



Information Management System

Pakistan 2016 Progress

2016 Progress

Strategic Summary of Coordination Results

≡ Brief description of major development or political and economic events that have had an effect on the work of the UNCT. *

Pakistan has an estimated population of between 180 and 202 million, making it the sixth most populous country in the world. Pakistan's current economic situation was aptly summed up by the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Christine Lagarde, speaking in Islamabad on the 24th of October, 2016: "Just three years ago, the country was on the brink of an economic crisis. Today, and thanks to the authorities' home-grown programme of reforms [...] the economy is on a much stronger footing. Public finances have improved considerably, external reserve buffers have been rebuilt, and growth has been gradually strengthening. These are very encouraging developments. [...] Having achieved such difficult reforms, the economy has come a long way. Now, with a more resilient economy and growth picking up, Pakistan has reached a moment of opportunity. It can now embark on the next generation of reforms to generate higher and more inclusive growth, and tap into the dynamism of emerging economies." While most of Pakistan's economic sectors have experienced moderate growth, the critical agricultural sector lagged behind. The sector's growth rate declined from 2.53% in 2015 to negative growth of 0.19% in the 2016 fiscal year. This was largely as a result of a 27.8% decline in the production of cotton. As per past trends, employment was concentrated in the agricultural and services sectors, which accounted for 43.5% and 34%, respectively, of total employment. Most of Pakistan's labour force works in rural areas, where agriculture is the dominant activity. The informal sector accounts for 30-40% of the economy, employing 70% of the work force. This informal economy is not factored into calculations of national GDP, and informal workers do not pay taxes. In fact, only some 19,000 Pakistanis pay individual income taxes, although only 20% of small- and medium-sized businesses pay taxes. The country's female labour force participation rate is 22% – encompassing women over the age of 15 – while the rate for men is 83%. More than half of Pakistan's population is under 25 years of age, creating a "youth bulge" which entails both challenges and opportunities: if the country harnesses these opportunities, it will reap substantial benefits; if it does not, there will be significant risks for youth. While the country has made notable progress in undertaking tax reforms, reducing inefficient subsidies, and having a positive balance of payments and cash reserves of US\$ 27 billion (highest in 10 years), economic growth remains constrained. This is due to difficulties in access to financing and relatively low levels of foreign investment. Investors' interest is affected by the perception of a volatile security situation, inconsistent levels of law and order, and perceptions of governance weaknesses. Alongside difficulties in obtaining venture capital and private equity, limitations in the credit market also constrain growth. At the same time, extensive government borrowing from commercial banks has limited their capacity to provide loans to private businesses. The availability of small credit schemes and seed funding has also been an issue, particularly for Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and start-ups. Through its work on the Common Country Analysis (CCA), the UNCT forecast that, in light of these complex factors, GDP growth of 6-10% is the minimum needed to make a significant

impact on the SDG targets of decent employment and sustainable consumption. Such growth is possible in the medium-term, but would require far greater investment in the social sectors included within the SDGs. Above all, it will be imperative to engage significantly more women in productive economic activities. Pakistan's low levels of human development undermine the productivity of its labour force and its overall economic growth. According to the Human Development Index, Pakistan ranks 147 out of 187 countries. This reflects continuing weaknesses in levels of education and health, high levels of inequality, widespread unemployment and under employment, and an overall multidimensional poverty rate of 38.8%. Pakistan also suffers from deep human development disparities and imbalances between and within provinces and areas. Among the provinces, multidimensional poverty is highest in Baluchistan (85%) and lowest in Punjab (31%). Notable disparities are also evident between rural and urban areas in terms of social development. Poverty in urban centers is 9%, compared to a staggering 55% in rural areas. Deprivation in terms of education is the greatest contributor to multidimensional poverty (43%), followed by living standards (32%) and health (26%). These statistics illustrate the continuing difficulties Pakistan had in meeting the Millennium Development Goals despite progress with respect to economic indicators. Furthermore, there is widespread gender inequality as women and girls remain disadvantaged compared to their male counterparts, despite progress in some areas such as higher education. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) ranks Pakistan 121 of 155 countries, highlighting gender-based inequalities in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity. In 2016, significant focus has been placed on the development of the new UNDAF (2018-2022). The UNCT carried out a root-cause analysis, using foresight methods to identify the root causes impeding Pakistan's social development progress. Chief among these are traditional economic structures, especially in rural regions; increasing rural-urban migration, largely of unskilled workers; cultural patterns which under-value women's actual and potential contribution, compounded by high-levels of violence against women; under-investment in human development, especially in terms of education and health; and under-investment in family planning, leading to one of the highest population growth rates in Asia. On the humanitarian front, the Government of Pakistan continued with its commitment from 2015 to facilitate the return of displaced families from the Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA). As of December 2016, 227,284 families had returned to their areas of origin in Bajaur, Kurram, Khyber, Mohmand, North Waziristan, Orakzai and South Waziristan Agencies (all in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas – FATA). The return process has been guided by the Returns Policy Framework signed between the Humanitarian Community and Government of Pakistan which underpins the importance of ensuring voluntary and dignified returns. As compared to previous years, 2016 saw the most significant returns, led by the government and with the support of humanitarian community. Nevertheless, as a result of prolonged displacement and insecurity, areas of return have experienced widespread infrastructure devastation that requires concerted rehabilitation efforts. Pakistan also hosts one of the largest refugee caseloads, with 1.3 million registered Afghan refugees making it the largest protracted refugee situation globally. Almost 34% live in 54 refugee villages, while almost 66% live in urban and rural host communities. Many of these refugees have lived in the country for more than 37 years, with the majority (72%) being the second or third generation born in Pakistan. In 2016, 381,275 Afghan refugees returned from Pakistan and more than 250,000 undocumented Afghans returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan. UNHCR and its partners have continued to facilitate a repatriation process that safeguards the rights of returnees. Recently, the Government extended the validity of the identity documents of registered refugees – known as "Proof of Registration" cards – until the end of 2017 and, overall, it is likely that a number of Afghan refugees will remain in Pakistan for the foreseeable future. Women and children represent an estimated 70% of the total refugee population. In terms of security, the situation remains serious, but with significant improvements in 2016: the number of fatalities caused by terrorist attacks substantially decreased from 3682 in 2015

to 1788 in 2016. Progress was also made in the civil military relations as, for the first time, the transition of military command took place according the timetable and as mandated by the constitution.

