

# ONE UN



## Final Narrative Report of the Pakistan One Fund

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Pakistan One UN Programme II 2013-2017 and  
One UN Programme III 2018

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# Acronyms

ASRH	Adolescent, sexual and reproductive health
CMAM	Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition
CNIC	Computerized National Identity Card
DRR/DRM	Disaster risk reduction/disaster risk management
ECE	Early childhood education
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas <sup>1</sup>
GB	Gilgit-Baltistan
GBV	Gender-based violence
GDP	Gross domestic product
HBW	Home-based worker
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
IMNCI	Integrated management of newborn and childhood illness
IYCF	Infant and young child feeding
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MHM	Menstrual hygiene management
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
OP II	One United Nations Programme II 2013-2017
OP III	One United Nations Programme III 2018-2022 (also UNSDF)
PAK	Pakistan Administered Kashmir
PATS	Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation
PKR	Pakistani Rupee
RAHA	Refugee Hosting and Affected Areas
RMNCAH	Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small- and medium-sized enterprise
SPA	Strategic Priority Area
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TDP	Temporarily displaced person
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNSDF	United Nations Sustainable Development Programme for Pakistan 2018-2022 (OP III)
USD	United States Dollar
UHC	Universal health coverage
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene

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<sup>1</sup> In 2018, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) were merged into the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. As such, they are now officially referred to as the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Merged Districts, as reflected throughout this report.

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# Foreword

The One UN Programme II (2013-2017) and the One UN Programme III in 2018 were driven by a fundamental aim: to deliver better results for the people of Pakistan. This report showcases the impressive impact of the UN's development and humanitarian work to improve lives, overcome inequalities and accelerate sustainable development – for the sake of people, planet and prosperity for all.

Through the One UN Programme II (OP II), the strategic framework for collaboration between the UN system and the Government of Pakistan for the 2013-2017 period, the UN worked as one to foster social justice, strengthen national capacity and address inequities through integrated humanitarian and development actions. The OP II's six Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs) were closely aligned with national priorities, enshrined in Pakistan's national development plan, *Vision 2025*.

In each of these areas, the Government of Pakistan, the UN and our partners worked to deliver the benefits of development to all the people in Pakistan, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized. Together, we enhanced the well-being of millions through improved access to basic services, from health care and education, to water, sanitation, nutrition and food security for all. We spearheaded community resilience, responsive decentralized governance, decent employment and sustainable livelihoods. Those most in need were at the heart of our efforts – from children suffering from malnutrition to women home-based workers, young people entering the labour market, and the thousands of people returning to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Merged Districts to rebuild their lives.

As Pakistan embraced the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as its own national development goals in 2016, the UN supported the country's commitment to leave no one behind – and to reach those farthest behind, first. As one, the UN team in Pakistan supported the localization of the SDGs at the federal, provincial and local levels. Adapting the 2030 Agenda for Pakistan's context meant responding to real needs – ensuring that our efforts improve the lives and prospects of everyone, everywhere.

The five years of the OP II's implementation saw the UN's approach become more responsive, participatory, results-oriented, and more focused on the links between humanitarian and development assistance. This approach was guided by an unwavering commitment to human rights, gender equality and environmental sustainability. The OP II brought together UN agencies in an inclusive manner, enabling a more efficient, harmonized use of our diverse expertise and skills. It brought us closer than ever to our counterparts, in all tiers of government and beyond. Ensuring country-ownership made our initiatives sustainable and capable of overcoming bottlenecks and barriers.

As one chapter closes, another begins. We mark the culmination of the One UN Programme II by celebrating a new beginning in the One UN Programme III (2018-2021), whose results for 2018 are included in this report. The OP III will be our guide as we continue to work with our partners in Pakistan to achieve the SDGs and their promise of a more equal world.

Neil Buhne, UN Resident Coordinator Pakistan

# One UN Team in Pakistan



Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)



International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)



International Labour Organization (ILO)



International Organization for Migration (IOM)



United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)



United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN Habitat)



United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)



United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)



United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)



United Nations Volunteers (UNV)



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)



World Food Programme (WFP)



World Health Organization (WHO)

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# Executive Summary

Step by step, year by year, the lives of millions of people across Pakistan improved as a result of the One UN Programme II (2013-2017) and the first year of the One UN Programme III in 2018. This report outlines how the UN worked as one to make sustainable development a lived reality. Every official with greater capacity to deliver quality services, every community better able to mitigate hazards, every child fully immunized and in school – these are the kernels of change. The OP II has been indispensable in planting seeds of change throughout Pakistan – from legislative progress at the highest levels, to behaviour change on the ground. These are harbingers of transformation at the heart of the SDGs.

## Delivering as One UN

Through the One UN Programme II (OP II) 2013-2017 – the strategic framework for collaboration between the UN system and the Government of Pakistan – the UN worked ‘as one’ to foster social justice, strengthen national capacity and address inequities via integrated humanitarian and development actions. Its six Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs), aligned with national priorities, strived to deliver the benefits of development to all the people in Pakistan, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized. In all areas, the OP II was underpinned by four normative principles: human rights, gender equality, environmental sustainability and capacity development.

During the OP II’s implementation, the UN’s approach evolved to become more streamlined and participatory, and more focused on the links between humanitarian and development assistance. The OP II brought together UN agencies in an inclusive manner, enabling a more efficient, harmonized use of diverse expertise and skills. It brought the UN closer than ever to counterparts in all tiers of government and beyond. Ensuring country-ownership made UN initiatives sustainable and capable of overcoming bottlenecks and barriers. Considerable progress achieved over the OP II’s implementation was grounded on advocacy and awareness raising; capacity development for government officials and other key players; pioneering research; material assistance; and technical support.

In 2018, implementation of the third iteration of the One UN Programme III (2018-2022) – also known as the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) for Pakistan – began, building on the approach and lessons learned of the OP II. The OP II’s focus on six Strategic Priority Areas is reflected in the ten outcome areas of the OP III, as are the cross-cutting UN normative principles of a human rights-based approach, gender equality and environmental sustainability. The groups who are most in need in Pakistan, especially those who suffer under the weight of multi-dimensional poverty, will continue to be at the forefront of UN efforts in support of the Government throughout the OP III – ensuring that their requirements guide all programmes and policies, so that their burdens are alleviated, their needs met and their potential fulfilled in dignity and equality. In essence the OP III provides the framework for UN support for Pakistan’s pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By 2022, it envisions that the country will be firmly on the path towards achieving the SDGs. By delivering as one, UN agencies in

Pakistan will seek to strengthen national and sub-national capacities; provide high-quality policy advice and technical assistance; support the collection and analysis of disaggregated data; and focus on overcoming bottlenecks and barriers to ensure that development reaches key populations most in need.

## One UN Programme II Results 2013-2017

Through work on **SPA 1**, the OP II was instrumental in supporting access to basic services, particularly for the most vulnerable. The UN championed universal health coverage by backing pioneering schemes like the Prime Minister's Health Programme, which grew from providing coverage for 3.2 million impoverished people in 2016 to 20 million by 2017. By spearheading immunization, UN initiatives helped to curb vaccine-preventable diseases. Pakistan went from 306 recorded cases of polio in 2014 – 85% of the cases in the world – to eight cases in 2017. Community-based health professionals, particularly Lady Health Workers, were the backbone of this drive. They were equally essential to the OP II's focus on maternal, neonatal and child health, yielding community-based solutions that paired health education via *Mother & Child Weeks* with vaccinations, treatment and referrals. Quality specialist services proliferated in the wake of initiatives on *Essential Newborn Care*, *Helping Babies Breathe* and *Kangaroo Mother Care*. Raising the profile of family planning and adolescent, sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) precipitated strong government commitments, alongside a plethora of Adolescent Counselling Centres and peer-to-peer outreach. Sustained advocacy led legislators and religious leaders to endorse family planning, an important step towards changing social norms. Positive change for key populations gained momentum via expanded HIV counselling, testing and treatment services, including the Prevention of Parent-to-Child Transmission (PPTCT), Anti-Retroviral Therapy and Early Infant Diagnosis. Alongside new treatment centres, frameworks like the *Pakistan AIDS Strategy III 2015-2020* evoked change by embracing gender sensitivity, community outreach and an enabling environment.

Community empowerment, awareness raising and capacity development were also key to improved water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) outcomes. Each year, UN support for initiatives like the *Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation* (PATS and PATS Plus) helped millions of people to access safe sanitation and drinking water facilities. Sensitizing communities – 2.5 million people in 2017 alone, including 1.3 million women and girls – is spurring a revolution in basic hygiene, paving the way towards an 'open defecation-free' Pakistan. Interventions like the *Every Child in School* initiative succeeded in getting more of Pakistan's children into school than ever before, particularly girls. Access to education expanded for the country's most marginalized children thanks to pioneering *Alternative Learning Programmes*. Alongside support for provincial enrolment campaigns, training for teachers, officials and School Management Committees strengthened child-friendly learning environments and the quality of education. feeding prompted a 15% rise in enrolments in 2015 and caused retention rates to soar to 97% by 2016. In all areas, strong legislative frameworks were the bedrock on which strong results were built, from costed *Effective Vaccine Management (EVM) Plans* to a *National Vision for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health 2016-25* and *Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Standards*.

Under **SPA 2**, the OP II was a major force for promoting decent work across Pakistan, with a focus on empowering women, youths, home-based workers and marginalized groups like temporarily displaced persons and refugees. For example, vocational training endowed thousands with marketable skills, such as 5,300 young men and women in Karachi through the *Youth Employment Project* (YEP) in 2015-16.

Livelihood development bolstered entrepreneurship and employment, re-invigorating communities and local markets. As UN assistance boosted trade and sustainable industrial development, some 50 public departments, 200 private businesses and 500,000 individuals reaped the benefits of growing trade in key agricultural and industrial sectors. Greater attention to quality and compliance with international standards enabled fish exports to the European Union to resume – in 2015, their value exceeded USD 8 million – and sparked a rise in lucrative exports of mangoes and *kinnow* mandarins. Four power plants in Punjab led the way in green industrial development through the use of renewable biomass energy, while entrepreneurs pioneered clean technology innovations via the Cleantech Programme. With enhanced capacity, officials successfully undertook Pakistan’s National Census in 2017, and worked to create an enabling policy environment for tackling population concerns, informed by accurate demographic data.

Through **SPA 3**, the OP II improved preparedness, response, recovery and long-term resilience across Pakistan. Hundreds of thousands of people – especially children, women, the elderly, people with disabilities, refugees and the displaced – benefitted from early recovery interventions; immediate relief in the form of food aid and cash assistance; moves to ‘build back better’; protective spaces; youth engagement; efforts to secure Computerized National Identity Cards (CNICs) for the vulnerable; and projects to rehabilitate infrastructure, services and agricultural livestock-dependent livelihoods. In 2015 alone, the UN supported 1.7 million people temporarily displaced persons. *Community-based Disaster Risk Management* (CBDRM) initiatives boosted resilience by pairing structural action with non-structural action, centring on sustained training on disaster risk reduction. *Multi-Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessments* (MHVRA) offered a robust foundation for preparedness, alongside new systems, such as the *Indus Integrated Flood Analysis System* (Indus-IFAS), which increased flood early warning lead time by 1 day. Community pilots reduced climate vulnerability, as did the Government’s integration of climate issues into national budgets using the *Climate Change Financing Framework* (CCFF). Law enforcement agencies became more capable of curbing trafficking in all its guises in the wake of training, the provision of equipment and research. In all spheres, greater resilience was grounded on strong policies, including a *National Disaster Risk Management Framework*, among others.

By strengthening capacities for governance reform at the institutional level and beyond, **SPA 4** helped Pakistan’s federal and provincial governments to become more responsive to people’s needs. Promoting women’s participation – as leaders and voters alike – was fundamental. Increasingly transparent electoral processes were heralded through capacity development, *Geographic Information System* (GIS) mapping of polling stations and a computerized *Results Management System* (RMS). To strengthen the rule of law, UN agencies fortified the capacities of law enforcement, prosecutors and prison managers while ensuring that marginalized groups have recourse to legal protection. eLearning was a boon to crime scene investigation and police-prosecutor cooperation, while the *Prison Management Information System* (PMIS) made prison operations more transparent and efficient. Legal awareness interventions benefitted hundreds of thousands of people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – nearly half of whom are women – as did free legal assistance. In 2017 alone, nine Advice and Legal Centres (ALACs) surpassed annual targets by providing legal aid to 47,000 refugees. UN interventions strived to enhance Alternative Dispute Resolution; refugee protection; social protection; journalists’ safety; agricultural reform, livestock vaccinations and soil fertility; and social cohesion through innovative education and youth



engagement approaches. A ground-breaking UN pilot worked to revolutionize birth registration through the use of mobile technology, a critical step for safeguarding child rights.

Through **SPA 5**, the OP II was at the forefront of advocacy for legislative advancements on gender equality and women's rights. UN efforts supported the development of legislation to address gender-based violence (GBV); strengthened the capacities of duty bearers; sensitized communities; reached out to survivors; promoted new reporting and referral pathways; and advanced service delivery, including Pakistan's first 'one stop' Violence against Women Centre in Multan, Punjab. Improvements in juvenile justice and a *Strategic Framework for the Elimination of Child and Forced Labour* advanced social justice and child rights. In the wake of provincial policies on home-based workers, women's empowerment and workplace harassment, women are better placed to participate in the economy and society at large. UN initiatives also promoted women's socio-economic empowerment through vocational training, mentoring and business incubation services for home-based workers and women from low-income backgrounds. Moves to make 'invisible' home-based workers visible linked thousands with social protection schemes. Initiatives worked to integrate gender and health by making services more attuned to the needs of women and vulnerable groups, such as transgender persons and people with disabilities.

With **SPA 6**, the OP II played a pivotal part in improving nutrition and food security across Pakistan, including by supporting the Government's involvement in the global Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement. UN initiatives tackled the root causes of stunting, preventing malnutrition by promoting better infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and the *Community Management of Malnutrition* (CMAM). Action centred on community engagement; training for Lady Health Workers; screening and providing micronutrient supplements for pregnant women, mothers and children; supporting the local production of specialized nutritious foods; raising awareness of WASH and breastfeeding; and gender-sensitive behaviour change communications (BCC) strategies. Research by Aga Khan University in 2017 found a marked reduction in stunting (8.6%) among children reached by interventions. While preventing malnutrition, UN agencies promoted access to treatment to ensure that 'no one is left behind', through Targeted Supplementary Feeding Sites in remote areas, Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OTPs) and Stabilization Centres. School feeding boosted educational and nutritional outcomes, while Vitamin A supplements prevented child blindness. Some 184 million people benefited from salt iodization, while Wheat fortification enhanced nutrition among 65% of Pakistan Administered Kashmir's population. Support for the *Nutrition Management Information System* (NMIS) promoted real-time assessment of nutrition challenges to inform programming. Efforts to improve food security involved ground-breaking research, such as *Integrated Food Security Phase Classification* (IPC) Analyses, and innovative data collection and analysis instruments, like Balochistan's *Agriculture Marketing Information System* (AMIS). Ultimately, UN initiatives improved lives because they were paired with local mobilization and capacity development for officials and communities. For instance, in 2017, *Food Assistance for Assets* (FFA) initiatives engaged locals in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Merged Districts in rehabilitating infrastructure and livelihoods – proving key to long-term food security. Similar successes emerged following UN assistance for farmers in Sindh and Balochistan to boost agricultural productivity, sustainability and market access.

## One UN Programme III in 2018

The OP II's focus on key issues addressed under six Strategic Priority Areas was reflected in the ten

Outcome areas of the OP III. UN initiatives to advance inclusive, sustainable economic growth in Pakistan were implemented in the context of OP III Outcome 1 (Economic Growth), while efforts to champion the decent work agenda and sustainable livelihoods were undertaken through Outcome 2 (Decent Work), in line with the aspirations of SDG 8. Under Outcome 3 (Health & WASH), initiatives advanced immunization; maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH); adolescent, reproductive and sexual health (ARSH); access to clean water and sanitation; hygiene promotion; and a stronger policy environment for good health, water and sanitation, in line with SDGs 3 and 6. In 2018, the One UN Programme III's (OP III) Outcome 3 (Health & WASH) covered all UN initiatives that addressed HIV prevention, treatment and care services, as well as drug treatment and care services, and stronger policies to address HIV/AIDS and drug use across Pakistan.

The UN strove to improve nutrition, prevent and treat malnutrition, and advance food security and improved agricultural practices across Pakistan via measures under Outcome 4 (Nutrition) and Outcome 5 (Food Security & Sustainable Agriculture), in line with SDG 2. UN work to strengthen preparedness, disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management (DRR/DRR), as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation, facilitate recovery, improve disaster response and cement long-term resilience were implemented in the context of Outcome 6 (Resilience). Through Outcome 7 (Education & Learning), the UN undertook a range of initiatives that advanced expanded access to quality education and learning opportunities for girls, boys, young women and young men across Pakistan, in line with SDG 4.

Work to advance basic rights, particularly women's rights, their social and economic empowerment, and a gender-sensitive approach to health were implemented in the context of Outcome 8 (Gender, Equality and Dignity), in line with SDG 5. UN agencies supported responsive, accountable and transparent governance, the rule of law, strengthened capacities among the justice chain and law enforcement, as well as combating trafficking in all its guises, through Outcome 9 (Governance), in line with SDG 16. Measures to advance social cohesion and protection – including better results for refugees, children and the media – were implemented through Outcomes 9 and 10 (Social Protection).

## Overcoming Challenges

Despite impressive achievements, the OP II period was not without challenges. Access constraints, difficulties in obtaining Non-Objection Certificates (NOCs), funding and data gaps, insecurity and institutional turnover posed hurdles. The UN worked to surmount these by strengthening partnerships, prioritizing capacity development, engaging in dialogue, and advancing data collection and analysis.

## Financial Outcomes

Between 2013 and 2017, the UN successfully used available financial resources to deliver high-impact results under the One UN Programme II's six Strategic Priority Areas in Pakistan. Total expenditure over the OP II period in Pakistan totalled USD 1.6 billion, with a strong overall delivery rate of 84.14%. In 2018, total expenditure under the OP III was USD 240 million.<sup>2</sup> A detailed discussion of the Pakistan One Fund and its contributions across Pakistan are included as Annex III.

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<sup>2</sup> The figure for 2018 is an estimate and will be confirmed for the publication of the One UN Pakistan 2018 report, to be published later in 2019.

# 1. Introduction

The UN in Pakistan has been “Delivering as One” since 2007, when Pakistan became one of eight pilot countries to adopt the approach. During the second iteration of the One UN Programme (OP II), the Delivering as One (DaO) approach streamlined UN interventions, increased national ownership, improved joint programming among UN agencies at the country level, reduced transaction costs and fostered accountability.

## Context

### A Time of Change

The period between 2013 and 2018 was one of milestones for Pakistan. The country embraced the Sustainable Development Goals and began implementing its most ambitious national development framework to date, *Vision 2025*. The implementation of the 18<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment (2010) gained pace, redefining the structural contours of the state by according significant legislative, fiscal and administrative autonomy to the provinces. Responsibility for service delivery – such as education and health – was made primarily the responsibility provincial governments, a landmark on the political front, as well as for governance reform. 2013 witnessed the successful handover of power from one elected civilian government to another, the first such transfer in six decades. The period was one of economic progress, as GDP growth rose from 3.68% in 2013 to 5.37% by 2018<sup>3</sup> – the highest rate in a decade.

Severe monsoon floods in 2013 affected 1.5 million people, while in 2014 floods and drought affected 2.5 million and 2 million people, respectively. Despite these exceptions, the period was one of smaller-scale, albeit still significant, natural disasters – spanning drought, floods, landslides, smog, heat waves and earthquakes. In September 2013, for instance, earthquakes in Balochistan affected 185,000 people, of whom 120,000 needed shelter assistance.

While the period began with widespread displacement from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (known as the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Merged Districts from 2018 onward) and a spike in security incidents, it ended with the return of most displaced families and a decline in security threats. As 1,209 incidents were reported in 2017, compared to 1,803 in 2016, Pakistan’s ranking on the *Global Terrorism Index* improved – from third place in 2014<sup>4</sup>, it fell to fifth in 2017, its best performance in a decade.<sup>5</sup> By December 2017, 332,413 families had returned to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Merged Districts – roughly 90% of the 1.6 million people displaced by security operations. In 2018, the 25<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment merged FATA with the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. A *FATA Transition Plan* and *Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Merged Districts (KPMd) Support Programme* were developed to guide a historic package

<sup>3</sup> Ministry of Finance (2018) *Pakistan Economic Survey 2017-2018: Chapter 1 Growth and Investment*. Islamabad: Government of Pakistan. Available: [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters\\_18/01-Growth.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_18/01-Growth.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Institute for Economics and Peace (2014) *Global Terrorism Index 2014: Measuring and understanding the impact of terrorism*. Sydney: IEP. Available: <http://economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Global-Terrorism-Index-Report-2014.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> Institute for Economics and Peace (2018) *Global Terrorism Index 2017: Measuring and understanding the impact of terrorism*. Sydney: IEP. Available: <http://visionofhumanity.org/app/uploads/2017/11/Global-Terrorism-Index-2017.pdf>

of reforms that will extend governance and human rights structures to millions of the poorest people in Pakistan. Developed with UN support, these embody a ‘new way of working’ – strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus by enabling humanitarian and development partners to work side-by-side. The Government’s commitment to adopting a *National Refugee Law* offered hope of better outcomes for Afghan refugees – the largest protracted refugee population in the world – as did its pledge to document unregistered Afghans nationals in Pakistan. The legal protection of Proof of Registration (PoR) cards was temporarily extended until the end of 2017 for 1.3 million refugees. In that year, 57,400 refugees<sup>6</sup> and 100,000 undocumented Afghans<sup>7</sup> returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan.

Although challenges remain – from pressure on Afghan refugees to poor development indicators – it has also been a period of gains, such as a marked reduction in polio cases and legislative progress for vulnerable groups. Pakistan is one of only three countries in the world where polio is endemic. Yet eight cases of wild polio virus were recorded in 2017, fewer than half the number (20) recorded in 2016 and an exponential decline of 97% compared to 2014. Placing community-based health workers – particularly women health professionals, known as Lady Health Workers – at the heart of eradication efforts was key to reaching vulnerable children across the country. Gains in diverse spheres bode well for sustainable development in Pakistan, from greater capacity among governance and human rights mechanisms, to social protection for home-based workers and efforts to translate Pakistan’s strong nutrition policies into multi-sectoral action. Work advanced apace on localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to fit the Pakistani context, led by the Government’s SDG Secretariat, with the assistance of national and provincial SDG Units. An SDG Taskforce, created in March 2017, laid the groundwork for greater coordination between UN agencies.

### Complex Development Trends

Home to 207.8 million people<sup>8</sup>, Pakistan is the world’s sixth most populous country. It is also one of the youngest, with 64% of its population under the age of 30.<sup>9</sup> While promising economic performance in the past five years is a cause for optimism, Pakistan faces serious causes for concern. The country will need to create 4.5 million over the next five years (0.9 million each year) to accommodate the annual entry of over 4 million youths into the job market.<sup>10</sup>

Pakistan ranks 147<sup>th</sup> of 188 countries on the Human Development Index.<sup>11</sup> Inequality and under-employment are pervasive. Malnutrition affects 40.2% of its children<sup>12</sup>, undernourishment is evident among 19.9% of the population and 44% of Pakistanis are food insecure.<sup>13</sup> The country has among the

<sup>8</sup> UNHCR (2017) *Fact sheet: Afghanistan, 13 December 2017*. Kabul: UNHCR. Available: <https://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/afghanistan-factsheet-13-december-2017>

<sup>7</sup> IOM and UNHCR (2018) *Returns to Afghanistan in 2017: Joint IOM-UNHCR Summary Report*. Kabul: IOM/UNHCR. Available: [https://afghanistan.iom.int/sites/default/files/Reports/joint\\_returnee\\_report\\_iom\\_unhcr\\_final.pdf](https://afghanistan.iom.int/sites/default/files/Reports/joint_returnee_report_iom_unhcr_final.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> Government of Pakistan (2017) *National Census 2017*. Islamabad: Government of Pakistan.

<sup>9</sup> UNDP (2018) *Fact Sheet: Pakistan National Human Development Report 2017*. Islamabad: UNDP. Available: <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/pakistan/docs/HDR/FACT%20SHEET%20-%20NHDR.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> UNDP (2016) *Human Development Index (HDI) 2016/2017*. New York: UNDP. Available: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries>

<sup>12</sup> Government of Pakistan and UNICEF (2019) *National Nutrition Survey 2018: Key Findings Report*. Islamabad: Government of Pakistan. Available: <https://www.unicef.org/pakistan/reports/national-nutrition-survey-2018-key-findings-report>

<sup>13</sup> Scaling Up Nutrition (2018) *SUN Countries: Pakistan*. Islamabad: SUN. Available: <http://scalingupnutrition.org/sun-countries/pakistan/>; FAO, IFAD UNICEF, WFP and WHO (2017) *State of Food Insecurity and Nutrition in the World 2017*. Rome: FAO. Available: <http://www.fao.org/state-of-food-security-nutrition/en/>; FAO (2016) *State of Food Security, Pakistan 2016*. Islamabad: FAO.

highest rates of out-of-school children and of maternal and child mortality in South Asia, and some of the lowest rates of female labour force participation and of gender parity in primary education. While country's maternal mortality ratio has declined significantly, from 431 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 178 deaths in 2015<sup>14</sup>, it remains high, as does the under-five mortality rate – 81 children die for every thousand who are born, 57% of whom are newborns.<sup>15</sup> A staggering 9.45 million children at the primary level were estimated to be out of school in 2015. At the current net enrolment growth rate of 0.92%, it will take another 60 years to reach the target of 'zero out-of-school children'. To achieve this goal by 2030, in line with SDG 4, Pakistan must increase its net enrolment ratio to 3.8% per year.<sup>16</sup>

One in three Pakistanis lives in poverty. Income-based poverty stands at 29.5% and multi-dimensional poverty at 38.8%.<sup>17</sup> Disparities between provinces and regions abound – for example, 71.2% of Balochistan's population is multi-dimensionally poor and 92.5% of the women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Merged Districts are illiterate, both far higher than the national average. Discrimination and violence afflict women, girls, transgender individuals and minorities. Pakistan ranked 133<sup>rd</sup> out of 160 countries on the *Gender Inequality Index* (GII) in 2017.<sup>18</sup> Thus, despite progress, gender inequality remains among the greatest challenges for the country, compounded by prevalent social norms and practices which make hamper access to services and equal opportunities.

Pakistan is also considered the seventh most vulnerable country in the world to climate change and natural hazards – spanning floods, earthquakes and drought.<sup>19</sup> Pakistan's rich in biodiversity is in danger from habitat loss and overuse, compounded by the pressures of population growth – putting immense pressure on the country's natural resource base. By the end of the century, Pakistan's annual mean temperature is expected to rise by 3°C-5°C, or even up to 4°C-6°C in the wake of higher global emissions continue.<sup>20</sup> Climate change is projected to have wide-ranging impacts on the country: reduced agricultural productivity, highly variable water availability, increased coastal erosion and seawater incursion, and the growing frequency of extreme climatic events.<sup>21</sup> The country's extremely high population growth rate of 2.4%<sup>22</sup> places growing strain on its natural resource base, ecosystems and biodiversity, with major implications for sustainable development and urbanization.

<sup>14</sup> WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group, and United Nations Population Division Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group (2015) *Maternal mortality in 1990-2015: Pakistan*. Geneva: WHO/United Nations Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group. Available: [https://www.who.int/gho/maternal\\_health/countries/pak.pdf](https://www.who.int/gho/maternal_health/countries/pak.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> UNICEF (2017) *Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities: Pakistan*. New York: UNICEF. Available: [https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/country\\_profiles/Pakistan/country%20profile\\_PAK.pdf](https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/country_profiles/Pakistan/country%20profile_PAK.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> UNDP (2018) *Fact Sheet: Pakistan National Human Development Report 2017*. Islamabad: UNDP. Available: <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/pakistan/docs/HDR/FACT%20SHEET%20-%20NHDR.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> Planning Commission of Pakistan, UNDP and OPHI (2015) *Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan*. Islamabad: UNDP. Available: [http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/library/hiv\\_aids/Multidimensional-Poverty-in-Pakistan.html](http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/library/hiv_aids/Multidimensional-Poverty-in-Pakistan.html)

<sup>18</sup> UNDP (2017) *Human Development Reports: Table 5 Gender Inequality Index*. New York: UNDP. Available: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>

<sup>19</sup> Germanwatch (2017) *Global Climate Risk Index 2018*. Bonn: Germanwatch. Available: <https://germanwatch.org/en/14638>

<sup>20</sup> Asian Development Bank (2017) *Climate Change Profile of Pakistan*. Metro Manila: ADB. Available: <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/357876/climate-change-profile-pakistan.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2017) *Provisional Summary Results of 6th Population and Housing Census – 2017*. Islamabad: Government of Pakistan.

## Delivering as One in Pakistan

### One UN Programme II 2013-2017

The One UN Programme II (OP II) was the strategic framework for collaboration between the UN system and the Government of Pakistan between 2013 and 2017. It represented the second generation of the One UN approach in Pakistan<sup>23</sup>, a milestone in joint UN programming and collaboration between UN agencies. Through the OP II, the UN worked as one to foster social justice, strengthen national capacity and address inequities through integrated humanitarian and development actions – towards the ownership of the fruits of development by all the people in Pakistan, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized.

Figure 1: Timeline of the Delivering as One Approach in Pakistan, 2007-2022



The OP II focused on six Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs), 20 outcomes and 54 joint outputs – aligned with national priorities (see Annex I for details). Jointly determined by the Government of Pakistan and the UN through national and provincial consultations, these Strategic Priority Areas are spheres with strategic potential in which the UN contributed by leveraging its comparative advantage, while collaborating closely with all tiers of government and other key partners. The OP II's Strategic Priority Areas were:

1. SPA 1 – Vulnerable and Marginalized Populations Have Equitable Access to and Use of Quality Services;
2. SPA 2 – Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods;
3. SPA 3 – Increased National Resilience to Disasters, Crises and External Shocks;
4. SPA 4 – Strengthened Governance and Social Cohesion;
5. SPA 5 – Gender Equality and Social Justice; and
6. SPA 6 – Food and Nutrition Security for the Most Vulnerable Groups.

Across all of these areas, the OP II was underpinned by four normative programming principles: human rights, gender equality, environmental sustainability and capacity development. These were the cross-cutting principles that guided the OP II's procedures, programmes, systems and initiatives, and against which we benchmarked progress.

<sup>23</sup> The One UN Programme I in Pakistan (2009-2012) was developed during the Delivering as One pilot phase. Its five thematic areas were: agriculture, rural development and poverty reduction; disaster risk management; environment; education; and health and population.



“Human rights principles such as universality, indivisibility, non-discrimination, participation and the rule of law guide all phases of the programming process. This human rights-based approach leads to better, more sustainable outcomes.”

– One UN Pakistan Annual Report 2014

Figure 2: OP II Strategic Priority Areas and cross-cutting principles



### One UN Programme III 2018-2022

In 2018, the third iteration of the One UN Programme III (2018-2022) – also known as the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) for Pakistan – began to be implemented, building on the approach and lessons learned of the OP II. The OP II’s focus on key issues addressed under six Strategic Priority Areas is reflected in the ten Outcome areas of the OP III, which are:

- Economic Growth (Outcome 1): By 2022, the people in Pakistan, especially key populations, including those who are unskilled, benefit from improved inclusive and sustainable economic growth, progress towards full access to energy, and fair trade practices.
- Decent Work (Outcome 2): By 2022, the people in Pakistan, especially women and youth, have improved access to productive livelihoods, income opportunities and decent work.
- Health and WASH (Outcome 3): By 2022, the people in Pakistan, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, have access to, and benefit from, improved universal health coverage, including sexual and reproductive health, and equitable WASH services.
- Nutrition (Outcome 4): By 2022, children, adolescent girls and boys, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and persons with disabilities have improved dietary intake, feeding and care practices, resulting in improved nutritional status, while reducing stunting and other forms of undernutrition.
- Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture (Outcome 5): By 2022, the people of Pakistan, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized populations, have improved availability of, access to, and consumption of safe, nutritious and sufficient food, while promoting sustainable agriculture to achieve zero hunger.

- Resilience (Outcome 6): By 2022, the resilience of the people in Pakistan, especially key populations, is increased by addressing natural and other disasters, including climate change adaptation measures and the sustainable management of cultural and natural resources
- Education and Learning (Outcome 7): By 2022, children and youth will have enhanced, equitable and inclusive access to, and benefit from, quality learning opportunities.
- Gender, Equality and Dignity (Outcome 8): By 2022, government institutions will have increased accountability towards gender equality commitments and social, economic, cultural and political rights.
- Governance (Outcome 9): By 2022, the people in Pakistan will have increased knowledge of their rights and improved access to more accountable, transparent and effective governance mechanisms and rule of law institutions.
- Social Protection (Outcome 10): By 2022, improved and effective social protection systems will be available for all, particularly for the most vulnerable and marginalized populations.

Figure 3: OP III Outcome areas 2018-2022



Thus, OP III Outcomes 1 and 2, on economic growth and decent work, address the same key issues as SPA 2 (Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods). Outcomes 3 (Health & WASH) and 7 (Education & Learning) address the quality services at the heart of SPA 1 (Vulnerable and Marginalized Populations Have Equitable Access to and Use of Quality Services). Outcomes 4 (Nutrition) and 5 (Food Security & Sustainable Agriculture) mirror the focus of SPA 6 (Food and Nutrition Security for the Most Vulnerable Groups). Outcome 6 on resilience matches SPA 3 (Increased National Resilience to Disasters, Crises and External Shocks), while Outcome 8 (Gender, Equality & Dignity) shares the focus of SPA 5



(Gender Equality and Social Justice). Finally, Outcomes 9 (Governance) and 10 (Social Protection) address the issues tackled by SPA 4 (Strengthened Governance and Social Cohesion).

The OP III also shares the OP II's focus on cross-cutting UN normative principles, most notably a human rights-based approach, gender equality and environmental sustainability. Additional cross-cutting issues also underpin the OP III, which are of particular relevance for Pakistan, such as youth/adolescents, population trends, urbanization, culture and data.

### Working Arrangements

To support the OP II's implementation, the UN team in Pakistan harmonized its processes and procedures through five pillars: One Leader, One Programme, One Fund, One Office and One Voice.

