of the findings and recommendations developed during the period of the assignment.


ANNEX 2

Documents Studied for Literature Review

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Funding Agencies - Distt SP Data-edited Sept 2013-1

Funding Agencies/ Implementing Organization	Type of service	Beneficiaries/ Selection Criteria	Geographic Area	Coverage	Benefits	Feedback Mechanism	Quality Assurance
MERCK/JSDF	Birth Registration & child protection	BHU wise	District Battagram	6 UCs	all social services	Personal visit	Monitoring Visits
Government	Birth Registration & child protection	poor	All districts	entire district	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Government	cash grants/cross cheques	Community Representative	All districts	entire district	cash grants/cheques	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Provincial Government	cash grants/cross cheques	poor through local committees	All districts	entire district	cross cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Provincial Government	cash grants/cross cheques	Local Zakat Committee	All districts	entire district	cash grants/cheques	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Donor Governments	health	village committees through community-BHU patients	All districts	entire district	health services/medicines	Personal visit	Audit and Monitoring
Federal Govt	health	BHU patients through District Support Group Committee	All districts	entire district	health services	Personal visit	M & E department
IRC	Birth Registration & child protection	IDPs from militancy affected areas	All districts	entire district	services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
BISP/govt	cash grants/cross cheques	Poor Poverty score card	District Abbottabad	entire district	cash grants/cheques	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Save The Children	education	education Dept.	District Abbottabad	two Ucs	education services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Strengthening Participation Organization (SPO)	legal aid & shelter	Newspaper/Applicator	District Abbottabad	3-4 Ucs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SRSP/Govt	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor/Poverty Score Card	District Abbottabad	entire district	all social services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
USAID	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor Poverty score card	District Abbottabad	four Ucs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
BISP/Govt	cash grants/cross cheques	Poor Poverty score card	District Bannu	entire district	Debit Card	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Khwendo Kor	Birth Registration & child protection	village committees through community resolution	District Bannu	1-2 UCs	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
NCHD/Govt	education	education dept	District Bannu	entire district	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
USAID	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	village committees	District Bannu	5-6 UCs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution/Telephonically	Audit and Monitoring
SWD, Provincial Government	cash grants/cross cheques	poor	District Bannu	entire district	cash grants/cross cheques	In Written Resolution	DMO and internal audit
HELP	health & education	village committees	District Bannu	2-3 UCs	training	In Written Resolution	DMO and internal audit
Government	cash grants/cross cheques	poor	District Bannu	entire district	cash grants/cross cheques	In Written Resolution	DMO and internal audit
BISP/Govt	cash grants/cross cheques	Poor Poverty score card	District Battagram	entire district	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SRSP/PPAF	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor Poverty score card	District Battagram	8 Ucs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SRSP/PPAF	Vocational training, cash grants, scholarship, small business grants	Poor Poverty score card/community resolution	District Battagram	entire district	trainings and small CPIs, small org capacity development	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring

Funding Agencies/ Implementing Organization	Type of service	Beneficiaries/ Selection Criteria	Geographic Area	Coverage	Benefits	Feedback Mechanism	Quality Assurance
Save the Children/Dutch Funding	health & education	PTC through EDOS DEOS govt. officials and community	District Battagram	5-6 UCs	all social services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
SRSP/govt	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor Poverty score card	District Battagram	entire district	all social services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Child Protection Unit/Government	Birth Registration & child protection	Children through referral and community intervention	District Buner	entire district	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	cash grants/cross cheques	children	District Buner	2-3 Ucs	Cash, service, in kind support	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
RDO	health	Community Male and Female members	District Buner	2-3 UCs	health services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Save the Children/AUSAID	education	Children	District Buner	four UCs	education services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
MERLIN	health	poor	District Buner	three UCs	health services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
NRDF	health	Children	District Buner	entire district	health services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
PIPOS	health	Disabled Persons	District Buner	entire district	health services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Social Welfare and Women Empowerment Dept	social awareness & welfare	Disabled Persons	District Buner	entire district	social Services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
WHO	health & education	community Male and Female	District Buner	entire district	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health	community male and female	District Buner	2-3 UCs	health services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Wajeheha Thalassemic center	health & education	community Male and Female	District Buner	entire district	health services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
RAHBAR/Action Aid	health & education	Children	District Buner	3-4 UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Government	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor	District Buner	5-6 UCs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
RDP	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor	District Buner	four Ucs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Hadaf/PPAF	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor	District Buner	entire district	Livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SRSP/PPAF	cash grants/cross cheques	Poor Poverty score card through community resolution	District Charsadda	entire district	cash grants/cheques	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Social Welfare	cash grants/cross cheques	poor	District Charsadda	3-4 UCs	cash grants/cheques	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring

Funding Agencies/ Implementing Organization	Type of service	Beneficiaries/ Selection Criteria	Geographic Area	Coverage	Benefits	Feedback Mechanism	Quality Assurance
BISP/Govt	cash grants/cross cheques	Poor Poverty score card	District Charsadda	entire district	cash grants/cheques	Personal visit	Audit and Monitoring
PBM	cash grants/cross cheques	poor	District Charsadda	1-2 UCs	cash grants/cheques	Personal visit	Audit and Monitoring
BCDO	awareness/legal aid	through community resolution	District Charsadda	four UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
HRCP	awareness/legal aid	through community resolution	District Charsadda	four UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SHPOL	awareness/legal aid	through community resolution	District Charsadda	four UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
KIREN	awareness/legal aid	through community resolution	District Charsadda	two UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
WSDO	awareness/legal aid	through community resolution	District Charsadda	one UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
CWO	awareness/legal aid	through community resolution	District Charsadda	one UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
PAIMAN	health	through community resolution	District Charsadda	two UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
ACD	health	Blood Test	District Charsadda	two UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
PLYC	health	through community resolution	District Charsadda	two UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
NCHD	education	illiterate	District Charsadda	entire district	education services	Personal visit	Audit and Monitoring
Raaz Foundation	health & education	Poor	District Charsadda	2-3 UCs	health services	Regular Checked	Audit and Monitoring
Rehman Foundation	health & education	Poor	District Charsadda	two UCs	services	Regular Checked	Audit and Monitoring
SHAMA/SRSP/PPAF	MF	Selected U/C through Community Resolution	District Charsadda	6 UCs	livelihood services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
IRSP	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Flood affected areas	District Charsadda	entire district	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
CIDA	Vocational training, cash grants, scholarship, small business grants	Through Community Resolution	District Charsadda	5-6 UCs	all social services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
AKESP	education	Need assessment	District Chitral	entire district	education services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
CIDA	health	Need assessment	District Chitral	entire district	health services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SRSP/EU	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor Poverty score card through community resolution	District Chitral	entire district	Livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
PPAF/CIDA	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor Poverty score card through community resolution	District Chitral	entire district	Livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
THRIVE	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	village committees	District Chitral	5-6 UCs	Livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
PDCC	Vocational training, cash grants, scholarship, small business grants	village committees	District Chitral	entire district	cash, service, in kind support	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
UNDP	social awareness & welfare	village committees	District Chitral	entire district	all social services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SPO	social awareness & welfare	Community Representative	District D.I.Khan	2-3 UCs	awareness & services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring

Funding Agencies/ Implementing Organization	Type of service	Beneficiaries/ Selection Criteria	Geographic Area	Coverage	Benefits	Feedback Mechanism	Quality Assurance
KK	training	Community Representative	District D.I.Khan	2 UCs	awareness & services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SEED	health	Community Representative	District D.I.Khan	2-3 UCs	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Aman	education	Community Representative	District D.I.Khan	2-3 UCs	education services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
NRC	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Need Assessment	District D.I.Khan	3-4 UCs	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Sabawon	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor/poverty score card	District D.I.Khan	5-6 Ucs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
CUP	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor/poverty score card	District D.I.Khan	5-6 Ucs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
VEER	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Community Representative	District D.I.Khan	5-6 Ucs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
ASF/USAID/govt	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Community Representative	District D.I.Khan	entire district	Social Services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
FIDA	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Community Representative	District D.I.Khan	5-6 Ucs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SRSP	grants & services	government	District D.I.Khan	entire district	relief services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
UNICEFGovernment	Birth Registration & child protection	Poor	District Hangu	entire district	cash grants/cross cheques	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
PVDP	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor	District Hangu	3-4 UCs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
CERD	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor	District Hangu	8 UCs	all social services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
ACTED	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor	District Hangu	8 UCs	In Kind	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
RCDO	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor	District Hangu	8 UCs	In Kind	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
UNICEF	education	Poor	District Hangu	8 UCs	education services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
WCO	social awareness & welfare	Poor	District Hangu	5-6 UCs	all social services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
PEACE	social awareness & welfare	Poor	District Hangu	5-6 UCs	In Kind	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
MSF	health	Poor	District Hangu	5-6 UCs	all social services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
PDMA	Birth Registration & child protection	IDPs	District Hangu	entire district	relief services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
IRD/USAID	social awareness & welfare	Poor	District Hangu	5-6 UCs	all social services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
ACTED/DFID/ECHO	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	refugees through Community Resolution/ Identification	District Hangu	5-6 UCs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution/ Telephonically	M & E department
Provincial Government	cash grants/cross cheques	Local Zakat Committee	District Haripur	entire district	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
BISP/Govt	cash grants/cross cheques	Poor Poverty score card	District Haripur	entire district	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring

Funding Agencies/ Implementing Organization	Type of service	Beneficiaries/ Selection Criteria	Geographic Area	Coverage	Benefits	Feedback Mechanism	Quality Assurance
PBM	cash grants/cross cheques	poor	District Charsadda	1-2 UCs	cash grants/cheques	Personal visit	Audit and Monitoring
BCDO	awareness/legal aid	through community resolution	District Charsadda	four UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
HRCP	awareness/legal aid	through community resolution	District Charsadda	four UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SHPOL	awareness/legal aid	through community resolution	District Charsadda	four UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
KIREN	awareness/legal aid	through community resolution	District Charsadda	two UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
WSDO	awareness/legal aid	through community resolution	District Charsadda	one UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
CWO	awareness/legal aid	through community resolution	District Charsadda	one UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
PAIMAN	health	through community resolution	District Charsadda	two UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
ACD	health	Blood Test	District Charsadda	two UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
PLYC	health	through community resolution	District Charsadda	two UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
NCHD	education	Illiterate	District Charsadda	entire district	education services	Personal visit	Audit and Monitoring
Raaz Foundation	health & education	Poor	District Charsadda	2-3 UCs	health services	Regular Checked	Audit and Monitoring
Rehman Foundation	health & education	Poor	District Charsadda	two UCs	services	Regular Checked	Audit and Monitoring
SHAMA/SRSP/PPAF	MF	Selected U/C through Community Resolution	District Charsadda	6 UCs	livelihood services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
IRSP	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Flood affected areas	District Charsadda	entire district	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
CIDA	Vocational training, cash grants, scholarship, small business grants	Through Community Resolution	District Charsadda	5-6 UCs	all social services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
AKESP	education	Need assessment	District Chitral	entire district	education services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
CIDA	health	Need assessment	District Chitral	entire district	health services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SRSP/EU	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor Poverty score card through community resolution	District Chitral	entire district	Livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
PPAF/CIDA	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor Poverty score card through community resolution	District Chitral	entire district	Livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
THRIVE	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	village committees	District Chitral	5-6 UCs	Livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
PDCC	Vocational training, cash grants, scholarship, small business grants	village committees	District Chitral	entire district	cash, service, in kind support	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
UNDP	social awareness & welfare	village committees	District Chitral	entire district	all social services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SPO	social awareness & welfare	Community Representative	District D.I.Khan	2-3 UCs	awareness & services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
KK	training	Community Representative	District D.I.Khan	2 UCs	awareness & services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring

Funding Agencies/ Implementing Organization	Type of service	Beneficiaries/ Selection Criteria	Geographic Area	Coverage	Benefits	Feedback Mechanism	Quality Assurance
SEED	health	Community Representative	District D.I.Khan	2-3 UCs	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Aman	education	Community Representative	District D.I.Khan	2-3 UCs	education services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
NRC	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Need Assessment	District D.I.Khan	3-4 UCs	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Sabawon	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor/poverty score card	District D.I.Khan	5-6 Ucs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
CUP	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor/poverty score card	District D.I.Khan	5-6 Ucs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
VEER	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Community Representative	District D.I.Khan	5-6 Ucs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
ASF/USAID/Govt	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Community Representative	District D.I.Khan	entire district	Social Services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
FIDA	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Community Representative	District D.I.Khan	5-6 Ucs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SRSP	grants & services	government	District D.I.Khan	entire district	relief services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
UNICEF/Government	Birth Registration & child protection	Poor	District Hangu	entire district	cash grants/cross cheques	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
PVDP	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor	District Hangu	3-4 UCs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
CERD	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor	District Hangu	8 UCs	all social services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
ACTED	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor	District Hangu	8 UCs	In Kind	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
RCDO	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor	District Hangu	8 UCs	In Kind	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
UNICEF	education	Poor	District Hangu	8 UCs	education services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
WCO	social awareness & welfare	Poor	District Hangu	5-6 UCs	all social services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
PEACE	social awareness & welfare	Poor	District Hangu	5-6 UCs	In Kind	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
MSF	health	Poor	District Hangu	5-6 UCs	all social services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
PDMA	Birth Registration & child protection	IDPs	District Hangu	entire district	relief services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
IRD/USAID	social awareness & welfare	Poor	District Hangu	5-6 UCs	all social services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
ACTED/DFID/ECHO	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	refugees through Community Resolution/ Identification	District Hangu	5-6 UCs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution/ Telephonically	M & E department
Provincial Government	cash grants/cross cheques	Local Zakat Committee	District Haripur	entire district	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
BISP/Govt	cash grants/cross cheques	Poor Poverty score card	District Haripur	entire district	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
PPAF/RAHA/SRSP	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor Poverty score card through community resolution	District Haripur	8 UCs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring

Funding Agencies/ Implementing Organization	Type of service	Beneficiaries/ Selection Criteria	Geographic Area	Coverage	Benefits	Feedback Mechanism	Quality Assurance
UNDP/UNHCR	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor Poverty score card through community resolution	District Haripur	entire district	all social services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
USAID	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor Poverty score card through community resolution	District Haripur	four Ucs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Save The Children	education	education Dept.	District Haripur	3-4 UCs	education services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Provincial Government	cash grants/cross cheques	village committees and uc zakat member	District Karak	entire district	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
BISP/Govt	cash grants/cross cheques	Poor Poverty Score Card	District Karak	15000	Debit Card	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Fed Govt	health & education	through local government	District Karak	Tehsil B.D Shah 120 Literacy Center 120*20=2400	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Khwendo Kor	Birth Registration & child protection	Community Representative	District Karak	1-2 Ucs	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SRSP/Provincial Govt	cash grants/cross cheques	Poor Poverty score card through community resolution	District Karak	6 Ucs	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
fed & Provincial Govt/WB/USAID/UKAID/Italian Govt	cash grants/cross cheques	PDMA	District Karak	6939	ATM Card/Watan Card	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SPO	social awareness & welfare	Community Representative	District Karak	Tehsils Karak & Teri	cash grants/cross cheques	In Written Resolution	DMO and internal audit
SRSP/Govt	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor Poverty score card	District Karak	6 UCs	all social services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SWD, Provincial Government	grants & services	local government	District Karak	entire district	cash grants/cross cheques	In Written Resolution	DMO and internal audit
Government	cash grants/cross cheques	local government	District Karak	entire district	cash grants/cross cheques	In Written Resolution	DMO and internal audit
Provincial Government	cash grants/cross cheques	Poor	District Kohat	entire district	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Khwendo Kor	health	local government with the assistance of NACP Data	District Kohat	one UC	Treatment of HIV Patients	In Written resolution/ Telephonically	Audit and Monitoring
NCHD	education	PTC	District Kohat	entire district	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
CIDA/ District Secretariat	health & education	local government through PTCs in education, PCMC in health sector	District Kohat	5-6 Ucs	Livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In written resolution through PTCs & PCMCs (complaint Box)	Audit and Monitoring
USAID	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	village committees	District Kohat	5-6 UCs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution/ Telephonically	Audit and Monitoring
SRSP/PPAF	Vocational training, cash grants, scholarship, small business grants	Poor Poverty score card/community resolution	District Kohat	entire district	trainings and small CPIs, small org capacity development	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring

Funding Agencies/ Implementing Organization	Type of service	Beneficiaries/ Selection Criteria	Geographic Area	Coverage	Benefits	Feedback Mechanism	Quality Assurance
UNDP/UNHCR	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor Poverty score card through community resolution	District Haripur	entire district	all social services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
USAID	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor Poverty score card through community resolution	District Haripur	four Ucs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Save The Children	education	education Dept.	District Haripur	3-4 UCs	education services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Provincial Government	cash grants/cross cheques	village committees and uc zakat member	District Karak	entire district	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
BISP/Govt	cash grants/cross cheques	Poor Poverty Score Card	District Karak	15000	Debit Card	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Fed Govt	health & education	through local government	District Karak	Tehsil B.D Shah 120 Literacy Center 120*20=2400	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Khwendo Kor	Birth Registration & child protection	Community Representative	District Karak	1-2 UCs	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SRSP/Provincial Govt	cash grants/cross cheques	Poor Poverty score card through community resolution	District Karak	6 UCs	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Fed & Provincial Govt/WB/USAID/UKAID/Italian Govt	cash grants/cross cheques	PDMA	District Karak	6939	ATM Card/Watan Card	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SPO	social awareness & welfare	Community Representative	District Karak	Tehsils Karak & Teri	cash grants/cross cheques	In Written Resolution	DMO and internal audit
SRSP/Govt	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor Poverty score card	District Karak	6 UCs	all social services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SWD, Provincial Government	grants & services	local government	District Karak	entire district	cash grants/cross cheques	In Written Resolution	DMO and internal audit
Government	cash grants/cross cheques	local government	District Karak	entire district	cash grants/cross cheques	In Written Resolution	DMO and internal audit
Provincial Government	cash grants/cross cheques	Poor	District Kohat	entire district	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Khwendo Kor	health	local government with the assistance of NACP Data	District Kohat	one UC	Treatment of HIV Patients	In Written resolution/ Telephonically	Audit and Monitoring
NCHD	education	PTC	District Kohat	entire district	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
CIDA/ District Secretariat	health & education	local government through PTCs in education, PCMC in health sector	District Kohat	5-6 UCs	Livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In written resolution through PTCs & PCMCs (complaint Box)	Audit and Monitoring
USAID	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	village committees	District Kohat	5-6 UCs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution/ Telephonically	Audit and Monitoring
SRSP/PPAF	Vocational training, cash grants, scholarship, small business grants	Poor Poverty score card/community resolution	District Kohat	entire district	trainings and small CPIs, small org capacity development	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring

Funding Agencies/ Implementing Organization	Type of service	Beneficiaries/ Selection Criteria	Geographic Area	Coverage	Benefits	Feedback Mechanism	Quality Assurance
IRD/USAID	grants & services	Community Representative Relief through FIR, Community Advisory Committee (CAC)	District Kohat	2-3 Ucs	training, cash grants, small business grants	In Written resolution/ Telephonically	DMO and internal audit
ACTED/DFID/ECHO	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	refugees through Community Resolution/ Identification	District Kohat	5-6 UCs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution/ Telephonically	M & E department
Norwegian Refugee Council/DFID	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	IDPs through Community Resolution/ Identification	District Kohat	5-6 UCs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution/ Telephonically	M & E department
ACF/ECHO	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	IDPs through Community Resolution/ Identification	District Kohat	entire district	all social services	In written resolution through PTCs & PCMCs (complaint Box)	Monitoring Visits
BISP/Govt	cash grants/cross cheques	Poverty Score Card	District Kohat	Tehsil Kohat: 21000, Tehsil Lachi: 7000	ATM Card/Watan Card	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Provincial Government	health	poor through BHU's Staff, health Dept	District Kohat	18 UCs, 20 BHUs	health services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Provincial Government	cash grants/cross cheques	village committees and uc zakat member	District Kohistan	1600	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
BISP/Govt	cash grants/cross cheques	Poor Poverty score card	District Kohistan	12500	By Post money order	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Fed & Provincial Govt/WB/USAID/UKAID/Italian Govt	cash grants/cross cheques	PDMA	District Kohistan	17000	watan card	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SRSP/EU	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor Poverty score card through community resolution	District Kohistan	entire district	Livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SRSP/PPAF	Vocational training, cash grants, scholarship, small business grants	Poor Poverty score card/community resolution	District Kohistan	entire district	trainings and small CPIs, small org capacity development	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
NIDA	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor	District Kohistan	3-4 UCs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Reports
Provincial Government	cash grants/cross cheques	village committees and uc zakat member	District Lakki Marwat	entire district	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Lucky Cement Factory Pezu	education	needy students	District Lakki Marwat	two UCs	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
BISP/Govt	cash grants/cross cheques	Poor Poverty score card	District Lakki Marwat	entire district	By Post money order	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Fed & Provincial Govt/ WB/USAID/UKAID/Italian Govt	cash grants/cross cheques	PDMA	District Lakki Marwat	4-5 UCs	watan card	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Lucky Cement Factory Pezu	cash grants/cross cheques	needy students	District Lakki Marwat	2-3 UCs	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Lucky Cement Factory Pezu	cash grants/cross cheques	Community Representative	District Lakki Marwat	entire district	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Khwendo Kor	health	local government with the assistance of NACP Data	District Lakki Marwat	one UC	Treatment of HIV Patients	In Written resolution/ Telephonically	Audit and Monitoring