≡ Highlights on progress on joined up work. Summarize the three most significant achievements in delivering together for development. *

i) Joint Advocacy The UN in Pakistan actively participated in joint advocacy for common goals, and this was particularly successful in the areas of human rights, malnutrition/stunting, urbanization, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and in raising awareness on SDGs. The media was effectively used as a means to communicate with, and to draw the attention of, the public and of decision makers. As part of these efforts, opinion pieces were drafted jointly between agencies and placed in top English dailies including Dawn, Express Tribune and The News. The article on stunting published in Dawn in August 2016, titled "Breaking the Cycle," highlighted the issue of chronic nutritional deprivation in Pakistan, which affects nearly half of Pakistan's children (44%). The article brought home the fact that this problem has severe implications for the future development of Pakistan's workforce and, therefore, has already affected Pakistan's future by reducing the potential of Pakistan's children and, through them, the potential of society as a whole. The article enhanced awareness regarding the challenges of breaking the stunting cycle, and proposed comprehensive approaches to tackle this problem. In December 2016, a 2-day feature on stunting was also published to reinforce the need for immediate policy attention. Similarly, a series of explorative articles entitled "Pakistan's Challenges: Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030)" was published on each SDG in Dawn beginning September 22, 2016. The series was timed to be published one year after of the adoption of SDGs. The articles were aimed at creating awareness about each goal and its implications in the Pakistani context. Radio channels, both in English and Urdu, were effectively used to communicate key messages on SDG Goals, and the weekly slots helped to reach out to a diverse audience. The UN Information Centre (UNIC) hosted a series of events for creating awareness on protecting the human rights of vulnerable groups. This included a meet and greet session of disabled people in sports in which the UN agencies came together for the International Day of Persons with Disabilities (3rd December) to discuss the challenges faced by persons with disabilities in Pakistan. This networking event provided representatives of persons with disabilities an opportunity to voice their ideas for a future they want. Participants included Mr. Suleman Arshad, the head of Pakistan's Para Climbing Club, who has a visual impairment, and Ms. Abia Akram, the first Pakistani woman and the first woman with a disability to become Coordinator for the Commonwealth Young Disabled People's Forum. 2016 marks the 10-year anniversary of the adoption of the CRPD, one of the most quickly and widely ratified international treaties put forth by the United Nations to date. On 9th December 2016, an event was organized to discuss the rights of transgender people in Pakistan. Although officially accepted in Pakistan and recognized on identity cards, the country's transgender community continues to experience serious stigma and discrimination. Often rejected by their families, transgender people have very little access to the labour market and proper healthcare, often live in difficult conditions, and are frequently subjected to violence. Two panel discussions were held, the first focused on education and economic empowerment and the second centered on healthcare and protection. More than 100 participants, including transgender activists, government and community representatives, members of the diplomatic community and United Nations experts, gathered to discuss issues facing the transgender community in Pakistan. The UN agencies also came together to host a human rights film festival known as "Human Rights Through Cinematography" (15th November - 10 December) held in Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta and Gujrat. The purpose of this event was to enhance awareness on topics related to human rights including migration, democracy, forced marriages, domestic violence, freedom of the

press, honor killings, decent work and women's empowerment, among others. Debates with specialists on critical human rights issues followed the screenings while several film directors were available for Q&A sessions, either in person or via video link. This advocacy initiative was instrumental in bringing the UN family closer together and became a platform for debate with the general public on significant human rights issues facing Pakistan. ii) DRT-F UNDOCO's Delivering Results Together Fund (DRT-F) played a valuable role in strengthening integrated policy support and capacity development of national partners in key areas, through its various initiatives focused on nutrition, home-based workers, maternal and neo-natal death audits, and HIV legislation. During 2016, the SUN initiative led to strengthening the coordination interface for policy coherence at the national and provincial levels through the SUN secretariats/units, and a draft Multi-Sector Nutrition Strategy was prepared. In 2016, under the DRT-F supported home-based worker (HBW) initiative, ILO, UNIDO, and UN WOMEN facilitated the adoption of a HBW policy in Punjab, and also helped develop a policy for women entrepreneurs to access income generating opportunities. The Government of Pakistan and the UN realize that, currently, workers in the informal economy are not covered by any labour rights or labour standards legislation, nor is the definition of "home-based worker" part of any statute. Gender responsive policy will allow HBWs to access services, facilities, rights and benefits, including a fair remuneration, under national laws. UN Women, in collaboration with the Bureau of Statistics Punjab (BOSP), conducted the Punjab Home Based Workers Survey in 36 Districts of Punjab. Improved data availability on HBWs will strengthen the ongoing policy work in Punjab and will help in developing benchmarks to monitor policies and programs on HBWs. Improved data will contribute to a better understanding of the dynamics (profile, type and nature) and challenges HBWs face, including low wages, invisibility, and gender disparities in the workplace. Another policy initiative, led by UNAIDS and UNFPA, is related to HIV legislation with a focus on strengthening ongoing policy/legislation work on HIV and capacity building of national partners and parliamentarians regarding HIV/AIDS. Two Bills on HIV have been drafted for the Islamabad Capital Territory and Punjab Province, respectively, following the joint efforts of UN agencies. The Bills have been extensively examined through multiple rounds of consultations and aim towards prevention to halt the spread of HIV amongst key & vulnerable populations. In addition, the Bills include provisions to provide care, support and treatment to people living with HIV and AIDS, and to protect the reproductive and sexual health rights of young men, women, boys and girls. The Bills are currently under review by the Congress's Standing Committee of National Assembly on Health. Similarly, support from the DRT-F has allowed WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA to join hands in improving the survival of vulnerable groups through implementation of maternal and neonatal death audits across the country. The aim of this initiative is to reduce future preventable mortality through a continuous action and surveillance cycle of identification, quantification, notification and review of deaths, followed by interpretation of the aggregated information on the findings to inform decision making. iii) Humanitarian transition for development The humanitarian situation in Pakistan is complex, with a number of crises that have different causes and effects. The beneficiary caseload for humanitarian assistance in 2016 is 3.6 million people. This includes 1.54 million refugees, 1.2 million Temporarily Displaced Persons, 0.6 million recently returned TDPs, and 184,000 affected by drought in Sindh. The Humanitarian Strategic Plan 2016 identified four strategic objectives: (1) support protection needs of TDPs that remain displaced and those that have returned; (2) ensure protection, provide assistance and seek lasting solutions for Afghan refugees; (3) reduce acute malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women in disaster-affected areas; (4) strengthen humanitarian preparedness for a coordinated and effective response at local, provincial and national levels. The Inter-Agency UN Senior Transformative Agenda Implementation Team (IASC STAIT) mission took place between 2-12 April 2016. The STAIT mission's aim was to support the Humanitarian Coordinator and the Humanitarian Country Team to deliver a more effective response to ensure that people affected by