#### One Leader

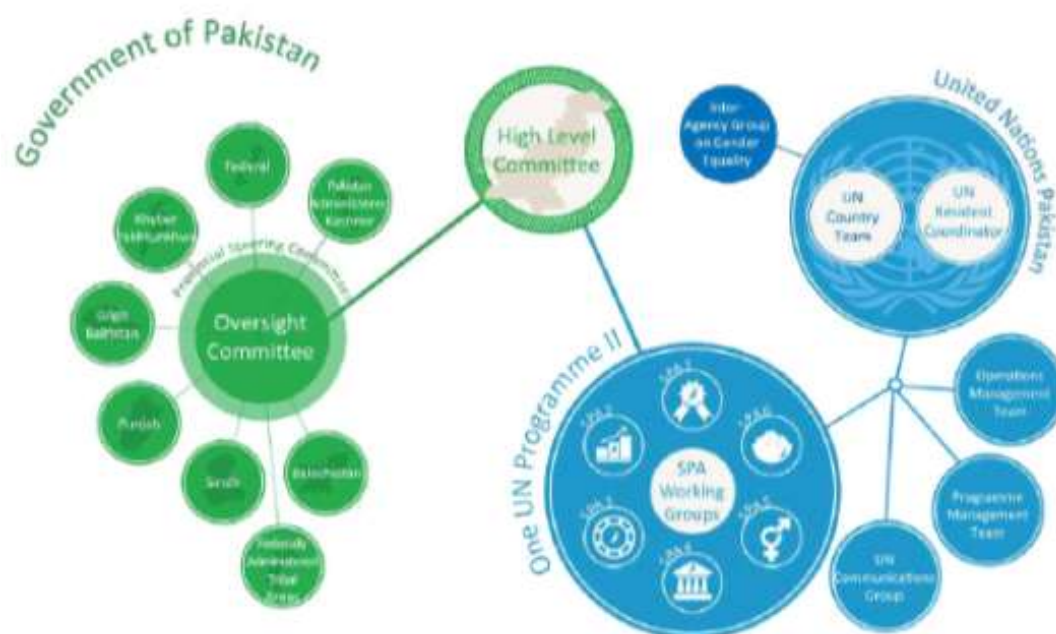
The Resident Coordinator leads the UN family and, with the United Nations Country Team – comprising the heads of UN agencies in Pakistan – provided strategic oversight and technical support for the OP II's implementation. The following management arrangements supported their leadership:

- **Operations Management Team** advances common business practices, including finance, administration, procurement, information and communications technology and human resources to improve the effectiveness of joint services.
- **Programme Management Team** manages the planning, implementation and monitoring of the OP II and OP III, while ensuring coherence across the former's Strategic Priority Areas and the latter's ten Outcomes. Provincial Programme Teams, operational since 2015, work to improve programming at the provincial level.
- **Inter-Agency Group on Gender Equality** draws together experts to develop capacities and provide technical support for addressing gender equality in the context of the OP II and OP III.
- **Human Rights Task Force** brings together the heads of UN agencies to offer technical support for the advancement of human rights and a 'human rights-based approach' to programming.
- **UN Communications Group**: raises awareness of Pakistan's development priorities, engaged counterparts in communicating these priorities and kept the donor community informed.

#### One UN Programme II: Management Arrangements

Working groups, organized around each Strategic Priority Area, provided a platform for guidance, collaboration, coordination and dialogue. The OP II's management and coordination architecture articulated the principles of partnership, government ownership and UN coherence. A high-level national committee offered overall strategic guidance to the Delivering as One process and the implementation of the OP II. Nine Administrative Area Steering Committees – created in 2013 at the national, provincial and regional levels – provided monitoring oversight and guidance to the devolved priorities and targets of the OP II's Operational Plan. These arrangements facilitated ownership and accountability at the provincial and administrative area level. Senior government representatives co-chaired these Steering Committees, alongside one UN agency. This agency represented the UN Resident Coordinator at the provincial level and took the lead on UN coordination. This was the first time that the entire UN was represented at the sub-national level, working with all Government line departments.

Figure 4: OP II management architecture



### One UN Programme III: Management Arrangements

The OP III's management structure is characterized by strong country leadership through the Joint UN-National Oversight Committee, coupled with a greater role for provincial stakeholders in oversight via Provincial Steering Committees. More focused Outcome or Results Groups – in line with the OP III's ten Outcomes – allows for improved coordination and joint programming at the national and provincial levels. The OP III's management arrangements include:

- **Oversight Committee (OC)** – which provides national level oversight for the UN's work under the framework of the OP III, co-chaired by the Secretary of the Economic Affairs Division (EAD) – the Government's coordinating entity – and the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC).
- **Provincial Steering Committees (PSCs)** – which provides provincial oversight and increases sub-national ownership of the UN's work in Pakistan, since past experience has demonstrated the efficacy of such structures and their key role in promoting local ownership. These are co-chaired by the Chairman of Pakistan's Planning & Development Board/Assistant Chief Secretary for Planning & Development, alongside the Head of the UN agency 'lead' for the province in question.

Internally, as in the case of the OP II, the OP III will be guided by the UN Country Team (UNCT), with the support of the Programme Management Team (PMT), the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Group (PME), 10 Outcome Groups and Provincial Programme Teams (PPTs).

### One Budget and One Fund

A Common Budgetary Framework allows the UN Country Team to present all planned and costed programme activities in one place, alongside available and expected funding sources, including the One Fund. This enables transparency and joint resource mobilization, while enhancing performance.

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Between 2009 and 2017, the Pakistan One Fund managed a portfolio of USD 87.69 million. Throughout this time, the Pakistan One Fund was a key instrument of UN reform for country coherence, transparency, accountability and national ownership. By supporting the Delivering as One process and the implementation of the One UN Programme II, it enabled an effective response to Pakistan's emerging needs. It addressed critical funding gaps and strengthened our convening power by bringing together UN agencies and the Government to agree on joint planning and programming. In 2018, many of the functions of the One Fund in Pakistan were taken up by the new United Nations Sustainable Development (UNSDF) Fund. Detailed information on the Pakistan One Fund is included as Annex III.

### One Office

Operations in Pakistan continued to be harmonized to promote cost effectiveness and support the delivery of results under the OP II's Strategic Priority Areas.

### One Voice

The inter-agency UN Communications Group (UNCG) supported the efforts of the United Nations Country Team to 'communicate as one'.

### Elaboration of the OP II and OP III

The OP II built upon lessons learned during the pilot phase of the One UN Programme I, which ended in 2012. Following an intensive preparation phase of nationwide consultations and identification of national and provincial regional priorities with federal, provincial, and regional government counterparts, the OP II framework was signed in December 2012 by the Economic Affairs Division of the Government of Pakistan and the United Nations. Provincial consultations, which brought together over 100 senior government officials, federal and sub national government officers, civil society organizations, and UN specialists, were held in July and August 2013 to prepare the OP II Operational Plan. It outlined the joint UN-government steering and coordination mechanisms at federal, provincial and regional levels, as well as internal UN coordination mechanisms. Thus, the Operational Plan specified the programme implementation and management arrangements, outlined above, and acted a tool to promote an increased focus on results and impacts.

A similar approach was adopted for the formulation of the OP III, prioritizing collaboration and consultation in order to ensure that the framework responds to Pakistan's national development priorities in a way that fully harnesses the UN's competitive advantage in the country. The OP III was formulated in line with the United Nations Development Group's (UNDG's) 2017 guidance for UNDAFs. Throughout this process, the UN took particular care to work closely with government stakeholders at all levels, in order to secure strong country ownership of the OP III. The process began with a UNCT Retreat in February 2016, which reviewed the SDGs' implications for the UN's work in Pakistan in terms of national development priorities, UN areas of support to the Government and appropriate strategies for the OP III. The UNCT's *Vision 2030 Exercise* in 2017 contextualized UN programming in Pakistan within a longer-term perspective, aligned with 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and multi-year national planning. The cumulative findings of these processes were presented to a *Strategic Prioritization Workshop* in November 2016, with the participation of UN agencies working at the federal and provincial levels, alongside government officials – most notably from the Economic Affairs Division of the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. To inform the OP III, the UNCT also

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undertook a systematic *Common Country Assessment (CCA): An SDG Baseline Analysis and Meta-Analysis* of Pakistan’s economic, social, environmental and governance context in 2016-2017.

At the UNCT’s request, the OP II Strategic Priority Area Working Groups invited all UN agencies relevant for each OP III Outcome to jointly develop the outcome’s analysis and narrative. This process, spanning February-March 2017, began with a *Theory of Change Workshop* for UN agencies. This enabled them to select the development pathways needed to achieve each outcome based on identified challenges and assumptions. The complete draft OP III and supporting documentation was shared with the UNDG Asia-Pacific Regional Office in May 2017 for quality assurance purposes, before being formally shared with the Government of Pakistan – specifically, the Economic Affairs Division of the Ministry of Finance – for their formal review and comments. Following extensive revisions that addressed the feedback provided by government counterparts, the OP III was signed by the Government in April 2018.

## 2. One UN Programme II Results 2013–2017 and One UN Programme III Results in 2018

The One UN Programme II (2013-2017) (OP II) marked the continuation of an innovative approach to development. This is also reflected in the One UN Programme III in 2018, as discussed below. Fundamentally, the role of the UN in Pakistan did not change. Instead, our approach evolved to become more streamlined and participatory, and more focused on the links between humanitarian and development assistance. The OP II brought together UN agencies in an inclusive manner, enabling a more efficient, harmonized use of our diverse expertise and skills. It brought us closer than ever to our counterparts, in all tiers of government and beyond, permitting us to pursue national development priorities in ways that were more results-oriented, and tangibly more effective. Ensuring country-ownership made UN initiatives sustainable and capable of overcoming bottlenecks and barriers.

Considerable progress achieved over the five years of the OP II’s implementation was grounded upon advocacy and awareness-raising; capacity development for government officials and other key players; pioneering research; and technical support and material assistance. Advancements in these spheres propelled us forward, towards stronger development outcomes. For instance, high-level UN advocacy led to high impact results, such as the alignment of national policies with international norms.

The OP II’s approach to development is taken forward in the One UN Programme III in 2018. In essence, the OP III provides the framework for UN support for Pakistan’s pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By 2022, it envisions that the country will be firmly on the path towards achieving the SDGs. By delivering as one through the OP III, UN agencies in Pakistan will seek to strengthen national and sub-national capacities; provide high-quality policy advice and technical assistance; support the collection and analysis of disaggregated data; and focus on overcoming bottlenecks and barriers to ensure that development reaches key populations most in need. This approach underscored the

achievements recorded in 2018, the first year of the OP III's implementation, paired with increasing collaboration between UN agencies and a challenge-informed (or risk-informed) programming approach. The OP III also prioritizes the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development's underlying principles of 'leaving no one behind' and 'reaching the unreached', alongside gender equity and human rights, while strengthening the nexus between development and humanitarian approaches.

This section summarizes results across the OP II's six Strategic Priority Areas between 2013 and 2017, as well as progress under the OP III's ten Outcomes in 2018. All of the information, statistics and results reported in this section are derived from the One UN Annual Reports for 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, as well as reports provided by OP III Outcome Groups in 2018, which will be consolidated into the One UN Annual Report 2018 later in 2019. Each annual report is prepared on the basis of Participating Agency Reports by the UN agencies involved in the OP II's and OP III's implementation in Pakistan. This report also includes case studies from across Pakistan during these years – testaments to the real-life impact of the OP II's impacts.

## Strategic Priority Area 1 – Vulnerable and Marginalized Populations Have Equitable Access to and Use of Quality Services

Placing people at the heart of human development means ensuring that everyone – women, men, girls and boys – can access basic social services which meet their needs and uphold their dignity. Equitable access to services was the cornerstone of SPA 1, the first most crucial step in improving the well-being of Pakistan's population. As one, the UN in Pakistan supported the Government one to enhance access to health care, HIV/AIDs services, water and sanitation, education and child protection – particularly for the most marginalized and vulnerable.

UN efforts focused on supporting the overall policy and legislative environment for basic social services. In all areas, capacity development and strong legislative frameworks were the bedrock on which strong results were built, from costed *Effective Vaccine Management (EVM) Plans* to a *National Vision for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health 2016-25*; federal and provincial disability bills, population policies and youth policies; national and provincial sanitation and drinking water policies; national and provincial education policies, non-formal education policies and Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) standards.

In 2018, the UN continued to pursue SPA 1's aims through OP III Outcomes 3 (Health & WASH) and 7 (Education & Learning), as discussed under the 'Results in 2018' sections below, following a detailed discussion of OP II achievements between 2013 and 2017.

**Contributing UN agencies 2013-2017:** SPA 1 was coordinated by WHO, bringing together the efforts of UNICEF, IOM, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, UN Women and WFP.

**Contributing UN agencies 2018:** UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNODC, UN Habitat, UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF and WHO (Outcome 3 Health & WASH); UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNV, WFP and ILO (Outcome 7 Education & Learning)

**Partners:** Federal and Provincial Governments of Pakistan, civil society, private sector, donor governments and international organizations.

**Budget 2013-2017:** USD 773,431,368.71

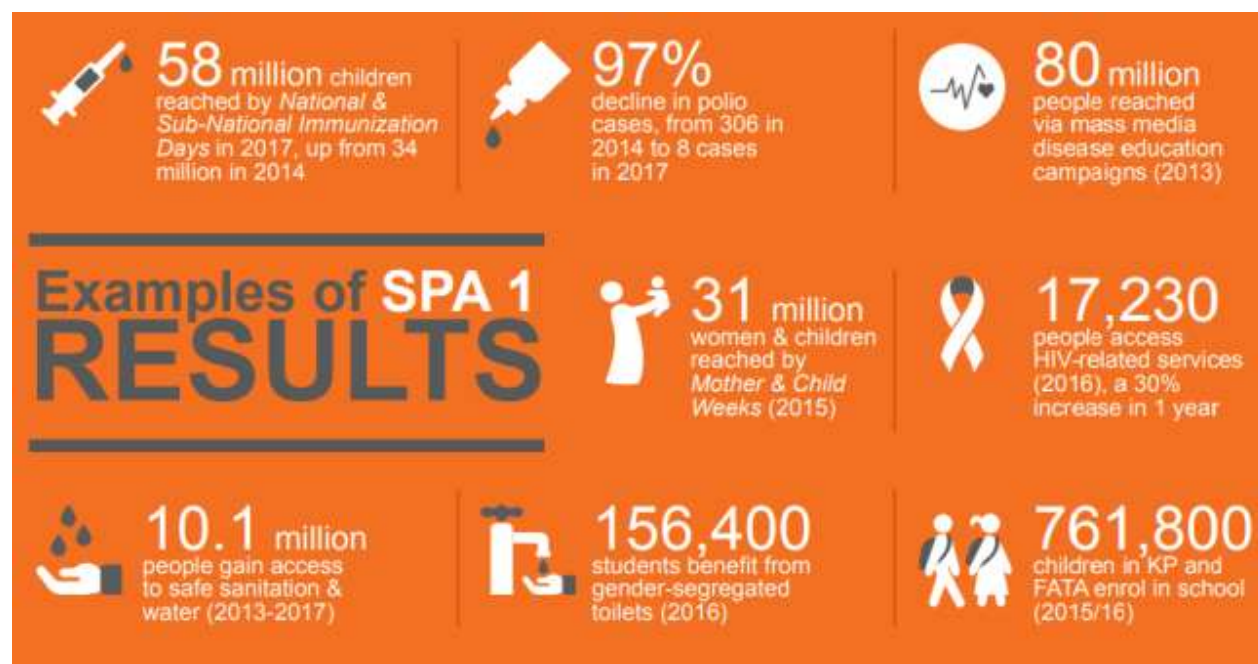
**Committed funds 2013-2017:** USD 700,309,786.36

**Expenditure 2013-2017:** USD 586,506,455.83

**Delivery (expenditure vs available funds) 2013-2017:** 84%



Figure 5: Examples of SPA 1 key results, 2013-2017



## Health

The UN championed universal health coverage in Pakistan by backing pioneering schemes like the *Prime Minister's Health Programme*, which grew from providing coverage for 3.2 million impoverished people in 2016 to 20 million in 2017, across 26 priority districts. This reflects a major gain for sustained UN advocacy since 2014, recognizing that a national gender-sensitive health insurance scheme can be key to healthcare access, especially for marginalized women and children. As it is rolled out across Pakistan, the programme will meet the health needs of 100 million people – half the country's population. Rapid response to health concerns was a hallmark of the OP II, underscored by UN support for initiatives such as the health management information systems (HMIS) and the disease early warning and response system (DEWS). In 2013 alone, DEWS provided weekly surveillance data in 87 districts, prompting 5,625 alerts and identifying 534 confirmed outbreaks of infectious diseases – vastly reducing mortality and morbidity at the community level.

By spearheading immunization, UN initiatives helped to curb vaccine-preventable diseases. In 2014, 54% national immunization coverage reported in the *Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2012-2013* highlighted the country's need for the continued development and modification of policies and strategies for routine immunization coverage. In response, the UN supported the Government to develop and endorse the Comprehensive Multi-Year Plan, 2014-2018 for the Expanded Programme on Immunization, under the framework of 'A Promise Renewed' – a campaign to end preventable child and maternal deaths. Stronger institutional mechanisms enhanced immunization, from Effective Vaccination Management (EVM) Secretariats in Pakistan Administered Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan and Balochistan, to provincial Immunization Communication Plans and Social Mobilization Plans for the National Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI). In addition to policy frameworks and institutional arrangements, technical assistance included the provision of equipment and resources. In 2015, for example, the UN

aided the establishment of resource centres in all four provincial hospitals, the renovation of seven warehouses and the standardization of cold chain equipment for storing and distributing vaccines. In 2017, new temperature monitoring devices in 37 cold rooms, power generators in 13 EPI warehouses, and UN research helped Pakistan's cold chain system meet rising demand. Moreover, gains were ultimately made possible by strengthening the capacities of mid-level health managers across all provinces, training Lady Health Workers and district vaccination surveillance coordinators, monitoring surveillance indicators, and supporting outbreak response and case management.

Progress on immunization during the OP II's implementation period was significant. By 2016, maternal and neonatal tetanus (MNT) was eliminated in the province of Punjab. The number of children reached by national and sub-national *Immunization Days* rose from 24 million in 2014 to 58 million in 2017. The Reaching Every District/Community (RED/REC) approach was expanded to ensure immunization in 55 high-risk districts by 2017. In 2015 in Punjab, Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan, social mobilization and communications strategies ensured the routine use of the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, arresting the spread of pneumonia among children. Similarly in 2015, the national measles immunization campaign achieved 97% coverage of children under the age of five.

During the OP II period, Pakistan went from 306 recorded cases of polio in 2014 – 85% of the cases in the world – to eight cases in 2017. Community-based health professionals, particularly Lady Health Workers, were the backbone of this drive – 180,000 frontline workers participated in vaccination campaigns in 2014 alone. In 2014, a key milestone was the establishment of the government-led Emergency Operations Centre that brought partners together for technical, communications, surveillance and monitoring oversight of polio emergency activities. The UN-led Polio Plus projects used creative ways to effectively communicate with and mobilize communities in the high-risk areas to advance action for polio eradication. UN-supported training helped community health workers to 'reach every child' and raise community awareness. They put their lives at risk to communicate the importance and safety of polio vaccinations. Thus in 2016, for instance, the rate of refusals of vaccination fell to 0.07% in high-risk areas cent, against a baseline of 0.26% in 2012. Lady Health Workers collected extremely important data at the local level on why children are missed during vaccination campaigns, highlighting that accessibility and availability are greater challenges to immunization coverage than religious objections – knowledge that was harnessed in future campaigns. These insights fed into UN-backed outreach and communications campaigns, prompting growing community acceptance. Best practices from the Polio Eradication Initiative were applied to routine immunization affording valuable lessons on how best to reach remote and underserved areas. Health camps reached children across Pakistan, gains bolstered by engaging with political and religious leaders at all levels. In 2017, procuring 278 million doses of polio vaccine ensured timely availability, without delays or shortages.

### Case study 1: Farrukh's Story – Protecting Every Child through Vaccination



*"I have been vaccinating children for the last 25 years," says Farrukh. "Vaccination is the first line of defence against vaccine-preventable diseases and every time I vaccinate a child it feels as if I have saved a life." With a vaccine-carrier strapped to his motorbike, the vaccinator reaches out to communities across Punjab's Nankana district. When the Government introduced pneumococcal vaccine to prevent pneumonia, vaccinators like Farrukh learned to administer the vaccine with UN support. "Our entire vaccination team was trained", he explains. "Vaccinators, Lady Health Workers/Visitors, sanitary inspectors and Community Disease Control Supervisors. [...] We were given easy to understand literature in the local language and were initially made to practice on rubber models."*

Each year, over 350,000 children die before their fifth birthday. 18% of these deaths are due to pneumonia. Since the introduction of pneumococcal vaccine in Pakistan, such cases have fallen drastically. Farrukh and his fellow vaccinators are at the forefront of keeping children healthy, warding off disease, death and inequity.


Community health workers were equally essential to the OP II's focus on maternal, neonatal and child health. Enhancing their capacities narrowed the gap between public sector services and poor rural communities, yielding community-based solutions that paired health education via *Mother & Child Weeks* with vaccinations, treatment and referrals. These biannual, high-impact, low-cost *Mother & Child Weeks* delivered vital health education to millions of women. Equipped with portable projectors, Punjab's Lady Health Workers raised awareness in remote areas by screening videos on birth preparedness and essential newborn care. Provincial governments successfully took over these initiatives, most notably in Punjab, to successfully reach out to millions. Quality specialist services proliferated in the wake of *Essential Newborn Care*, *Helping Babies Breathe* and *Kangaroo Mother Care* initiatives that honed capacities and provided equipment for hospitals. For instance, in 2016, Essential Newborn Care and Helping Babies Breathe initiatives in five tertiary hospitals in Punjab, coupled with training and equipment for 14 Newborn Care Units, provided live-saving treatment for 2,500 infants. In 2017, two hospitals in Punjab became Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Centres of Excellence and Sick Newborn Care Units saved thousands of lives. Five hospitals in other provinces are due to attain KMC Excellence status. In 2015, UN advocacy led to the addition of chlorhexidine, an antiseptic for umbilical cord care, to national and provincial lists of essential drugs and targeted guidelines were developed for its use. By enhancing health care providers' capacity to use chlorhexidine, over a million vulnerable newborns were saved from deadly infections in 2017 alone, in 44 districts of Punjab, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its Merged Districts. Since 2015, Guidelines on Helping Babies Breathe were rolled-out nationwide to reduce birth asphyxia.

The UN assisted the development of standards, guidelines and training to strengthen maternal and child health services, including the integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness (IMNCI). In 2015, for instance, 72 master trainers and 422 care providers were trained on IMCI and pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum and newborn care (PCPNC). In the same year, with UN support, Provincial Health Departments trained 2,500 health workers to offer better newborn care. In 2017, the UN aided the Government to revise IMNCI guidelines and pilot an abridged IMNCI training of trainers (ToT) course. To address Pakistan's shortage of midwives, the UN supported the development of a Bachelor of Science



(BSc) degree in midwifery. This was coupled with assistance for an online *Nursing Management Information System* that expedited the registration and licensing of midwives, while tracking their availability, distribution and retention. In 2016, ToT sessions for 85 midwifery tutors enabled them, in turn, to train scores of midwives in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Throughout the OP II period, community midwives became more effective by following standardized clinical skills training packages and efforts to involve them in family planning. The UN End Fistula Campaign advanced fistula prevention, treatment and the social reintegration of patients. An estimated 3,500 women suffer from obstetric fistula every year – a serious internal injury caused by prolonged, obstructed labour without treatment. In 2015 alone, UN agencies supported fistula repair surgeries that restored health and dignity to 482 women. In the same year, 40 awareness sessions sensitized 1,900 people, including community-based workers, on how to prevent obstetric fistula and combat the stigmatization of survivors.

### Case study 2: Afaq's Story – Kangaroo Mother Care in Punjab

	<p><i>"It is not easy to convince parents of premature babies to opt for a new approach,"</i> says Dr Naureen Rasul. Luckily for baby Afaq, his parents did. Born premature, Afaq and his mother were immediately admitted to the new UN-supported Kangaroo Mother Care Ward at Lahore's Services Institute of Medical Sciences (SIMS).</p> <p><i>Kangaroo Mother Care</i> saves lives without incubators – a lifeline for countries like Pakistan, where incubators are few and far between. Continuous skin-to-skin contact between mother and child is its focus, alongside strict hygiene. This encourages babies to start controlling their own body temperatures, prevents infections and strengthens emotional bonds. <i>"The results of the follow-up are 100% positive,"</i> says Dr Rasul. Afaq is now a healthy infant who is being exclusively breastfed. Thanks to this cost-effective approach, Afaq and babies like him are receiving the healthy start to life that they deserve.</p>
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Raising the profile of adolescent, sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) and family planning precipitated strong government commitments. Between 2014 and 2017, thousands of young people and newlyweds accessed counselling on adolescent, sexual and reproductive health (ARSH) and family planning at four UN-backed Adolescent Counselling Centres. In 2017, engaging young people through inter-generational dialogues, training and peer-to-peer education (Y-PEERs) enhanced awareness of life skills and ARSH. Thousands of adolescents set up social action projects, contributing to local development and becoming role models in their communities. Sustained advocacy led legislators and religious leaders to endorse family planning, an important step towards changing social norms. In 2017, a Country Engagement Working Group endorsed an 18-month Action Plan on the Family Planning 2020 (FP2020) Agenda. FP2020 Working Groups harmonized the coordination of initiatives in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan. Policy-makers affirmed Pakistan's FP2020 commitments on World Population Day, pledging to create a Population Fund to facilitate work on reproductive health. To build capacity for, and increase access to, family planning, the UN launched the Family Planning Voucher in 2014 – an innovative health financing intervention that benefitted thousands of poor and vulnerable women in 11 disadvantaged districts. In that year, 5,605 family planning vouchers were distributed and an estimated 2,783 unintended pregnancies, four maternal deaths and 303 unsafe abortions were averted as a result.

By 2015, this health financing intervention benefited over 10,000 people, whose receipt of free services resulted in 30,000 couple years of protection.

Progress was also evident in terms of health care for migrants, refugees, host communities, people with disabilities and other marginalized or hard-to-reach populations. With UN support, for instance, mobile health teams were deployed to extend the reach of health care services in remote, rural areas. These teams moved between Basic Health Units – responsible for providing health care at the community level – and arranged for medical consultations in outpatient departments 2-3 days a week. In 2015 alone, some 660,000 patients, mostly women and children, were treated via these facilities. In 2016, UN-backed Migration Health Assessment Clinics (MHAC) in Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi and Mirpur provided some 41,500 migrants with medical examinations prior to immigration. In 2017, With 13 *Refugee Hosting and Affected Areas* (RAHA) projects centred on health, the UN played a key role in better access to primary health services for Afghan refugees and host communities. With partners, UN agencies rehabilitated delivery rooms and nurseries in Rural and Basic Health Units; supplied equipment and essential medicines; increased the storage capacity of the Expanded Programme on Immunization; installed solar power in health facilities; raised awareness of ante-natal, post-natal and child care; built Health Management Committees' capacities; and fostered social cohesion.

A range of health policy frameworks were developed with UN assistance between 2013-2017, including:

- *Pakistan National Health Vision 2016-25;*
- *Integrated Reproductive, Maternal, Child, Adolescent Health & Nutrition Action Plans 2016-2020;*
- *Service Protocols on Adolescent and Youth-Friendly Sexual and Reproductive Health Services;*
- *Reaching Every District/Community (RED/REC) Operational Plans;*
- *Costed Every Newborn Action Plans (ENAPs);*
- *Federal and Provincial Disability Bills;*
- *Sindh's Health Workforce Strategy;*
- *Costed Effective Vaccine Management (EVM) Improvement Plans;*
- *Costed Implementation Plans for Family Planning in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa;*
- *Population Policies in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa;*
- *Draft Youth Policies for Sindh and Balochistan; and*
- *Draft Punjab HIV Bill.*

## Results in 2018

In 2018, the One UN Programme III's (OP III) first year of implementation, Outcome 3 (Health & WASH) covered all UN initiatives that sought to advance immunization; maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH), adolescent, reproductive and sexual health (ARSH); and a stronger policy environment for good health and well-being, in line with SDG 3.

### **OP III Output 3.1.4: Increased national and sub national capacity to ensure equitable access and utilization of quality basic health and referral services including immunization and NCDs in development and humanitarian settings**

In 2018, 39 million children under the age of five were vaccinated through 10 polio campaigns (99% of the target), with a focus on core polio reservoirs. Moreover, 37 million children (aged 9-59 months)

were vaccinated to prevent measles during the national measles campaign (105.5% of the target). The post-campaign survey confirmed average national coverage of 93.3% – ranging between 95% in Punjab and 90% in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In refugee villages, 21,374 children received age-specific routine immunization services (92% full immunization coverage). USD 2 million was provided to upgrade health facilities through the *Refugee Affected Housing Areas* (RAHA) programme. As part of the programme, 12 health facilities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, one hospital in Rawalpindi, Punjab, and one in Chaghi, Balochistan, were renovated and provided with upgraded equipment.

Mental health was integrated into primary health care in model districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Balochistan and Sindh. In this context, over 100 medical officers working in basic health units (BHUs) and regional health centres (RHCs) were trained on the *Mental Health Gap Action Programme* (mhGAP). An assessment was conducted in model districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Balochistan and Sindh to determine the health system's readiness to integrate non-communicable diseases (NCDs) at the primary health care (PHC) level. Training was also delivered for the Federal Bureau of Revenue on tobacco taxation and a tracking and tracing system to control the illicit trade of tobacco and related products. The sale of single cigarettes has been banned under Pakistan's *Tobacco Control Initiative*, and large graphic health warnings must be included on cigarette packs.

**OP III Output 3.1.5: Increased national and sub national capacity to ensure equitable access and utilization of integrated quality reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH), including sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and family planning services in development and humanitarian settings for all (including youth)**

In refugee villages' health facilities, 83,824 women and children received health care guided by protocols for the integrated management of newborn and childhood illness (IMNCI). In these refugee villages, 2,264 cases of complicated deliveries were referred to comprehensive obstetric units, enabling 495 caesarean deliveries. In tandem, 15,342 women received adequate antenatal care, including four or more check-ups, with a coverage rate of 83%. Of the 17,349 babies born in these villages, 14,741 (85%) were delivered by trained birth attendants.

Biannual UN-supported *Mother and Child Weeks* (MCWs) in three provinces and three administrative areas provided high-impact, low-cost interventions – including deworming 1.4 million adolescent girls and 5.2 million children aged 2–5 years. Capacity building for 800 federal and provincial health care providers strengthened their capacities on *Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response* (MPDSR), IMNCI and family planning. National guidelines and training packages were developed on MPDSR, kangaroo mother care (KMC), family planning and the integrated management of new-born and childhood illnesses (IMNCI). The *Global Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea* was localized in all of Sindh's districts and five of Punjab's districts, strengthening health facilities in these areas. The use of *Integrated Management of Childhood Illness Protocols* enhanced disease management in 2,421 facilities.

National and Provincial Taskforces – chaired by the Prime Minister and each province's Chief Minister – were established to steer, oversee and take critical decisions on advancing family planning and population programmes to increase the contraception prevalence rate (CPR). Family Planning and population dynamics were included in the manifestos of four major political parties – Pakistan Tehreek-

e-Insaf (PTI), the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PMLN), the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal (MMA). Support was provided for the *Pakistan Maternal Mortality Survey*, the *Pakistan Demographic Health Survey 2017-18* and key policy frameworks, including:

- the *National Population Policy*, which was endorsed by Ministry of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination;
- a *Costed Implementation Plan* (CIP) in Punjab, which was approved by the provincial government;
- draft *Family Planning Task-Sharing Strategies* for the insertion of implants by mid-level service providers in Punjab, Balochistan and Sindh; and
- the development of *Post-Partum Family Planning Strategies* in Sindh and Punjab.

### **OP III Output 3.1.6: Strengthened health systems through better health policies, strategies and plans including financial risk protection**

In 2018, the UN supported the implementation of *Newborn Survival Strategies* and costed plans in three provinces, which translate the *Global Every Newborn Action Plan* into actionable plans. Technical support aided the finalization of Pakistan's *Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) Strategy* and costed plan. With UN assistance, a family practice approach was implemented in 12 model districts. Support was also provided to strengthen the quality of care, develop a universal health coverage (UHC) benefit package and launch of the *National Human Resources of Health (HRH) Vision 2018-2030*.

## **HIV/AIDS**

Positive change gained momentum for key populations in the wake of expanded HIV counselling, testing and treatment services, including *Prevention of Parent-to-Child Transmission* (PPTCT) services, Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) and Early Infant Diagnosis. Some 100,000 people in Pakistan are living with HIV, an epidemic concentrated among key populations – persons who inject drugs and their spouses, transgender people, male and female sex workers, returned overseas migrants and their families. UN outreach engaged those most at risk – including transgender individuals, adolescents, women prisoners, sex workers, drug users and their spouses. In 2013, for example, 'family health days' enabled 4,037 women to receive crucial confidential HIV counselling, testing and information on safe practices and behaviours. In 2017, thousands of women prisoners attended sessions on HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), safe sex, health and hygiene, coping with stress, marital issues and vocational skills, as did communities in Karachi from sessions on drug treatment, HIV testing and accessing harm reduction services.

Since 2014, the HIV Treatment as Prevention initiative has been implemented by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to great effect. Of the 85 men and 3 women who began treatment in 2014/15, all of their spouses remain HIV-free. In 2017, the transmission of HIV from parents to children was curbed with UN support for PPTCT services for over 100 HIV-positive pregnant women. The PPTCT programme successfully reduced mother to child transmission from 30%-40% to 1.35% between 2007 and 2015, with no maternal deaths reported in any of the 411 HIV-positive patients treated. Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) was scaled up for thousands of men and women, lowering the levels of virus in a person's

body and reducing the risk of HIV transmission by as much as 96%. Further gains were secured through a new Early Infant Diagnosis of HIV System and a revised National Strategy on the Prevention of Parent-To-Child Transmission – a move towards integrating HIV services in the health system. In 2016, the number of people accessing HIV-related services rose by nearly a third, thanks to some 70 sites offering Anti-Retroviral Therapy, HIV testing services, Preventing Parent-To-Child Transmission and Community Home-Based Care (CHBC) services.

“We find treating them as a family has a positive outcome on adherence. [...] The HIV-positive patient feels good that they are doing something to protect their partner, while the partner knows that they are being protected too. This creates a supportive environment [...] which is the key to success.”

– Nurse speaking of the PPTPT pilot,  
quoted in the One UN Pakistan Annual Report 2015

Alongside new treatment centres, frameworks like the *Pakistan AIDS Strategy III 2015-2020* made change a reality by embracing gender sensitivity, community outreach and an enabling environment for marginalized groups. Developed with UN support, the strategy promotes gender sensitivity, human rights and an enabling environment for marginalized groups. With community-led and local NGO-led initiatives at its core, the strategy prioritizes community-based services for key populations, including outreach by treatment centres and mobile units. To ensure that HIV testing is integrated within broader health services, a National HIV Testing and Counselling Strategy was also disseminated at the federal and provincial levels in 2016. In 2017, US\$ 35 million was secured from the *Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria*. Using these funds, Pakistan’s HIV response between 2018 and 2020 will be able to bridge gaps in coverage; scale-up interventions for key populations; improve access to, and the quality of, HIV treatment, care and support; establish an Antiretroviral Treatment Initiation and Adherence Support Unit; and strengthen the national data system. Throughout the OP II period, awareness raising and dialogue with religious leaders, the media, health care providers and parliamentarians evoked commitments to uphold the rights of people living with HIV and other key populations, including drug users, transgender individuals and sex workers. Awareness raising and research, such as the *Survey on Drug Use in Pakistan* (2013), proved instrumental for planning drug use prevention and treatment interventions. In 2016 and 2017, capacity building for doctors, outreach workers, community mobilizers and law enforcement officers helped them prevent, treat and respond to drug use in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan. In Punjab and Islamabad Capital Territory, school mobilization aimed to prevent drug use among students through mass awareness raising and plans for dedicated initiatives, such as the UNPLUGGED Drug Prevention Programme.

## Results in 2018

In 2018, the One UN Programme III’s (OP III) Outcome 3 (Health & WASH) covered all UN initiatives that addressed HIV prevention, treatment and care services, as well as drug treatment and care services, and stronger policies to address HIV/AIDS and drug use across Pakistan.

**OP III Output 3.1.1: Legal, policy and social barriers are removed and combination prevention, testing, treatment and care, services for HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and Hepatitis are scaled up through rights-based and gender-sensitive advocacy, technical assistance and multi-stakeholder partnerships**

HIV prevention, treatment and care services were provided to people who inject drugs (PWID) and their spouses through drop-in and outreach services in Lahore and Faisalabad, Punjab. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2,012 voluntary and confidential HIV screening tests were conducted, including pre- and post-counselling, identifying 33 persons who tested HIV positive. Initiatives enhanced key populations' access to HIV testing and treatment by introducing HIV self-testing, partner notifications and pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). With UN support, 75,657 syringes were provided to people who inject drugs by the Legend Society as part of harm reduction initiatives, as were 26,449 condoms to key populations – people who inject drugs, miners, truck drivers, transgender persons, female sex workers and people with sexually transmitted infections (STIs). In tandem, capacity building was delivered for:

- 120 health care providers on guidelines for the Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT);
- physicians on antiretroviral treatment (ART), revised national testing and treatment guidelines;
- health service providers and prison staff on HIV testing and counselling (HTC), topics on which Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and training manuals were also developed; and
- Hepatitis Control Programmes' on surveillance tools for viral hepatitis to strengthen acute surveillance.