Funding Agencies/ Implementing Organization	Type of service	Beneficiaries/ Selection Criteria	Geographic Area	Coverage	Benefits	Feedback Mechanism	Quality Assurance
Lucky Cement Factory Pezu	health	Community Representative	District Lakki Marwat	two UC	Direct supply of water through pipe line	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Lucky Cement Factory Pezu	health	Community Representative	District Lakki Marwat	two UCs	health services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
USAID	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	village committees	District Lakki Marwat	5-6 UCs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution/ Telephonically	Audit and Monitoring
ADB/govt	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor through Community Resoluton	District Lakki Marwat	entire district	all social services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Hayat Foundation	education	poor	District Lower Dir	entire district	School/education services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
FRIENDS	health	poor	District Lower Dir	two UCs	Social Services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
KK	education	poor	District Lower Dir	two UCs	education services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
NCHD	education	poor	District Lower Dir	entire district	education services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
provincial government	cash grants/cross cheques	Local Zakat Committee	District Mansehra	entire district	cash grants/cheques	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
BISP/govt	cash grants/cross cheques	Poor Poverty score card	District Mansehra	entire district	cash grants/cheques	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Strengthening Participation Organization (SPO)	legal aid & shelter	Newspaper/Applicator	District Mansehra	3-4 UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
PPAF/RAHA/SRSP	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor Poverty score card through community resolution	District Mansehra	8 UCs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
UNDP	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor Poverty score card	District Mansehra	entire district	all social services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
USAID	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor Poverty score card	District Mansehra	entire district	all social services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Provincial Government	cash grants/cross cheques	Poor through community rep	District Mardan	entire district	cash grants/cheques	referral and direct identification	Audit and Monitoring
BISP/Govt	cash grants/cross cheques	Poor Poverty Score Card	District Mardan	entire district	cash grants/cheques	referral and direct identification	Audit and Monitoring
Provincial Government	education	referral and direct identification	District Mardan	entire district	free education Up to Primary Level (Non Formal), free uniform, text books, bags, shoes, etc, stipend and subsistence allowances.	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Government Institute For Blind	education	referral and direct identification	District Mardan	entire district	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Health Department	health & education	Patients	District Mardan	entire district	health services	Reporting of T.B patients	Audit and Monitoring
Marie Stopes Society	health & education	poor	District Mardan	entire district	referral and shelter	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Provincial Government	education	poor referral and direct who came for shelter	District Mardan	entire district	services	referral and direct identification	Audit and Monitoring
CPU/UNICEF	legal aid & shelter	Children through referral	District Mardan	entire district	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring

Funding Agencies/ Implementing Organization	Type of service	Beneficiaries/ Selection Criteria	Geographic Area	Coverage	Benefits	Feedback Mechanism	Quality Assurance
government	legal aid & shelter	poor	District Mardan	entire district	referral and direct who come for shelter	In Written Resolution	DMO and internal audit
Society for Protection and Rehabilitation of Children (SPARC)	legal aid	poor in jail through communities	District Mardan	entire district	services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
Civil Society/Save the Children	health & education	poor	District Mardan	entire district	services	Personal visit	Monitoring Visits
RAHNUMA	health & education	poor	District Mardan	6 UCs	services	referral and direct identification	Monitoring Visits
COMRADE Welfare Organization	health	poor	District Mardan	District Mardan	health services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
Pak Women Association Local Civil Society	legal aid & shelter	poor	District Mardan	5-6 Ucs	services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
Provincial Government	cash grants/cross cheques	poor through local committees	District Nowshera	entire district	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
BISP/Govt	cash grants/cross cheques	Flood Affected	District Nowshera	entire district	Watan Card	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Provincial Government	cash grants/cross cheques	poor through local committees	District Nowshera	entire district	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Provincial Government	social awareness & welfare	flood affected poor though Local committees	District Nowshera	18 UCs	awareness & grants	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
UNDP	livelihoods and CPI	Flood Affected Though Local committees	District Nowshera	18 Ucs	livelihood services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Norwegian Refugee Council	legal aid & shelter	foold affected jalozai camp IDPs though Local committees	District Nowshera	18 UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SRSP/PPAF	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor though Local committees	District Nowshera	5-6 UCs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
USAID	Vocational training, cash grants, scholarship, small business grants	Flood Affected Though Local committees	District Nowshera	18 Ucs	Cash grants & other services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/UNICEF	Birth Registration & child protection	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Provincial Government	cash grants/cross cheques	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	cash grants/cheques	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Dost Welfare Foundation	health	poor	District Peshawar	2-3 Ucs	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SWD/Provincial Govt	health & education	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Al-Madina Model School	education	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	education services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Alfalsh Model School	education	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	education services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Attia Model School	education	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	education services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Bright Rose Public School Larama	education	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	education services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	education	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	education services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Education Department	education	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	education services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	education	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	education services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Peshawar	1-2 UCs	social Services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring

Funding Agencies/ Implementing Organization	Type of service	Beneficiaries/ Selection Criteria	Geographic Area	Coverage	Benefits	Feedback Mechanism	Quality Assurance
Civil Society	livelihoods and CPI	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	all social services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	livelihoods and CPI	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	all social services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Blind Institute	health & education	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	Cash, service, in kind support	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Agha Khan Foundation	health	poor	District Peshawar	one UC	health services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health	poor	District Peshawar	one UC	health services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Peshawar	one UC	Social Services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
WHO	health	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	health services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Health Department	health	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	health services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	health services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health	poor	District Peshawar	two UCs	health services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Provincial Government	education	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	education services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	Social Services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Health Department	health	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	health services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	health services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	health services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Donor Funding	health	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	health services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
ICRC/govt	health	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	health services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	health services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	health services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Provincial Government	health	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	health services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Provincial Government	health & education	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	health services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Provincial Government	education	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	education services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Provincial Government	health	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	health services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Provincial Government	education	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	education services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Badaber Police Station	legal aid & shelter	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Benazir Bhutto Women Center	legal aid & shelter	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Federal Govt	legal aid & shelter	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	education	poor	District Peshawar	5-6 UCs		In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
UNICEF/Government	Birth Registration & child protection	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SPARC	legal aid & shelter	poor	District Peshawar	District Peshawar	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Global Vision Organization	legal aid & shelter	poor	District Peshawar	District Peshawar	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring

Funding Agencies/ Implementing Organization	Type of service	Beneficiaries/ Selection Criteria	Geographic Area	Coverage	Benefits	Feedback Mechanism	Quality Assurance
Balqis Edhi Home	legal aid & shelter	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
APWA Darul Atfal	legal aid & shelter	poor	District Peshawar	2-3 UCs	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Government	legal aid & shelter	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	legal aid & shelter	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	legal aid & shelter	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SACH	legal aid & shelter	poor	District Peshawar	3-4 UCs	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Government	legal aid & shelter	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	all social services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Tanzeem Lissayal Wal Mehroom	Vocational training, cash grants, scholarship, small business grants	poor	District Peshawar	2-3 UCs	all social services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Provincial Government	Vocational training, cash grants, scholarship, small business grants	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	all social services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Peshawar	3-4 UCs	all social services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Shirkat GAH	awareness/legal aid	poor	District Peshawar	entire district	services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
SRSP/PPAF	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor Poverty score card through community resolution	District Shangla	entire district	trainings and small CPIs, small org capacity development	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Danish Red Cross	health	poor through village committee	District Shangla	entire district	health services	none given	Audit and Monitoring
Pakistan Baitul Maal	Vocational training, cash grants, scholarship, small business grants	poor	District Shangla	entire district	Cross cheques, money through Pakistan Post	Follow up visit, phone	DMO and internal audit
Save the Children	health & education	school going age children (under 18 years) through Child Protection Committees	District Shangla	3-4 Ucs	services	Reports , Case Studies	M & E department
PVDP (afraid to reveal funding agency for security reasons)	Vocational training, cash grants, scholarship, small business grants	youth	District Shangla	8 UCs	awareness & grants	Reports , Case Studies	M & E department
ASF/USAID/UN	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	Poor Poverty score card	District Shangla	3-4 UCs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Reports
NIDA	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor	District Shangla	3-4 UCs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Reports
CARAVAN	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor	District Shangla	5-6 UCs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	In Written Resolution	Monitoring Visits
Provincial Government	rehabilitation, treatment	through referral	District Shangla	entire district	health services	Personal visit	Monitoring Visits
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring

Funding Agencies/ Implementing Organization	Type of service	Beneficiaries/ Selection Criteria	Geographic Area	Coverage	Benefits	Feedback Mechanism	Quality Assurance
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	cash grants/cross cheques	poor	District Swabi	2-3 Ucs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	cash grants/cross cheques	poor	District Swabi	2-3 Ucs	cash grants/cheques	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	cash grants/cross cheques	poor	District Swabi	2-3 Ucs	cash grants/cheques	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Savera	cash grants/cross cheques	poor	District Swabi	2-3 Ucs	cash grants/cheques	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	cash grants/cross cheques	poor	District Swabi	2-3 Ucs	cash grants/cheques	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	cash grants/cross cheques	poor	District Swabi	2-3 Ucs	cash grants/cheques	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/funder concealed due to security reasons	cash grants/cross cheques	poor	District Swabi	2-3 Ucs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	cash grants/cross cheques	poor	District Swabi	2-3 Ucs	cash grants/cheques	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	grants & services	poor	District Swabi	2-3 UCs	social Services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	2-3 UCs	social Services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health & education	poor	District Swabi	2-3 UCs	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/funder concealed due to security reasons	health & education	poor	District Swabi	2-3 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health & education	poor	District Swabi	2-3 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/funder concealed due to security reasons	health & education	poor	District Swabi	2-3 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	2-3 UCs	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/funder concealed due to security reasons	health	poor	District Swabi	2-3 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/funder concealed due to security reasons	health	poor	District Swabi	2-3 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	2-3 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/funder concealed due to security reasons	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	2-3 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health & education	poor	District Swabi	2-3 UCs	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health & education	poor	District Swabi	2-3 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society /Funder concealed due to security reasons	health & education	poor	District Swabi	2-3 UCs	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	education	poor	District Swabi	one UC	education services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	livelihoods and CPI	poor	District Swabi	one UC	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	education	poor	District Swabi	one UC	education services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring

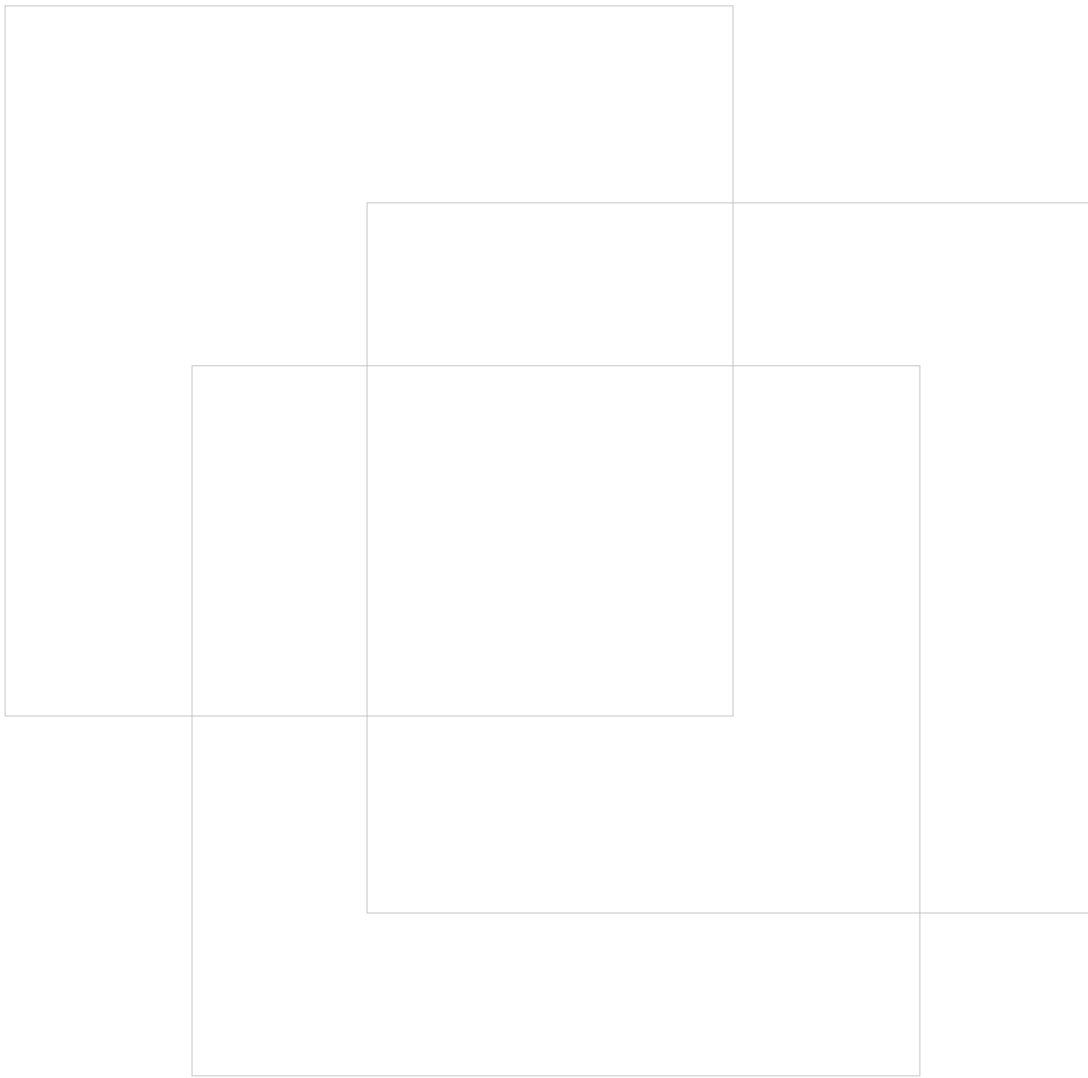
Funding Agencies/ Implementing Organization	Type of service	Beneficiaries/ Selection Criteria	Geographic Area	Coverage	Benefits	Feedback Mechanism	Quality Assurance
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	one UC	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health & education	poor	District Swabi	one UC	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health & education	poor	District Swabi	one UC	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	one UC	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	livelihoods and CPI	poor	District Swabi	one UC	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	training	poor	District Swabi	one UC - four centers	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	education	poor	District Swabi	one UC - four centers	education services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health & education	poor	District Swabi	one UC	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	awareness/legal aid	poor	District Swabi	two UCs	awareness & services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health & education	poor	District Swabi	one UC	education services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	one UC	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	one UC	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	one UC	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	one UC	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	one UC	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	health services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	health services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	health services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Social Services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health	poor	District Swabi	entire district	health services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health & education	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	In Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	health & education	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	health & education	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring

Funding Agencies/ Implementing Organization	Type of service	Beneficiaries/ Selection Criteria	Geographic Area	Coverage	Benefits	Feedback Mechanism	Quality Assurance
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	health & education	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health & education	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	health & education	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	2-3 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	health & education	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	health & education	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health & education	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	livelihoods and CPI	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	education services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	health & education	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Guide Line Swabi	health & education	poor	District Swabi	District Swabi	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	health & education	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	education	poor	District Swabi	2-3 UCs	education services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	health & education	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	health & education	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring

Funding Agencies/ Implementing Organization	Type of service	Beneficiaries/ Selection Criteria	Geographic Area	Coverage	Benefits	Feedback Mechanism	Quality Assurance
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health & education	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	health & education	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	2-3 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	2-3 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	education	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	education services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	health & education	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Gadoon Welfare Society	health & education	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor	District Swabi	2-3 UCs	livelihood opportunities and Social Services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	health & education	poor	District Swabi	2-3 UCs	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	health & education	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	health & education	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	legal aid & shelter	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor	District Swabi	District Swabi		in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring

Funding Agencies/ Implementing Organization	Type of service	Beneficiaries/ Selection Criteria	Geographic Area	Coverage	Benefits	Feedback Mechanism	Quality Assurance
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Community Development Organization(CDO)	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Livelihood opportunities and Social Services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society/Funder concealed due to security reasons	Livelihoods, CPI, MF & MHI	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	Cash, service, in kind support	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swabi	1-2 UCs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Civil Society	Vocational training, cash grants, scholarship, small business grants	poor	District Swabi	1-2 Ucs	all social services	in Written Resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Danish Red Cross	health	poor	District Swat	entire district	health services	impact assessment,	DMO and internal audit
Pakistan Baitul Maal	Vocational training, cash grants, scholarship, small business grants	poor	District Swat	entire district	cash grants/cross cheques	Follow up visit , phone	DMO and internal audit
IBT	training	poor	District Swat	3-4 UCs	services	Reports , Case Studies	M & E department
PPHI	health & education	patients	District Swat	entire district	Through BHUs	Through District Support Group Committee	M & E department
Save the Children	health & education	poor children through Child Protection Committees	District Swat	3-4 UCs	services	Reports , Case Studies	M & E department
LASONA	social awareness & welfare	poor	District Swat	entire district	services	In Written Resolution	M & E department
Khpal Kor Foundation	legal aid & shelter	orphans	District Swat	entire district	education services	In Written resolution	Monitoring Visits
civil society	legal aid & shelter	need assessment	District Swat	2-3 UCs	services	In Written resolution	Monitoring Visits
Provincial Government	rehabilitation, treatment	referral mechanism	District Swat	entire district	health services	Personal visit	Monitoring Visits
SRSP	Birth Registration & child protection	village committees through community verification	District Tank	entire district	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Khwendo Kor	health	local government with the assistance of NACP Data	District Tank	one UC	Treatment of HIV Patients	In Written resolution/ Telephonically	Audit and Monitoring

Funding Agencies/ Implementing Organization	Type of service	Beneficiaries/ Selection Criteria	Geographic Area	Coverage	Benefits	Feedback Mechanism	Quality Assurance
NADRA/Fed/Prov Govt	grants & services	local government	District Tank	16 UCs	ATM Card/Watan card	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Baitul Maal	training	local government through local zakat Committee UC Level	District Tank	16 UCs	all social services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
BISP/Govt	Vocational training, cash grants, scholarship, small business grants	Poverty Score Card/NADRA	District Tank	16 UCs	ATM Card/Watan card	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Provincial Government	Vocational training, cash grants, scholarship, small business grants	local government through local zakat Committee UC Level	District Tank	16 UCs	Social Services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
FIDA Org/did not reveal due to security reasons maybe RAHA	livelihoods and CPI	village committees through community meetings	District Tank	3 Ucs	all social services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Hayat Foundation	education	poor	District Upper Dir	entire district	School/educati on services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Gansha welfare organization	cash grants/cross cheques	poor	District Upper Dir	2-3 UCs	grants & services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Kumrat Development Organization	cash grants/cross cheques	poor	District Upper Dir	two UCs	cash grants/cheques / services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
FRIENDS	health	poor	District Upper Dir	two UCs	all social services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Education Department	education	poor	District Upper Dir	entire district	education services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
KK	education	poor	District Upper Dir	two UCs	education services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
NCHD	education	poor	District Upper Dir	entire district	education services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Health Department	health	poor	District Upper Dir	entire district	health services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Population Welfare Dept.	health	village committees	District Upper Dir	entire district	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Mashal	training	poor	District Upper Dir	3-4 UCs	services	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring
Association for Community Development (ACD)	livelihood	skilled & un-skilled IDPs of NWA&Host Community	District Bannu	entire district	employment creation	In Written resolution	Audit and Monitoring



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