disasters receive the assistance they need, and that humanitarian assistance contributes to stability, resilience and lays the ground for longer-term development objectives. The team adopted a bottom-up approach to its work and consulted over 250 people in four coordination hubs: Islamabad, Peshawar, Karachi and Lahore. The team engaged with Government officials, UN agencies, and international and national NGOs throughout the mission. The mission engaged with humanitarian actors through seven participatory self-assessment workshops with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), the Humanitarian Regional Team (HRT) the Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism (ICCM), and international and national NGOs in Islamabad and Peshawar. The team also held bilateral interviews with key stakeholders, and met with people affected by the crises in field locations to identify issues and actions that could strengthen the response. The mission team organized an HCT retreat on the final day of the mission to review initial findings and to build consensus on potential areas for improvement.

≡ Support to national government in the advancing the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and activities related on the 2030 agenda *

The Government of Pakistan considers the MDGs a lost opportunity, with the SDGs providing the platform for a paradigm shift in the national development discourse. While Pakistan's provinces have their own independent development strategies and plans, the country's principal national planning instrument is the "Vision 2025" document prepared by Pakistan's Planning Commission in 2014, with UN support. The seven pillars of Vision 2025 are aligned with the SDGs and include: people first, growth, governance, security, entrepreneurship, the knowledge economy; and connectivity. In line with UNDG guidance on UN-wide support to national institutions on Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) for the 2030 Agenda/SDGs, the UN in Pakistan jointly provided support to the Government of Pakistan to commence the localisation and implementation of SDG agenda. Under the overarching guidance of the RC and UNCT, an inter-agency technical working group on SDGs was established in September 2015 which aims to ensure coordination with all agencies and that their inputs are taken into account. On February 26th, Minister for Planning, Development and Reform, Mr. Ahsan Iqbal, was appointed the United Nations Development Programme's "champion minister" from the Asia-Pacific region, in recognition of his efforts to promote the SDGs. The honor was conferred at UN Headquarters in New York. As a result of strengthened coordination between the government and UN, an SDG Unit was established in the Ministry of Planning and Development to coordinate matters pertaining to SDGs with the provincial governments and the federal ministries. Additionally, the federal government and two provincial governments (Sindh and Punjab) have set up SDG Support Units, to coordinate activities at both national and provincial levels in support of four main outputs: (i) SDG mainstreaming in national policies and plans; (ii) data and reporting for SDGs; (iii) inclusive budgeting processes and expenditure tracking; and (iv) fostering innovation for acceleration. Owing the commitment, the federal government and the provincial governments have already committed US\$ 15.5 million as co-financing to set up SDG Support Units. On the implementation level, UN agencies provided dedicated technical support to their areas of expertise to focus on achieving specific SDGs. Building on the progress made towards the MDG education goal, SDG 4 (Quality Education) was one of the first areas of discussion regarding implementation. The Federal Ministry of Education held a national consultation on SDG 4 on 15th December 2015, in collaboration with UNICEF, UNESCO, and UNHCR. During 2016, these consultations continued at the provincial level in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The consultations brought together all partners to start the dialogue and build a common understanding of the new agenda among national and provincial education stakeholders. The UN agencies were actively involved in SDG consultations to gain useful insights into how better performance in Sustainable Development Goals can be