Coordination continued for HIV services in prisons and for a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to assess these services. Policy advocacy also continued for comprehensive HIV and hepatitis C (HCV) programmes for PWID. A National Partnership Forum was created with civil society organisations to strengthen coordination for HIV prevention. 'Transgender Diaries' compiled by the Pakistan Transgender Empowerment Association showcased real transgender lives, contributing to advocacy for the *Transgender Persons Protection of Rights Act 2018*.

Throughout the year, the UN supported the development of frameworks on HIV, including:

- a Multi-sectoral HIV Prevention Roadmap 2020 and comprehensive guidelines on HIV prevention, through multi-partner collaboration, consultations and efforts by the Global HIV Coalition;
- a Multisectoral Roadmap on Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP), with the support of UNAIDS, WHO and the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) to strengthen HIV prevention efforts at community level;
- an Expansion/Decentralization Plan for HIV testing and treatment services, formulated by introducing WHO's model for differentiated care & treatment;
- updated HIV Testing & Treatment Guidelines; and
- revised National TB Guidelines.

Key indicators for global AIDS reporting were included in the District Health Information System (DHIS) 2.0 platform for HIV, TB and Malaria. The *National Hepatitis Strategic Framework (2017–2021)* was



implemented by scaling up the viral hepatitis response and developing provincial Hepatitis Action Plans in Punjab and Sindh. Viral Hepatitis C treatment was strengthened through the adaptation of the latest WHO Guidelines on HCV Treatment. In addition, Pakistan signed the political declaration of the UN High-Level Meeting on TB, reaffirming its commitment to root out tuberculosis by 2030. World TB Day 2018 was commemorated to raise public awareness. Support was provided to promote Lady Health Workers' (LHW) involvement in finding missing TB cases and improving case notification.

**OP III Output 3.1.2: Evidence-based drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services integrated into existing systems including health, education and social welfare with emphasis on women and children**

In 2018, the *Universal Prevention Curriculum* and the *Universal Treatment Curriculum* were introduced in Pakistan. UN agencies delivered capacity building for 100 drug treatment professionals, as well as 16 policy-makers and prevention professionals, to strengthen their knowledge of both curricula.

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Community empowerment, awareness raising, capacity development and policy progress were also key to improved water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) outcomes. In 2016, new frameworks cemented a strong policy environment, including WASH Sector Master Plans in Punjab and Balochistan, *Drinking Water and Sanitation Policies* in Sindh and *Water Policies* in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its Merged Districts. UN capacity building resulted in a well-defined Human Resource Plan in Punjab, while training on WASH bottlenecks for Punjab's officials and WASH District Committees enhanced the effectiveness and accountability of interventions. In 2017, Implementing the *Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water* (GLAAS) in Pakistan provided policy-makers with reliable analysis of the investments and enabling environment needed to make informed decisions on WASH. Following sustained UN advocacy, by 2017 the national WASH budget rose by 28% and gains gender-responsive WASH policies emerged in Punjab.

Each year, UN support for initiatives like the *Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation* (PATS and PATS Plus) led to millions of people gaining access to safe sanitation and drinking water facilities. Over 1.4 million people gained access to safe sanitation facilities in 2017 through PATS Plus in all four provinces. Sensitizing scores of communities – 2.5 million people in 2017 alone, including 1.3 million women and girls – is spurring a revolution in basic hygiene, paving the way towards an 'open defecation free' Pakistan. Community-led behaviour change approaches mobilized rural communities to eliminate such harmful practices. In 2015, for example, over 3,400 villages were certified free of open defecation and 960,000 people received access to secure, gender appropriate toilets. In 2016, Communication for Development (C4D) Strategies and a national multi-year Behaviour Change Campaign radically altered attitudes around hygiene, with millions aided by information on WASH and preventing illnesses like diarrhoea – a leading killer of children in Pakistan. In 2017, following capacity development for provincial governments and District WASH Committees, 662,000 people gained access to safe drinking water, including host communities and refugees in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. A Citizen Score Card Survey collected feedback from WASH service users, highlighting where improvements are needed.

### Case study 3: Nadia's Story – Ending Open Defecation in Balochistan



Just a year ago, half the people in the tiny village of Killi Sarqhar, Balochistan, had no access to toilets. *“Children were constantly suffering from diseases like typhoid, diarrhoea and malaria,”* recalls Nadia Ghafar. This year, the village was declared ‘open defecation free’ thanks to community activists like Nadia.

Ever since the 21-year-old student joined her local Women’s Village Sanitation Committee, she has been on a quest to end open defecation by educating the community. *“I go from house to house talking to women about the importance of having toilets and how to keep them clean,”* she explains. *“We are armed with knowledge now. If you walk around, you will see that everyone has built a latrine.”*

In 2012, the UN created ‘HySter’, for bringing about behavioural change in targeted communities, which promoted safe excreta and waste disposal through school led mobilization and demonstration of appropriate technology – recognizing School Management Committees and Parent-Teacher Associations as the agents of change. In 2017, as federal and provincial governments rolled out gender-responsive Wash in Schools (WinS) Strategies, giving over 83,000 girls access to gender-segregated toilets. Positive menstrual hygiene management (MHM) practices were spurred by a Be Bold, Be Free awareness raising campaign and a ‘myth-busting’ mobile phone game. These efforts have been a boon to student enrolment, safety, attendance and retention. In 2017, a tree planting campaign prevented waste water stagnation in schools, while engaging students as agents of change. ‘Green’ actions are due to gain pace as the Green School Initiative was incorporated into the WASH in Schools (WinS) Manual.

### Case study 4: Saba's Story – Dispelling Menstruation Myths in Punjab



*“We never talked about puberty or any related subjects before,”* says Saba Rashid, a teacher and WASH Club Supervisor at the Government Girls Elementary School 19 Fordwah, in Punjab’s Bahawalpur district. Menstruation was shrouded in myth. A lack of knowledge exposed girls to the risk of infection. Attendance suffered – 75% of students stayed at home during their periods.

In 2017, things couldn’t be more different. Equipped with UN-supplied MHM kits and training for teachers, the school conducts weekly awareness raising sessions. *“Thanks to the sessions,”* explains Saba, *“girls have the knowledge and tools to better manage their menstruation even before their first period, ensuring that they experience it with less trauma.”*

Sanitation facilities and better waste management helped to arrest the spread of diseases like polio, while improving health and nutrition, particularly among children. In 2016 under PATS Plus, litter bins and a composting unit in Hyderabad, Sindh, tackled solid waste and arrested the spread of diseases like polio – protecting 20,000 people. New boreholes, water pumps and water distribution networks provided clean water, as did water tanks and purification filters in schools and madrassas. Leakages in sewage pipes were fixed, while latrines were built in schools and Basic Health Units. A new Integrated Resource Recovery Centre (IRRC) in Islamabad – the country’s first – is set to process three tonnes of



municipal solid waste each day. Also in 2016, US\$ 9.6 million worth of small grants were spent on WASH infrastructure – from irrigation canals to school facilities – which aided community recovery in the Newly Merged Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. As part of the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) programme, solar water supply schemes were constructed and rehabilitated, as were water reservoirs, channels and boundary walls, tube wells, water tanks and hand pumps. In 2017, to ensure the availability of 20 litres of water per person per day in refugee villages, the UN and our partners supported water management committees through highly successful repair and maintenance scheme.

In 2017, UN initiatives engaged decision-makers on the need to address air pollution, a leading cause of illness and mortality. A review of the status of arsenic in drinking water contributed to an integrated approach to minimize public exposure to arsenic. A profile of 1,300 slums in Karachi and Hyderabad, Sindh, informed a Concept Paper on scaling-up urban health, WASH and immunization services. With UN support, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) piloted the conversion of the public water supply system to solar powered water pumping – a method capable of increasing service delivery by 70% and doubling cost efficiency. Training over 50 PHED staff members on operation and maintenance secured the energy efficient system's sustainability. The first Water ATM was installed in Punjab's Okara district – a water dispensing machine that provides safe water with 'zero wastage'.

## Results in 2018

In 2018, the One UN Programme III's (OP III) Outcome 3 (Health & WASH) covered all UN initiatives that championed safe, clean water, sanitation services and hygiene practices in Pakistan, in line with SDG 6.

### **OP III Output 3.1.3: Increased access to and use of safely managed water and sanitation services through elimination of open defecation and mainstreaming climate change in WASH services**

UN support contributed to a 28% increase in water, sanitation of hygiene (WASH) budgets and the design and launch of the *Clean and Green Pakistan Movement* by the Ministry of Climate Change. In 2018, 2 million people gained access to adequate sanitation, curbing the practice of open defecation. In tandem, 4 million people gained accessed safe drinking water with direct UNICEF support; another 5 million benefitted indirectly through public funds. Some 2.72 million people were reached through social and behavioural change communication (BCC) interventions. To improve menstrual hygiene management (MHM), 1 million youths were engaged in the 'No Chutti' ('No Break') campaign to improve menstrual hygiene management. Some 9,500 pupils (including 4,600 girls) were reached with WASH services.

Provincial and national targets were established against baselines for SDG targets 6.1 (access to safe and affordable drinking water for all) and 6.2 (access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all). The *Integrated Resource Recovery Center and Constructed Wetlands* pilot demonstrated environmentally sound management of solid and liquid waste technologies. Awareness raising and advocacy were conducted on housing schemes' solid and liquid waste management through bilateral meetings/consultations with the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) and the Capital Development Authority (CDA).

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## Education

Throughout the OP II's implementation period, the UN successfully advocated for greater resource allocations to education. For instance, the education budget increased by 27% between 2013 and 2016 – rising from USD 5.5 billion in 2013/14 to USD 6.9 billion in 2015/16. With UN support, strong policies came to the fore by 2017, including a draft National Plan of Action for Literacy; Non-Formal Education Policies in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan; and Sindh's Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Standards and Curriculum. By 2017, mechanisms to coordinate SDG 4's implementation had emerged, including a National SDG Committee; provincial Education 2030 Working Groups and SDG 4 Working Groups; and a planned Pakistan Data Forum.

UN-supported Interventions like the *Every Child in School* initiative succeeded in getting more of Pakistan's children into school than ever before, particularly girls. Alongside support for provincial enrolment campaigns, training for teachers, officials and School Management Committees strengthened child-friendly learning environments and the quality of education. In 2015, for example, the capacity of 10,000 School Management Committees was enhanced to strengthen accountability systems and child-friendly schooling. In 2016, across 50 districts of Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the *Every Child in School* initiative fostered positive attitudes to education among parents and communities. Thousands of marginalized children – over half of whom are girls – were enrolled in education programmes, many for the first time. In 2017, over 740,000 children – 40% of whom are girls – enrolled in public schools in the wake of UN-supported campaigns by provincial Departments of Education. This included over 126,000 children in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Newly Merged Districts – a clear triumph for the region's first enrolment campaign.

Access to education expanded for the country's most marginalized children thanks to pioneering *Alternative Learning Programmes*. UN efforts promoted access to education for refugees and other marginalized out-of-school children; and raised the profile of non-formal education, including through the *Non-Formal Education Management Information System* (NFEMIS). In 2017, nearly 26,000 enrolled in Alternative Learning Programmes in Karachi's slums and rural areas in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan. Thousands more engaged in 'co-curricular' activities that complement learning in schools – enriching their intellectual and emotional development, while forging social cohesion. In 2015, as a pilot country for UNHCR's Global Education Strategy, a contextualized education strategy was developed for Pakistan to expand refugees' access to primary education. In the same year, over 72,000 refugee children gained access to education in 2015, 30% of whom are girls. In 2016, Alternative Learning Programmes reached out to refugees in crisis-affected areas, sparking a 25% rise in enrolments among Afghan refugee children. Regular reports on school attacks enhanced the capacity of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Department of Education to develop a monitoring and reporting strategy, particularly pertinent given threats to schools in the province and its Newly Merged Districts.

## Case study 5: Shahzad's Story – Reaching Out-Of-School Children



12-year-old Shahzad now has another chance at an education *“When I started working at the barber shop three years ago, I could not imagine that going to school was still possible for me,”* says Mohammad Shahzad.

Until he was enrolled in a UN-supported Non-Formal Centre in Punjab's Bahawalpur district, he had never been to school. The Centre's flexible approach allows marginalized, out-of-school children like Shahzad to complete their primary education. After being enrolled for 30 months, he is now in Grade 5, preparing for exams which will qualify him to join Grade 6 in a regular public school.

In addition to access, UN efforts focused on improving quality education for all. In 2017 for example, UN agencies worked with Teacher Training Institutes to improve the quality of teaching across the country. In Punjab, training nearly 2,000 teachers – 60% of whom are women – from low-performing schools promoted effective content delivery for Classes 2–5. In the same year, sessions for teachers helped to harness opportunities for positive human development through early childhood education (ECE), as did capacity development for teachers in Sindh and Balochistan. Throughout the OP II period, UN agencies championed school feeding as a means of improving education outcomes. School feeding promoted a 15% rise in enrolments in 2015, and causing retention rates to soar to 97% by 2016.

## Case study 6: Murtaza's Story – Child-friendly Education in Rural Balochistan



*“When I was a young boy, neither I nor my parents had any awareness about the importance of education – it was not even a consideration,”* says Murtaza Khan. Moves by the UN, donors and the Government to revamp Balochistan's education system are changing attitudes. Murtaza's sons study at the local Government Boys Middle School in their village. *“I want them to study so that they don't have to work in the fields,”* he explains.

By advancing child-friendly schooling, UN support helped the school improve its level of teaching, learning and community participation. Murtaza is a member of the Parent Teacher School Management Committee, a strong link between parents and school administrators. The Committee raises awareness of education while working to enrol out-of-school children, minimize drop-out rates, ensure teacher attendance, and improve hygiene standards. Reaching out to communities is transfiguring mind sets, placing education within the grasp of ever more children.

## Results in 2018

In 2018, the One UN Programme III's (OP III) Outcome 7 (Education & Learning) spanned a range of UN initiatives that advanced expanded access to quality education and learning opportunities for girls, boys, young women and young men across Pakistan, in line with SDG 4.

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**OP III Output 7.1.1: Strengthened education sector planning for improved access to, and quality of, education across Pakistan, particularly to ensure that as many children, youths and adults as possible – both women and men – achieve literacy and numeracy**

In 2018, the UN supported the development of multi-year costed *Education Sector Plans* in all four provinces. By the end of the year, Punjab's and Sindh's plans were nearly complete. Three provincial governments were assisted in terms of policy, planning and costing on non-formal education (NFE) and alternative learning pathways (ALPs). For instance, the Government of Sindh's *Non-Formal Education Plan* for 600,000 out-of-school children was costed, and the elaboration of *Non-Formal Education Policies* gained pace in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab. Moreover, 19 districts across Pakistan's provinces/administrative areas were supported to increase girls' enrolment, retention and the quality of education through school-community mobilization and capacity development for teachers.

**OP III Output 7.1.2: Expansion of Early Childhood Education (ECE) and alternative forms of education – including education on science – in madrassas and other institutions, thereby expanding access to quality education**

With UN assistance, ECE classes were successfully provided for 100,000 children in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. An ECE situation analysis and policy development were assisted in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, as was a costed ECE implementation plan in Sindh. Some 400 tertiary level scholarships were provided for Afghan refugee students at universities recognized by the Higher Education Commission. The phased transition from the Afghan to the Pakistani curriculum gained pace in refugee village schools in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, enabling 35,696 Afghan refugee children to study the Pakistani curriculum.

**OP III Output 7.1.4: Introduction of innovative practices (use of learning technologies, alternative pathways to learning, accelerated learning or distance education for adolescents; school feeding and cash-based transfers for primary school students & adolescent girls; improving emergency preparedness and response via DRR)**

Direct support was provided for alternative learning programmes (ALP) for over 30,000 children – 60% of whom are girls – in Sindh and Balochistan. Middle school-level ALPs were initiated in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with the Federal Ministry of Education to integrate life-skills based education into the national curriculum. With the UN, the Ministry of Federal Education & Professional Training initiated the design of a government-led *School Feeding Programme* in Islamabad Capital Territory. An integrated education, nutrition and social protection programme was jointly designed – with the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Department – for primary school children and adolescent girls in secondary education in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Merged Districts.

Approximately 55,000 children – 50% of whom are girls – teachers and communities trained on school-based disaster risk reduction in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, an approach that will be incorporated in sector plans. An integrated risk reduction model for creating resilient infrastructure was demonstrated through the project, *Development and implementation of retrofitting guiding tools for hazard and resilient learning spaces in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa*. In this context, 12 schools in Peshawar and Swat were retrofitted.

## Strategic Priority Area 2 – Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods

Pakistan's strong economic outlook was reflected in rising GDP growth between 2013 and 2017, reaching 5.37% by the end of the OP II period. Yet, economic growth has not led to corresponding improvements in human development. Millions of people remained trapped in the clutches of unemployment or under-employment, unable to lift themselves out of poverty. Making economic growth work for all Pakistanis was the foremost aim of SPA 2. Recognizing that inclusive growth strategies require comprehensive and holistic approaches, UN agencies focused on strengthening institutional capacities in Pakistan to this end. While speaking to the challenges of a growing population and expanding labour force, the UN worked with the Government and other partners to expand decent work and sustainable livelihoods; to foster equitable growth; and to promote industrial development that rested on the bedrock of environmental sustainability.

**Contributing UN agencies 2013-2017:** SPA 2 was coordinated by UNIDO, bringing together the efforts of FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNOPS and UN Women.

**Contributing UN agencies 2018:** UNIDO, UNV, UN Habitat, FAO, UNESCO, ILO, IOM, UNCTAD and UN Women (Outcome 1 Economic Growth); ILO, UN Women, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNDP, UNIDO and IOM (Outcome 2 Decent Work)

**Partners:** Federal and Provincial Governments of Pakistan, civil society, private sector, donor governments and international organizations.

**Budget 2013-2017:** USD 89,602,838.86

**Committed funds 2013-2017:** USD 69,455,468.90

**Expenditure 2013-2017:** USD 45,709,819.86

**Delivery (expenditure vs available funds) 2013-2017:** 66%

Institutional mechanisms and legislative landmarks proved vital for achievements in all spheres – from a *National Quality Policy* and an Intellectual Property Organization to innovative provincial youth policies. Alongside support for policy and capacity development, UN-backed research provides a strong foundation for action on development issues. In 2016, the *Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan* report, developed with the national Planning Commission and the Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI), shed light on the multi-dimensional nature of deprivation at the national and sub-national levels. Its Multidimensional Poverty Index was incorporated into *Vision 2025*, Pakistan's national development framework, as a baseline for measuring government performance.

In 2018, the UN continued to pursue SPA 2's aims through OP III Outcomes 1 (Economic Growth) and 2 (Decent Work), as discussed under the 'Results in 2018' sections below, following a detailed discussion of OP II achievements between 2013 and 2017.

Figure 6: Examples of SPA 2 key results, 2013-2017





## Decent Work and Sustainable Livelihoods

The OP II was a vital force for promoting decent work across Pakistan, with a focus on empowering women, youths, home-based workers and marginalized groups like temporarily displaced persons and refugees. In 2015, some 18,000 women home-based workers became better equipped to participate in the economy following support for skills development, access to micro-credit schemes, guidance on accessing social security and land tenancy agreements. A sample of 100 home-based workers in Sialkot, Punjab, saw their incomes triple as a result – from PKR 2,500-3,000 to PKR 10,000-15,000. UN efforts also helped to pave the way towards home-based workers' access to social protection schemes like the *Benazir Income Support Programme* (BISP). In 2017, thousands of home-based workers in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan were identified for inclusion in BISP initiatives, in collaboration with the Centre of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD) and HomeNet Pakistan (HNP). In 2015, the UN engaged Pakistan's private sector to commit to advancing economic equity by signing up to the *Women's Empowerment Principles*. As part of their pledge to 'step it up' for gender equality, 18 companies in Sialkot, Punjab and Karachi, Sindh, increased the number of women in their 11,000 strong workforce at all levels, including senior management.

Vocational training endowed thousands with marketable skills – such as 1,750 youths in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through the *Youth and Social Cohesion Project* (YSCP) in 2016, and over 1,800 young men and women in Karachi, Sindh, through the *Youth Employment Project* (YEP) in 2015. The latter linked Karachi's vocational training institutes with garment manufacturers while training disadvantaged young people and helping them to secure employment. Collaboration with the Pakistan Workers' Federation (PWF) to train young women on garment production and young men on mobile phone repair through its new Vocational Training Institute in one of the poorest parts of Karachi also produced positive effects. Equipped with new skills and post-training assistance, most of these young people secured work with average salaries of PKR 15,000 each (USD 136) per month. From 2013 onward, Know About Business (KAB) – part of the UN international curriculum for vocational training – was piloted in more than 20

countries, including Pakistan. In 2017, UN advocacy on decent work opportunities for Pakistan's youth contributed to the development of the Prime Minister's Youth Programme. This yielded a National Youth Employment Framework (NYEF) to enhance education and employment for vulnerable young women and men who are 'not in education, employment or training', alongside a planned Youth Empowerment Programme to build on the recommendations of the 2017 *National Human Development Report* on youth.

### Case study 7: Humera's Story – New Horizons for Sindh's Youth



*"If we paid the rent, we couldn't buy food. If we bought food, we couldn't buy clothes,"* Humera explains. Growing up in Korangi, one of Karachi's poorest neighbourhoods, was never easy. She left school after Class 8, toiling as a home-based worker for meagre wages. But the UN's Youth Employment Project changed Humera's life.

Ten days after completing her training, the 20 year-old was hired as a machine operator in a local garment factory. Her initial uncertainty about working outside the home gave way to confidence. Within months, she was promoted to 'machine supervisor'. Her steady income is now a lifeline for her family. *"Previously I only thought about the next meal,"* she says. *"Now I feel I can do much more with life."*

### Case study 8: Samiullah's Story – Skills Changing Lives in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



*"In my village, after the father grows old, the eldest brother is responsible for providing financial support to the family,"* explains Samiullah Khan. But the 23-year-old, born with a medical condition that restricts his growth and mobility, couldn't work as a day labourer – the only work available to young, uneducated men in this corner of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Bannu district.

Just as Sami started to lose hope, the Youth and Social Cohesion Project identified him as a promising candidate for a tailoring course – because physical disability shouldn't stand in the way of a better life. Equipped with new skills, Sami became a tailor in his village. Today, he earns a regular income, supports his family and plans to set up his own tailoring business.

Livelihood development opportunities bolstered entrepreneurship and employment prospects, re-invigorating communities and local markets. In 2013, the UN joined forces with the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) to prepare a long-term agricultural development framework to boost agricultural growth, create more jobs and address the constraints faced by women farmers – such as limited access to land rights. Throughout the OP II period, UN agencies worked to build the self-reliance of Afghan refugees and host communities through livelihood development. In 2015, UN efforts bolstered employment prospects among households in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan by offering skills training to some 2,000 women and men, 20% of whom are refugees. In 2017, vocational training endowed refugee and host families with skills in 30 in-demand trades, as well as the

entrepreneurial capacities to set up their own enterprises, explore self-employment options and search for jobs. In 2013, farmer field schools (FFS) took the classroom outside for farmers and extension workers, using fields as schools and crops as teachers. Hands-on practical learning during a cropping season and an animal production cycle gave farmers valuable technical insights into farming, such as varying weather conditions, plant growth and physiology, pests and soil conditions – a twofold victory for livelihoods and food security.

Interventions also championed issues like land tenancy rights and safeguarding cultural heritage. In 2015, UN support secured tenancy rights for 1,214 women farmers, a first for Pakistan. A further 500 tenancy agreements were signed and a new agreement template created with input from lawyers, local authorities, landlords and tenants. In 2016 and 2017, UN-supported initiatives promoted traditional livelihood opportunities by training women on handicrafts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Kalash valley and in Makli, Sindh. While conserving heritage, these initiatives developed a diverse range of products based on traditional skills, materials and techniques – making them truly sustainable. Training delivered in collaboration with the Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers & Exporters Association (PCMEA) is also reinvigorating Pakistan's handmade carpet industry – its largest rural cottage industry, which supports the livelihoods of 2 million people.

### Case study 9's Story – Empowering Women Farmers through Land Rights



*"For the first time in my life I can say something is mine,"* beams Durdana, a young widow in Dadu, Sindh. Her life has been transformed by land tenancy rights. Without the security of tenure, she – like scores of women – was unable to make long-term plans, invest in farming, or raise her family's living standards.

Through UN training and mentoring, women like Durdana learned to prepare mutually beneficial agreements and landholding maps with their landlords. Homes of their own and viable livelihoods are lifting these women out of poverty for the first time in their lives

### Results in 2018

In 2018, UN initiatives to advance decent work and sustainable livelihoods throughout Pakistan were undertaken in the framework of the One UN Programme III's (OP III) Outcome 2 (Decent Work), in line with the aspirations of SDG 8.

#### **OP III Output 2.1.1: Institutional strengthening for the development and implementation of policies, frameworks and mechanisms aimed at promoting compliance with International Labor Standards (ILS)**

The UN aided the development and technical review of key policy frameworks, including provincial labour policies in Sindh, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; the *Sindh Home-based Workers Act 2018*; the *Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child Labour Policy 2018*; the *Punjab Domestic Workers Bill 2018*; the *Punjab Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1992*, updated in June 2018; five draft labour laws in Balochistan under the *Industrial Relations Act*; and the draft *National Labour Protection Framework (NLPF)*.



Technical assistance drafting and reviewing labour legislation involved convening key players, such as provincial Tripartite Consultative Committees, while facilitating social dialogue among stakeholders.

**OP III Output 2.1.2: Increased opportunities for provision of employment, enhanced availability of livelihoods by key populations and strengthened capacities of employers' and workers' organizations to facilitate the organization of employers and workers in both formal and informal economy**

To advance decent work in 2018, capacity development was delivered for 3,240 people on key topics – including 917 workers, 823 employers and business representatives, 700 government officials, and 802 researchers and members of civil society organizations. Topics included occupational safety and health (OSH), OSH in mining, 'Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work' (FPRW); labour inspection, 'Start & Improve Your Business' (SYIB), organizing unorganized groups, youth entrepreneurship, collective bargaining, wage policy, gender mainstreaming, vocational skills, and non-discrimination. Capacity building also improved the *Agriculture Support System* in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Agricultural value chains – the bedrock of sustainable rural livelihoods – were strengthened by disseminating and encouraging the adoption of climate smart, resilient agriculture and livestock, poultry and inland fisheries production practices.

Afghan refugees were supported through improved access to legal aid, agricultural and fisheries production, vocational and technical training, and technical assistance to facilitate their access to work through the removal of legal barriers. To enable sustainable returns, 237,647 undocumented Afghans and Afghan Citizen Card Holders received multi-stakeholder response support. Round 2.0 of a *Return Intentions Survey* was conducted in 13 districts with the highest density of undocumented Afghans, while work began on a *Circular Migration Study* to document trends related to the frequency of movements (inflow and outflow) of undocumented Afghans at border crossings. Ten border monitors deployed at Torkham, and 4 at Chaman, tracked the daily outflow of Afghan nationals, collecting data on profiles, vulnerabilities, return intentions and critical needs.

**OP III Output 2.1.3: Enhanced capacity of women and youth entrepreneurs including rural and urban women in traditional and contemporary arts, as well as the cultural and creative industries**

With UN support in 2018, 10,733 people (90% of whom are women) were trained on: basic literacy, agricultural value chains, micro-finance, financial literacy, business development, entrepreneurship, women's rights, violence against women, market linkages, and creative design. Beneficiaries included:

- 3,087 right holders trained on basic literacy, micro-finance and financial literacy, business development and entrepreneurship;
- 3,300 women and members of marginalized excluded groups supported by awareness raising through community sessions on violence against women, referral mechanisms and information concerning their well-being;
- 540 women and members of marginalized groups supported to secure Computerized National Identity Cards (CNICs), access social security benefits and legal support in labour courts, and make sure of women complaint cells, violence against women helplines and shelters;

- 1,037 women home-based workers and their family members who benefitted from awareness raising on women's rights, decision-making and access to productive resources, such as property and land; and
- 2,769 women home-based workers and members of marginalized groups who accessed financial literacy and business development training.

In addition, UN agencies provided technical assistance to the Pakistan Readymade Garments Manufacturers & Exporters Association (PRGMEA) on the creative designing of collections for domestic and international markets.

## Trade and Industry

As UN assistance helped boost trade and sustainable industrial development, some 50 public departments, 200 private businesses and 500,000 individuals reaped the benefits of growing trade in key agricultural and industrial sectors. UN efforts bolstered export-driven growth by strengthening capacity among small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through the Suppliers' Development Programme in Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, focusing on nine value chains – ranging from printing to surgical instruments and auto-parts. For instance, initiatives in Punjab included training for surgical companies on marketing, branding, business development, fair trade and business-to-business (B2B) linkages; plans to operationalize an Auto-Parts Support Centre to augment the long-term competitiveness of 750 manufacturers in the provincial capital, Lahore. In 2016, training for staff and partners of the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA) helped promote investment, upgrade technologies and assist entrepreneurs.

Greater attention to quality and compliance with international standards prompted fish exports to the European Union to resume – in 2015, their value exceeded USD 8 million – and sparked a rise in lucrative exports of mangoes and kinnow mandarins. In 2013, the Pakistan National Accreditation Council was established with UN support to offer internationally-recognized accreditation. This marked the beginning of an effective response to non-compliant agro-food industry businesses operators, which compromised the overall quality control system and exposed the population to health risks and economic losses – such as a ban on Pakistani to the EU since 2007. As a result of collaboration between the Government, the UN and the private sector, Pakistan now has a National Quality Policy, an Accreditation Body and 34 product-testing and metrology laboratories to verify compliance with international standards. In 2015, improved competitiveness in industrial sectors was heralded by a number of products attaining a CE mark (“Conformité Européene”). In 2016, a new Intellectual Property Organization (IPO) and the digitalization of 1,000 records fortified Pakistan's intellectual property regime. The UN also facilitated the Government's first study on the employment prospects of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), identifying the kinds of jobs being created across CPEC's on-going projects – with a view to boosting inclusive employment and growth.

## Case study 10: Naseer's Story – Rising Trade Improves Lives



Business is booming for Chaudhry Muhammad Naseer's *kinnow* mandarin processing plant in Sargodha, Punjab. Naseer's new-found prosperity has improved lives – his own, those of workers, and of their families. For years, Naseer tried in vain to export his produce. Each time, his mandarins were rejected. But with UN support, Naseer's business finally had a breakthrough. UN technical experts developed simple manuals for his workers to follow when processing and packaging mandarins. In no time, they transfigured the *kinnows'* quality and packaging. Through these experts, Naseer learned how to negotiate effectively and build relationships with foreign buyers.

As a result, Naseer's exports have risen by 30%. He has doubled his work force – from 300 workers to 700 – and raised their salaries. Today, Naseer is proudest of providing for more families by expanding his business: *"My workers are a source of energy and happiness and their families are my responsibility,"* he says, *"This is what keeps me working hard."*

Four power plants in Punjab led the way in green industrial development through the use of environmentally-friendly, renewable biomass energy derived from organic materials and waste. A UN project supported these pilot initiatives, including a 3 megawatt rice husk based gasification power plant, a 1 megawatt wood residue based gasification power plant, a 1 megawatt biomass gasification plant and a 300 kilowatt rural electrification through biomass gasification plant. Once industries generate electricity by utilizing waste, both their reliance on the National Electric Grid and carbon emissions will drop drastically. Lower electricity bills and new economic opportunities for women as biomass power plants open in rural areas are just some of the ways in which communities stand to benefit. In 2017, a new Biomass Laboratory at the National University of Sciences and Technology led research and capacity development to move the country towards energy efficiency. In 2016, baseline audits, energy management systems, capacity development and technical assistance encouraged manufacturing industries to pilot renewable technologies. The following year, new training programmes helped scores of industrial professionals to become Certified Energy Auditors and Managers – a first for Pakistan – and major companies agreed to finance grants for demonstration projects that showcase replicable renewable energy technologies.

Throughout the OP II period, young local entrepreneurs pioneered clean technology innovations via the *Cleantech Programme*. In addition to training, mentoring and facilitating access to investors, substantial prizes were awarded to the Pakistani SMEs and start-ups which won annual Cleantech competitions – including in the category of 'most promising women-led business'. Several finalists in 2017 took part in Silicon Valley's Global Forum, where a Pakistani team took home the Global Commendation Award. The Programme also encouraged industrial associations to establish fora to connect innovators with investors; to launch awards to find industry-specific energy solutions; and to create jobs for youth while reducing carbon emissions. UN initiatives are also encouraging stakeholders in Pakistan to tap into the vast potential of its creative economy, while upholding the UNESCO Convention for the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions. In 2013, the UN and Balochistan's Culture Directorate increased understanding of expediting conservation efforts and livelihood opportunities for local communities through capacity building workshops. In 2015, guidelines for the adaptive re-use of historic

buildings aimed to improve urban living conditions and environmental sustainability in urban centres. In 2017, workshops on the Community-Based Inventorying of intangible cultural heritage in Bahawalpur and Multan, Punjab, gathered data on 10 intangible assets that will form part of a national inventory.

## Results in 2018

In 2018, UN initiatives to advance inclusive, sustainable economic growth in Pakistan were implemented in the context of the One UN Programme III's (OP III) Outcome 1 (Economic Growth), in line with SDG 8.

### **OP III Output 1.1.2: Improved inclusive industrial competitiveness in line with Vision 2025 through enhanced integration of locally-produced goods into global marketing chains including improving quality and expanding manufactured, high value-added exports, public-private partnerships to promote balanced approaches for industrial development and high quality service**

In 2018, the *State of Pakistan's Cities Report* identified the socio-economic drivers of urbanization in the country's ten largest cities – offering important data to inform evidence-based policies. A *Memorandum of Understanding* (MoU), providing a framework of cooperation on local economic development initiatives, was signed between the UN, the Metropolitan Corporation of Islamabad (MCI), the Islamabad Chamber of Commerce and Industries and Policy Research Institute of Market Economy. The *Municipal Business Plan* of Peshawar's Tehsil and Town Municipal Administration (TMA-I) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was developed to improve the revenue base for the effective delivery of basic urban services and the city's economic growth – with a view to alleviating urban poverty and advancing inclusive, sustainable urban development. The Pakistan Agribusiness and *Agro-Industry Development* (PAAID) project assisted Gilgit-Baltistan's local agribusinesses to introduce compliance, productive practices and value addition across the trout, cherry and apple value chains. This will strengthen local farmers' livelihoods by enabling them to sell produce to retailers with a higher profit margin.

As part of the Cluster Development Initiative in Punjab for four industrial clusters – auto-parts, ready-made garments, leather footwear and surgical instruments – four diagnostic studies of clusters in Punjab were completed and interventions identified. Four focused group meetings were held with associations, facilitating the approval of three Cluster Reinforcement Initiatives (CRIs) by the Cluster Project Selection Committee – headed Punjab's Secretary for Industries, Commerce & Investment and including members from the private sector, public institutions and academia. International experts were engaged to implement the CRI on the 'market-driven development of the surgical sector/cluster'. An assessment study of the auto-parts cluster in Lahore, Punjab, was also conducted with international experts, with a focus on product development. Moreover, in collaboration with the Pakistan Readymade Garments Manufacturers & Exporters Association (PRGMEA), UN agencies began work to establish a design studio for the ready-made garments cluster in Lahore.

### **OP III Output 1.1.3: Cultural and creative industries mobilized by linking the conservation of cultural sites with the livelihoods of local craftsmen, architects and educators through strengthening institutional capacities to implement cultural conventions, develop appropriate policies and roll-out site-specific management plans**

In 2018, heritage resources in the Kalash valley of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were mapped and an inventory created to promote livelihoods and ecotourism. An initial assessment was conducted for a project to

promote sustainable tourism in Punjab. UN support was also provided for selected museums in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Islamabad Capital Territory to attract more tourists.