attained and, moving forward, the specific policies and roles required from government institutions to successfully implement SDGs. To initiate the first steps in implementing the SDG agenda, especially with reference to SDG 6 and its sub-goals/targets related to drinking water and sanitation, a national consultative meeting was held in Islamabad on 25th July 2016. Overall, 132 participants including Federal Minister of Climate Change, the Provincial Minister of Housing, Urban Development and PHED Punjab, parliamentarians, high level federal and provincial government officials, key UN agency staff, INGOs, civil society, academia and media attended the meeting. The meeting had three sessions, with the opening session chaired by the Federal Minister of Climate Change who shared the perspectives of SDGs by Government of Pakistan with UN agencies, followed by the second session that focused on provincial presentations, and the third session of deliberations and recommendations by the participants and chaired and concluded by Director General Climate Change. With respect to SDG 3 (Health), the Ministry of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination, with the support of WHO Pakistan as the lead UN agency on health, convened a national forum on September 7th, 2016 to bring together stakeholders contributing towards SDG 3. The key objectives of the forum were to: a) orient the stakeholders on SDG 3, its targets, and its alignment to national priorities; b) clarify WHO's support to SDG implementation globally, regionally, and within Pakistan; and c) identify synergies and partnerships for building collective commitment and harnessing the resources needed for SDG 3. Thematic areas for discussion included SDG 3 alignment with national health priorities, WHO's work and contribution towards achieving the SDG 3 targets globally, regionally and nationally, inter-sectoral collaboration, synergies, partnerships and opportunities for SDG 3. The forum was attended by: Federal Ministers, parliamentarians and Provincial Ministers; representatives of National SDG task force; the Federal Ministry of National Health Services, Coordination and Regulations; the Planning Commission; provincial health and other social sector departments; heads of UN agencies; donor organizations; INGOs and academia. In May 2016, FAO, in consultation with federal and provincial /regional Planning and Development Departments, UNDP and related UN agencies, developed a Road Map for integration of the food security-, nutrition-, agriculture- and natural resources-related SDGs (1, 2, 6, 12, 13, 14, and 15) into the respective planning processes. The Ministry of Planning and the provincial Planning and Development Departments have endorsed the Road Map for implementation. The first step of the Road Map (multi-stakeholder SDG localization workshops) follows the Mainstreaming Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) approach. The second and third steps are related to supporting the alignment of development plans and the elaboration of investment programmes. A 2-day multi-stakeholder SDG localization workshop was held in September 2016 in the Province of Baluchistan to prioritise goals, define targets, and identify gaps. FAO is offering workshops, trainings and e-learning courses for each of the 21 indicators under FAO's custodianship, in an effort to develop capacity among national statisticians and help Pakistan monitor the targets. A first training was held in December 2016 regarding the monitoring of indicators 2.1.1 "Prevalence of undernourishment", and 2.1.2 "Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)". The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics is in the process of modifying their actual processes to include the monitoring of these two indicators. A Food Security and Nutrition Strategic Review was launched in 2016. This is an independent, analytical and consultative exercise designed to identify the key challenges faced by Pakistan in achieving food security and improved nutrition, and to provide prioritized areas for action by the Government of Pakistan and all humanitarian and development partners. It is co-chaired by the Secretary of the Economic Affairs Division of the Government and the RC, with technical support from WFP, the International Food Policy Research Institute and the Aga Khan University. This initiative will support several parallel efforts by the government and development partners: (1) the seven pillars of Pakistan's Vision 2025, the countries' development strategy, and particularly Pillar 4; the provincial growth strategies; the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), particularly SDG 2, which aims to end

hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture; and FAO's "Right to Food" campaign. The results will be directly relevant to national, provincial and local efforts to meet SDG 2 on ending hunger. To initiate the discussion regarding SDG 12 commitments, the Ministry of Climate Change, with the support of UNEP, convened a national National Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption & Production between 3rd -4th August 2016. The National Roundtable was convened to launch the process for preparation of National Action Plan (NAP) on Sustainable Consumption and Production and revision of National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS).

≡ Support to government and other stakeholders in building national capacity to implement human rights and other universal UN norms and standards, and progress in advocacy of human rights and other UN system values, standards, and principles *

The UN's rights-based approach to development in Pakistan focusses on capacity-building support to state-established institutions tasked to protect and promote human rights. Technical assistance to provincial human rights institutions in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP): In 2010, Pakistan's 18th Constitutional Amendment introduced reforms that significantly changed the governance paradigm by devolving powers to the provinces. In KP, the 18th amendment has also expanded the scope of human rights by devolving women's, children's and minorities' rights. A number of government line departments and institutions are now responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights in the province, including the Line Department for Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights. In 2014, the Government of KP further passed the "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Promotion, Protection and Enforcement of Human Rights Act," which resulted in the establishment of the Human Rights Directorate. The UN in Pakistan sought to strengthen the capacity of the relevant provincial institutions tasked with Human Rights protection and promotion, with the overall aim of assisting the province in establishing its own Human Rights Policy by supporting the concerned line departments. To this effect, baseline reviews of the policy and legislative frameworks have been conducted in KP, as well as functional reviews of the key stakeholders tasked with human rights protection. Furthermore, one workshop on mandate clarification and inter-departmental cooperation, and one seminar on the human rights situation in KP after the 18th amendment, have been conducted. Moreover, a training manual on the provincial human rights framework was developed, taking into account Pakistan's international HR treaty obligations, constitutional provisions and provincial responsibilities for HR protection and promotion. The training manual served as starting point for Training of Trainers (ToTs) for provincial line department staff to further strengthen institutional capacity. In addition, the KP human rights directorate has been supported by equipping its new office and establishing a human rights reporting unit within the directorate. The Administrative Capacity of the National Human Rights Commission (NCHR) Pakistan Developed: One of the core state institutions tasked with rights protection and promotion is Pakistan's newly established National Human Rights Commission (NCHR), founded in June 2015. The National Commission for Human Rights Act (2012) gives the Commission a broad mandate to investigate rights violations, to advise the government on legislation, and to fulfill an oversight function. Supporting national human rights institutions is a strategic priority for the UN in Pakistan as these plays a crucial role in ensuring that development is grounded with basic rights. Furthermore, Pakistan's NCHR is tasked to ensure adherence to international human rights commitments. In 2016, the UN assisted the Commission through technical assistance and capacity building in order to define and fulfill its mandate as per the law. To this end, the Commission was supported in drafting their Rules of Business and Procedure, and its staff engaged in extensive training activities to develop and strengthen its administrative capacity. Furthermore, trainings were conducted on the NCHR's reporting obligations, with