**OP III Output 1.1.5: Strengthened capacities of public and private sector entities to implement policies and plans in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy through promotion of new mechanisms for advancing solar, biomass and other renewable energy technologies, such as introducing business-to-business (B2B) models in the private sector**

Demonstration projects based on solar and biomass technologies were completed with UN support to promote business-to-business (B2B) models and encourage the uptake of investments in renewable energy in Pakistan's industrial sector. Biomass gasification technology-based demonstration projects were completed for power generation, in order to promote smart irrigation and rural electrification. UN technical assistance was provided for the establishment of a combined effluent treatment plant, a combined chrome recovery plant, an effluent and storm water drains system, and the electrification and construction of roads in the Sialkot Tanneries Zone (STZ) in Punjab. Furthermore, capacity building was delivered for over 500 energy professionals from the public and private sectors on energy management, including the introduction of the first-ever certified *Energy Auditors and Manager Courses* in Pakistan.

## Population Trends

With enhanced capacity, government officials successfully undertook Pakistan's first Census in two decades in 2017. They were aided by UN-backed training for staff members of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) on geographic information systems (GIS). Extensive technical, technological and quality assurance assistance helped the Bureau to uphold international standards – from training on data processing and database management, to independent monitoring that ensured consideration for the diversity of the country's population. Training for provincial demographers in Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa similarly honed their skills in the collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated demographic data to inform public policies. This underlay UN efforts to promote an enabling policy environment for tackling population concerns, informed by accurate demographic data. In 2014 and 2015, UN agencies supported the drafting of the provincial population policies in Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In 2017, capacity building equipped federal and provincial officials to use population data to develop realistic policies, plans and programmes in a range of sectors. A Strategy Paper was developed to integrate population dynamics into the curricula of Civil Servant Training Institutions to enhance understandings of population dynamics across all tiers of government.

## Strategic Priority Area 3 – Increased National Resilience to Disasters, Crises and External Shocks

**Contributing UN agencies 2013-2017:** SPA 3 was coordinated by UNDP and WFP, bringing together the efforts of FAO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNOPS, UN Women and WHO.

**Contributing UN agencies 2018:** WFP, UNIDO, UNDP, UN Habitat, IOM, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF,

As our global ecosystem changes, the risk of natural disasters increases. Pakistan is among the countries most affected by natural disasters – from floods to droughts, earthquakes, landslides and other crises. Such hazards take a disproportionate toll on impoverished communities that lack essential coping capacities. Through SPA 3, the UN supported Pakistan to weather the storm – coupling immediate relief with a focus on strengthening preparedness, reducing risks, improving response, and cementing resilience. In all spheres, greater resilience was grounded in strong policies, including a *National Disaster Risk Management Framework*, a *National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy* and a *National Action Plan on Sustainable Energy*, among others.

UNFPA, FAO, UN Environment and UN Women (Outcome 6 Resilience)

**Partners:** Federal and Provincial Governments of Pakistan, civil society, private sector, donor governments and international organizations.

**Budget 2013-2017:** USD 456,108,647.54

**Committed funds 2013-2017:** USD 349,414,280.71

**Expenditure 2013-2017:** USD 268,547,174.33

**Delivery (expenditure vs available funds) 2013-2017:** 77%

In 2018, the UN continued to pursue SPA 3's aims through OP III Outcome 6 (Resilience), as discussed under the 'Results in 2018' sections below, following a detailed discussion of OP II achievements between 2013 and 2017.

Figure 7: Examples of SPA 3 key results, 2013-2017



## Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction

During the OP II's implementation period, Pakistan's Disaster Risk Management (DRM) system grew stronger with UN assistance – protecting lives and livelihoods. UN support for the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and other partners contributed to the development of a robust National Plan of Action on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Early Recovery Needs Assessment Guidelines, and District Agriculture Disaster Management Operational Plans in southern



Punjab and northern Sindh. UN agencies bolstered institutional capacity to translate policies into action; to monitor policies; and built national and provincial skills around preparedness, disaster response, recovery and resilience. By promoting innovative partnerships between sub-national authorities, communities and the private sector, UN initiatives encouraged a focus on risk mitigation, climate change adaptation and resilient development – key aspects of the Sendai Framework. Risk-informed planning thrived as the UN backed supported district authorities to mainstream DRM into local governance.

By identifying dangers and how to overcome them, great strides in risk assessment under the OP II left Pakistan better prepared to withstand disasters. With UN support, *Multi-Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessments* (MHVRA) offered a robust foundation for strengthening preparedness and reducing the impact of disasters. In 2016, for instance, these informed multi-hazard, cross-sectoral Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans, alongside provincial Monsoon and Drought Contingency Plans. In 2017, sex-disaggregated data strengthened disaster planning, provided by Multi-Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessments and Atlases in 12 districts of Punjab and Sindh; by provincial MHVRA studies; by Integrated Context Analyses in over 40 hazard-prone districts; and by five Urban Hazard Assessments in Punjab. Uniformity across assessments yielded data which can be benchmarked, consolidated and compared to develop a country-wide risk index. In 2017, Multi-Hazard Assessments of Pakistan's foremost World Heritage Sites – Mohenjo-Daro and Makli in Sindh – also galvanized efforts to safeguard cultural heritage assets from hazards.

Other impressive new systems that furthered preparedness included the *Indus Integrated Flood Analysis System* (Indus-IFAS), which increased flood early warning lead time by 1 day. By 2015, this calibrated model for flood forecasting along the Indus river was fully functional at the Pakistan Meteorological Department, giving authorities and communities more time to evacuate prior to floods in over 40 districts. In 2013, the UN reduced the risk of flash floods from glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) in high-risk areas of Chitral and Gilgit by raising awareness among 1,000 community members. In 2017, flood forecasting became more accurate as the prototype of a unified forecasting and early warning system was calibrated for Pakistan's eastern rivers' basin. With UN support, the Pakistan Council of Research on Water Resources (PCRWR) set up the country's first state-of-the-art soil laboratory and surveyed 96 sites along these rivers. New low-cost automatic weather stations (AWS) at 24 sites nationwide spurred rapid weather observations. Training for officials, NGOs and local leaders enhanced capacities for community-based flood management, including by curbing soil erosion.

*“We intend to work holistically on the comprehensive flood management plan, including plan of early warning flood systems, review of the gaps, capacitating institutions, and coordination, management and community responses.”*

*– Ahsan Iqbal, former Minister of Planning, Development & Reform,  
quoted in the One UN Pakistan Annual Report 2013*

*Community-based Disaster Risk Management* (CBDRM) initiatives boosted resilience by pairing structural action – such as upstream gully plugging, check dams and slope stabilization – with non-structural action, centring on sustained training on Disaster-Risk Reduction (DRR). These endowed communities and authorities with the capacities to manage disaster risks effectively – capacities that will

save thousands of lives. In 2015, for instance, following floods in Chitral, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, trained community organizations and Village Disaster Risk Management Committees coordinated rescue and relief efforts with their District Disaster Management Units. They disseminated early warnings, distributed aid, managed search and rescue missions, and helped thousands evacuate to safety. Similarly, in 2017, training for community members, Lady Health Workers, government officials and trainers in six hazard-prone districts – Sanghar and Tharparker, Sindh; Nasirabad and Jaffarabad, Balochistan; and Shangla and Chitral, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – built preparedness and response capacities, spurring the creation of Village Disaster Risk Management Committees (VDRMCs) and Village Disaster Risk Management Plans. Half of the facilitators and community volunteers trained are women – a twofold victory, empowering women and strengthening risk management by taking gender-specific needs into account. This CBDRM approach proved so effective that Balochistan’s Government asked for initiatives to be scaled-up across the province. Schools also became better prepared to cope with disasters thanks to the UN’s School Safety Programme. In 2017, for example, training for students, teachers, local officials, members of School Safety Committees (SMCs) and Lady Health Workers in six hazard-prone districts – Sanghar and Tharparker, Sindh; Nasirabad and Jaffarabad, Balochistan; and Shangla and Chitral, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – built capacities for school-level preparedness and response planning. Over 80 School Management Committees were formed and School Safety Plans created, bolstered by Preparedness and Response Toolkits.

Community pilots reduced climate vulnerability, as did the Government’s integration of climate issues into national budgets using the *Climate Change Financing Framework* (CCFF). In 2016 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, communities engaged in upstream gully plugging and slope stabilization, built check dams, planted indigenous fruit trees and pursued agro-forestry and bio-engineering activities. These reduced flood risks at their source, prevented landslides, curbed soil erosion and rehabilitated the environment. Structural measures were paired with non-structural ones, like capacity-building for communities and local authorities on DRR, hygiene, livestock and crop management, and handicraft skills. As a result, preparedness soared, the impacts of floods and drought were mitigated and new avenues for income generation emerged. In 2013 in Balochistan, the UN supported 24 villages and 40,000 community members in sustainable land management practices aimed at combatting desertification and drought. In Sindh, preparedness centred on water management in the province’s drought-ridden district of Tharparkar. In 2016, 240 household water storage tanks and six community water harvesting structures were built – capable of storing 1.2 million litres of water, enough to meet the needs of 20-25 households for 4 months – complemented by training on livestock management, nutrition and hygiene. Moreover, thousands of women and men – including *haris* (landless peasant farmers) – benefitted from Conservation Agriculture technologies, training on water conservation, and tenancy agreements that enhanced their security and resilience. The rehabilitation of tube wells and water courses reduced water losses by 35%. In 2017, ‘climate smart’ agriculture gained pace – a step towards reorienting agricultural systems to ensure food security in a changing climate. Over 32 acres of crop plots in Punjab showcased climate change adaptation techniques, while adaptive research plots in Sindh introduced a new variety of wheat, better suited to the local climate.

## Case study 11: Amina's Story – Water Management Transforming Lives in Gilgit-Baltistan



*"I was forced to pull out my two daughters from school to help me with fetching water and taking turns at night to irrigate the fields,"* says Amina Bibi. The lives of women in Gilgit-Baltistan's Siksa village revolve around water, forcing them to trudge for hours to fetch water from distant sources for cooking, cleaning and irrigation.

By bringing water to their doorsteps, a UN-backed project transformed women's lives. *"Finally we have enough water for all households and no one has to stay awake during the night to take turns to water the fields,"* Amina explains. With this disproportionate burden lifted, girls can finally go to school and women can pursue new economic and cultural activities. *"It feels like we are in heaven,"* she says.

In 2016 and 2017, Pakistan became significantly better equipped to tackle climate change by mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national budgeting and planning systems. The UN aided a Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF), enabling the Government to integrate climate issues into its Medium-Term Budgetary Framework, while strengthening the capacities of institutions involved in planning, budgeting and implementing climate action. In 2017, the Centre for Tropical Agriculture's (CIAT) integrated 'climate smart' profile of Sindh's districts of Badin and Tharparkar, alongside a toolbox offer a roadmap for creating 'climate smart villages'. Advocacy continued for the approval of the Pakistan Energy Efficiency and Conservation Bill and a National Action Plan on Sustainable Energy – milestones which will spur action on environmentally sustainable resource efficiency and renewable energy. In 2017, environmental sustainability was advanced by Integrated Natural Resources Management plans in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Merged Districts – enhancing agricultural productivity, water and livestock management, while mitigating hazards. UN initiatives also mobilized and trained communities in northern Pakistan to sustainably harvest and market non-timber forest products (NTFPs). In fact, as early as 2013, the UN supported the Forestry and Wildlife Department in Balochistan to kick start the rehabilitation of forest lands – a long-term development initiative of the local authorities, and a priority sector for communities.

### Results in 2018

In 2018, UN initiatives to strengthen preparedness, disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management (DRR/DRR), as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation, were implemented in the context of the One UN Programme III's (OP III) Outcome 6 (Resilience).

#### **OP III Output 6.1.1: National and provincial institutional policy making, agenda setting and planning processes and capacities bolstered to reduce climate vulnerabilities**

In 2018, UN technical assistance advanced the development of legal and regulatory frameworks to support institutional strengthening for preparedness, DRR and reducing climate vulnerabilities in Pakistan. For instance, UN assistance was provided for the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to draft a *National Plan of Action on Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)*, *Guidelines for Early Recovery Need Assessments* and *National Guidelines for Tsunami Risk Mitigation*. Support was also provided to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) for the

implementation of the *National Disaster Management Plan* and its Roadmap, as well as for the development of *Education in Emergencies Guidelines*, related *Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)*, and climate Change adaption resource tools for children. Six *National Resource Management (NRM) Policies* were developed with UN support, as were provincial *Integrated Sustainable Land Management (ISLMP) Policies* in Punjab, Sindh Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. The UN also supported the formulation of two key policies on forests and wildlife in Sindh. *Policy Guidelines on Green Building Codes* were developed to support climate resilient urban development, particularly government efforts to strengthen the regulatory framework for sustainable buildings and green construction practices. Following UN advocacy and engagement, the *Pakistan School Safety Framework* was approved by the Prime Minister in March 2018, which integrated a WASH ‘3-star approach’ component.

A *Disaster Management-Decision Support System (DM-DSS)* was launched, as were *Multi Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (MHVRA) Atlases* for 10 the most hazard-prone districts in the provinces of Sindh and Punjab. In addition, a MHVRA study was conducted in Chitral, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. A *Warehouse Management System (WMS)* was finalized before its handover to the National Disaster Management Authority. A contract for commodity tracking software was awarded to a firm selected with government counterparts. Sindh’s Provincial Disaster Management Authority was supported to select a consultancy firm to design, plan, supervise and review the construction project of regional offices and warehouses in three divisions. An integrated risk reduction model for creating resilient infrastructure was demonstrated through the project, *Development and implementation of retrofitting guiding tools for hazard and resilient learning spaces in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa*. UN initiatives continued to work towards strengthening Pakistan’s flood warning system. Some 9,480 people were trained on disaster risk reduction (DRR) planning. Ten emergency response simulation trainings and exercises (SIMEXs) were conducted for officials from Provincial and District Disaster Management Authorities. These engaged 395 government officials from DMAs at all levels, alongside UN agencies, academia and NGOs. Participants were trained on effective disaster preparedness and response planning, including end-to-end supply chain management during emergencies in partnership with the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM). Supply chain (SC) experts co-facilitated NIDM-led ‘Government Officers’ Capacity Building Training/Exercises’ for 600 officials in the cities of Islamabad, Quetta, Lahore, Muzaffarabad, Skardu, Peshawar, Karachi, Sargodha and Swat.

UN initiatives ensured that minimum humanitarian preparedness resources were on standby for 100,000 people in 2018. A Humanitarian Response Facility (HRF) was constructed at the regional level in Gilgit and handed over to the Gilgit-Baltistan Disaster Management Authority in record time, despite difficult weather conditions and geographic constraints. The facility was built under the Supply Chain (SC) and Emergency Preparedness & Response (EPR) initiative. Funds were also successfully mobilized for construction of a HRF in Muzaffarabad, partly funded by the Government of Pakistan Administered Kashmir. Engineering and supply chain expertise was provided to all Provincial Disaster Management Authorities for the smooth functioning and maintenance of HRFs. With UN assistance, four district-level Emergency Storage Facilities (ESFs) were constructed for the National Disaster Management Authority in Muzaffarabad, and in Ghotki and Sukkur, Sindh.

Research conducted to inform climate risk management (CRM), including a *Climate Risk and Food Security Analysis (CRFSA): A Special Report for Pakistan* with the Ministry of Climate Change and the

Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), alongside a *Risk Management Practices of Small Farmers: A Feasibility Study for Introducing R4 – Rural Resilience Initiative in Punjab*. Awareness raising continued to be a UN priority. A *National Media Dialogue* was held in October, engaging 80 owners of media houses, news anchors, editors and journalists. A *Media Toolkit on Disaster Risk Reduction/Disaster Risk Management* was also launched. Support was provided to the NDMA and Sindh's Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) to organize the *Sindh Drought Situation Consultation*, alongside support for drought assessments in Sindh and Balochistan. Celebrations of *National Disaster Day* (8 October) and *Resilience Day* (13 October) raised awareness of DRM and championed advocacy initiatives.

**OP III Output 6.1.4: Increased awareness and advocacy for change, particularly by engaging the private sector, civil society, academia and the media in support of environmentally sustainable practices**

In addition to the initiatives noted above, awareness raising and the UN advocated for solid and liquid waste management by housing schemes through bilateral meetings and consultations with the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC) and the Capital Development Authority (CDA). These efforts included a focus on the creation of Integrated Resource Recovery Centers and Constructed Wetlands.

## Response, Recovery and Resilience

Whenever an emergency unfolded between 2013 and 2017, the UN was on the ground providing relief. In 2015 alone, the UN supported 1.7 million people temporarily displaced persons, enabling 52,800 displaced children to stay in school. By 2016, their number had risen to 103,000 students. Even as a steady stream of temporarily displaced persons returned home, UN aid supported 3,000 families – some 18,000 individuals – in three humanitarian camps in 2015. To ensure the inclusion of vulnerable displaced populations in government registration processes, the UN provided grievance desks and conducted assessments of the most vulnerable families. By involving affected communities in needs assessments and decision-making, real needs were met. In 2016 and 2017, Rapid Pro mechanisms let beneficiaries give real-time feedback on the usefulness of UN assistance.

Making sure that all UN actions were inclusive is what ultimately made them effective. UN efforts spearheaded *Child Protection in Emergencies (CPIE)* and gender-responsive approaches that empowered women as agents of change and strengthened risk management by taking gender-specific needs into account. Providing separate, well-lit, covered latrines and bathing facilities protected women and girls, while including menstrual hygiene management items in hygiene kits catered to their needs. In 2015, Placing women and children at the centre of Disaster Risk Reduction improved their access to basic services in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, where protective spaces benefited some 56,600 children and women. TDP health was safeguarded through immunization and access to maternal and child health services. Providing women with emergency obstetric services in rural Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its Merged Districts saved lives in over 1,000 high-risk pregnancies in 2016. Women's needs were prioritized in Disaster Risk Management, as new policy instruments came to the fore in the same year. The UN aided the National Disaster Management Authority's (NDMA) 2017 Strategic Plan on Gender and Gender-based Violence (GBV), as well as multi-sectoral Standard Operating Procedures for addressing GBV in



emergencies. A focus on GBV was streamlined into Balochistan's Provincial Disaster Management Act, while both Balochistan's and PAK's Gender Equality Policy Implementation Plans involve disaster management. The UN's Protective Learning and Community Emergency Services (PLaCES) model offered child protection, education, recreation and community engagement in emergencies, addressing the needs of girls, boys, women, men, the elderly and persons with disabilities. Dispatching mobile vans to risk-prone areas in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its Merged Districts raised awareness of child protection in crises. Female and male social mobilizers engaged women, men, girls and boys.

With UN support during the OP II's implementation period, national and provincial stakeholders in Pakistan became adept at responding to small- and medium-scale emergencies. Training on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) equipped a host of actors – communities, state officials and implementing partners – with the response capacities to overcome calamities. In Sindh in 2015, for example, UN initiatives trained 32,550 people on health, nutrition, community preparedness, risk reduction, climate change adaptation and farming techniques. In the same year, 'cascade' training benefited over 3,500 state staff in disaster-prone districts, including Lady Health Workers. In 2017, Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Trainings and Exercises (SIMEX) in four vulnerable districts equipped Disaster Management Officials with the skills to respond to crises more effectively. As of 2017, Pakistan now has 52 Emergency Storage Facilities (ESFs) in strategic locations, ensuring the availability of relief stock and minimizing response times. Emergency supplies were made available for those most in need, with contingency stock secured for 100,000 people, long-term contingency agreements signed, and humanitarian response storage facilities set up in Sindh and Pakistan Administered Kashmir.

The OP II played a major role in cementing long-term resilience, including by embedding resilience within early recovery initiatives. Hundreds of thousands of people – particularly children, women, the elderly, people with disabilities, refugees and displaced persons – benefitted from early recovery interventions; immediate relief in the form of food aid, cash assistance and family kits; moves to 'build back better'; protective spaces; the issuance of Computerized National Identity Cards (CNICs); youth engagement; and initiatives that rehabilitated infrastructure, services and agricultural or livestock-dependent livelihoods. In 2015, 45,900 households were assisted by Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives in areas beset by drought and floods in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, including via conditional cash transfers worth USD 6.59 million. In 2017, 60,100 people reaped the benefits of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) initiatives involving cash-based transfers and the construction of a flood protection wall, check dams, water harvesting structures, evacuation routes and link roads. In three districts of Sindh and one district of Balochistan, nutrition-sensitive FFA interventions guarded against drought, while raising awareness of household nutrition and food security. In that year alone, a cash injection worth USD 4.28 million benefitted hundreds of thousands of people – 93% of whom are women – while reinvigorating the household economy and local markets. As UN advocacy secured Computerized National Identity Cards (CNICs) for displaced woman-headed households from North Waziristan, they were enabled to access food aid, healthcare and education.



## Case study 12: Mehrunisa's Story – Accessing Aid in the Face of Displacement



For Mehrunisa, the tumult of displacement in North Waziristan compounded a family tragedy. Her son and daughter-in-law died, leaving behind five young children. The impoverished 70 year old widow became their sole guardian. With the onset of security operations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Merged Districts, the family fled to Bannu. As she had no Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC), Mehrunisa had no recourse to humanitarian aid, food packages or basic services. She struggled to provide for her orphaned grandchildren; a struggle shared by all those without CNICs – an invisible existence, pervaded by vulnerability.

A visit by a CERD Protection Monitoring Team, supported by the UN, was a turning point for her family. They immediately started work on getting Mehrunisa an identity card. With a CNIC, she was able to access humanitarian assistance and provide her grandchildren with proper shelter, food, education and health care.

## Case study 13: Umbar's Story – Livestock, a Lifeline for Livelihoods



*"It's not easy to be displaced from home,"* says Umbar Khan. "We produced all the food the family needed." Everything changed when security operations displaced 1.7 million people from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Merged Districts, including Umbar's family. As they fled North Waziristan, they had no choice but to leave many of their animals behind. Those they rescued lacked shelter, water and feed. They began to starve. Without these animals, his family would have followed suit.

UN support for dislocated farmers saved the lives of Umbar's livestock. With animal compound feed and urea molasses, milking and feeding implements, and vaccines to prevent diseases, his animals grew healthier. *"This support is a lifeline,"* Umbar Khan declares, *"not only for our animals, but also for the entire family."*

By protecting livestock in 2015, 2016 and 2017 – on whose well-being smallholders' depend – UN efforts safeguarded the livelihoods of households across the country. In 2015, for example, veterinary supplies and animal feed protected animals from the ravages of disease and starvation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, benefiting 49,400 livestock owners, including temporarily displaced persons from North Waziristan. Vaccines, de-wormers, and feeding and milking kits protected 287,000 animals, reducing the incidence of disease by 70-80%. In 2016, by rehabilitating community infrastructure, the UN assisted over 185,600 vulnerable people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Merged Districts to access basic services. Even the smallest resource – a link road, a small bridge – had an enormous effect, connecting communities to schools, health care and markets. In 2017, such measures connected some 415,200 people to schools, hospitals, other basic services, markets and employment opportunities. Socioeconomic recovery gained pace as locals enjoyed a new sense of security, revitalized livelihoods, interaction and connectivity. Improving access and mobility has particularly benefitted vulnerable groups – including 203,530 women, alongside children, persons with disabilities and the elderly. As thousands of people displaced from the Merged Districts returned to their homes, UN support helped them to rebuild their lives. Agricultural, nutritional and food security needs were met by rehabilitating pastures and productive range land; distributing

input packages of wheat, maize seeds and beans; providing seed silos and chopping machines; revitalizing 900 orchards; building water harvesting and soil conservation structures; training farmers, communities and partners; and forming 43 Farm Business Schools, over half of which are for women. Training on construction skills facilitated sustainable returns by 'building back better' to withstand future hazards. Repairing irrigation channels restored vast swathes of agricultural land to their productive best, boosting food security and household incomes.

#### Case study 14: Ghareeb Abad's Story – Rebuilding a School, Revitalizing a Community



For years, the Government Primary School in Ghareeb Abad, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Bannu district, was repurposed as a shelter for temporarily displaced persons (TDPs) fleeing conflict in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Merged Districts. Once they departed, the school's facilities were left in disrepair. *"Dozens of students dropped out [...] due to rough conditions,"* explains Irfan Khan, the school's Head Teacher. With UN support, Ghareeb Abad's school is one of 300 institutions rehabilitated in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's and Merged Districts in 2016-2017.

By renovating its water system and toilets; building additional classrooms and a boundary wall; and repainting and plastering the building, the school is now fully functional, providing its students with an enabling learning environment. *"People of the area [now] have a positive attitude towards education and believe that rehabilitation of this education facility will benefit future generations,"* observes Shahnawaz, a local resident.

#### Results in 2018

In 2018, UN initiatives to facilitate recovery, improve disaster response and cement long-term resilience were implemented through the One UN Programme III's (OP III) Outcome 6 (Resilience).

##### **OP III Output 6.1.3: Enhanced capacity through involvement of communities in the sustainable management of ecosystems and biodiversity, including forests, wildlife and fisheries' resources**

In 2018, 19,000 hectares of land were restored and rehabilitated to safeguard ecosystems, related services and to advance biodiversity conservation. Livelihood interventions were implemented in Chitral, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, including the provision of cash to 400 beneficiaries to fund training for income generation and household assets creation.

##### **OP III Output 6.1.6: Enhanced Governmental and communities' ability to achieve long-term change via a combination of capacity building, technological innovations, institutional reforms, behavioural and cultural change**

In terms of aiding response and recovery initiatives, 174,000 people dislocated from their homes were provided with improved access to basic social services with UN support in 2018. While 10,610 households were supported as part of early recovery interventions, 16,412 people received shelter assistance. Water, sanitation and hygiene initiatives enabled 12,516 people to gain access to clean drinking water, provided 43,500 people with improved access to safe sanitation, and meant that 84,019 people benefitted from hygiene-promotion drives. In tandem, 57,456 people profited from food security

and livelihoods, 4,504 people received cash-based assistance and 26,618 people received emergency heat wave response support. To bolster such service delivery, 460 cross-cutting trainings were delivered across Pakistan.

Throughout 2018, the UN strengthened collaboration with Pakistan's Disaster Management Authorities at the national, provincial and district levels, with local government departments – including Departments of Education (DOE) – and with Rescue 1122 and local communities. Eight drought-affected districts in Sindh were assessed to inform the *National Drought Plan*, in coordination with the Government of Pakistan. Community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) and school safety programmes were implemented in all four provinces, with a focus on 10 hazard-prone districts (Jaffarabad, Balochistan; Chitral and Shangla in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; Nasirabad, Tharparkar, Sanghar, Kashmore and Ghotki in Sindh; and Rajanpur and Muzaffargarh in Punjab). Through these programmes, 19,008 school children, teachers, community members, civil society organisations and trainers were trained, educated, rehearsed and equipped on disaster preparedness and response at the local level. Over 554 Emergency Response Teams (ERTs)/School Safety Committees and Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMCs) were formed. In this context, 554 school safety kits, first aid kits, and search and rescue (SAR) kits were provided to the ERTs in 158 primary and middle schools, as well as 42 revenue villages, Departments of Education and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs). This equipped School Safety Committees, local communities and VDMCs to respond sudden disasters. As the *Pakistan School Safety Framework* (PSSF) was scaled up in 500 schools in Islamabad Capital Territory, 400,000 children benefitted. As part of the *School Safety Programme*, building improvements were made in 17 schools in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh.

A mapping and inventory of tangible and intangible cultural assets in Kalash valley was planned to inform capacity building and training initiatives, geared towards creating livelihood opportunities through culturally-sensitive tourism. UN technical assistance enabled Chitral Museum to function as a visitor information centre, providing better services for tourists and securing the revenue needed to sustainably manage the museum's cultural resources.

## Combatting Trafficking

Pakistan is a major source, transit and destination country for human trafficking and migrant smuggling, crimes which ruthlessly exploit women, men, girls and boys. It is also highly vulnerable to drug trafficking, sharing a 2,430 kilometre porous border with Afghanistan, the world's largest producer of opium. With UN support through the OP II, law enforcement agencies became better able to curb the menace of trafficking in all its guises in the wake of continuous training, including through a groundbreaking eLearning Programme. In 2015, eLearning trained 3,200 officials from 11 agencies on border management. In 2017, training boosted skills for identifying drugs and precursor chemicals, anti-narcotics control, international cooperation, and the prosecution of narcotics cases. Comparing post- and pre-training analysis revealed a 95% increase in participants' knowledge on curbing drug trafficking.

The provision of equipment bolstered capacities to curb trafficking as did in-depth research on issues like human trafficking and drug use. The 2015 report on the Socio-Economic Impact of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling in Pakistan offered a strong evidence-base for collaborative action to stem the tide of trafficking. In 2013, the UN refurbished eight Anti-Narcotics Force stations and

checkpoints – equipping them with vehicles, solar power, night vision goggles, bullet proof jackets and helmets, communication equipment and building safety. In 2015, 200 drug and precursor identification kits and 200 pocket size kits were distributed, expediting on-the-spot drug identification, while five Anti-Narcotics Force police stations were set-up in Balochistan. In 2017, The Anti-Narcotics Force’s detection capacity improved with the creation of a ‘K-9’ unit of police dogs; X-ray body scanners for three airports; and IT equipment for the Precursors Information Management System.

With UN support, the Triangular Initiative (TI) sought to build bridges between Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan in the area of counter-narcotics enforcement. In 2015 and 2016, regional dialogue was fostered by events like the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Pak-Afghan Integrated Border Management Workshop, where agencies from both countries discussed common solutions to border management and narcotics. In 2016, the first public-private conference on human trafficking and migrant smuggling prompted inter-agency cooperation by bringing the Government of Pakistan, law enforcement agencies, civil society, international organizations, NGOs and the media together to devise common solutions. In 2017, key players affirmed their commitment to cooperating in the fight against trafficking at the *Regional Conference on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants*.

### Results in 2018

In 2018, the UN supported efforts to combat trafficking in all its guises through various outputs of the One UN Programme III’s (OP III) Outcome 9 (Governance) discussed in greater detail under the Rule of Law section of SPA 4 below.

As part of OP III Output 9.1.1, the UN supported the development of important policy frameworks, including the *National Anti-Narcotics Policy Framework 2018*, the *Prevention of Trafficking in Person Act 2018* and the *Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants Act 2018*. Through Output 9.1.4 – specifically on countering organized crime – precursor identification kits and computer based training were provided to enhance the operational capacity of the Anti-Narcotics Force. UN support also facilitated coordination between Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan to combat the trafficking of opiates from Afghanistan.

## Strategic Priority Area 4 – Strengthened Governance and Social Cohesion

**Contributing UN agencies 2013-2017:** SPA 4 was coordinated by UNDP, bringing together the efforts of FAO, ILO, IOM, UNESCO, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, UN Women and WHO.

**Contributing UN agencies 2018:** UNFPA, UNODC, UNDP, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UN Women, UNICEF, WHO, IOM and UNESCO (Outcome 9 Governance) UNAIDS, WFP, UNHCR, ILO, IOM and WHO (Outcome 10 Social Protection)

**Partners:** Federal and Provincial Governments of Pakistan, civil society, private sector, donor governments and international organizations.

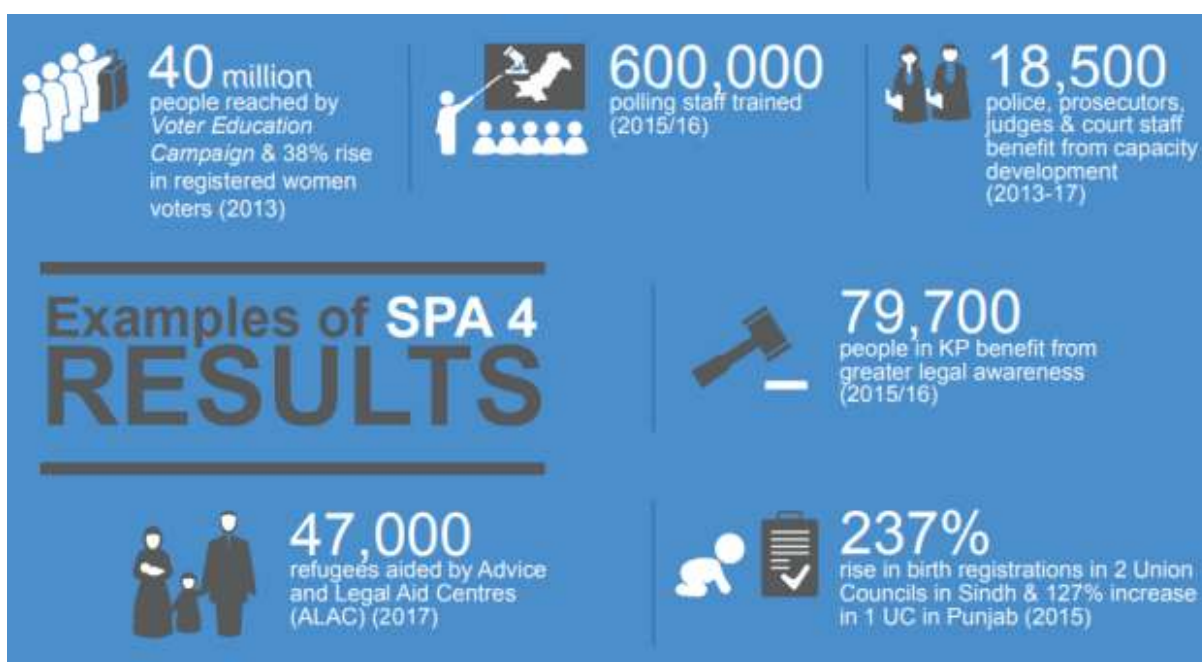
**Budget 2013-2017:** USD 218,409,862.67

A focus on democratic governance grew in Pakistan as the OP II supported state machinery to function more efficiently – from political institutions to the judiciary, regulatory bodies, public enterprises and the organs of civil service. Through SPA 4, the UN worked with Pakistan’s federal and provincial governments to build effective, capable governance institutions that are accountable and transparent, inclusive and responsive. By enhancing participation, transparency and service delivery, SPA 4 aimed to help Pakistan usher in a new age of democratic norms, social cohesion and protection for the vulnerable.

**Committed funds 2013-2017:** USD 184,932,957.78  
**Expenditure 2013-2017:** USD 150,765,480.99  
**Delivery (expenditure vs available funds) 2013-2017:** 82%

In 2018, the UN continued to pursue SPA 4’s aims through OP III Outcomes 9 (Governance) and 10 (Social Protection), as discussed under the ‘Results in 2018’ sections below, following a detailed discussion of OP II achievements between 2013 and 2017.

Figure 8: Examples of SPA 4 key results, 2013-2017



## Governance Reform

By strengthening capacity for governance reform at the institutional level and beyond, the OP II aided Pakistan’s federal and provincial governments to become more responsive people’s needs. Support for strategic governance reform aimed to ensure that Pakistan’s state machinery functions efficiently by enhancing performance, service delivery, accountability and citizen satisfaction. Promoting women’s participation – as leaders and voters alike – was fundamental. In 2016, training for thousands of aspiring women candidates helped advance women’s participation in governance. UN support helped establish provincial Women’s Parliamentary Caucuses in all four of Pakistan’s provinces, enabling women parliamentarians to collaborate across party lines. In 2015, to facilitate their contribution to decision-making, the UN established fully-equipped Secretariats for the Caucuses in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab. Since their establishment, provincial Women’s Parliamentary Caucuses have tirelessly combated gender-based violence and promoted women’s rights. For instance, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Caucus



sought to boost women's political empowerment by raising the number of parliamentary seats reserved for women from 22 to 24, while Punjab's Caucus has championed family laws to protect Hindus and Christians, amendments to the Sexual Harassment Bill, and Balochistan's Women's Parliamentary Caucus successfully lobbied for a Provincial Commission on the Status of Women (PCSW) Bill.