a focus on the upcoming UPR and Treaty Body Reporting (in collaboration with the OHCHR). NGO representatives were invited to the training sessions, aimed at strengthening the Commission's capacity to liaise with civil society organizations, and support was provided to develop the capacity of NGOs with respect to child rights. Furthermore, two training sessions were also carried out on how to liaise with the media and how to establish a media profile for the NCHR. These trainings were in parallel to the UN developing the Commission's website and Facebook page, including an online complaint submission form. Moreover, the UN is supporting the Commission through a comprehensive capacity needs assessment, with a view to becoming a Paris Principles-compliant institution. Building the Capacity of the provincial Treaty Implementation Cells (TICs): In 2014, Pakistan was granted the special incentive arrangement for Sustainable Development and Good Governance under the EU's Generalized Scheme of Preferences (GSP+). The related export benefits are, however, conditional. Regarding human rights, Pakistan's government is required to ensure the effective implementation of seven core human rights treaties, and to fulfill related reporting obligations, in order to keep its GSP status. Therefore, Pakistan has initiated Treaty Implementation Cells (TICs), which have been established both at the federal and provincial level, for the purpose of, among other things, monitoring and ensuring the implementation of Pakistan's Human Rights treaty obligations. While the TIC at the federal level is fully operational, the provincial cells need additional capacity building support to successfully define and actively shape their mandate. Under GSP+, Pakistan is obliged to implement. The TICs are tasked to closely monitor the implementation of the seven core Human Rights treaties and to collect all relevant data. In order to fulfill this mandate, the UN supported the TICs at the provincial level in strengthening effective data collection, establishing intra-provincial cooperation mechanisms and defining structures to liaise closely with relevant state institutions in 2016. UNDP and OHCHR jointly organized a three-day training to provide the TIC members with an overview of the international human rights law and mechanisms, reporting cycles and procedures, with a special focus on how to prepare the ICCPR, ICESCR and CEDAW reports. Monitoring at the provincial level is particularly crucial, as many rights-related issues have been devolved to the provincial governments. Becoming fully operational bodies at the provincial level is therefore a crucial step for the TICs structure. Trainings have also been provided on treaty body reporting to the TICs in KP and Baluchistan, and training on the development of an overall human rights data collection, mapping and reporting strategy for the provincial TICs is currently being finalized. Recognizing the longer-term needs, the UN's initial capacity-building activities are not meant to serve as one-off interventions, but rather to provide continuous and long-term strategic support to ensure sustainable results, taking into account both specific provincial conditions and Pakistan's international commitments.

≡ Progress on preparedness, crisis and Post-crisis transition results achieved in cooperation with UN peacekeeping, peace building, political, and humanitarian actors *

Emergency Response Preparedness: In 2016, the UN Humanitarian Country Team's Emergency Response and Preparedness (ERP) planning focused on minimum and advanced preparedness actions, as per the ERP 2016-17, to enhance internal preparedness for any future potential emergency response. The Government of Pakistan only requests international humanitarian assistance for natural disasters if the scale exceeds government's own response capacity; however, based on risk and vulnerability analysis, there is a need to enhance government and humanitarian capacity to ensure timely, effective and principled responses to any future emergencies. Improved risk and hazard analysis, capacity building and strengthening linkages to specific line departments and development actors are all required to ensure an effective and sustainable emergency response capacity. Despite numerous potential natural disaster challenges, the

Government continues to make considerable efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change and to increase preparedness for emergency response. Through the Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) planning process, the HCT will continue to undertake preparedness measures to support government preparedness and response efforts. In terms of the people affected by recent and on-going emergency situations, the prolonged crisis has exhausted the coping mechanisms of the affected populations, leaving them with little opportunity to re-establish their livelihoods. Temporarily Displaced Persons (TDPs) who have returned to their areas of origin are calling for more sustainable solutions to support their livelihoods and their ability to generate income. The HCT has emphasized the need for resilience-building activities in 2017 in order to minimize dependency humanitarian assistance, reduce vulnerabilities and alleviate the impact of displacement. While maintaining a humanitarian focus, the Clusters will also work with the concerned authorities to restore livelihoods, and revitalize social services.

Disaster Response Framework: The UN in Pakistan continued its focus on working with the National Disaster Management Authority to develop a "Disaster Response Framework." The proposed framework aims to provide guidance on how the UN and humanitarian partners work collaboratively with the National Disaster Management Authority and other relevant government bodies. This is both in response to natural disasters, and to ensure "operational readiness" for supporting the Government of Pakistan when the international humanitarian assistance is requested. The proposed framework includes sections on coordination, assessments, response planning, and on facilitation of international humanitarian assistance.

Cash transfers: Many agencies working in the response to TDPs and returnees are shifting modalities from in-kind assistance to cash. In particular, shelter, protection, food security and community restoration cluster partners will use cash where markets are active, enabling households affected by crisis to choose how best meet their critical needs. Cash interventions in KP/FATA are expected to be faster and more efficient as they will not require movement of assets, large storage capacity, or lengthy supply chains. Cash transfers will be tailored to each local context in KP/FATA and may employ mobile transfers, bank transfers or loading ATM cards. The UN Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) provided coordination, secretariat and information management support in cash transfer programming in emergencies to the Government and humanitarian community, including to the Inter-Sectoral Cash working group in 2016, as a complement to cash programming supported by a number of agencies. OCHA will also be supporting the National Disaster Management Authority in developing/updating strategic guidelines on cash transfer programming in 2017.

Coordinated Assessment / MIRA: During 2016, tools and methodology for coordinated assessment/Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) were finalized jointly by National Disaster Management Authority and OCHA (on behalf of the Assessment Working Group). NDMA has shared these tools and methodologies with the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities for comments and feedback. As part of the coordinated assessment preparedness, OCHA and IOM, in collaboration with NDMA and respective PDMAs, have conducted 11 training workshops on MIRA for local/national NGOs in Skardu, Gilgit, Chitral, Peshawar, Mardan, Swat, Shangla, Sukkur, Hyderabad, Mirpur Khas and Thatta. As a result of these trainings, 360 staff were trained to support future assessments.

Afghan Refugees: The surge in the return of registered Afghan refugees continues, with some 381,275 registered Afghan refugees have been repatriated to Afghanistan. At year end, there was a decrease in the number of families being repatriated due to the winter season, which resulted in the official suspension of the process by UNHCR from 1 Dec until March 12th, 2017. The return of undocumented Afghans is ongoing, with over 250,000 people having been returned. These movements are also slowing during the winter months, though it is not clear the apparent seasonal decline will correspond to the reduction in refugee returns, as these are not linked to any support programmes. The UN Humanitarian Country Team in Pakistan continues to collaborate with the Humanitarian Country Team in Afghanistan, with regular exchange of information, including Skype calls, to ensure a clear understanding of the

issues, response, and the number of returns. Returns to Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA): Returns continue to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), with 114,511 families returning during this, during 2016. Although the Government initially planned for all people to return by the end of 2016, conditions within FATA, including the difficulties of returns during winter, meant that 75,607 families remained displaced and are to return in 2017, in addition to those displaced who are not registered. Support is being provided to those continuing in displacement, and initial humanitarian support to those returned is being coordinated with development assistance provided by the Government, the UN and development partners.

≡ Results of joined up approaches: To illustrate the impact of joined up work, describe the results of joined up approaches of the UNCT *

In 2016, the UN strived tirelessly to deliver better results for the people of Pakistan. Despite daunting challenges, it was a year of impressive progress. The key results through the 6 Results Groups (SPAs) are as follows: SPA 1: Vulnerable and Marginalised Populations have access to and use of quality services (WFP, WHO, UNESCO, UNAIDS, UNODC, UNHABITAT, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNWOMEN) Endorsement and initiation of National Vision for reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCH) & Nutrition priority actions (2016–2025). Effective vaccine management improvement plans were developed and implemented at the national and provincial levels. Health education was also provided to 7.3 million individuals including girls/mothers/pregnant women. 108 HIV-positive patients were provided services of testing and referrals for treatment. Overall 130 LHW (Lady Health Workers) and female doctors have been provided training to identify/refer/treat women at risk of contracting HIV. Furthermore, an integrated biological and behavior surveillance and mapping was conducted in 23 cities to identify key risk populations. In addition to these achievements an early Infant Diagnosis of HIV system has been established and the Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) program has been revised and endorsed at national level. Sanitation and Water Policies were developed in Sindh and Punjab; WASH Sector Master Plan was approved in Punjab and drinking water policy was developed in FATA. Furthermore, 163 Refugee Affected Hosting Areas projects were implemented in more than 100 host communities which contributed to improved livelihoods, sanitation and hygiene practices. 761,800 children (211,400 girls) have been enrolled in primary school in KP/FATA through Every Child in School Initiative and 15% increase in enrollment has been observed due to the implementation of school feeding programs. Furthermore, 300 Government Girls Primary Schools in most marginalized areas of Pakistan have also been assessed for subsequent support SPA 2: Inclusive Economic Growth through the Development of Sustainable Livelihoods (UNESCO, UNFPA, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNWOMEN, ILO, UNHABITAT, UNIDO) Trade linkages were enhanced on an international level due to the resumption of fish exports to the EU after a seven-year ban (38 fish shipments to the EU, surpassing US\$ 4 million revenue). Furthermore, new market linkages were developed with Malaysia and China. Industrial competitiveness was improved (100 new firms exported the products to the EU in sector like cutlery, sports goods, leather, fan etc.) and 43 projects and investment opportunities were identified and formulated in different industrial and manufacturing sectors in Punjab. Innovation in clean technology was supported (165 Small-Medium Enterprises and start-ups were supported through extensive mentoring, training, access to investors and opportunities to showcase their innovations) and business incubation centers were strengthened in nine public sector universities. More than 10,000 jobs created through skills development in creative and traditional sectors (handicrafts, weaving, tile making, food processing, fruit drying etc.). In terms of population related developmental work, three provincial population policies and plan of actions (have been developed in KP, Sindh and Punjab. Demographic cells at provincial levels have been established and 207 demographers and officials have been trained on collecting population data. SPA 3: Increased National Resilience to Disasters,

Crises and external shocks (UNHABITAT, UNWOMEN, UNIDO, WFP, UNESCO, UNOPS, UNODC, UNAIDS, IOM, FAO, UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO). Technical Assistance was provided to National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) which led to the formulation of National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy, National Disaster Management Framework and implementation of National Disaster Management Plan. Improved forecasting and early warning capacities were also strengthened in more than 40 districts, including emergency response simulation training and exercise. NDMA was also supported in development of School Safety Framework and implementation of School Safety in hazard-prone districts across Pakistan. SPA 4: Strengthened Governance and Social Cohesion (UNDP, UNESCO, UNHABITAT, UNODC, UNWOMEN, IOM, UNICEF, ILO, UNHCR, FAO) Capacity building was carried out by supporting Election Commission of Pakistan in GIS mapping, training 600,000 polling staff on local result notification systems, and training 80% field officers of the Election Commission of Pakistan on boundary delimitation and the oversight role of the Provincial Assemblies of KPK and Baluchistan was strengthened. Furthermore, a first-ever 'Pakistan Business Network' for Social Protection was established. Capacity building of right holders was also carried out by raising legal awareness amongst community members were able to access free legal aid through The capacities of duty bearers i.e. police, prosecution, judiciary and levies officials was also strengthened through E-Learning training provided to the law enforcement agencies. In terms of labour regulation, national government and four provincial governments were supported to establish labour legislation at the provincial levels. SPA 5: Gender Equality and Social Justice (UNWOMEN, UNHABITAT, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNDP, UNHCR, ILO, WFP, UNIDO, UNODC, UNAIDS, WHO, FAO, UNOPS). Legal and Policy Frameworks on Women's Rights were developed: Protection of Women against Violence Bill (Punjab 2016), Home Based Workers policy approved in Sindh (2016); Gender Equality Policy Strategic Plan (Baluchistan and PAK (2016), Inquiry Committee on sexual harassment notified by Baluchistan University (2016.) Capacity of excluded groups was strengthened through the formulation of association/unions/networks including: Launch of Women Lawyers association, registration of a first domestic workers' union (Punjab) and registration of agriculture and fisheries union (Sindh). Furthermore, an HIV Positive Female Network (POFEN) was formed for the first time and a Gender and Disability Electoral Working Groups were formed and operationalized. Furthermore, Menstrual Health Management (MHM) was included in sector planning and 18,928 girls provided with MHM kits. SPA 6: Food and Nutrition Security for the Most Vulnerable (FAO, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNWOMEN) Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) units are fully functional and established at all levels (federal, provincial). Multi-Sectorial Nutrition Strategies were operationalized by provincial governments. National/Provincial Fortification Alliances functional and Infant Feeding Boards have been notified. Wheat flour fortification (2.6 mil), universal salt iodization (184 mil) and vitamin A supplementation (32.12 mil) programmes are in place. Prevention of stunting based around multi-sectorial approaches have been initiated. Infant & Young Child Feeding (IYCF) communication strategy, costed provincial plans and emergency guidelines were also endorsed. More than 1.3 million children have benefited through emergency nutrition interventions.