Increasingly transparent electoral processes were heralded through capacity development, Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping of polling stations and a computerized *Results Management System* (RMS). In place since 2013, this digitalized system (RMS) recorded voter turnout data, disaggregated by sex, enabling analysis of voting patterns and turnout. Its delivery of accurate results, free from mathematical or human error, helped to promote transparency in the 2018 General Election. In 2015, as Cantonment Board elections were held for the first time in 17 years, UN agencies partnered with the Election Commission to develop a curriculum for bolstering Returning Officers' competences and problem solving abilities. While 1,000 Returning Officers were trained on local election procedures, 600,000 polling staff received training on local government result notification systems – enabling more responsive and transparent processes. In 2016, the UN supported new national and provincial Gender & Disability Electoral Working Groups, which worked with civil society to decrease barriers to electoral participation for women, people with disabilities and marginalized groups. Encouraging voter participation was another hallmark of the OP II. For instance, with UN assistance in 2013, an unprecedented 40 million citizens were reached through a multi-faceted voter education campaign conducted through the media, social media, ECP district officers and civil society organizations that encouraged voter participation. In 2017, UN agencies worked with the Election Commission on its Women Voter Registration Campaign, spurring a nationwide drive to register women voters.

### Case study 15: Ammara's Story – Election Staff Strengthening Democracy



In an office abuzz with activity during the Cantonment Board Elections, Ammara is running the show. The 28-year old Additional Cantonment Executive Officer is shouldering new responsibilities as a Returning Officer. Meticulously, she oversees candidates' scrutiny and nomination papers, allocates voting materials and supervises the calculation of results. The training she received from the Election Commission of Pakistan, supported by the UN, is serving her well.

By the end of the day in 2015, Ammara and her staff successfully supervised 102 polling stations, 303 booths and 102 presiding officers. *"I loved working as a Returning Officer"*, she says. *"If my team ensures transparency of the election results, I would consider it to be our biggest success."* More women Returning Officers like herself, Ammara believes, will make election processes more inclusive.

Through the OP II, the UN supported the Government to optimize the decentralized governance system, while reforming political institutions, the judiciary, regulatory bodies, public enterprises and the organs of civil service. In 2013, the UN provided technical advice for the Government's development of the national *Vision 2025* framework, to harness synergies between policies at the federal and sub-national levels. In 2015, capacity building for 1,900 elected councillors in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa facilitated the implementation of local government reforms, while in 2017, training improved district officials'



understanding of decentralized, rights-based governance mechanisms. With UN assistance, the Balochistan Assembly reformed its Book of Rules of Procedures, Privileges and Conduct of Business, a step towards greater efficiency and citizens' trust in the state. In 2017, UN agencies aided the Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform to prepare a comprehensive, consensus-based *Civil Service Reform Package* to champion meritocracy, professionalism, outcome-based performance evaluation and inclusiveness – all key elements of effective governance institutions.

## Results in 2018

In 2018, UN initiatives to advance responsive, accountable and transparent governance were implemented through the One UN Programme III's (OP III) Outcome 9 (Governance), in line with SDG 16.

### **OP III Output 9.1.1: Democratic governance of state institutions, including Parliament, provincial assemblies, local governments and electoral management bodies, strengthened to be transparent, accountable and responsive to citizens' needs for improved service delivery**

In 2018, the UN supported the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) to conduct inclusive and transparent elections through the development and implementation of a results management system. As a result, over 4.3 million women voters were registered. Support was also provided for capacity building, including for 850,000 polling staff, and for 1,000 civil servants (BPS 18-21) on the use of evidence and data in public policy-making. The Federal Investigation Agency's (FIA) *Case Management and e-Filing System* was strengthened, enabling the effective prosecution of migrant smuggling cases.

UN technical assistance and policy advice also contributed to important policy frameworks, including:

- the development and approval of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's *Human Rights Policy*;
- the passage of the 25<sup>th</sup> *Constitutional Amendment* which merged the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) with the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, extending constitutional rights to citizens in these Merged Districts;
- the *National Anti-Narcotics Policy Framework 2018*, the *Prevention of Trafficking in Person Act 2018* and the *Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants Act 2018*; and
- the *Balochistan Disability Act 2017*, the enactment of the *Sindh Act of Empowerment of PWD 2018* and draft Disability Bills in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan.

### **OP III Output 9.1.3: Through active citizens engagement, public policy priorities shaped by national/provincial governments, planning, financing and monitoring mechanisms established, statistical capacities of core governing institutions strengthened, facilitating implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals**

The UN assisted the development of Pakistan's *National SDG Framework* that identifies baselines, targets and priorities in the short-, medium- and long-term. SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) targets were localized and indicators selected by the Government with UN support. National standards were developed for establishing Demographic Units in the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) Public policy priorities were shaped by evidence from the *State of Pakistan's Cities Report*, discussed above, which identified underlying socio-economic drivers of urbanization in the country's ten largest cities.

## Rule of Law

To strengthen the rule of law, UN initiatives fortified the capacities of law enforcement, prosecutors and prison managers while ensuring that marginalized groups have recourse to legal protection. In 2017, for example, UN efforts helped to place gender equality at the heart of rule of law debates, including energizing dialogue on women's rights in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Merged Districts. The UN launched a flagship eLearning training platform in 2013, offering 92 modules to 18 law enforcement agencies. For the next five years, this eLearning programme honed skills on human trafficking, money laundering, drugs and precursors, and interdiction techniques for land, airports and sea scenarios. In 2015 alone, 8,000 police officers completed 22,200 e-Learning modules on crime scene investigation. Seven new eLearning Centres were inaugurated around the country in 2017 – bringing the total number of Centres to 55, boosting police capacities to effectively carry out investigations, collect physical evidence, search for drugs and keep the public safe.

Rights-based justice processes and greater cooperation during investigations gained momentum in the wake of training for the police, prosecutors and prison managers. Sustained training made First Responders and investigators more adept at crime scene investigation (CSI), and police managers more skilled at management, leadership and behaviour change communications (BCC). In 2014, the UN facilitated the establishment of a state-of-the-art forensic science laboratory in Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, enabling police and prosecutors to conduct scientifically-based investigations. In 2015, 2,750 first responder kits were distributed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – the provision of such operational equipment further revitalized crime fighting. Community policing was successfully piloted in 2013 in selected districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – Swat, Buner and Lower Dir. In 2016, UN assistance for developing 10 Annual District Policing Plans helped the police train over 1,000 officers on community policing in the province, in addition to establishing 18 Model Police Stations with Gender Desks to ensure gender-responsive policing and halls for community forums. In 2017, three new Complaint and Reporting Rooms at police stations in Punjab and in Quetta's airport in Balochistan improved engagement between the police and the public, enabling greater responsiveness to community needs.

### Case study 16: Irum's Story – Women Officers Rise through the Ranks



*"It was a big day for me when I came to know about my recruitment to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police, but I was scared too,"* says Constable Irum Khan. In Swabi, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, cultural mores often keep women from working outside the home. *"My other family members believed that I would be harassed,"* she explains *"but my father said that [...] I didn't need to discontinue my profession."* Irum is now Head Constable at a model police station set up as a bastion of community policing.

She is one of hundreds of women officers who have benefitted from UN training on gender-responsive policing; supervisory, IT and communications skills; crime scene investigation; and police management. She feels that such training has been critical to her success. Building on her new skills, Constable Khan handles scores of domestic violence cases that might otherwise go unreported. As she rises through the ranks – her work praised by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Inspector-General of Police – Irum is part of a cadre of women officers ensuring safety and security for women across the province.

“Before, there was no mechanism in place for the police and prosecutors to talk to one another and no understanding of why this was important.”

– Atif Khattak, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Director-General of Prosecutions,  
quoted in the One UN Pakistan Annual Report 2015

eLearning was also a boon to police-prosecutor cooperation, underscored by Police-Prosecutor Cooperation Manuals developed with UN assistance to facilitate inter-agency cooperation. An eLearning centre for the Prosecution Department was founded in Balochistan in 2015, offering 30 modules on criminal cases, advocacy skills, trial evidence, case management and cooperation with law enforcement agencies. In 2016, online training on legal ethics and advocacy further honed the skills of Balochistan’s prosecutors, while the Case Management and Monitoring System evoked more efficient court processes. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, alongside training for hundreds of paralegals in 2016, the UN supported the province’s Judicial Academy to training judges and court staff on forensics, juvenile justice, intellectual property rights, gender mainstreaming, procedural law and case management. Paired with conferences on women’s inheritance rights, support for women lawyers enabled over 40 of them to begin practicing law – a boon to women seeking legal representation.

### Case study 17: Ahmad’s Story – Paralegals Empowering Communities



“Paralegals are the people selected to serve humanity,” explains Ahmad Dost Khan. A farmer by profession in Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Ahmad became a certified paralegal through a UN-supported course. Now he works to expand his community’s access to justice and rebuild their trust in the justice system. “I strongly believe that in future there will be more empowered women, aware about their legal rights.”

Ahmad is at the forefront of this drive. “I have resolved domestic issues, problems faced by women in getting their stipends through [the] BISP, issues faced by working women and inheritance cases,” he explains. Ahmad’s story is a testament to the power of capacity building. Training one dedicated community paralegal means reaching out to hundreds of people in need.

Enhanced capacity also enabled officials to manage prisons more efficiently and transparently, as did the *Prison Management Information System* (PMIS), functional in 48 prisons in Punjab and Sindh as of 2017. In 2017, the provision of equipment, collaboration with provincial Prison Departments and Information Technology Boards, and capacity building for prison staff ensured the optimal use of this landmark electronic database system. This marks a major step forward for tackling the tremendous challenges of prison management in Pakistan, where overcrowding often prevents the categorization of high and low risk prisoners, thus hampering their prospects for reintegration.

### Results in 2018

In 2018, UN initiatives to advance the rule of law in Pakistan were implemented through the One UN Programme III’s (OP III) Outcome 9 (Governance), in line with SDG 16.

### **OP III Output 9.1.2: Efficiency, effectiveness and responsiveness of 'Rule of Law' institutions improved for timely, affordable and accessible provision of justice services**

UN technical assistance supported the development of key policy frameworks around the rule of law, including the development and approval of the *Balochistan Rule of Law Roadmap*; the development and approval of the *Judicial Reforms Strategy* with the Peshawar High Court in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; and the enactment of the *Gilgit-Baltistan Child Protection Act*.

In 2018, 25 Model Police Stations were established and supported to deliver people-centered and gender-responsive services. With UN assistance, five types of policing software were developed on the automation of police station registers, investigation management, internal accountability, community policing, and a complaint management system. Capacity building was delivered for 1,381 police and prosecution department personnel in Balochistan and Punjab. In addition, 144 police officers, including 30 women, received UN-backed training. With the assistance of UN agencies, a pioneering Women Lawyers' Forum was established in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 125 initial members.

### **OP III Output 9.1.4: Institutional capacities and partnerships strengthened to counter organized crime and for effective migration management and cross border collaboration**

In 2018, precursor identification kits and computer based training were provided to enhance the operational capacity of the Anti-Narcotics Force. Mobile crime scene units and investigation kits were provided to improve crime scene investigation. Moreover, UN assistance facilitated coordination between Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan to combat the trafficking of opiates from Afghanistan.

## **Social Protection and Social Cohesion**

Legal awareness interventions benefitted hundreds of thousands of people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, as did free legal assistance, with a particularly strong impact on refugees. In 2015, some 79,700 people became more aware of their rights through legal awareness interventions, and 10,900 litigants accessed free legal consultations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – 48% of whom are women, reflecting a focus on empowering women through recourse to justice. Accelerated field implementation in 2017 reached out to empower communities through legal awareness, including 21,000 women. Training community-based paralegals enabled them to conduct hundreds of legal rights sessions for over 1,000 community members, nearly half of whom are women. Alongside training for women legal practitioners, the UN worked to formalize mechanisms for women's representation in Alternative Dispute Resolution. Following training for community paralegal officers and *jirga* (traditional assembly) members, the quality of Alternative Dispute Resolution appears to have improved over the OP II period, increasing community trust in justice institutions.

In 2017, nine Advice and Legal Centres (ALACs) had surpassed annual targets by providing legal aid to 47,000 refugees. Rapid, direct interventions by ALAC teams secured the release of 3,475 detained refugees in 2016, often before formal charges were lodged against them, and represented 746 individuals in court. Thousands more benefitted from legal camps and *shura* meetings; legal counselling, including through ALAC helplines; and out-of-court assistance on issues as varied as harassment, detention, voluntary repatriation, identity documents, birth registration, rental agreements and

affidavits. With UN support in 2017, Proof of Registration (PoR) Card Modification Centres (PCM) in all provincial capitals and Rawalpindi, Punjab – alongside Mobile Registration Vans – processed over 121,000 cases, issuing birth certificates, replacing lost cards and issuing cards to children over the age of five. By the end of 2017, 1.389 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan had valid identity documents, vital for their temporary legal stay and freedom of movement.

The UN's deployment of border monitors at the official Afghan-Pakistan border crossings, Torkham and Chaman, identified protection issues and prevented cases of refoulement, while assisting the voluntary repatriation of tens of thousands of families. In 2017, the UN-backed Humanitarian Call Centre (HCC) provided life-changing advice on the documentation process for undocumented Afghan migrants living in Pakistan, as UN agencies worked with governments across borders to aid sustainable, dignified returns and to devise solutions for those who choose to remain. For instance, the UN collected data on undocumented Afghans' demographic profiles, vulnerabilities, intentions and needs – including via border monitors, weekly Flow Monitoring Dashboards, and an analytical Return Intentions Survey (RIS) in 2017 – yielded a strong evidence-base for programming that meets their needs. Throughout, the UN continued to advocate for progress on a *National Refugee Law*, drafted in 2013, which will make Pakistan's provisions for refugees 90% consistent with international standards.

To address protection concerns, an innovative UN pilot aimed to revolutionize birth registration through the use of mobile technology, a critical step for safeguarding child rights. Reaching out to traditionally excluded groups through door-to-door visits, community-based Lady Health Workers and marriage registrars recorded births via a customized mobile phone application, developed via collaboration with the Telenor company. In 2015, the pilot sparked a 237% rise in birth registrations in two Union Councils in Sindh and a 127% increase in one Union Council in Punjab. With UN assistance, the Government also continued work on a *Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Strategy*, laying the groundwork for universal birth registration by 2024.

### Case study 18: Lateefan's Story – Upholding Every Child's Right



When a baby is born in Dhabeji, in Sindh's Thatta district, Lateefan Banu is among its first visitors. As a Lady Health Worker, she has initiated the registration process for countless children. Thanks to a UN pilot, this task is now easy and efficient. As soon as Lateefan finds out about a birth, she visits the family and logs the details into her phone. *"When all this is done,"* she explains, *"I transfer the data online to the Dhabeji Union Council office for verification."*

This sets in motion the issuance of a birth certificate, the first key document in a child's life. *"When I started working on birth registration, people were not interested. I then met Allahdad Balooch, the newly-elected councillor and explained the benefits,"* explains Lateefan. *"Thanks to him, now when a child is born in the village, they invite me for lunch and request to register the child. The mind-set has changed."*

Advances in Pakistan's social protection system sought promised a brighter future for millions of the poorest people. In 2014, the UN assisted Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to develop a Social Protection Policy in

consultation with stakeholders. District-level Social Protection Committees were created and trained, as was the provincial government's Social Protection Reform Unit. With UN support, in 2017 the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa rolled out the first One-Window-Operation in two pilot districts. This 'one stop shop' for social protection delivery will facilitate access to existing benefits by locating social protection services at the local level. Alongside a Social Protection Business Network, a National Mapping Study, Status Report and Consultation on 'social protection floors' laid the foundation for national dialogue on new social protection systems.

UN support also contributed to stronger labour administration in Pakistan, a key driver of decent work, including new labour laws. Among the period's most notable advances were Sindh's *Occupational Safety & Health (OSH) Law*, enacted in 2017 and aligned to ILO Convention 155, and national and provincial Action Plans to reform the labour inspection system. National capacities to oversee labour migration improved in over the OP II period – a significant gain, as there are over 8 million Pakistani migrant workers. Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs) in Islamabad and Lahore were equipped to provide training and guidance for migrants to Gulf countries. The *Sindh Industrial Relations Act 2013* introduced the requirement that trade union representation of women must match the proportion of women workers, a first for Pakistan. To advance land rights, the UN collaborated with the Federal Board of Review and the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on a 2013 pilot project to digitize land records and prepare maps of land parcels – by combining management information systems with geographical information systems. This had a significant on reducing land ownership disputes, and enhancing government accountability in the provision of land titles, including for women and the poor. Similarly, in 2013, a study on slums in Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, in which UN research specialists participated, encouraged the Government's Urban Policy Unit to consult provincial stakeholders and mobilize resources for more inclusive urban development. UN agencies continued to promote better urban management in 2016 by collecting and analysing sex-disaggregated data on urbanization – evidence which will help urban planners make decisions based on facts, rather than guess work.

Youth engagement was a major focus of the OP II, particularly to foster social cohesion, reduce youth's vulnerability to violence and promote their role in achieving SDG 16 ('peace, justice and strong institutions'). By 2015, youth policies were developed with UN in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Pakistan Administered Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan, integrating a focus on life skills, human rights, gender equality and adolescent sexual and reproductive health. Some 20,000 young people took part in consultations to inform these provincial youth policies, to ensure that these respond to their needs. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the UN's *Youth and Social Cohesion Project* (YSCP) brought young people's potential for positive change to light, creating an enabling environment for youth participation in development and promoting women's role as peace-builders and change agents. Sports, cultural and recreational activities helped develop a counter-narrative of peace. Offering youth constructive alternatives – such as diversified livelihood opportunities via skills training – promoted well-being, productivity, innovation and social cohesion. As all too often, young people in Pakistan lack spaces where they can be young, partnerships with the corporate sector and research institutes operationalized community centres. Such spaces for youth expression, including four new Community Centres set up in 2017, served as hubs of youth engagement, socio-cultural interaction, dialogue and recreation for young women and men.



## Case study 19: Hadiya's Story – New Possibilities through Social Cohesion



Hadiya Khan never imagined she would run her own business. The restrictive environment in which she grew up in Dera Ismail Khan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and its volatile security situation, mean that women rarely have a chance to pursue their dreams. Everything changed in 2015, when the UN's *Youth and Social Project* (YSCP) organized a cultural festival for women in her village. Hadiya attended – it was the first time the 18-year-old had seen her friends outside the confines of school.

She soon became involved with a local youth group and attended a beautician's training course at the new Multi-Functional Community Centre. Within a few months, she won a competition and used her prize money to open a parlour in her house. Since that first crucial trip to the cultural festival, Hadiya's horizons have expanded.

UN initiatives also worked to foster social cohesion through innovative education approaches, such as Alternative Learning Programmes in areas affected by security operations, informal peace-building activities, calligraphy in *madrassas* (religious education institutions), yielded useful insights. In 2015, by recruiting women coaches and teachers for *Alternative Learning Programmes*, UN-backed efforts engaged female *madrassa* students. Workshops enabled textbook writers to incorporate themes of social cohesion into their work, and address gender misrepresentation in educational materials. Written in collaboration with the UN, Four prototype stories for textbooks and an accompanying teacher's guide addressed the themes of 'resilience', 'social responsibility and working together', 'overcoming prejudices', 'managing and overcoming conflict', and 'problem solving'. In 2016, a Social Cohesion and Resilience (SCR) approach was integrated into 60 district Education Sector Plans in Balochistan and Sindh, enabling SCR to become part and parcel of the education system. Social cohesion was further championed by the *Virtual Platform for Peace and Development* (VPPD), a useful source of data for government agencies to coordinate decision-making around conflict prevention and peace. Moreover, notable UN initiatives advanced the dual goals of protecting Pakistan's rich cultural heritage and promoting social cohesion. In 2017, for example, the UN partnered with Taxila Museum to enhance its role as an interactive learning space that celebrates cultural diversity and engages audiences – especially children and youth.

UN efforts strove to bring the issue of journalists' safety to the fore, an imperative in Pakistan where journalists face daily security threats ranging from harassment to murder. In 2013, Pakistan endorsed the *UN Plan of Action for the Journalists' Safety* and civil society successfully advocated for the *Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Right to Information (RTI) Ordinance* mechanism. Throughout the OP II's implementation, national conferences and World Press Freedom Day events brought to light media safety concerns, while making stakeholders became more attuned to issues of freedom of expression, press freedom and media pluralism. In 2016, hundreds of media professionals and mass communications students from across all provinces were trained on gender-sensitive humanitarian reporting and how to keep safe in crisis-affected areas. In 2017, a national Consultation on *Gender Sensitive Guidelines for Women in the Media in South Asia* contributed to defining specific guidelines for Pakistan. Greater awareness of the need to make information tools accessible for persons with disabilities was a notable achievement in

2015, thanks to a media sensitization workshop on Enabling Universal Access to Information and Knowledge Platforms on simple and easy-to-use solutions for making information more accessible.

## Results in 2018

In 2018, UN initiatives to advance social cohesion and protection – including a focus on refugees, children and the media – were implemented through the One UN Programme III's (OP III) Outcomes 9 (Governance) and 10 (Social Protection).

### **OP III Output 9.1.6: Role and responsibilities of state and citizens enhanced through 'open government' initiatives covering the promotion of freedom of information (FOI), expression and safety measures for media personnel**

The UN supported capacity building for 387 journalists and media professionals, including 70 women, to improve balanced, objective and inclusive election reporting and address issues experienced by marginalized groups. A fellowship programme to promote democratic discourse backed training for 43 journalists.

### **OP III Output 9.1.5: Capability of state institutions improved to ensure citizenship rights including legal identity, civil registration, child and women protection measures, policies and strategies**

Following sustained UN support, birth registration systems were established in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. In 2018, these registered 382,164 children, of whom 171,137 boys and girls under the age of five were registered through a strengthened *Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) System*. Capacity building on birth registration was delivered for 3,000 elected representatives, 1,000 local leaders and 500 education staff –in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its Merged Districts.

The UN continued to advocate for, and support, the rights of Afghan refugees and undocumented Afghans in Pakistan. UN advocacy contributed to the Government's decision to extend the validity of Proof of Registration (PoR) cards and the *Tripartite Agreement* until the end of June 2019 – securing the temporary legal stay and freedom of movement of approximately 1.4 million registered Afghan refugees in Pakistan. In 2018, 75,569 Afghan refugees received Proof of Residency (PoR) Cards and services at PoR Card Modification Centres (PCMs). Some 50,794 applicants were processed at these centres and through mobile registration vans (MRVs), including 24,775 children. The improved *Afghan National Registration Database Application* strengthened the quality of registration and profiling.

### **OP III Output 10.1.1: Government institutions assisted and supported for development and implementation of a strong, needs-based social protection frameworks while strengthening the social protection agenda to control issues like transitory poverty**

Capacity building for Employees' Social Security Institutions and other service providers strengthened social protection response in the provinces of Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This included UN support for the establishment of a 'one-window' operation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to coordinate social protection schemes. Graduation schemes were designed to address the vulnerabilities of 300 households in the districts of Lower Dir and Nowshera, with a view to enabling public resources and fiscal policies to focus on universal coverage. UN engagement also contributed to progress on

employment injury benefits in Sindh, enabling 221 people to access these benefits in 2018. Fair recruitment and safe migration were supported through the development of an integrated, comprehensive policy, paired with UN capacity building for public institutions, and an awareness raising campaign for potential migrant populations in the country.

**OP III Output 10.1.2: Provision of technical assistance to relevant entities and authorities for a strengthened and expanded access to social protection mechanisms including issuance of CNICs and other protection facilities to the most vulnerable**

UN advocacy, mixed solutions and repatriation support facilitated the protection of refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons and internally displaced persons. The voluntary repatriation of 14,017 Afghan refugees was facilitated, of whom 13,582 people were entitled to cash assistance. Cash-based interventions were provided for 914 refugee families, while 8,114 refugees received core relief items, including mosquito nets, hygiene items and jerry cans. Through the PoR Card Modification Centres discussed above, 20,665 birth certificates were issued, as were PoR cards for 17,635 children of refugees. Moreover, 237,647 undocumented Afghans and Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders received multi-stakeholder response to support sustainable returns and access to protection mechanisms.

**OP III Output 10.1.3: Fostering innovative solutions to strengthen existing schemes, such as the BISP and Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal, while working with employers' and workers' organisations including advocacy around universal health care, CNICs and cash transfers – both conditional and unconditional**

In the wake of UN advocacy and technical assistance, 61,300 households who were registered with the *Benazir Income Support Programme* received humanitarian cash transfers. A joint shock-responsive safety net initiative was launched in the district of Tharparkar, Sindh. UN agencies conducted research in Punjab on the impact and cost-effectiveness of using a combination of interventions to prevent stunting among children between 6-24 months old among the poorest households covered by safety nets.

**OP III Output 10.1.6: Promoting integrated approaches including strengthened linkages between the pillars of the social protection framework, as well as bolstering coherence with other policy frameworks – such as strategies for socio-market, climate change, health, nutrition, poverty reduction and education**

UN livelihood interventions benefitted 4,211 families in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2018, 65% of whom are refugees and 35% are Pakistani host families. For example, in collaboration with the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF), the *Poverty Graduation Approach* assisted 2,000 Afghan (70%) and host households (30%) to build food security and sustainable livelihoods. UN efforts promoted sustainable human settlement development and adequate shelter for all. UN agencies worked to strengthen the capacities of government health departments and agencies to address the social determinants of health, gender inequalities and human rights in health, as well as to attain equitable outcomes.

## Agricultural Reform

Under the OP II, the UN promoted agricultural reform, ranging from livestock vaccinations to initiatives to improve soil fertility – vital efforts, since Pakistan's agricultural sector is its largest source of foreign

exchange earnings and employs 42.3% of the workforce.<sup>24</sup> As of 2014, the foot and mouth disease (FMD) Progressive Control Pathway was rolled out. The UN used this tool to enhance the capacity of diagnostic laboratories and staff to diagnose the disease, alongside the capacity of livestock farmers and field staff to monitor and respond to outbreaks. UN interventions resulted in eight fully functional FMD diagnostic labs operating with trained staff across the country. In 2015, for example, these laboratories led the response to 1,055 outbreaks of foot and mouth disease (FMD). Inoculation proved highly effective in protecting livestock, with preventive vaccinations provided for over 344,900 cattle, encouraging scores of livestock owners to seek vaccinations for their animals. With UN assistance, provincial laboratories curbed 631 outbreaks of *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR) in the same year by vaccinating 50,010 goats and sheep. Through nationwide training of trainers (ToT) initiatives in 2016, provincial Livestock and Disaster Management Departments were sensitized on how to prevent and tackle future outbreaks. In 2017, some 195,200 livestock professionals around the country implemented *Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards* (LEGS) and UN agencies assisted the drafting of 15 Livestock Emergency Response Plans for all of Pakistan's provinces and regions.

### Case study 20: Mahmood's Story – Farming without the Fear of Diseases



*"In fear of bringing it upon our livestock, we do not even talk about FMD when we are in the dairy farm,"* says Haji Mahmood. Every year, the disease causes immense losses – drastically reducing milk yields and killing young calves. Its effects are calamitous for areas like Malhoana, Punjab, where Mahmood lives. Here, dairy animals play a pivotal role in the local economy.

When a UN project began administering preventive vaccinations to his cattle, his fears vanished. Despite outbreaks in the area, none of Mahmood's animals have fallen ill. *"[These] years have been the only time in my life when I did not have to deal with FMD,"* says Mahmood.

UN initiatives under the OP II also promoted improved soil fertility. In 2015, to facilitate the publication of visual data on district-level soil fertility and fertilizer use, the UN supported the instalment of Geographic Information System (GIS) equipment at the Climate Change, Alternate Energy and Water Resources Institute. In the same year, commodity-based workshops for 300 farmers in Punjab and Sindh highlighted the benefits of balanced fertilizer application. In 2016, a Task Force worked on commodity-specific 4R packages ("Right source, Right rate, Right time and Right place") for communities, to supply the nutrients needed for flourishing crop production at competitive prices. Officials and farmers became increasingly well-placed to improve soil fertility thanks to new UN research. Soil Fertility Atlases for Punjab and Sindh – encompassing data on soil status, native management practices and strategies for improving fertility – helped small-scale farmers to better manage natural resources, enhance productivity, boost incomes and combat hunger. An International Conference on Innovative Agricultural Financing in 2015 explored how global good practices can be used to benefit Pakistan's 8.9 million smallholder households.

<sup>24</sup> Finance Division (2017) *Pakistan Economic Survey 2016-17: Chapter 2 Agriculture*. Islamabad: Government of Pakistan. Available: [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters\\_17/02-Agriculture.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_17/02-Agriculture.pdf)

## Results in 2018

In 2018, UN initiatives to facilitate agricultural reform were implemented through the One UN Programme III's (OP III) Outcome 5 (Food Security & Sustainable Agriculture). Details are included below, under SPA 6's discussion of 'Food Security'.

In the context of OP III Output 5.1.3, atlases for agro-ecological zoning in Sindh and Balochistan were devised, and climate smart profiles for Sindh and Punjab were published. Under Output 5.1.1, the UN supported the development of agriculture policies and implementation plans for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Sindh. In the framework of Output 5.1.6, UN agencies supported 4R nutrient stewardship for sustainable agriculture intensification and improved soil fertility in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. Moreover, a value chain analysis and feasibility studies were conducted for different value chains in Gilgit-Baltistan.

## Strategic Priority Area 5 – Gender Equality and Social Justice

Slowly but surely, women and girls in Pakistan gained increasing opportunities to realize their potential during the OP II's implementation period. The nation's recognition of sexual minorities was a promising step. Yet, much more needs to be done to overcome entrenched inequalities. Through SPA 5, the UN worked with Pakistan to dismantle the hurdles faced by women, girls and vulnerable groups; overcome discrimination and violence; promote socio-economic empowerment; and champion social justice for all.

Figure 9: Examples of SPA 5 key results, 2013-2017

**Contributing UN agencies 2013-2017:** SPA 5 was coordinated by UN Women, bringing together the efforts of FAO, ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS and WHO.

**Contributing UN agencies 2018:** UN Women, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNODC, UNESCO, UNFPA, WHO, FAO, ILO and UNDP (Outcome 8 Gender, Equality and Dignity)

**Partners:** Federal and Provincial Governments of Pakistan, civil society, private sector, donor governments and international organizations.

**Budget 2013-2017:** USD 43,014,453.73

**Committed funds 2013-2017:** USD 31,408,157.94

**Expenditure 2013-2017:** USD 26,692,970.78

**Delivery (expenditure vs available funds) 2013-2017:** 85%



## Advancing Rights

The OP II was at the forefront of advocacy for legislative advancements on gender equality and women's empowerment in Pakistan. Engaging with policy-makers contributed to legislation that seeks curb the scourge of gender-based violence (GBV), most prominently provincial and regional bills to protect women from gender-based and domestic violence, provincial acts that raise the age of marriage to 18 years old and a seminal *National Protocol on Gender-Based Violence* in 2017. Landmark sub-national legislation during the OP II period included:

- *Punjab Protection of Women against Violence Act 2016;*
- *Punjab Marriage Restraints Act 2015;*
- *Punjab Muslim Family Laws (Amendment) Act 2015;*
- *Punjab Family Courts (Amendment) Act 2015;*
- *Sindh Commission on the Status of Women Bill 2015;*
- *Sindh Home-based Workers' (HBW) Policy;*
- *Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Protection and Regulation of the Affairs of Home-Based Workers Act 2017;*
- *Balochistan Domestic Violence Bill 2014;*
- *Balochistan's Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act 2016;* and
- *Pakistan Administered Kashmir Domestic Violence Bill.*

Moreover, with UN support in 2017, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Women Parliamentary Caucus (WPC) drafted an Internal Human Trafficking Bill and a provincial *Women's Empowerment Policy Framework*. As a result of such frameworks, for the first time in the country's history, legislation offered women comprehensive protection against crimes – from stalking to domestic violence, emotional and economic abuse, trafficking and cybercrime. The UN committed to supporting the implementation of anti-honour killing and anti-rape bills, unanimously approved by the Government in October 2016. UN assistance for drafting policies on home-based workers in Sindh and Punjab promised fair wages, social security and basic rights for millions of home-based workers, who make up the lion's share of Pakistan's informal



workforce, yet often face exploitation in the absence of legal protection. In the wake of provincial policies on home-based workers, women's empowerment and workplace harassment, women are better placed to participate in the economy and society at large. In 2017, a newfound Home-Based Worker Task Force rallied decision-makers, employers, unions and civil society to the cause of home-based workers' rights.

Support for national women's machineries underscored progress during the OP II period, including for the localization of the SDGs and upholding international commitments. For instance, in 2014, the UN supported the National Commission on the Status of Women to prepare a National Review Report of the *Beijing Platform of Action* (Beijing+20). In 2016, one-on-one dialogue with national women's machineries contributed to Pakistan's 5th *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (CEDAW) Report, identifying where progress is needed. In 2015, a *National Consultation on SDG Indicators from a Gender Perspective* allowed the Government, civil society and the UN to jointly pinpoint which indicators should be prioritized and localized for Pakistan. Enhancing the capacity of the new National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and its provincial chapters helped the NHRC fulfil its mandate and meet Pakistan's reporting obligations under the *Universal Periodic Review* 2017. Throughout the OP II period, UN events ensured that gender equality remained centre stage in national discourse. For example in 2016, these included football matches to empower girls and young women, high-level consultations on safe public spaces, *16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence*, campaigns on the rights of women with disabilities, and the UN's HeForShe campaign. In 2015, students at Lahore's University of Engineering and Technology engaged 5,000 men and boys to sign up to the HeForShe movement to advance gender equality.

With UN assistance, improvements in juvenile justice advanced social justice and child rights. Key milestones included the *Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2015*, which raised the age of criminal liability and improved access to justice for minors, as well as the *Strategic Framework for the Elimination of Child and Forced Labour*. Other advances included *Child Protection Acts* in Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan, *Prohibition of the Employment of Children Acts* in Punjab and Balochistan, and *Child Marriage Restraint Acts* in Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Balochistan's *Child Protection Act*, which established a more effective case management and referral system, was the first in the country in full compliance with the standards of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

Strengthening Pakistan's child protection system was another focus of OP II initiatives, such as by developing innovative modules for a child protection management information system in 2013. The UN supported social protection initiatives like Pakistan Bait-ul-to Mal improve children's lives in Sindh, Balochistan and Punjab. Evidence generation underscored the success of UN advocacy, such as the mapping of child protection systems in Pakistan Administered Kashmir in 2015, and studies on adolescents in Karachi and urban Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to inform policies for gender-sensitive and adolescent-friendly protective services. In 2017, the *Child Rights in Cotton Farming Areas* initiative enhanced understandings of child rights in five districts of Punjab and Sindh through Communications for Development (C4D) activities, while Gilgit-Baltistan's first *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey* (MICS) bridged information gaps on child protection needs. With UN support, 800 Multi-Functional Community Centres became operational in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan in 2015. By disseminating educational and communications materials, they are evoking behavioural change on child labour, child rights, child

marriage, sexual abuse and corporal punishment. To inform policies for combating the economic exploitation of children, a survey on child labour was initiated in Punjab, which will provide the first datasets on the subject in over 20 years. With UN assistance, the Federal Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis & Human Resource Development drafted a Strategic Framework for the Elimination of Child and Forced Labour in 2017. Forced or bonded labour was also a key issue for the OP II. In 2013, the UN-backed project for the elimination of bonded labour in brick kilns was expanded to four additional districts of Punjab to better ensure the legal protection of workers. In 2014, the UN assisted Punjab's Government to launch its own *Integrated Project on Child and Bonded Labour*, while engaging with Balochistan's Government led to the allocation of PKR 40 million (USD 392,635) to address bonded and child labour.