≡ Highlight new partnerships formed in 2015 *

There has not been any significant new partnerships cultivated per se. The RC and UNCT continued to invest time and resources to strengthen existing partnerships with a wide array of government departments at both federal and provincial levels (also district level). Simultaneously, the relationships with development partners were also reinforced.

≡ Highlight results of joint resource mobilization where possible *

Delivering Results Together Fund The DRT-F was an important source of funding to support integrated policy work via joint programmes. In 2016, Pakistan was recipient of

\$725,082 to advance rights of people with HIV through policy work led by UNAIDS and UNFPA, and to support evidence-based planning and allocations for maternal and neonatal government programmes through better audit practices, led by WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA. Donor engagement to support the national census UN agencies (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNWOMEN, ILO, UNESCO) engaged with both the traditional and non-traditional donors for resource mobilization for the joint UN Government of Pakistan offering to strengthen the planned national census exercise. A donor meeting was organized by the UN and the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics to present the government's plan for the national census, highlighting the resource gap and the planned UN support. A joint programme was prepared by the UN agencies and presented to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. The joint initiative was built on the mandates, capacities and comparative advantages of the six participating UN entities. This was to ensure that a coordinated assistance to proposed activities is provided covering donor engagement, provision of technological support, technical expertise, capacity building and training (with focus on engendering the census), advocacy, awareness raising and specialized technical advice. Resource Mobilisation for Development of FATA In 2016, the FATA Transition and Recovery Programme supported the Government of Pakistan in implementation of the FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy. This included rigorous efforts for resource mobilization with international donor partners and meetings with the donors were held on a quarterly basis. Approximately \$ 50 million was mobilized in 2016 due to these efforts. UNDP also supported the Government of Pakistan in the FATA reforms process by providing technical assistance to the High level FATA Reforms Committee chaired by the Mr. Sartaj Aziz, the advisor to the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Resource Mobilisation for Humanitarian Assistance The Humanitarian Strategic Plan (HSP) focuses on the needs of affected people by targeting the most vulnerable. In 2016 HSP aimed to mobilize US\$442 million to provide assistance to 3.6 million people through regular monthly meetings with the donor. At the end of the year, almost 73 per cent of the required funding was received by the humanitarian community. The target population groups included displaced families, returning TDP, Afghan Refugees and families affected by malnutrition.

≡ Highlight innovations in programme and operations to address key development challenges *

Polio Eradication: Pakistan made encouraging progress towards eradicating Polio and overall 20 cases have been reported in 2016. Pakistan has also been divided into four risk tiers; the first risk tier is the core reservoir, which consists of 11 districts (Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta). The focus is now on high risk districts (Southern KP and Northern Sindh). The genetic diversity of the polio virus has been declining for the first time during the high season, and the programme has now reached most children under the age of two. Third party sample monitoring shows that the vaccination coverage is over 90% in all provinces. The Polio Programme implemented under the Government of Pakistan's National Emergency Action Plan (NEAP) for 2015–2016 and, in collaboration with the Global Polio Eradication Initiative partners, is now moving from the paradigm of tracking vaccinated children to tracking missed children. The key priority is now to maintain and improve surveillance to ensure actual eradication of polio in Pakistan Business Operations Strategy & Innovation: The UN Business Operations Strategy (BOS) was revised in 2016, leading to the restructuring of the OMT and working groups. BOS represents the collaborative efforts of UN agencies in Pakistan to reduce costs, and to increase the quality and efficiency of operations and administration at the country level. It is hoped that, by adopting a holistic joint approach and leveraging the comparative advantage of the different UN Agencies, funds and programmes, the drive for results will be even more efficient and effective. The BOS framework is complementary to the UNDAF/One UN Programme II (OP II), and aligns with the same planning period concluding in 2017. The BOS builds on the vision of the Operations Management Team (OMT) and collaborative efforts of the OMT working