Hand in hand with assisting the development of policy frameworks, UN efforts strengthened the capacities of duty bearers on women's empowerment and protecting women and children from violence. For example, in 2016, capacity development for law enforcement in six districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa facilitated gender-responsive policing, as did Gender Desks in 18 police stations in Punjab. UN workshops in the same year on gender mainstreaming and nutrition helped officials in Balochistan and Sindh meet women's and men's specific needs via gender-sensitive nutrition interventions. To overcome social norms that all too often turn a blind eye to gender-based violence, or discourage survivors from seeking support, over 1,500 law enforcement officials were trained in Islamabad Capital Territory in 2015, as were 117 government and partner staff in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and grassroots-level health, education and field staff were trained to prevent and respond to violence. UN initiatives sensitized communities; reached out to survivors, including for refugees; promoted new reporting and referral pathways; and supported service delivery. In 2013, 18 women friendly spaces (WFSs) and three women facilitation centres (WFCs) provided services for 3,670 women and children in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. As a result, 175 cases of violence against women were registered, as the women felt supported to disclose their experiences. As of 2015, the UN supported Pakistan's first one-stop Violence against Women Centre in Multan, Punjab. This first line of defence for vulnerable women offers shelter, police reporting, legal aid and rehabilitation— from psychosocial counselling to medical treatment, non-formal education and skills development – while raising community awareness.

## Results in 2018

In 2018, UN initiatives to advance basic human rights, including women's rights, were implemented in the context of the One UN Programme III's (OP III) Outcome 8 (Gender, Equality and Dignity), in line with SDG 5.

### **OP III Output 8.1.1: Provision of support to legal and policy reforms that are gender-sensitive and responsive, particularly related to HIV, SRH, women's empowerment, gender-based violence and discrimination**

With UN support, key legal and policy reforms related to gender equality came to the fore in 2018. For example, Sindh's *Home-based Worker's Act 2018* was passed, a gender action plan was included in Balochistan's *Rule of Law Roadmap* and a *National Framework on Quality of Care at Childbirth* was finalized.

### **OP III Output 8.1.7: Strengthening the knowledge and capacities of law enforcement agencies, criminal justice institutions, decision makers, opinion leaders and multiple service delivery sectors – health, WASH, nutrition and education – on human rights and gender equality**

Following UN support for the Election Commission of Pakistan's (ECP) *Women's National Identity Card and Voter Registration Campaign*, 4.3 million women voters were successfully registered. UN initiatives helped over 5 million women in 2018 to access improved water, sanitation and hygiene services. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 16 'women buses' were handed over to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Department of Transport. To empower women service delivery actors, 286 women officials were trained in the fields of border management, illicit drug trafficking, criminal justice and drug use and HIV prevention.

### **OP III Output 8.1.8: Promoting positive, public narratives around religious and social tolerance, as well as gender equality, to elicit and sustain positive behavioral change including measures aimed at addressing prevalent social norms around gender and gender stereotyping**

As part of advocacy and community outreach efforts, a voter education and information campaign, mentioned above, reached 46.73 million women. Moreover, 18,309 girls and women home-based workers attended UN-supported sessions on women-friendly laws and life skills interventions.

## **Social and Economic Empowerment**

UN initiatives promoted women's socio-economic empowerment via vocational training, mentoring and business incubation services for home-based workers and women from low-income backgrounds. In 2013, 3,000 women reaped the benefits of skills development in the hospitality, textiles and information technology (IT) sectors. In 2015, UN-supported skills training expanded employment prospects for 1,400 home-based workers in Sindh and Punjab, enabling them to set-up small businesses. In 2016, Business Incubation Centres in Islamabad and Punjab enabled over 200 home-based workers to launch 'waste-to-products' businesses, supported by the *Women in Green Industry* campaign. In 2017, in Sialkot, Punjab, skills training benefitted 870 women, as did job placements for 750 unemployed garment workers. As part of the formal labour force these women are entitled to social security and pensions, while earning PKR 10,000-14,000 (USD 86-120) each – a lifeline for their households. Similarly, the *Youth Employment Project* (YEP) proved a boon to thousands of garment workers in Sindh through training and job placements. Skills in kitchen gardening helped 1,500 women in Sindh ensure food security for their families in 2016.

### **Case study 21: Champa's Story – Providing for a Rainy Day**



*"Due to the heavy floods we were never able to harvest much and we were always left hungry and without food,"* explains Champa. Her village in Mirpur Khas, Sindh, is no stranger to floods and the hunger they bring. Thanks to UN-backed training on food preservation in 2016, Champa's family is now food secure.

Champa learned how to cut, boil, mix and dry local vegetables, pulses and spices, before packaging and storing her wares. *"We are applying the skills learned and have food available for a rainy day,"* she says proudly. *"When we have more than enough food stored we sell it in our village shop to earn some extra money to buy seeds."*

As the UN strived to make ‘invisible’ workers visible, thousands of home-based workers were linked with social protection schemes. In 2014 and 2015, the UN strengthened the capacity of the Sindh and Punjab Labour and Human Resource Departments to register 22,000 home-based workers and link them to social security programmes. Expediting home-based workers’ access to social security is vital for creating a more prosperous, equitable society. As many such workers’ lack of national identity cards keeps them from accessing social security and health benefits, the UN aided 2,025 home-based workers in Sindh to secure Computerized National Identity Cards (CNICs), over 1,000 of which became entitled to healthcare. Mobilizing women home-based workers to form collectives raised awareness of labour rights and facilitated collective bargaining. In 2015, for instance, over 1,200 home-based workers were organized into 100 Common Interest Groups in Punjab. By negotiating collectively with employers, they asserted their agency, held duty bearers to account and secured better remuneration – members’ incomes doubled, rising from PKR 3,000 – 4,000 to an average of PKR 7,000 – 8,000.

### Case study 22: Shehnaz’ Story – Threads of Hope in Punjab



*“My situation never allowed me to hope for professional development,” says Shehnaz. She and her sisters lived a cloistered life – communities in this part of Punjab disapprove of women working outside the home. As home-based workers, they scraped by on sporadic wages. The UN-backed Empowerment of Women Garment Workers Programme has given them hope by helping all three sisters to secure work at Anwar Khawaja Industries in the nearby city of Sialkot.*

*“Following on-the-job training, our collective income increased to PKR 42,000”, explains Shehnaz. Not only did their income rise seven-fold by 2017, the factory also provides a pick-up and drop-off service to ensure workers’ security; equal pay for women and men; a harassment-free workplace; social protection; and career development. “Learning and working in the formal sector has been quite an eye-opener,” Shehnaz admits. “[It] has boosted our confidence in our own capabilities and talents.”*

**“Women 30-40 years ago did not have much choice. Now they do.”**

– Nazish Brohi, Speaker at the UN’s International Women’s Day 2015 event,  
quoted in the One UN Pakistan Annual Report 2015

UN support for Punjab’s *Social and Economic Wellbeing of Women Survey* laid the groundwork for data to advance women’s empowerment. The survey’s indicators – jointly developed by Punjab’s Commission on the Status of Women, government departments, the UN, academia, research institutions, private training institutes, civil society and representatives of minorities and persons with disabilities – will help to map progress on SDGs 5 (‘gender equality’) and 8 (‘economic growth’). Following UN advocacy in 2014, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Government invested PKR 42 million (USD 415,500) as part of its *Gender Reforms Action Plan* to enable parliamentarians to advance economic empowerment initiatives and ensure that local women benefit from development. In 2016, UN awareness raising promoted women’s active participation in the labour force by sensitizing managers, workers and young trade union leaders on the links between decent work, increased productivity and harassment-free, gender-sensitive

working environments. With UN assistance, domestic workers, and workers in the agricultural and fisheries' sectors, gained the right to advocate for their rights collectively. In 2017, UN-backed events drew together 220 Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) and senior managers of the Overseas Investors Chamber of Commerce and Industries (OICCI), who pledged to promote women's participation in corporate leadership, raise wages, provide fair working conditions, uphold labour standards and offer professional development opportunities for women workers. *Gender Gap Analyses* of seven industries in Sialkot, Punjab, informed a roadmap to help organizations implement the *Women Empowerment Principles*. Sessions organized with the NGO Baidarie engaged men – particularly family members – in creating a supportive environment for women factory workers, while curbing workplace harassment.

### Case study 23: Fazeelat's Story – Helping Home-Based Workers Thrive



As a teenager, Fazeelat Bibi never got the chance to finish her studies. In their modest home in, she took to helping her mother prepare shawl tassels and fine *gota* embroidery. Without knowing it, Fazeelat joined the ranks of Pakistan's home-based workers. Like millions of women, she toiled for meagre wages, without recourse to social services, unprotected and unaware of her rights.

All this changed when Fazeelat's gained awareness and accessed skills training through a UN initiative. She set up her own organisation for home-based workers, Jazba, literally 'the desire to act'. As the group grew to 100 members, Fazeelat learned how to coordinate with government departments for loans and social welfare registration. She took out a loan herself and began to produce handbags and school bags for the local market. Her organisation prevailed upon the authorities to solve the neighbourhood's garbage collection problem. Fazeelat soon became Deputy Coordinator of the local District Action Committee, taking Jazba and her community from strength to strength.

### Results in 2018

In 2018, UN initiatives to advance women's social and economic empowerment in Pakistan were implemented in the context of the One UN Programme III's (OP III) Outcome 8 (Gender, Equality and Dignity), in line with SDG 5.

**OP III Output 8.1.3: Strengthened capacities for monitoring of gender-responsive frameworks and progress on issues like food and nutrition security, the social determinants of health and health equity including development of systems, benchmarks and research to generate data on human rights- and gender-related SDG and CEDAW indicators**

As part of research and evidence generation efforts in 2018, *Punjab's Social and Economic Well-being of Women Survey* was completed with UN assistance, and the *Status of Rural Women Report 2018* was launched.

### Gender and Health

UN efforts sought to integrate gender and health by making services more attuned to the needs of women and vulnerable groups, including women, transgender individuals and people with disabilities. In 2013, the UN led the formulation of a draft *National Protocol on Treatment and Health Sector Response to Gender Based Violence* (GBV), the first of its kind in Pakistan – marking a significant step towards



supporting gender-based violence survivors as a public health priority. As of 2015, Action Plans building on this National Protocol were implemented in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan following UN-backed capacity development for health sector professionals. As of 2016, a *Gender Equity and Rights* (GER) approach was streamlined into the health sector, particularly in Punjab, enhancing its response to gender-based violence.

Developed with UN assistance, Pakistan's *National Health Vision 2016-25*, aligned with *Vision 2025* and the SDGs, championed gender equity and human rights as cross-cutting principles. The *Prime Minister's National Health Programme's* gender-sensitive approach offered pro-poor social protection and free health care to the poor. In 2016, rehabilitation services for children with disabilities improved their well-being and enrolled them in schools. Federal and provincial Disability Bills formulated with UN assistance advanced the rights of people with disabilities, as did the *Global Cooperation on Assistive Technology* (GATE) initiative. In tandem, UN agencies aided the development of a *National Strategy for Integrating the Social Determinants of Health* and corresponding Strategic Frameworks in all four provinces, fostering a health system that is better placed to address the social determinants of health. The implementation of a *Health Management Information System* (HMIS) provided ample sex and age disaggregated data to inform policies. This improved health service delivery by targeting specific vulnerable groups and their health needs.

Steps to ensure a gender-sensitive HIV/AIDS response improved targeted prevention, treatment and care for key populations. In collaboration with civil society in 2015, the UN supported the launch of the country's first Positive Female Network. This body works to ensure that women living with HIV/AIDS have a say in policies, laws and programmes that affect their well-being. To reduce HIV-related morbidity and mortality through institutional strengthening, the UN offered technical assistance to Pakistan's provincial oversight mechanism for better monitoring and reporting. Training for officials on HIV, gender and human rights strengthened Pakistan's institutional response to the gender dimensions of the epidemic. For instance, strengthening the capacities of the Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM) advanced the provision of services to vulnerable groups – from women and girls to transgender individuals, other sexual minorities, people living with HIV and drug users. Developed with UN assistance, the *Pakistan AIDS Strategy III 2015-2020* incorporated mechanisms to address gender inequalities and prioritizes at-risk women and transgender persons. A people-centred, gender-sensitive approach guided the use of funds received from the *Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria*. In 2017, Pakistan successfully mobilized US\$ 34.9 million under the Global Fund thanks to its inclusive national and provincial HIV/AIDS policy frameworks.

UN advocacy, engagement and collaboration were the bastions of progress on HIV/AIDs. Engaging parliamentarians, religious leaders, health care providers and the media championed the cause of 'zero discrimination'. In 2016, the first *Training Manual, Handbook & Fact Sheet for Parliamentarians on HIV & AIDS* reached out to Parliamentary SDG Task Forces at the national and provincial levels. UN efforts enhanced the capacity of civil society organizations to implement effective accountability and complaint mechanisms, including a helpline for persons living with HIV/AIDS. Collaboration between the UN and Pakistan's National AIDS and Tuberculosis Control Programmes was a harbinger of change in policymaking, improving the tools used to address HIV among key populations.



Sustained advocacy sought to overcome the stigmatization and violence experienced by transgender people (*hijra*), which make it difficult for them to access HIV-related services. By the end of 2016, over 3,500 HIV positive people – including transgender persons – were registered with National and Provincial AIDS Control Programmes. In 2017, the launch of Pakistan’s first Transgender Empowerment Association was a milestone, mobilizing the transgender community to advocate for better health outcomes, research and social change. Three draft bills on protecting transgender and intersex individuals were presented in the Senate’s Human Rights Committee. These advances stand to reduce their vulnerability to HIV, curb discrimination, empower marginalized groups and promote their inclusion in Pakistan’s social fabric.

## Results in 2018

In 2018, UN initiatives to advance a more gender-sensitive approach to health was implemented in the context of the One UN Programme III’s (OP III) Outcome 8 (Gender, Equality and Dignity), in line with SDG 5.

**OP III Output 8.1.5: Assisting federal and provincial counterparts to enhance access to quality multi-sectoral sexual and reproductive health services and rights – spanning health care, justice, policing and safe spaces – while advocating for the integration of gender concerns into all health planning, policies and programmes**

With UN support, harm reduction services were provided to over 3,000 women drug users in communities and to 578 women in prisons.

**OP III Output 8.1.6: Promoting a coordinated, effective response to GBV across all sectors, including justice & health systems including initiatives to prevent and address GBV & discrimination against women, girls and transgender persons as well as specific solutions for vulnerable groups like Afghan refugees & TDPs to secure their sustainable reintegration**

To address gender-based violence, the UN supported capacity building for service providers. To this end, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were developed for the gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response in humanitarian settings, and a clinical handbook was adapted on care services for gender-based violence survivors.

## Strategic Priority Area 6 – Food and Nutrition Security for the Most Vulnerable Groups

**Contributing UN agencies 2013-2017:** SPA 6 was coordinated by WFP and FAO, bringing together the efforts of UNICEF, UN Women and WHO.

**Contributing UN agencies 2018:** WFP, WHO, UNICEF and FAO (Outcome 4 Nutrition); WFP, FAO and UNIDO (Outcome 5 Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture)

**Partners:** Federal and Provincial Governments of Pakistan, civil society, private sector, donor

Pakistan produces more than enough food to feed its population, yet malnutrition and food insecurity are among the most serious concerns facing the country. The fact that the most vulnerable struggle to meet their daily food needs means that these are largely problems of inequality, exacerbated by a lack of awareness and recurrent crises. Through SPA 6, the UN worked as one to help the Government counter these inequalities, so that all the people in Pakistan have access to sufficient food and the well-balanced diet needed for an active, healthy life.

governments and international organizations.

**Budget 2013-2017:** USD 699,497,275.76

**Committed funds 2013-2017:** USD 566,573,243.66

**Expenditure 2013-2017:** USD 522,068,633.62

**Delivery (expenditure vs available funds) 2013-2017:** 92%

In 2018, the UN continued to pursue SPA 6's aims through OP III Outcomes 4 (Nutrition) and 5 (Food Security & Sustainable Agriculture), as discussed under the 'Results in 2018' sections below, following a detailed discussion of OP II achievements between 2013 and 2017.

Figure 10: Examples of SPA 6 key results, 2013-2017



## Good Nutrition

The OP II played a pivotal part in improving nutrition across Pakistan. With UN technical assistance, the Government developed pioneering legislation, such as gender-sensitive multi-sectoral nutrition strategies and plans for all four provinces and two administrative areas. Other major policy milestones included, among others:

- *National Infant and Young Child Feeding Strategy, IYCF Communications Strategy, costed IYCF Communication Plans and IYCF Emergency Guidelines;*
- *Nutrition Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan;*
- *Guidelines on the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition;* and
- *Pakistan Dietary Guidelines.*

With UN support the *Pakistan Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy* and a *National Food Fortification Strategy* neared completion. Throughout the OP II period, the UN supported the Government's involvement in global Scaling-up Nutrition (SUN) movement that Pakistan signed up to in 2013. Technical support for the coordination capacity of the Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform strengthened SUN programmes and fostered an enabling environment – one in which multi-sector plans are translated into action. By 2016 with UN support, Pakistan's national SUN Secretariat and provincial SUN Units became equipped to lead the multisectoral interventions needed to tackle malnutrition. Driven by a holistic approach, the SUN Secretariat and SUN Units engaged multi-sectoral stakeholders as part of its core group – providing a key link between international best practices and local policy-makers – and oversaw development and emergency nutrition interventions. From 2015-2017, the SUN Business Network stepped up private sector engagement nationwide. For instance, the Network identified ways for private companies to locally produce supplementary foods, contribute to salt and wheat fortification, and leverage information technologies.

UN technical assistance also revitalized the National Fortification Alliance in 2013 and spurred the launch of Provincial Fortification Alliances to back policies and scale up food fortification. In 2015, UN agencies contributed to an Action Plan for revitalizing the *Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative*, advocating for breastfeeding over nutritionally inferior milk substitutes. UN-based nationwide consultations in 2017 laid the basis for *Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Monitoring & Evaluation Frameworks*, a forthcoming *National Fortification Strategy* and new *Vitamin A Guidelines*. Nutrition service delivery improved in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan as UN assistance for essential supplies, procurement services and the refinement of forecasting methodologies enhanced Health Departments' supply management in 2017. UN-supported research provided a solid evidence base for gender-responsive nutrition programmes, such the National Nutrition Survey (NNS) 2018 – the first such survey in six years – a *National Complementary Feeding Assessment*, a *Cost of Diet Analysis* and moves to strengthen the *Health and Nutrition Surveillance System* (HANSS). Backing for a *Nutrition Management Information System* (NMIS) promoted real-time assessment of nutrition challenges that will inform programming.

In terms of food fortification, 184 million people benefited from salt iodization – the simplest and safest means of averting a serious public health crisis sparked by iodine deficiency disorders. UN advocacy pushed forth universal salt iodization during the OP II period, prompting 80% of salt adequately iodized across the country. Regular training honed capacities for iodization, monitoring and quality control, including training for 1,480 salt processors and 121 district and provincial focal points in 2015. In the same year, eight large- and medium-scale salt processors were provided with modified equipment to boost efficiency. UN agencies supported a draft *Bill on Universal Salt Iodization*, alongside the establishment of 113 laboratories for quality assurance. UN initiatives were also key to distributing Vitamin A supplements to prevent child blindness nationwide, including to 32 million children in 2015. Following UN advocacy, Sindh's Government added vitamins and minerals to the province's Essential Drug List in 2017, a move which will protect millions of children from the micronutrient deficiencies that underlie malnutrition. UN support for wheat fortification also enhanced nutrition among 2.6 million people in Pakistan Administered Kashmir – roughly 65% of its population – including 500,000 women of reproductive age. With UN assistance, the administrative area's Food Department operationalized 11 roller mills. After receiving 15 metric tonnes of vitamin and mineral premix in 2016-2017, the

Department distributed over 98,820 MT of fortified flour. This inexpensive, effective local nutrition intervention reduced undernutrition and anaemia by increasing vitamin and mineral intake. To ensure effectiveness, millers were trained on fortification techniques, as were inspectors and District Food Controllers on monitoring and quality control. New equipment expedited fortification and quality assurance, such as 4,000 kits for iron spot tests in 2015, and another 2,000 kits in 2017.

UN agencies worked to tackle the root causes and intergenerational cycle of stunting, preventing malnutrition by promoting better infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and the *Community Management of Malnutrition (CMAM)*. Interventions centred on community engagement; training for Lady Health Workers; screening and providing micro-nutrient supplements for pregnant women, mothers and children; supporting the local production of specialized nutritious foods; and raising awareness, including through behaviour change communication. In 2015, following community engagement that targeted 95,000 children and women in Sindh's districts of Thatta and Sajawal, 90% of pregnant and lactating women reported greater understanding of exclusive breastfeeding and better hygiene. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its Merged Districts in 2017, UN-backed counselling for 153,700 women had an immense effect on child nutrition by improving mothers' awareness of breastfeeding. Strengthening local capacities through the UN's *Stunting Prevention Programme* underscored these gains. Interventions were made sustainable by relying on existing public health infrastructure and women community health workers – the actors best able to reach children, women and caregivers at the community level. UN support enabled nutrition professionals and Lady Health Workers – including 4,000 in Balochistan alone in 2014 – to foster positive feeding, health and hygiene practices. Monthly rations of locally-produced specialized nutritious food – including *Wawa Mum* and *Maamta* – proved an effective, affordable way of meeting children's and women's nutrition needs. Gender-sensitive behaviour change communications (BCC) strategies in Punjab and Sindh, focusing on the critical '1,000 days window', combined cross-sectoral messages to more effectively curb the prevalence of stunting. Research by Aga Khan University in 2017 found a marked reduction in stunting (8.6%) among children reached by stunting prevention initiatives, and weight gain among pregnant women (5.8%).

#### Case study 24: Lata's Story – Community-Based Solutions to Malnutrition



At the nutrition centre in Meghwar Paro, in Sindh's Tharparkar district, 7-month old Lata's height, weight and mid-upper arm circumference reveal that her under-nutrition status is severe. She is immediately admitted to the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme. Her mother, Pushpa, is given sachets of ready-to-use therapeutic food to increase Lata's nutrition levels. *"Each one of my daughters was underweight at the time of birth,"* explains Pushpa. *"I brought Lata for a check-up because she is weak and cries all the time."*

Lata's predicament is all too common in Tharparkar. In the sweltering heat of the Thar desert, malnutrition runs rampant as poor communities face food scarcity, unsafe drinking water and a lack of health care. The area's global acute malnutrition is 22.7%, well above the 15% emergency threshold. Chronic malnutrition, which causes stunting, afflicts 49.8% of the children here. Centres like the one treating Lata are part of the *Community Management of Acute Malnutrition* initiative, led by the provincial government and supported by the UN. Community outreach prevents, detects and treats malnutrition.

While awareness levels are low among local women, *“they are keen to learn and adapt health and hygiene practices that I introduce to them during my sessions,”* explains Kavita Bai, a leading trainer. *“More women now prefer delivering through skilled birth attendants or in the Mithi hospital. They breastfeed their children and are conscious about vaccination.”* Through such efforts, fewer children succumb to malnutrition and, like Lata, more access lifesaving treatment.

Connecting the dots between nutrition, food security, WASH, health and Disaster Risk Reduction made UN initiatives more effective. In collaboration with Provincial Nutrition Cells and the National Lady Health Worker Programme, ‘positive deviance’ inquiries pinpointed culturally appropriate, sustainable solutions to curb malnutrition. With UN assistance, Provincial Health Departments integrated moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) management into primary public health care services. This shift in the implementation of CMAM – from NGOs to the Government – slashed costs and secured long-term sustainability. Building in-country capacities to produce high-quality specialized nutritious foods at competitive rates further boosted sustainability.

To respond to Pakistan’s high rates of malnutrition, the UN strived to ensure access to treatment for children and women. For instance, in 2014, 2,363 metric tonnes of ready-to-use supplementary food was distributed, as were micronutrient supplements for 327,000 children and 224,000 pregnant and lactating women. In 2015 alone, the *Community Management of Malnutrition* initiative benefited 2.4 million children under the age of five, and 1.3 million pregnant and lactating women, across 55 districts. In 2017, the initiative treated nearly 500,000 malnourished women and children in 25 districts, reflecting the efficacy of community-based action on nutrition. While 256,900 malnourished children under five received treatment in 2017, in 2015, 420,000 children were treated for moderate acute malnutrition through *Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme* (TSFP) sites in remote, rural areas to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’. In the same year in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its Merged Districts, *Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes* (OTPs) treated 22,400 severely malnourished children under the age of five in 2017, some 58% of whom are girls. A cure rate of over 89% saved these children from ill-health, repeated infections and death. Moreover, over 250 Nutrition Sites, housed in government health facilities screened 393,000 girls and 379,400 boys under the age of five for signs of malnutrition in 2017. With UN support, new Stabilization Centres were equipped to treat malnourished children with medical complications.

### Case study 25: Raza’s Story – Fighting Malnutrition in Sindh



*“These women are godsend, they saved the life of my grandson,”* says Maai Jeaari of the staff at the local centre for the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM). When he was first brought to the Centre in Jamshoro, 3-month-old Raza Muhammad weighed just 2.7 kg – less than half the weight of a healthy child. He was suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition, a condition that kills thousands of children in Pakistan every year. Staff advised Raza’s mother to breastfeed exclusively until he was 6 months old, when they added UN-supplied Ready-To-Use Therapeutic Food to his diet.

Now in 2016, 10-month-old Raza is on the road to recovery. Scores of children in the area owe a great deal to



Raza's grandmother. Mai Jeaari not only convinced Raza's parents to take him to the CMAM Centre, she has also become a community mobilizer. This kind of local engagement is weaving better nutrition practices into the social fabric of communities across Pakistan.

Other pioneering UN efforts that addressed malnutrition included school feeding initiatives. These boosted educational and nutritional outcomes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Merged Districts throughout the OP II's implementation period. From 164,000 students in 2015 to over 198,000 primary school students in 2016, the initiative provided them with 1,100 metric tonnes of fortified biscuits, take-home rations and cash-based transfers for school meals. In 2016, the initiative raised enrolment rates by 15% and caused retention rates to soar to 97%. In 2015, providing students with 2,700 metric tonnes of vegetable oil as take home-rations, alleviated short-term hunger and enhanced health outcomes.

### Results in 2018

In 2018, UN initiatives to improve nutrition across Pakistan were implemented in the context of the One UN Programme III's (OP III) Outcome 4 (Nutrition), in line with SDG 2.

#### **OP III Output 4.1.1: Integrated and multi-sectoral national and provincial nutrition policies, strategies and initiatives are developed and implemented including enhanced public financial allocations in line with provincial priorities including sustained momentum of Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) interventions across Pakistan**

Under the leadership of the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination (MoNHSR&C) and provincial Departments of Health, UN agencies assisted the development and dissemination of several nutrition strategies and guidelines, such as: *Vitamin A Supplementation Guidelines*; *Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Emergency Guidelines*; an *Infant and Young Child Feeding Communications Strategy*; *Balochistan's Infant and Young Child Feeding Strategy*; and *Punjab's Integrated Nutrition Communications Strategy*. The UN aided the finalization of an integrated *Anaemia Action Plan*, as well as strategies and action plans around trans fatty acids, salt and sugar reduction. With the technical support of Nutrition Working Groups (NWG) at the national and provincial levels, *Drought Response Plans* on nutrition were developed for Sindh and Balochistan. The UN aided the development and monitoring of *Action Plans on Malnutrition* to enable Pakistan to achieve global nutrition targets 2025 and SDG 2. UN support was also provided to the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination, the SUN Secretariat and the National Fortification Alliance (NFA) for the development of other policy frameworks, including:

- Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy, designed and launched with the SUN Secretariat;
- *National Breastmilk Substitute Ordinance/Rules*, revised in accordance with the 2016 World Health Assembly (WHA) resolution;
- Rules for the implementation of breast milk substitute legislation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Punjab, in line with the 2016 WHA resolution;
- the final draft of the *Law on Universal Salt Iodization*, currently with the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination;



- a *Sustainability Framework for Universal Salt Iodization*, developed in collaboration with the National Fortification Alliance;
- on-going work on a *National Action Plan for Nutrition*, based on the *Pakistan Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy* (PMNS 2018-25);
- *Provincial Fortification Strategies* for all four provinces, developed in collaboration with Provincial Fortification Alliances (Punjab's Fortification Strategy was launched in 2018 and strategies in Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are being finalized);
- on-going work to develop *Guidelines on Adolescent Nutrition* and the elaboration of an *Adolescent Nutrition Strategy* by the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination;
- the development of a *Multi-sectoral Monitoring and Evaluation Framework* by Sindh's Accelerated Action Plan (AAP); and
- the launch of the *Pakistan Dietary Guidelines for Better Nutrition* were launched in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform (MoPDR).

The UN undertook and supported research to generate critical evidence for nutrition policies and programming, such as the *National Nutrition Survey (NNS) 2018-2019* – the first district-specific national assessment since 2011. The *National Complementary Feeding Assessment (NCFA) 2018* encompassed an in-depth analysis of complimentary feeding indicators in the *Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) 2013-14*, alongside an 'opti-food analysis', formative qualitative research on complementary feeding behaviour. A *Cost of Diet Study* analysed the 12 most vulnerable districts of Pakistan, while the *Cost of Solutions* study, conducted with the SUN Secretariat, identified cost-effective solutions to eradicate stunting in Pakistan. A *SMART & IYCF Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey* was undertaken in Balochistan and in three districts of Sindh, as was research on the determinants of wasting in Punjab, a formative study on low breastfeeding rates in Punjab, and an in-depth analysis of the *Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP)* in Balochistan. A small-scale wheat *chakki* feasibility study, conducted with the National Fortification Alliance and led by the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination highlighted the need to include *chakkis* within fortification efforts – efforts that are currently limited to industrial mills. Operational research on stunting prevention, including an impact evaluation of the *Sindh Stunting Prevention Programme*, revealed a significant reduction of 10.3% in the prevalence of stunting among children under five in intervention areas. Operational research on cash-based transfers, specialized nutritious foods and behavior change communication in Rahim Yar Khan, Punjab, was conducted in collaboration with Aga Khan University (AKU), the Benazir Income Support Programme and the IRMNCH & Nutrition Programme.

**OP III Output 4.1.3: Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions are implemented with a focus on preventing and treating stunting, acute malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and maternal malnutrition**

UN agencies supported efforts to provide hundreds of thousands of children and women with treatment for malnutrition. The UN continued to support all provincial governments to improve access to severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment and other nutrition services, including maternal, infant and young child feeding (MIYCF). In 2018, 173,219 children (93,912 girls and 79,307 boys) treated for severe acute

malnutrition (SAM) through a network of 2,303 treatment sites across Pakistan. In tandem, 162,374 children (84,653 girls and 77,721 boys) under the age of five were treated for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) with *Achamum* specialized nutritious food. Similarly, 161,088 pregnant and lactating women were treated with *Maamta* specialized nutritious food through the *Community Management of Acute Malnutrition* (CMAM) initiative. Provincial governments' provision of nutrition supplies was supported through procurement services. Support for the *Community Management of Acute Malnutrition* (CMAM) programme continued in 17 districts of Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Pakistan Administered Kashmir. A *CMAM Surge Approach* pilot project was launched in Sindh's district of Umerkot, in collaboration with Concern Worldwide and the provincial Department of Health. This aims to build resilience, enhance capacity and responsiveness to shocks within the health system in order to tackle malnutrition. As such, it will enable cost-effective, sustainable responses to shocks and emergencies. As part of the pilot, a SMART survey was conducted in Umerkot to assess the extent of acute malnutrition among children (aged 6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women.

To prevent malnutrition, a range of interventions were supported by the UN. Vitamin A supplements were provided to 32.2 million children (91% of the target) and 33.9 million children (96%) through two rounds of *National Immunization Days* to combat polio. Preventative measures included providing 128,873 children (aged 6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women with specialized nutritious foods to prevent stunting. Similarly, micronutrient powder supplements were provided for 115,594 children under the age of five (57,840 girls and 57,840 boys), as were micronutrient supplements for 231,403 pregnant and lactating women. Moreover, the *Stunting Prevention Programme* was implemented in Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its Merged Districts.

Awareness raising – a vital facet of preventing malnutrition – engaged 297,397 mothers, caretakers and pregnant and lactating women with messages on maternal and child nutrition and behaviour change interventions. Behavior change communication on health, hygiene and infant and young child feeding practices also engaged a range of targeted communities. In terms of capacity building, 4,735 health workers' skills were improved through training on infant and young child feeding counselling. The UN also supported measures to control risks and reduce the burden of foodborne diseases, including by championing international standards, a global information exchange platform and multi-sectoral collaboration. To this end, UN agencies assisted research to inform policy-making and interventions, such as by mapping of urban ready-to-eat food outlets in Islamabad Capital Territory, as well as a physical and laboratory assessment of food safety and work on a *Training Manual on Food Safety*. A consultation workshop in Islamabad was held on food safety and developing a food safety policy framework. Thereafter, a zero draft of the *Islamabad Food Safety Policy* was prepared.

**OP III Output 4.1.4: Institutional capacities and coordination mechanisms of federal, provincial and district authorities strengthened to enhance nutrition through multi-sectoral approach – including stakeholders responsible for health care, education, agriculture, water and sanitation, social welfare, women's empowerment, Disaster Risk Reduction and emergency response**

UN support contributed to strengthening SUN Units in the federal Planning Commission, and in provincial and administrative area Planning & Development Departments, enabling their effective coordination of multi-sectoral nutrition interventions and advocacy for increased funding for nutrition.

Nutrition markers developed by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa SUN Unit with UN assistance – used to screen and review annual development plan projects and Planning Commission 1 forms (PC1s) – enabled nutrition mainstreaming in all development projects in the province. Support began for the mapping of early childhood development (ECD) in Pakistan, with a round of consultations underway to revitalize multi-sectoral ECD efforts, and assistance for the SUN Secretariat to develop an *ECD Parenting Package*.

Following UN advocacy, three provinces – Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan – agreed to utilize the *Nutrition Management Information System* (NMIS) for data entry and information sharing with the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination. Provincial Infant Feeding Boards met regularly during 2018. The Technical assistance was provided to strengthen National and Provincial Fortification Alliances, and to advocate for mandatory food fortification. Support for the Government of Pakistan Administered Kashmir assisted it to carry out large-scale wheat flour fortification and to begin procuring the premix needed to ensure the initiative’s sustainability. The *Stunting Prevention Programme* was successfully completed in three districts of Sindh and handed over to the province’s Accelerated Action Plan, which will continue the provision of nutrition services. A joint shock-responsive safety net initiative was launched in Tharparkar, Sindh, with the Benazir Income Support Programme to alleviate malnutrition, food insecurity and vulnerabilities among drought-affected households.

UN-backed trainings on ‘tracking public financing for nutrition’ were conducted in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for multi-sectoral actors. Capacity building initiatives, entitled ‘NETCODE’, were delivered for government counterparts on the implementation and monitoring of breastmilk substitutes (BMS). Data from the *National Complementary Feeding Assessment* (NCFA) was used in gender-responsive communications for development (C4D) programming, including advocacy, awareness raising, community mobilization and behaviour change initiatives in Punjab. Similar initiatives are planned in Sindh in 2019. Over 50 million people were reached during *Global Breastfeeding Week 2018* through public service messaging via electronic and mass media.