groups. This strong foundation of inter-agency work has been central to the successful finalization of this BOS 2016-2017. One of the key challenges that was addressed as a result of revised BOS was common procurement conducted for all UN agencies for travel and security purposes. Environmental Sustainability and Human Rights Due Diligence: In November 2016, the UNCT adopted the Environmental Sustainability and Human Rights Due Diligence policy to guide improved practice in UN Operations in Pakistan towards protecting environmental standards and social safeguards while engaging in business operations. The SOPs drafted under this initiative aim to guide UN procurement and programme officers on: how to implement sustainable procurement within UN Pakistan operations by vetting vendors and IPs; monitoring their performance and compliance; and taking corrective measures and remedies in situations of non-compliance. This initiative towards sustainable procurement is allowing the UN to meet its needs for goods, services, works and utilities in a way that achieves value for money on a life cycle basis in terms of generating benefits not only to the organization, but also to society and the economy, whilst minimizing damage to social progress and the environment. Furthermore, by implementing the due diligence policy, the UN in Pakistan will improve its long-term performance and align the management of its operations with its mandate and the SDGs, particularly: SDG 3 (good Health and well-being); SDG 5 (gender equality); and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth with a specific focus on promoting human rights). With regards to environmental sustainability, this policy aims to contribute to achieving SDG13 on climate action and SDG12 on sustainable production and consumption. Humanitarian to Development Transition – Coordination Mechanism: The Operational Coordination Meeting (OCM) was set-up in 2016 based on extensive consultation with all stakeholders to ensure close coordination and planning between the humanitarian partners and the FATA Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Unit (RRU). The forum meets regularly to review humanitarian programs and develop common planning and linkages with Government counterparts and line departments. This forum will be used to ensure that activities conducted by both relief and long term development partners will be well-coordinated with humanitarian transition activities to ensure that returning TDPs achieve durable solutions. OCHA will also continue to coordinate closely with various Government Disaster Management Authorities and FATA Secretariat to harmonize humanitarian response and transition activities. Technical Working Groups will assume responsibility for coordination of relief and long-term development activities, and will also determine modalities and timeframes for transition between cluster/relief activities and development activities. In 2017, the OCM is expected to assume the lead role in coordinating long-term recovery activities in the return areas, and to provide guidance to other stakeholders, including recommendations on the deactivation of Clusters.

≡ Upcoming opportunities for 2016: Indicate potential opportunities for the UN Country Team to support national partners in integrated development policy and programme development. *

Support to SDG coordination and implementation: The SDGs will be a primary focus of the UN in Pakistan in 2017. Adopting the UN MAPS methodology, the UN will support the government to put in place adequate coordination and monitoring mechanisms and structures, as well as data, both at the federal and the provincial levels. At the same time, the UN will provide technical support and expertise to address individual SDGs. The focus will be on innovation and initiating and/or expanding dialogues with new partners, including the private sector. FATA Reforms: The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) will be a key geographical focus for the UNCT. FATA was governed through the 1901 Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR). This system was at one time lauded as a success and liked by the tribesmen. However, presently the system is not seen as appropriate to meet current needs and is widely seen as authoritarian—both in its form and essence—resulting in socioeconomic and sociopolitical stagnation of the area and leading to serious problems

relating to governance, social change, human rights and democratization. After the creation of Pakistan in 1947, FATA's special status was given constitutional protection, hence the entire area currently remains outside the legal and political mainstream. This FATA region is one of the most underdeveloped in the country, with 60% of its population living below the poverty line and an unemployment rate ranging between 60-80%. Only 62% of the FATA population has access to electricity. Although agriculture is the main source of income, only 7% of the total area is cultivable. The literacy rate is the lowest in the country, at only 21.40% (33.8% among males and a mere 7.5% among women). The increased militancy in the region has further weakened the education system in FATA. The State's failure to provide these basic services and economic opportunities, i.e. infrastructure, hospitals, irrigation facilities and electricity, has exacerbated poverty, which has, in turn, fueled militancy. In the absence of proper courts and economic opportunities, FATA has become a hub of black marketeering and the weapons and drugs trade. The "war on terror" further accentuated the economic backwardness of the region, as violence reduced economic opportunities, making people even more susceptible to militancy. In February 2016, parliamentarians from FATA submitted the FATA Reforms Bill in the National Assembly and demanded the integration of FATA with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province. In November 2016, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif formed a five-member committee to finalise reforms in the tribal areas. The committee is headed by Sartaj Aziz, the PM's Adviser on Foreign Affairs. The reform package, which the UN supported during the committee designing stage, will not only help the FATA residents join the national mainstream, but is also intended to guarantee their constitutional, legal and basic human rights. The reforms package, and more specifically the FATA-KP merger, remains the subject of a highly political debate. The UNCT is monitoring developments closely along with its partners, as the direct impact of the reform's implementation on the people of FATA will be huge. Simultaneously, the UNCT will continue to support the FATA Secretariat to implement the FATA Sustainable Rehabilitation and Returns Strategy. In 2017, ensuring the safe and dignified return of the temporarily displaced people following the end of the government's counter-terrorism operation, Zarb-e-Azb remains a priority. UNDAF (2018-2022): The UN in Pakistan has been operating within a common UNDAF/One Programme since 2009. Already in its development phase, the UNCT will present its third One Programme by May 2017. The new 5-year programme is being developed as per the UNDG Interim UNDAF Guidance, June 2016, and firmly draws on the priorities of the Government's Vision 2025, Agenda 2030, and the SDGs (MAPS). Social Protection, Human Rights and Gender Equality: The SDG narrative is anchored in human rights principles, social equity and partnerships with all stakeholders, including the private sector. The UN will leverage the operational space this provides to reinforce its advocacy efforts in gender equality and human rights, whilst at the same time supporting the government to put these principles into action through greater engagement in social protection at federal level and sub-national levels. Census 2017: The Government of Pakistan has announced that the national census will take place in 2017, and the military will be providing a large number of its forces to ensure security during the process. In order to address all aspects of the census from policy to implementation, the UN system is providing technical assistance to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics to carry out the census. The last census took place in 1998. The Humanitarian Strategic Plan 2017: The 2017 Pakistan Humanitarian Strategic Plan aims to respond to the needs of 2.23 million people including: 0.14 million registered TDPs currently in host areas (in addition to particularly vulnerable unregistered TDPs), and 0.48 million TDPs that have recently returned to FATA; 1.34 million registered Afghan refugees; and 0.27 million malnourished children, and pregnant and lactating women in Sindh. Over the course of 2017, the number of people in need is expected to decrease slowly, with the transition to early recovery and development assistance for returned TDPs. In 2017, the vast majority of TDP interventions will be conducted in FATA. While eradicating polio remains a priority, in Pakistan the polio eradication campaign does not fall under the humanitarian response.

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