## Food Security

Advancements during the OP II period were rooted in legislative progress, including UN support for a *National Food Fortification Strategy*, among others. In 2015, a national Zero Hunger mapping exercise was carried out with the Ministry of National Food Security and Research, to inform provincial SDG 2 ‘Zero Hunger’ Action Plans. Efforts to improve food security involved groundbreaking research, such as Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analyses, and innovative data collection and analysis instruments, like the *Agriculture Marketing Information System* (AMIS) in Balochistan. This is an important tool for enhancing food market transparency and addressing the root causes of food price volatility. In 2017, other important research on food security included:

- *Climate Risks and Food Security Analysis: A Special Report for Pakistan;*
- *Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) on Vulnerability to Food Insecurity and Natural Hazards 2017;*
- *Strategic Review of the Food Security and Nutrition in Pakistan (FSNSR);*
- *The State of Food Security Pakistan 2016;*
- *Minimum Cost of Diet Pakistan 2016;*

- *In-Depth Food Security and Livelihood Assessment of Returned Households in FATA;*
- *Pre-Crisis Market Analysis (PCMA);*
- *Situation & Response Analysis Framework (SRAF);*
- *Livelihood and Food Security Assessment (LFSA); and*
- *Guidelines on Integrating Nutrition into Food Security & Livelihood Interventions in Emergencies.*

Ultimately, UN initiatives improved food security because they were paired with local mobilization and capacity development for officials and communities. In 2015, two rounds of IPC analysis involved over 1,000 provincial and district officers. In 2016, capacity building for over 150 officials on IPC analysis and the IPC Information Support System made them more capable of tackling food insecurity. In 2015, nine UN cooperating partners delivered over 268,000 metric tonnes of food aid to displaced and returnee populations, bolstering their nutritional well-being, and USD 1.7 million in cash assistance was provided to 7,400 beneficiaries – 83% of whom are women. In 2017, live-saving monthly relief assistance secured short-term access to food for 578,000 returnees to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Merged Districts. Over 1 million people reaped the benefits of the UN-supported *Online Data Verification System* active at all humanitarian hubs, which managed the influx of temporarily displaced persons and ensured rapid, uninterrupted assistance. In tandem, *Food Assistance for Assets* (FFA) initiatives that engaged locals in rehabilitating infrastructure and livelihoods were key to cementing long-term food security. In 2016, cash transfers worth USD 8.2 million, smoothing the transition from relief to recovery. In 2016 and 2016, *Food Assistance for Assets* engaged locals to rehabilitate thousands of water courses, water ponds, check dams, Community Development Centres, fish farms, bridle paths, link roads and irrigation channels. Vast tracts of land are now home to thriving forests, plant nurseries and kitchen gardens. Such structural interventions were paired with nonstructural activities, such as training to strengthen local capacities in diverse spheres – from crop production, composting and livestock management to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), tailoring and handicrafts, fuel-efficient stoves and enterprise development. Supported by UN initiatives, new Village Development and Food Management Committees gave returnees – especially women – an active role in their community’s recovery.

### Case study 26: Gul Baro’s Story – Empowering Women in Agriculture



*“I am now able to grow and sell vegetables more efficiently,”* reports Gul Baro Bibi. She is one of 400 women from Bara, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s Merged Districts, whose lives have been transformed by UN-supported training at a local Women Open School (WOS).

Women like Gul Baro play a key role in the region’s agricultural sector, but often lack the capacity to benefit from the post-production economy. Equipped with new skills on growing vegetables, Gul Baro now feeds her family and supplements their income by selling excess produce. Becoming self-sufficient isn’t just financially lucrative, it has also improved her family’s nutrition and food security. *“Throughout the season, my family and I consume chemical-free fresh vegetables,”* she beams.

Assistance for rural communities in Sindh and Balochistan boosted agricultural productivity, while facilitating market access, such as livestock vaccinations and animal feed; training on improved

agricultural practices and conservation agriculture; support for Farmer Field Schools, Farmers' Marketing Collectives and Producer Marketing Groups; and assistance for water management and irrigation techniques. In 2015, technology and UN-backed training on conservation agriculture for 2,400 farmers improved the crop productivity of 1,200 households in Sindh's districts of Dadu and Mirpur Khas. Crop yields rose by 35%, boosting food security and strengthening livelihoods. As a result of greater awareness of the harmful effects of pesticides, their use declined by 25%. The outputs of 1,500 women farmers flourished in the wake of training on homestead gardening, coupled with the distribution of vegetable seed kits, fertilizer, gardening tools, poultry and goats. With UN support in 2016, over 220 Producer Marketing Groups, Peasant Organizations, Farmer Organizations, Water User Associations and DRR Committees were formed. These fostered dialogue, leading to 1,200 mutually beneficial tenancy agreements, sustainable resource management and stronger agricultural livelihoods.

### Case study 27: Hamdi's Story – Kitchen Gardens Opening New Horizons



Hamdi's life changed when a UN-supported Women's Open School was set-up in her small village in Mirpur Khas, Sindh. She eagerly signed up to learn about kitchen gardening. *"Our landlord was upset about my decision. He said women should spend their time working in the fields,"* says Hamdi. *"But my husband supported me."*

The group of 25 women learned how to prepare soil and plant seeds, discussed the nutritional value of the vegetables and compared traditional gardening practices to new methods. *"I even learned to write my name during these sessions,"* Hamdi explains. With her new knowledge, Hamdi set up her own kitchen garden. Once she was producing more vegetables than her family could consume, Hamdi and her husband, Maojee, started a small business to sell their surplus wares. Before long, they approached other villagers to sell vegetables on their behalf. *"We now earn PKR 500 per day,"* says Hamdi proudly. *"We also use this money to send our sons to school."*

In Balochistan, UN agricultural livelihood interventions improved food security manifold. In 2015, outputs flourished as 102 Farmer Field Schools drew farmers together to explore optimal methods for growing wheat, and 1,500 households received quality wheat seed in the *Rabi* planting season. To bolster the wool industry, 760 farmers were trained in wool shearing methods and over 33,000 animals were vaccinated. The same year, 162 community organizations engaged nearly 1,500 households in livelihood projects, including on water management. Building lined water storage reservoirs allowed 230 households to irrigate 390 hectares of land, a move which will raise incomes by USD 142,000 per year. In 2016, thousands of women and men benefitted as new technologies and management techniques were extended; seeds, egg-producing poultry pullets and animal feed were distributed; kitchen gardens founded; and indigenous *karez* irrigation systems rehabilitated. In 2017, capacity development for 635 farmers – nearly half of whom are women – on modern agricultural production and marketing techniques spurred greater yields, sales and market linkages.

UN initiatives also addressed environmental and safety concerns related to food production. Consultations in 2017 with government officials, NGOs and academia shed light on crop burning practices in 11 of Punjab's rice-growing districts – a step towards tackling the growing menace of



pollutant-laden smog. Preparations were also made for a pilot UN-Government *Street Food Safety Programme* in Islamabad stand to improve food safety standards.

### Case study 28: Khalil's Story – Environmentally-Friendly Agriculture



*"Whenever I used untreated sewage water for the irrigation of my fields, I felt guilty as I always considered this land to be our mother,"* explains Haji Khalil. With no other options, he and his fellow farmers had to rely on waste water. The smell of rotting sewage overpowered the village of Bhama, Punjab. Khalil's family never consumed their own vegetables.

Things changed when the joint UN-Coca Cola *New World Project* helped the Society for Empowerment and Environmental Protection (SEEP) to build a water treatment plant for the village. Now, Khalil uses treated water to irrigate his land. Safe in the knowledge that they are protecting the environment, his family can finally benefit from their crops.

### Results in 2018

In 2018, UN initiatives to bolster food security throughout Pakistan were implemented in the context of the One UN Programme III's (OP III) Outcome 5 (Food Security & Sustainable Agriculture), in line with SDG 2.

#### **OP III Output 5.1.1: National Agriculture and Food Security Policy approved and implemented**

With UN support, agriculture policies and implementation plans were developed for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Sindh. As discussed above, the *Pakistan Dietary Guidelines for Better Nutrition* were published, which include a focus on ensuring greater food security.

#### **OP III Output 5.1.3: Increased investment in agriculture and livestock advocated alongside agriculture markets, in order to lay a solid foundation for sustainable food security including increases stakeholders' capacity to undertake gender-responsive food security analysis/setting up of an effective Food Security Monitoring System, aligned with global and country standards for measuring under-nourishment and FIES**

The *Pakistan Monthly Market Price Bulletin* was regularly produced, shared with relevant stakeholders and published on the *Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping* (VAM) web portal. With UN support, drought assessments were carried out for Sindh and Balochistan. Moreover, Atlases for agro-ecological zoning in Sindh and Balochistan were devised, and climate smart profiles for Sindh and Punjab were published. Using *Geographic Information System* (GIS) techniques, remote sensing was conducted for the spatial-temporal mapping of smog in Punjab and the identification of its underlying causes (R-SMOG).

#### **OP III Output 5.1.5: Livelihoods rebuilt through the rehabilitation of agriculture, natural resource management and food assistance for assets (FFA) including offering of food and cash assistance, coupled with agriculture and livestock inputs, in response to shocks, disasters, or displacement**



Through UN-supported initiatives, USD 5 million was disbursed as conditional assistance, as were 11,258 metric tonnes of conditional food assistance. Relief assistance was provided for 160,000 temporarily displaced persons, involving the distribution of 21,071 metric tonnes of food through 10 Humanitarian Hubs in different parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its Merged Districts. In 2018, 723,522 people received conditional food and cash transfers through a livelihoods recovery programme in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Merged Districts of Khyber, Kurram, Orakzai, North Waziristan and South Waziristan. A women-centric intervention was carried out in 14 of Balochistan's border districts, enabling women to earn an income and spend earnings on their children, food and education.

**OP III Output 5.1.6: Capacities of communities and authorities strengthened enabling them to ensure food security during the crisis response and recovery phase; and increasing the incomes of poor, rural households in targeted areas through increased crop and livestock productivity**

UN agencies supported 4R nutrient stewardship for sustainable agriculture intensification and improved soil fertility in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. A value chain analysis and feasibility studies were also conducted for different value chains in Gilgit-Baltistan. As discussed in the 'Nutrition' section above, a joint shock-responsive safety net initiative was launched in Tharparkar, Sindh, with the *Benazir Income Support Programme* to alleviate malnutrition, food insecurity and vulnerabilities among drought-affected households.

## 3. Operating as One Results

### Communicating as One

Throughout the One UN Programme II's implementation, 'Communicating as One' was a key pillar of the 'Delivering as' One framework in Pakistan. Between 2013 and 2017, a growing focus was placed on ensuring that the UN system is a family that speaks with 'one voice' to raise awareness of national development priorities, engage Pakistani counterparts in communicating these priorities, and keep the public and donor community informed of the OP III's achievements.

Communications activities focused on reaching out to the public to increase recognition of the UN's work, while strengthening partnerships with the Pakistani media and educational institutions. Using a range of channels, the UN used its leverage as a trusted humanitarian and development partner to advocate for human rights, gender equality, environmental sustainability and sustainable development. Each year, prominent events particularly engaged young people – from the '1,000 Girls for Education' event and Youth Forum in 2014, to the 'UN Wall Campaign: Pakistani Youth Promoting UN Values' that championed the Sustainable Development Goals by inviting 5,000 students to paint 180 walls across 26 cities in 2015, and the 2017 panel discussion on 'Empowering Youth for a Peaceful, Inclusive and Just Pakistan'. With the country's vibrant media scene, the UN placed ever greater emphasis on awareness raising on issues at the heart of the SDGs – poverty, human rights, social justice, DRR, the environment, climate change, water scarcity, health, nutrition, food security, education, youth, gender equality, women's empowerment, transgender rights, governance, trade, SMEs, tolerance and diversity, peace and security, migration, urbanization, displaced persons, refugees, press freedom, drugs and crime,

HIV/AIDS, and volunteerism. An SDG mobile application for Android and iPhones allowed users to easily access information on the global goals in English and Urdu. Alongside opinion pieces by senior UN officials in leading English daily newspapers, awareness raising spanned televised talk shows, radio shows, media briefings and innovative events – from photography exhibitions to film screenings, football matches, book festivals, art competitions and concerts.

The One UN website in Pakistan (<https://www.un.org.pk/>) was used to disseminate news, videos, photos and stories of the UN's work in the country. In 2014, Communications Group acquired a mobile, state-of-the-art multimedia studio, including a high definition video camera, sound and audio systems and editing equipment. The period witnessed a surge in the UN's presence on social media, successfully reaching out to more people than ever. From 300 'likes' in 2013, the UN Pakistan Facebook had 23 535 'likes' and 23,843 followers by the end of 2017. To facilitate information sharing, the UN Communications Group's bi-monthly newsletter was disseminated to a broad audience. Each year, the One UN Annual Reports were broadly disseminated. In 2017, six issues of the UN Pakistan Magazine kept partners and the public up-to-date on the UN's work, as did 22 UN Corners – repositories of UN publications – in public universities. Translating the UN Pakistan logo into Urdu enhanced public recognition, while collaboration with the Diplomatic Social Media Working Group improved outreach. In 2017, 250 daily news bulletins kept the UN abreast of the latest media coverage and 300 media releases gave the UN system a 'one window channel' for reaching out to the media. To strengthen the communication of joint UN results in the future, a new communications strategy for the One UN Programme III (2018-2022) is being developed.

## One Office

The UN Pakistan *Business Operations Strategy* (BOS), finalized in 2015, articulated the implementation of the One Office pillar. This medium-term plan and voluntary results-based framework outlined the joint approach for UN business operations in support of the One UN Programme II. It aims to improve the quality, cost effectiveness and timeliness of operations, administration and programme delivery through interagency initiatives. Rolling out this strategy in 2016 led to the restructuring of the Operations Management Team (OMT) and its OMT Working Groups, in order to make the UN's drive for results more efficient and effective. An Environmental Sustainability and Human Rights Due Diligence Policy was adopted to guide improved UN operations,

A *Human Rights and Environmental Due Diligence Policy for Operations* was formulated in 2017 to ensure that UN operations, particularly business operations and procurement, are compliant fundamental UN principles of human rights, while placing a focus on protecting the environment. This involved the development of a *Human Rights and Environmental Sustainability Assessment*, updates of existing policies, recommendation protocols and procedures for long-term agreements (LTAs). An online training module was created to improve knowledge of sustainable procurement among programme and operational staff. Sustained training on environmental issues and human rights were highlighted as a good practice in the United Nations Development Group's (UNDG) report, [\*The UN: Innovating Together\*](#).

Other notable measures during the OP II period included staff training in operations management, in line with best practices in human resources in other countries. Information technology staff, from various UN agencies, were trained on emergency management, in some cases during emergency relief

operations. In 2014, funds were acquired to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the One UN recruitment web portal and augment the diverse workforce – with a focus on women, minorities and people from remote areas. Exit process guidelines were developed to support staff retention and improve workplace effectiveness. Moreover, daily subsistence rates harmonized for non-UN personnel, improving relations with government counterparts and partners.

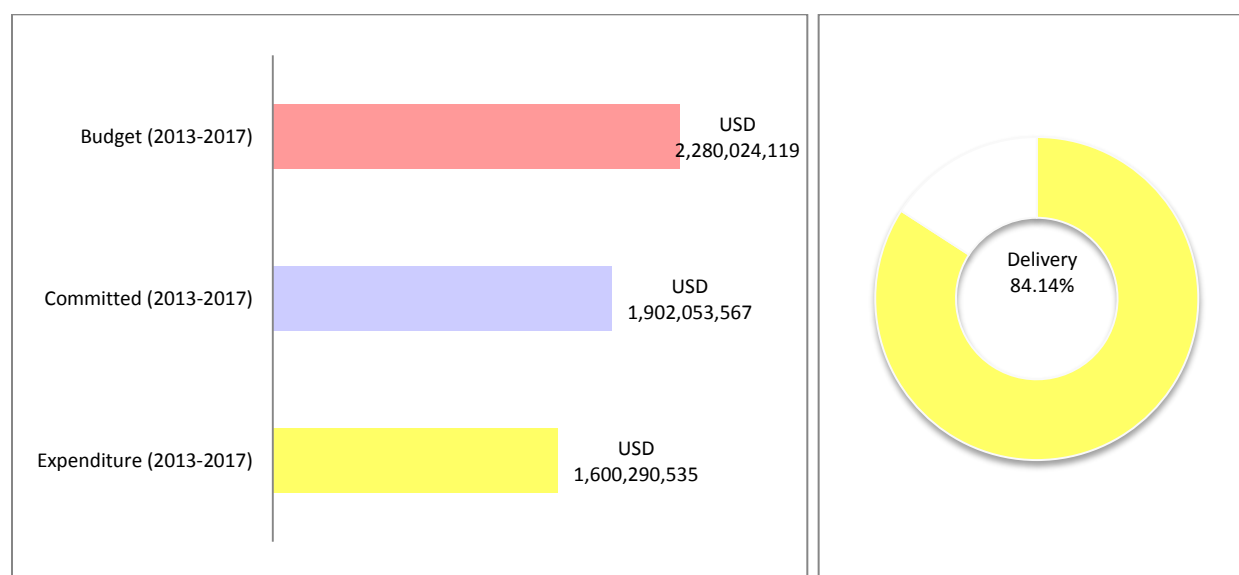
## 4. Financial Outcomes

### One UN Programme II: Financial performance 2013-2017

Between 2013 and 2017, the UN successfully used available financial resources to deliver high-impact results under the One UN Programme II's six Strategic Priority Areas in Pakistan. The planned or 'indicative' budget for the period was USD 2.28 billion, of which USD 1.9 billion were obtained, yielding a funding gap of approximately USD 377.97 million. The resource framework of the OP II comprised core and non-core resources of UN agencies, funds and programmers, alongside the pass-through arrangement of the One Fund. 'Core' funds were provided to UN agencies by their headquarters and allocated to the OP II. Non-core funds were mobilized by UN agencies for the OP II. Overall, a higher proportion of resources OP II funding derived from non-core funds.

Overall humanitarian funding in Pakistan during 2015-2017 totalled USD 737.26 million.<sup>25</sup> These funds were not included in the OP II's financial reporting, as specific humanitarian funding was used to provide life-saving, time-critical relief, rather than contributing to the longer-term objectives of the OP II.

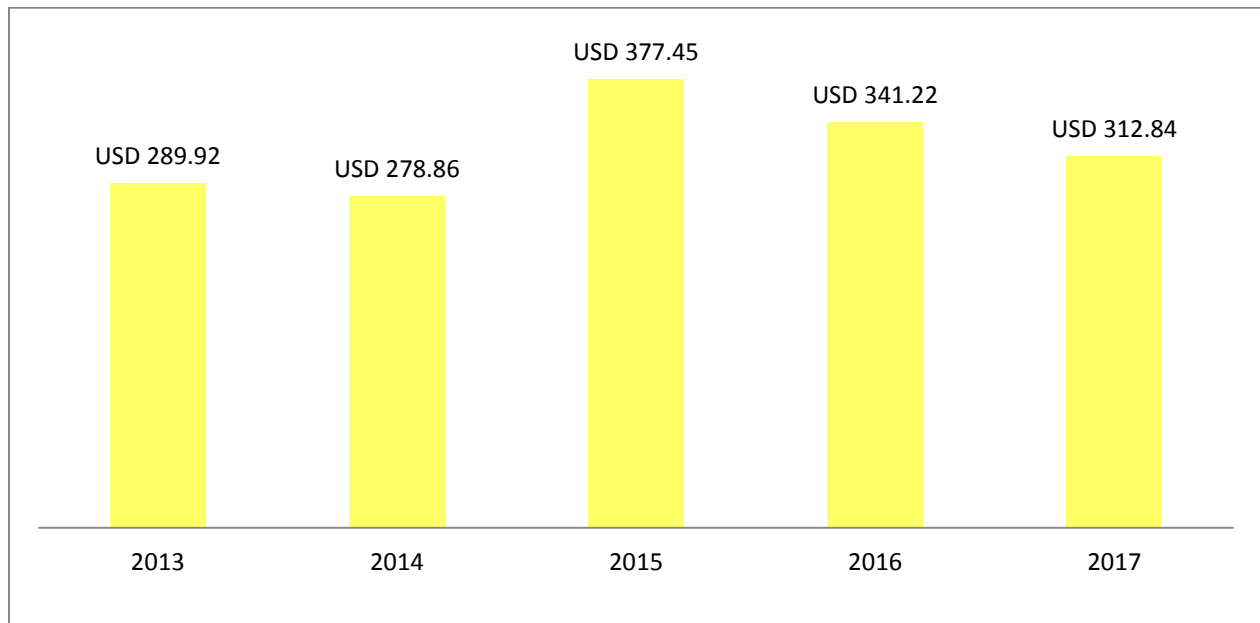
Figure 11: Total OP II financial performance, 2013-2017



Total expenditure over the five-year OP II period in Pakistan totalled USD 1.6 billion, reflecting a strong overall delivery rate of 84.14%.

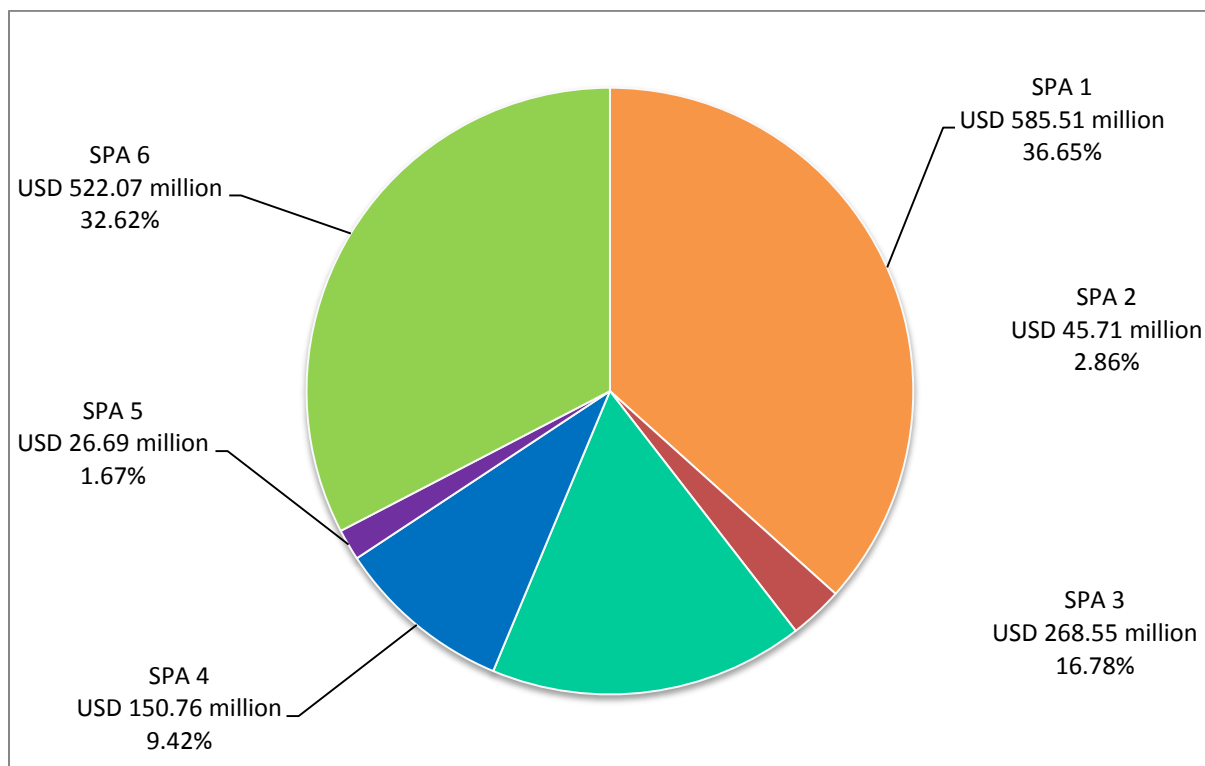
<sup>25</sup> In 2013 and 2014, humanitarian funding was not mentioned in the One UN Annual Reports.

Figure 12: Total OP II expenditure by year, 2013-2017



Proportionally, expenditure was highest for Strategic Priority Areas 1 (Quality Services) and 6 (Food and Nutrition Security), each of which accounts for roughly one-third of the OP II's expenditure.

Figure 13: Proportion of OP II expenditure by SPA, 2013-2017



## Financial Breakdown by Strategic Priority Area, 2013-2017

Figure 14: Financial performance by year of SPA 1 – Vulnerable and Marginalized Populations Have Equitable Access to and Use of Quality Services

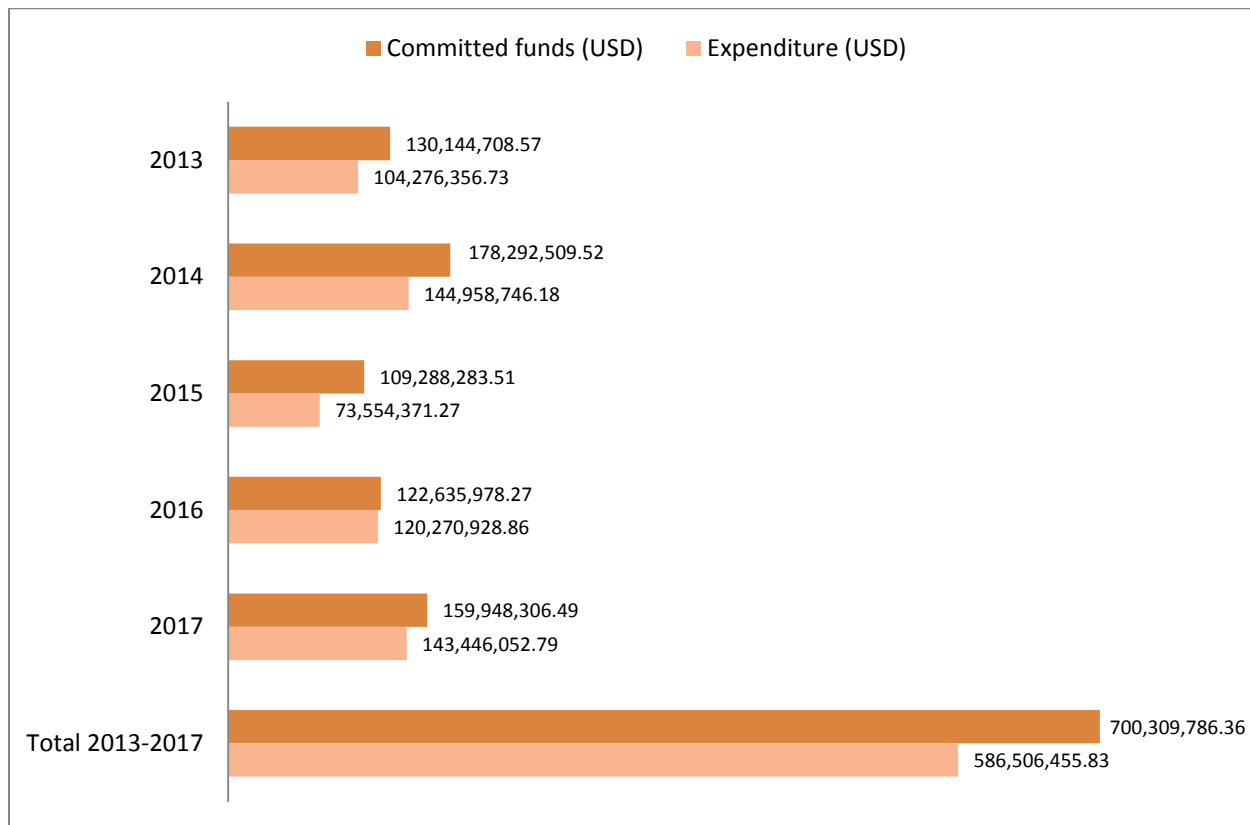


Figure 15: Total financial performance of SPA 1 – Vulnerable and Marginalized Populations Have Equitable Access to and Use of Quality Services, 2013-2017

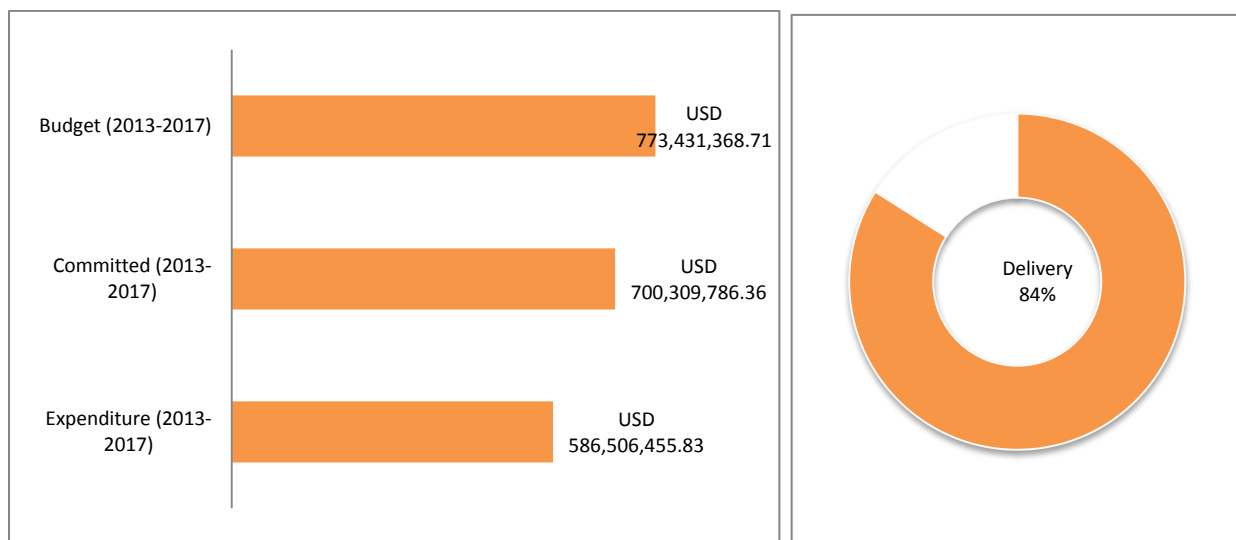


Figure 16: Financial performance by year of SPA 2 – Inclusive Economic Growth through the Development of Sustainable Livelihoods

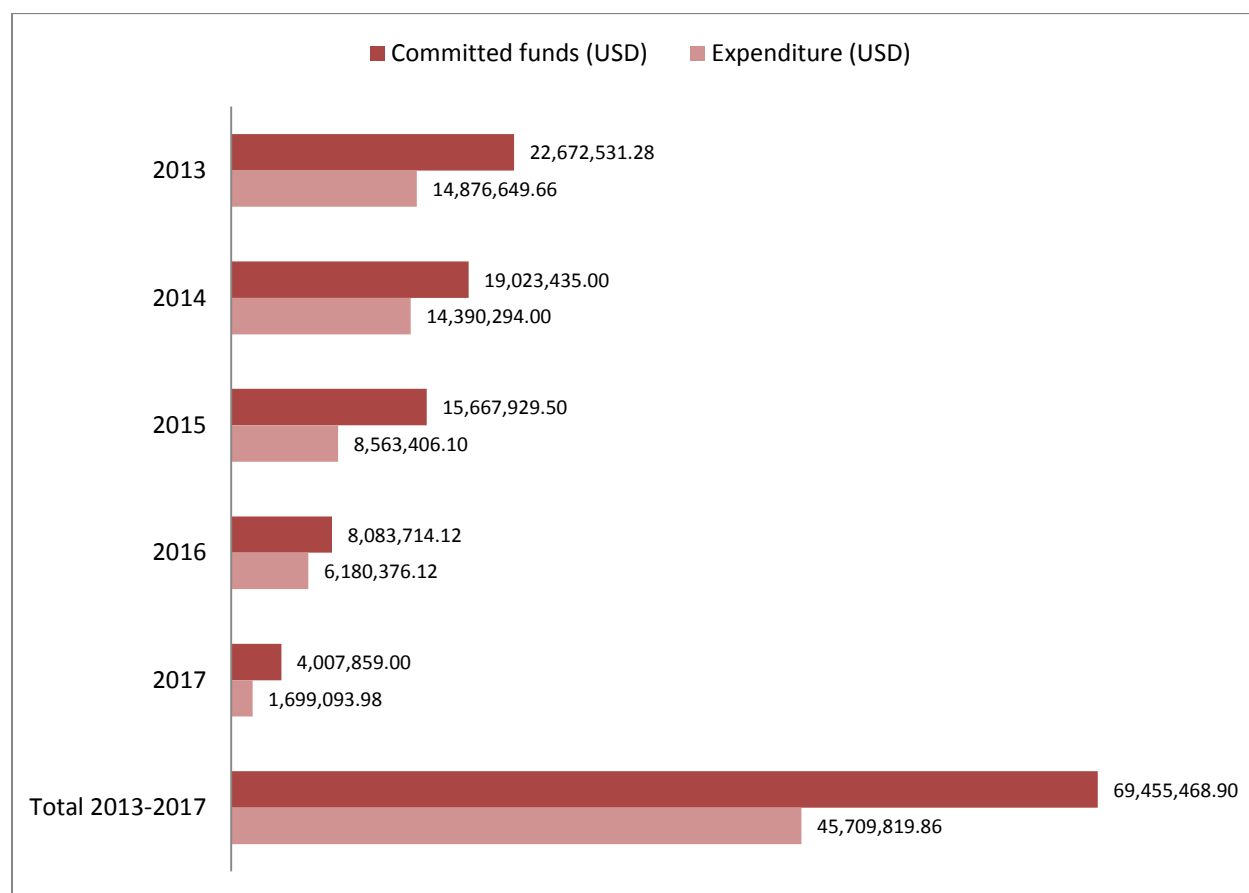


Figure 17: Total financial performance of SPA 2 – Inclusive Economic Growth through the Development of Sustainable Livelihoods, 2013-2017

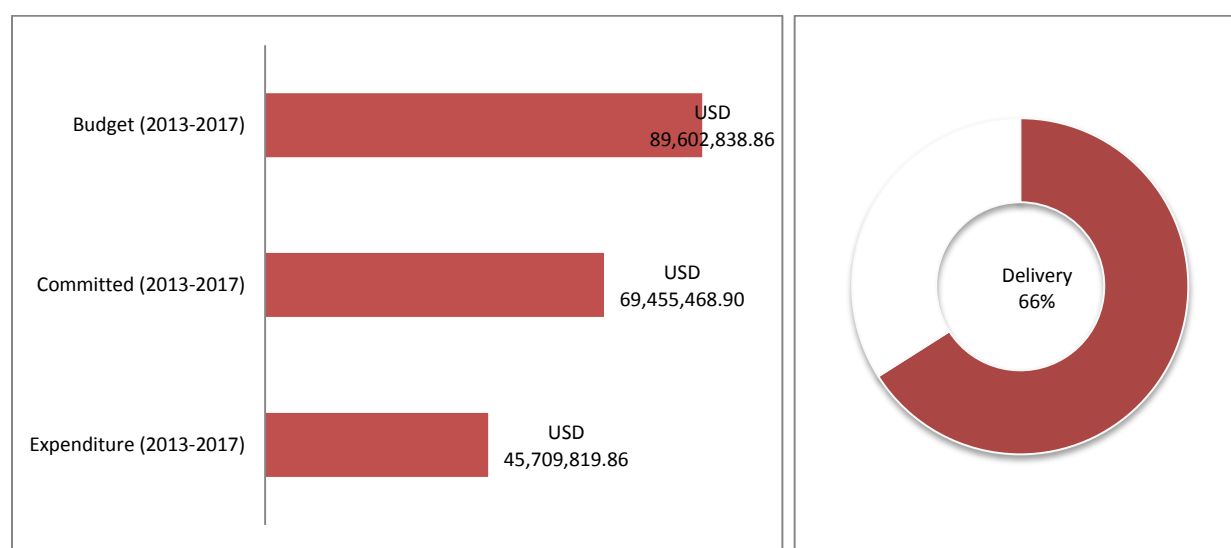




Figure 18: Financial performance by year of SPA 3 – Increased National Resilience to Disasters, Crises and External Shocks

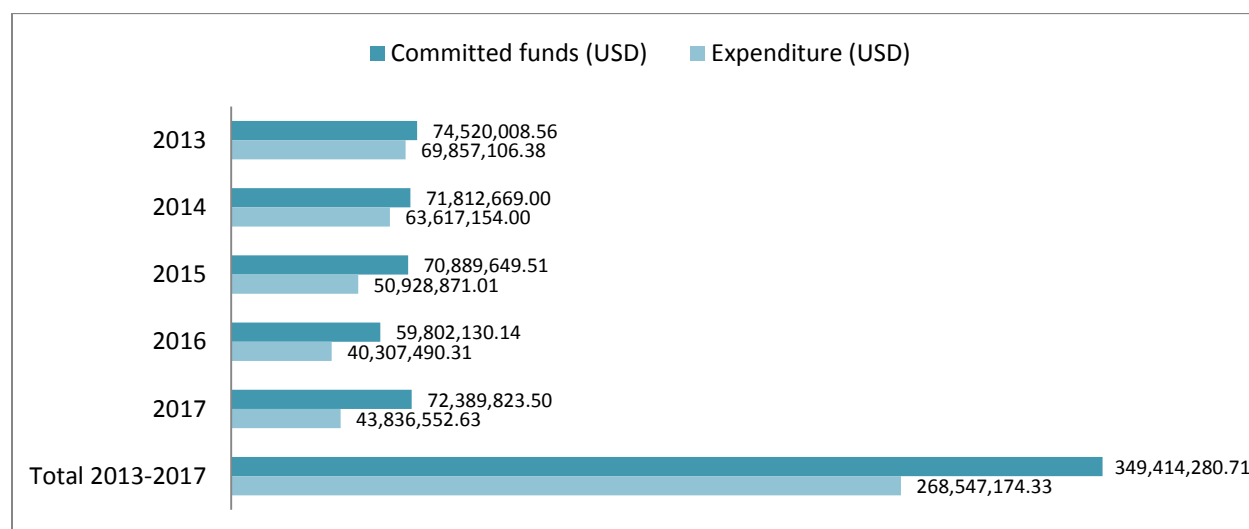


Figure 19: Total financial performance of SPA 3 – Increased National Resilience to Disasters, Crises and External Shocks, 2013-2017

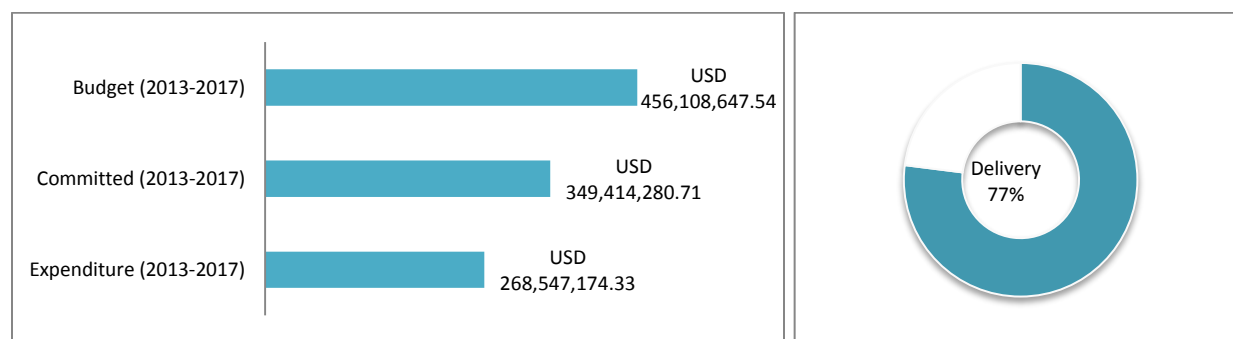


Figure 20: Financial performance by year of SPA 4 – Strengthened Governance and Social Cohesion

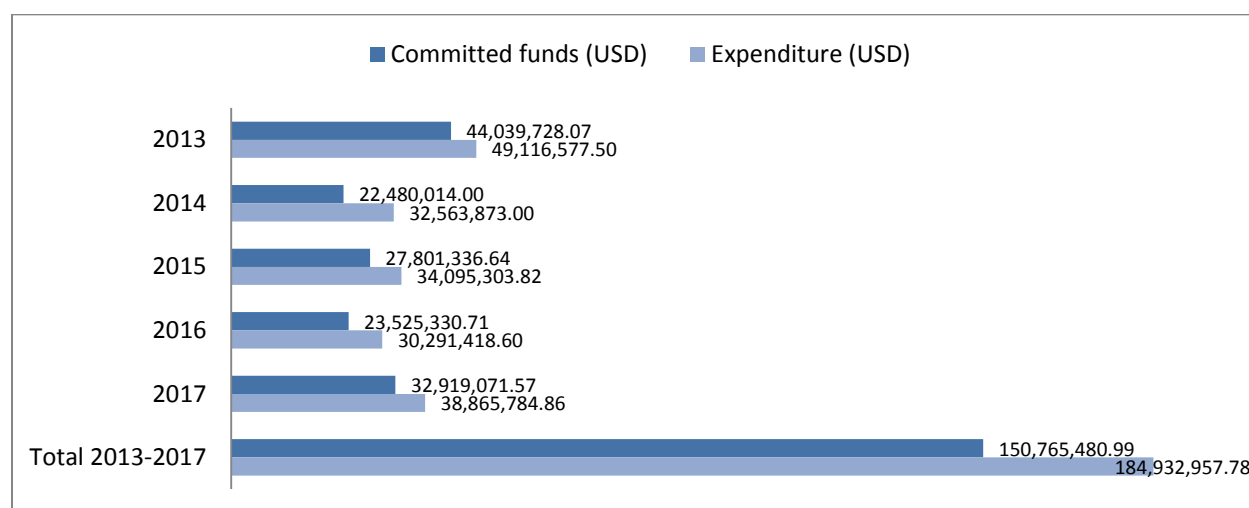


Figure 21: Total financial performance of SPA 4 – Strengthened Governance and Social Cohesion, 2013-2017

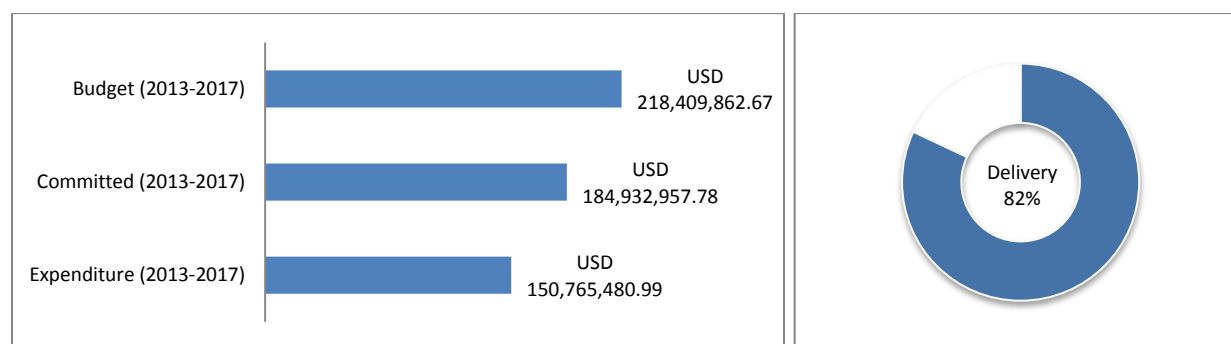


Figure 22: Financial performance by year of SPA 5 – Gender Equality and Social Justice

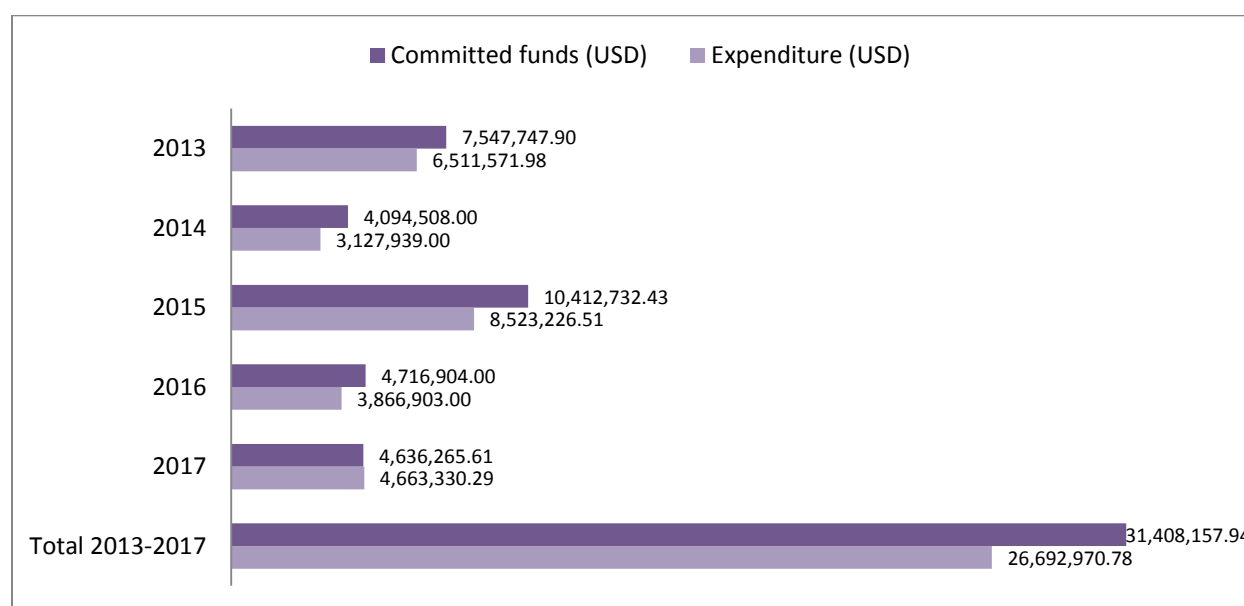


Figure 23: Total financial performance of SPA 5 – Gender Equality and Social Justice, 2013-2017

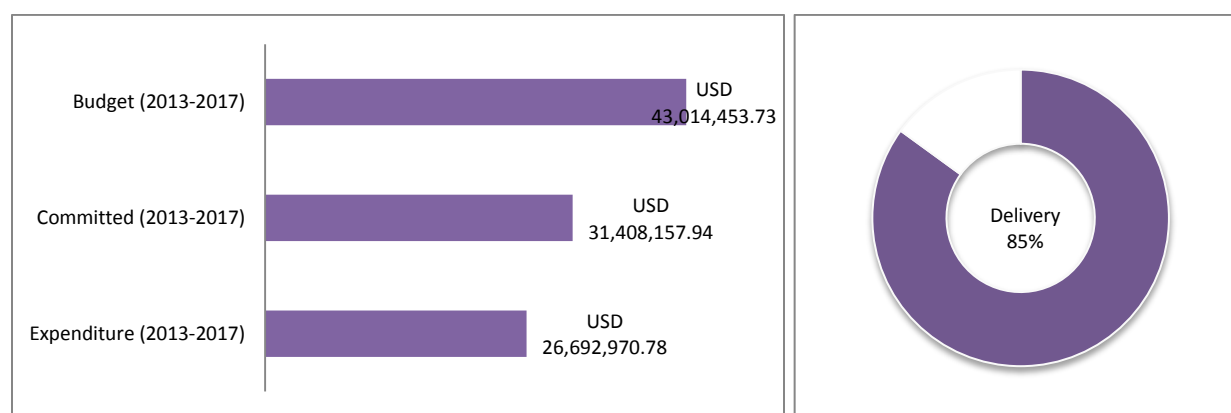


Figure 24: Financial performance by year of SPA 6 – Food and Nutrition Security for the Most Vulnerable Groups

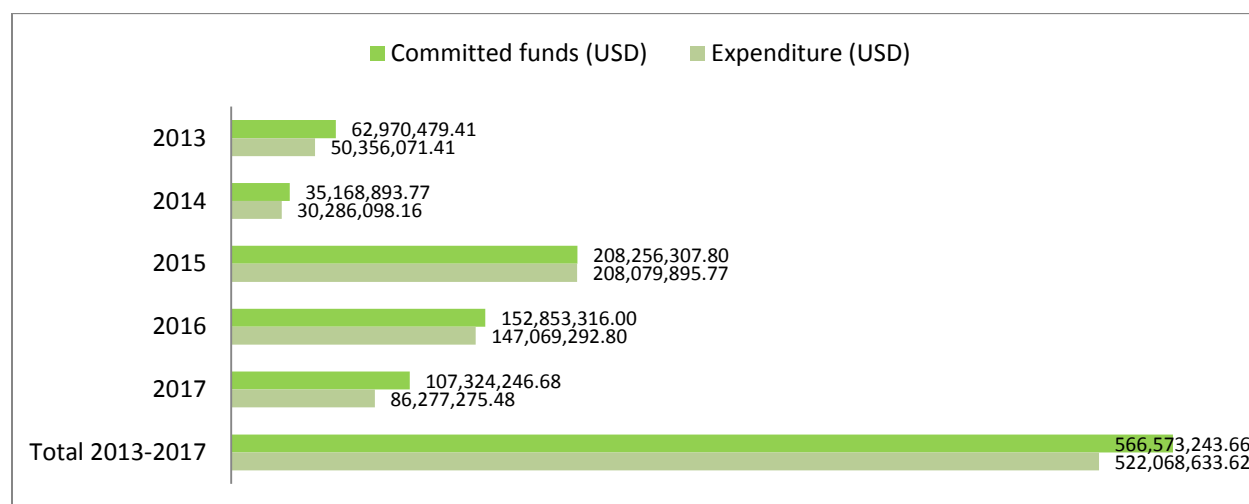
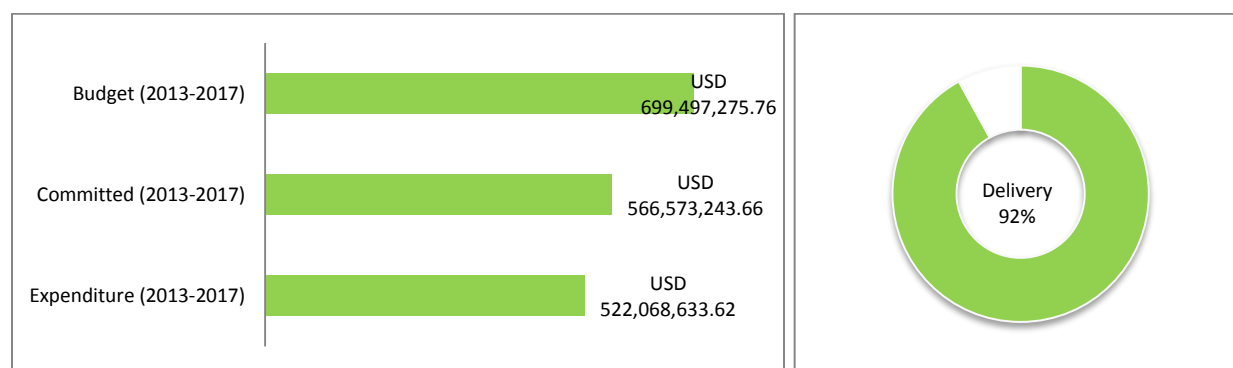


Figure 25: Total financial performance of SPA 6 – Food and Nutrition Security for the Most Vulnerable Groups, 2013-2017



## One UN Programme III: Financial performance in 2018

In 2018, total expenditure under the OP III was USD 240 million.<sup>26</sup> Details of expenditure under each of the OP III's ten Outcomes, as well as a comprehensive overview of the total budget, committed or available funds, funding gaps and delivery rates will be presented in the One UN Annual Report 2018, due to be published later in 2019.

<sup>26</sup> The figure for 2018 is an estimate and will be confirmed for the publication of the One UN Pakistan 2018 report, to be published later in 2019.

## 5. Lessons Learned and Ways Forward

As we take stock of the One UN Programme II (2013-2017), the UN is proud to have been part of Pakistan's journey along the path to sustainable development. As much as there is to celebrate, the need for action has not receded. In partnership with the Government and people of Pakistan, the UN family will continue to work as 'one' in pursuit of the SDGs – towards a brighter future for all the people of Pakistan. Those we serve, and the world we want, demands nothing less.

The comparative strength of the UN system in Pakistan was showcased throughout the OP II period. The following lessons were learned from the OP II's implementation. From these, a range of recommendations were drawn to inform the development of the OP II's successor, the One UN Programme III (2018-2022).

Lessons learned from the OP II	Recommendations taken forward in the One UN Programme III (2018-2022)
UN engagement with all three tiers of governance (federal, provincial and district) yields enhanced results in terms of supporting social service delivery.	Both national and sub-national ownership of UN support should be secured, as this is critical for effective internalization and government buy-in. Engagement for the social sector is needed at all levels – federal, provincial, district and municipal. In the long run, it is important to work through government systems, rather than investing in parallel mechanisms. Every effort should be made to work through the public sector, albeit without excluding the possibility of private sector involvement. At the very least, a strategy should be in place to handover initiatives to the public sector. In tandem, it will be important to engage creatively with the private sector to fill gaps in service provision.
Adherence to the One UN approach allows optimal demonstration of the UN's four key roles – as an advisor to the Government; as a convenor of stakeholders; as a provider of technical expertise; and as a service provider. This also leverages UN strategic positioning at the national and sub-national levels.	The UN should further leverage its potential by forging inter-agency efforts across the full range of upstream work – e.g. legislation and policy formulation, work plan development, regulation, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). This should be based on international norms and standards, alongside the UN's expertise and competencies, and must be fully aligned to local contexts. An integrated UN response to the SDGs is required to provide coherent support to the Government in terms of the localization and implementation of the SDGs.
The UN's demonstrated results	The UN should take forward the overall joint programming

within integrated policy framework of the One UN Programme, as joint programmes and interventions under the OP II other joint initiatives demonstrate solid results. The UN should successfully aligned with national strive to consider the full gamut of Pakistan's development goals and priorities. needs. As such, interventions should aim to be holistic – addressing all aspects of development. Sustained collaboration with the Government and private sector are needed to avoid duplication and to ensure that as many needs as possible are addressed.

Multi-sector programming is an effective approach to address needs in different sectors – health, education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), child protection, HIV, etc. Tackling issues together leads to more positive impacts. The UN should continue its focus on multi-sectoral development programming, taking cross-cutting themes into account. Joint UN efforts are required in areas where intersectorality is established. This will be especially useful in the context of the SDGs, given their interrelated nature.

Rapid population growth poses a challenge to Pakistan's pursuit of the SDGs. However, it is often accorded insufficient attention in policies and interventions. Given Pakistan's population dynamics, urbanization, population and development discourses should inform UN programming.

For Pakistan to meet Agenda 2030's key commitment – to a reality in which all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity, equality and in a healthy environment – capacities and systems need to be strengthened nationwide. UN support should focus on capacity development for national stakeholders, in order to ensure that the principle of 'leaving no one behind' is fully upheld.

**“We will continue to strive to enable the people of Pakistan to create the world they want, for themselves and for their children.”**

– Neil Buhne, Resident Coordinator, UN Pakistan,  
quoted in the One UN Pakistan Annual Report 2017

Building on the progress achieved by the OP II, the UN system will continue to spearhead development gains through the One United Nations Programme III (OP III) 2018-2022, also known as the *United Nations Sustainable Development Framework* (UNSDF). With government counterparts, civil society, national and international partners, the OP III will work to localize the SDGs for Pakistan's context and advance their implementation via ten outcome areas – inclusive economic growth; decent work; health and WASH; nutrition; food security and sustainable agriculture; resilience; education and learning; gender, equality and dignity; governance; and social protection.

The OP III's operationalization through Joint Work Plans (JWPs) began in 2018 to translate the OP III's ten outcomes into concrete, measurable and time-bound outputs. This will ensure accountability by enabling UN agencies and partners to easily identify the UN's contribution to national priorities. With the OP III, the UN will redouble efforts to deliver better results for the people of Pakistan, so that the benefits of sustainable development are felt by everyone in the country. The UN will also roll-out a cutting-edge *Communications Strategy* for the OP III 2018-2022, to promote the UN as a family that speaks with 'one voice' on development and humanitarian issues in Pakistan.

## Programme implementation

Factors that contributed to the successful implementation of the OP II included high levels of expertise among UN agencies, alongside a focus on dialogue with the Government, civil society, academia and the private sector to devise context-sensitive solutions to development challenges. In areas where government commitment was significant, such as the drive to eradicate polio, significant advances were achieved. Successes were also elicited by engaging gatekeepers – such as religious and community leaders – to encourage positive change in social norms. Progress on evidence generation, knowledge sharing, capacity building and community engagement were particular gains between 2013 and 2017. So too were efforts to harness synergies between key sectors – most notably nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, disaster risk reduction, education and health, among others. While stronger policy frameworks came to the fore with UN support, implementation continued to pose challenges.

Notable challenges were also posed by a lack of timely funding, which affected the implementation capacity of a number of programmes, including those aimed at strengthening resilience, governance, decent work and gender equality. High levels of institutional turnover within government entities affected institutional memory and organizational will to implement programmes. Insecurity and a fragile law and order situation heavily impacted access to target populations and the delivery of humanitarian and development assistance. This was compounded by difficulties in obtaining Non-Objection Certificates (NOCs) sanctioning travel to certain areas. Data gaps were another hurdle, especially in terms of up-to-date, sex-disaggregated data.

## Coordination, partnerships, resource mobilization and business operations

Building on the lessons learned from the OP II, the One Programme III's management structure will prioritize strong country leadership through the Joint UN-National Oversight Committee, coupled with a greater role for provincial stakeholders in oversight via Provincial Steering Committees. More focused Outcome or Results Groups – in line with the OP III's ten outcomes – will allow for improved coordination and joint programming at the national and provincial levels. The Government's interest in localizing the SDGs provides a strong entry point for strengthening One UN programming areas.

With the One Programme III's, the UN's priority is to maximize the impact of available resources. As the international landscape evolves, donors will gradually reduce their financial support for Pakistan as a new 'Middle Income Country' and/or shift from development assistance to a focus on bilateral trade relations. Thus, there is a growing need to mobilize domestic resources in pursuit of development aims, as well as for overcoming small- or medium-scale natural disasters. There is also an imperative to shift



from funding to financing. To this end, the UN will act as a smart development entrepreneur, evoking a change in its business policies and engaging the Government to ensure the planning and financing needed to attain Pakistan's development aims through a 'smart' *Integrated National Financing Framework* (INFF). To spur progress on the SDGs, UN agencies in Pakistan will leverage innovative investment opportunities by engaging with new investors; diversifying the funding landscape; forming partnerships built on trust; reducing transaction costs; and, most importantly, working collectively. As 'One UN', the UN system in Pakistan needs to be a smart investor, capable of filling resource gaps. Thus, through the One Programme III, the UN will build financial coalitions with high-impact investors to bring about sustainable development, strengthen the policy environment and offer incentives to use funds as a unifier to successfully 'deliver as one'. Throughout, it will be necessary to implement the *Business Operation Strategy II* needs to harmonize practices and advance efficiency.

## Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

While reporting results was a major feature of the OP II, in many cases output-level data proved unavailable, difficult to quantify, or overlapped to such an extent between outputs that coherent reporting was challenging.

Monitoring and reporting results will remain a UN priority under the One UN Programme III. Reporting will be undertaken through the *UNinfo System*, the web-based programme management information system developed by the United Nations Development Operations Coordination Office (UNDOCO). The system will be made available and accessible to all stakeholders, including the Government of Pakistan.

The One UN Programme III Results Matrix was finalized in 2018, including outcome level indicators, each with corresponding targets and baselines that only use nationally-owned data sources. Targets were set on the basis of a trend analysis, extrapolations and projections.

# Annexes

## Annex I: OP II Results Framework (2013-2017)

Strategic Priority Area	OP II Outcome	OP II Output
1. Vulnerable and Marginalized Populations Have Equitable Access to and Use of Quality Services	1.1 Policy environment, legislation, budgetary allocation and accountability mechanisms strengthened in support of equitable access to social and basic services for human development	1.1.1 Key national and provincial stakeholders develop and implement equity-focused, child and gender sensitive laws, policies, and strategies
		1.1.2 Equity focused and gender sensitive research and evaluation used for improved policy planning, monitoring and budget allocations
		1.1.3 Accountability systems and structures are functional, strengthened and accessed by rights holders
	1.2 Increased public awareness / behaviours change to ensure vulnerable and excluded populations practice safe behaviours, as well as access and use quality services, including housing	1.2.1 Vulnerable people, in particular women and child, have access to information relating to safe practices and behaviours
		1.2.2 Vulnerable groups participate more actively in the development, implementation and monitoring of programmes design to increase access and utilization of quality basic social services
		1.2.3 Increased availability of integrated sexual and reproductive health information and services for adolescents and youth, especially the most marginalized
	1.3 Capacity for equitable social service delivery improved at all levels, including using innovative technology	1.3.1 Duty bearers are empowered and able to deliver efficient, accountable and transparent services to the most vulnerable communities
		1.3.2 Provincial departments identify and channel resources to the most vulnerable communities
		1.3.3 Provincial departments put in place long term human resource management strategies and plans
		1.3.4 Models for mapping and reaching basic services to the chronically underserved groups are developed, implemented, evaluated and successful models scaled up
2. Inclusive Economic Growth through the Development of Sustainable Livelihoods	2.1 Creation of employment opportunities and decent work through industry, construction, services, vocational/skills training, agricultural and cultural development, as well as promoting youth employment and public-private partnerships	2.1.1 Policies and programmes to enable inclusive growth and improve livelihood and economic opportunities for the most vulnerable developed and implemented with a particular focus on agriculture, culture and post crisis recovery
		2.1.2 Marginalized and excluded groups enjoy equitable access to advanced vocational and entrepreneurship skills training under a revamped and responsive TVET System
		2.1.3 Women and young people have increased access to skills, training and financial assets necessary to participate more fully in the formal economy
	2.2 Industrial development, both urban and rural, emphasizing SME/SMI development, women's participation, clean development and sustainable energy supply and use at affordable cost	2.2.1 Policies and programmes to promote the growth of a sustainable and inclusive SME / SMI sector formulated and implemented
		2.2.2 Clean production strategies—including waste management and climate change mitigation measures promoted and adopted in priority industrial sectors
		2.2.3 Targeted initiatives to enhance production and use of low-cost sustainable energy solutions, particularly among poor households, piloted at community and national levels
	2.3 Equitable and fair trade promotion enhanced	2.3.1 Policies and support mechanisms for inclusive trade and development in place
		2.3.2 Women are better able to participate in and benefit from engagement with the global trade system
	2.4 Key causes and consequences of population growth addressed	2.4.1 Key decision-makers are able to conduct demographic research and utilize data in the formulation of economic and labour policies
		2.4.2 Key decision-makers are able to conduct demographic research and utilize data in the formulation of economic and labour policies
3. Increased National Resilience to Disasters, Crises and External Shocks	3.1 National, provincial and district capacities to prevent, assess, reduce and manage risks are developed	3.1.1 All key disaster management institutions establish effective risk assessment, hazard mapping, coordination and oversight mechanisms at federal, provincial and district levels addressing the concerns of vulnerable population
		3.1.2 PDMA's, DDMA's and service providers develop contingency plans that respond to community and individual level vulnerabilities
		3.1.3 DMAs and other institutions including line departments at national, provincial, and district levels are better prepared and able to respond to and reduce risk
		3.1.4 Community-based mitigation and preparedness programmes established and function effectively
	3.2 Vulnerable populations benefit from improved sustainable environmental management	3.2.1 Policies and programmes for integrated natural resource management and climate change adaptation and mitigation developed and implemented at national, provincial and community levels
		3.2.2 Policies and programmes for integrated natural resource management and climate change adaptation and mitigation developed and implemented at national, provincial and community levels

	practices, including climate change mitigation and adaptation	3.2.2 Key institutions at provincial and district level design and implement [community-based] integrated natural resource management strategies in environmentally fragile ecosystems
		3.2.3 Knowledge and advocacy platform on trans boundary water issues and best practices for integrated water resource management established
	3.3 Vulnerable populations benefit from improved prevention, risk reduction and response (mitigation), and are assisted to reach development goals including MDG targets	3.3.1 Comprehensive plans are in place to provide the most vulnerable populations with reliable, comprehensive information and options to cope with the effects of climate change
		3.3.2 Right holders including vulnerable children and women, are increasingly resilient with improved capacity to assess, mitigate and respond to disasters
		3.3.3 Crisis affected communities have access to training, entrepreneurship, livelihood opportunities and community infrastructure during early recovery and rehabilitation
	3.4 Country policies, plans and Institutions are enabled to prevent and manage narcotics trafficking-related challenges	3.4.1 Relevant institutions establish and maintain central disaggregated data base for the exchange of information on cross-border issues
4. Strengthened Governance and Social Cohesion	4.1 The capacity of institutions to be more democratic and accountable is strengthened, including, inter alia, the engagement of civil society organizations, media and academia	4.1.1 National legislation reflects commitments to human rights and relevant UN Conventions and treaties
		4.1.2 Federal and provincial committees and secretariats are better able to carry out effective oversight
		4.1.3 Civil society and media are better able to promote participation of people in democratic processes and public dialogue and discourse
		4.1.4 The electoral administration, systems and processes of the Election Commission and its field offices are reformed and aligned with international standards and best practices
	4.2 Rule of law and public security institutions strengthened to enhance public trust and social stability, and to provide improved safety and security, including measures to address transnational crime and trafficking	4.2.1 Effective and efficient structures and mechanisms in place and operational to ensure that the poor and marginalized are better able to access justice
		4.2.2 Communities, including rural poor and refugees benefit from grievance redress mechanisms
		4.2.3 The criminal justice system is better able to identify and respond to national and transnational crime
	4.3 Improved accountability and access to quality social protection and other services for excluded and vulnerable groups	4.3.1 Social protection policies and legal frameworks harmonized with relevant international treaties ratified by Pakistan, and reflect regional best practice
		4.3.2 National and provincial institutions have enhanced capacity and robust systems to implement social protection and social insurance schemes for the most vulnerable
		4.3.3 Duty bearers and right holders are aware, motivated and practice/promote peace building
		4.3.4 Transparent and accountable registration services are available for children, refugees and other target groups
		4.3.5 Policies and institutions for refugees management developed and strengthened
	4.4 Strengthened decentralized governance	4.4.1 Relevant legislation and policies developed at the provincial/area and district levels to facilitate equity, sustainability and inclusiveness
		4.4.2 Provincial institutions/departments undertake reform to carry out their functions in line with the 18th Amendment
5. Gender Equality and Social Justice	5.1 Government and civil society are active and accountable in eliminating discrimination against women and girls	5.1.1 National laws and legislation are revised to bring them into line with international frameworks on women's rights (in particular CEDAW and CRC)
		5.1.2 National, provincial and area policy-makers and planners are able to collect, analyse and use high quality sex disaggregated data to address biases that prevent women and girls from fulfilling their rights
		5.1.3 Civil society and women's groups have enhanced lobbying capacity to demand accountability and advocate for the implementation of women friendly legislation
	5.2 Political, economic, social and legal rights of all, and especially excluded groups are respected, protected and fulfilled, including through institutional strengthening and capacity development of duty bearers	5.2.1 National and provincial/area policies, strategies, capacities and programmes targeting the most marginalized children and youth are coherent, complementary and promote collaboration
		5.2.2 National and provincial/area policies, strategies and programmes that reduce exploitation and promote decent work, targeting the most excluded groups, are coherent and complementary, and promote collaboration
		5.2.3 National and provincial polices, strategies and programmes protect the rights of excluded groups
	5.3 Human rights institutions strategically positioned and	5.3.1 Capacity of NHRIs to promote and protect human rights at national and provincial levels strengthened

	advocating for integrating human rights at all levels	5.3.2 Civil society and human rights bodies are able to act as independent monitoring and reporting mechanism on the status of human rights 5.3.3 Relevant government and civil society mechanisms to monitor and report on the implementation of the concluding observations and remarks of the committees of all relevant international treaties and conventions are functioning effectively
6. Food and Nutrition Security for the Most Vulnerable Groups	6.1 Household food security increased	6.1.1 Integrated responses to improve food security
	6.2 Nutrition security increased, especially for vulnerable and excluded groups	6.2.1 Provincial /regional governments have developed and implemented nutrition policies, strategies and plans to address malnutrition among the most disadvantaged /vulnerable population group 6.2.2 Vulnerable population groups have improved their nutritional practices i.e. infants, young children, pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls 6.2.3 Effective prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition in the targeted communities

## Annex II: OP III Results Framework (2018-2022)

OP III Outcome	OP III Output
Outcome 1. By 2022, the people in Pakistan, especially the most vulnerable, marginalised and unskilled, benefit from improved inclusive and sustainable economic growth, progress towards full access to energy and fair trade practices	1.1.1 Agricultural production strengthened through the rehabilitation of infrastructure; spearheading new technologies and modern production methods; by providing inputs and services, supporting the development of value chains while linking them to local and international markets 1.1.2 Improved inclusive industrial competitiveness in line with Vision 2025 through enhanced integration of locally-produced goods into global marketing chains including improving quality and expanding manufactured, high value-added exports, public-private partnerships to promote balanced approaches for industrial development and high quality service 1.1.3 Cultural and creative industries mobilized by linking the conservation of cultural sites with the livelihoods of local craftsmen, architects and educators through strengthening institutional capacities to implement cultural conventions, develop appropriate policies and roll-out site-specific management plans. 1.1.4 Poverty reduced through promotion of trade based on provision of UN policy recommendations to improve the trade and investment environment to encourage equitable and fair trade practices including improved measures for enhanced productivity and the compliance of goods with international standards and principles (such as SPS measures, food safety standards, quality management systems, etc.) 1.1.5 Strengthened capacities of public and private sector entities to implement policies and plans in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy through promotion of new mechanisms for advancing solar, biomass and other renewable energy technologies, such as introducing business-to-business (B2B) models in the private sector 1.1.6 Volunteerism in communities supported to building the capacity of disadvantaged and marginalized groups through social entrepreneur initiatives and building national and local volunteering infrastructure
Outcome 2. By 2022, the people in Pakistan, especially women and youth, have improved access to productive livelihoods, income opportunities and decent work	2.1.1 Institutional Strengthening for development and implementation of policies, frameworks and mechanisms aimed at promoting compliance with International Labour Standards (ILS) 2.1.2 Increased opportunities for provision of employment, enhanced availability of livelihoods by key populations and strengthened capacities of employers' and workers' organizations to facilitate the organization of employers and workers in both formal and informal economy 2.1.3 Enhanced capacity of women and youth entrepreneurs including rural and urban women in traditional and contemporary arts, as well as the cultural and creative industries
Outcome 3. By 2022, the people in Pakistan, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, have access to, and benefit from, improved universal health coverage, including sexual and reproductive health, and equitable WASH services	3.1.1 Legal, policy and social barriers are removed and combination prevention, testing, treatment care, services for HIV, TB and Hepatitis are scaled up through rights-based and gender-sensitive advocacy, technical assistance and multi-stakeholder partnerships 3.1.2 Evidence-based drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services integrated into existing systems including health, education and social welfare with emphasis on women and children 3.1.3 Increased access to and use of safely managed water and sanitation services through elimination of open defecation and mainstreaming climate change in WASH services 3.1.4 Increased national and sub-national capacity to ensure equitable access and utilization of quality basic health and referral services including immunization and NCDs in development and humanitarian settings 3.1.5 Increased national and sub-national capacity to ensure equitable access and utilization of integrated quality RMNCAH including SRHR and family planning services in development and humanitarian settings for all (including youth) 3.1.6 Strengthened health systems through better health policies, strategies and plans including financial risk protection
Outcome 4. By 2022, children, adolescent girls and pregnant and	4.1.1 Integrated and multi-sectoral 'National and Provincial Nutrition' policies, strategies and initiatives are developed and implemented including enhanced public financial allocations in line with provincial priorities including sustained momentum of Scaling UP Nutrition (SUN) interventions across Pakistan

lactating women have improved dietary intake and feeding and care practices, resulting in improved nutritional status, reducing stunting and other forms of under nutrition	4.1.2 Current multi-sector nutrition strategies are implemented to improve dietary intake, feeding and care practices among vulnerable groups – including children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and mothers
	4.1.3 Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions are implemented with a focus on preventing and treating stunting, acute malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and maternal malnutrition
	4.1.4 Institutional capacities and coordination mechanisms of federal, provincial and district authorities strengthened to enhance nutrition through multi-sectoral approach – including stakeholders responsible for health care, education, agriculture, water and sanitation, social welfare, women's empowerment, Disaster Risk Reduction and emergency response
	4.1.5 Federal and provincial governments are made capable of generating and analysing evidence on innovative, scalable and sustainable nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions
Outcome 5. By 22, children, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women have improved availability of, access to, and consumption of safe, nutritious and sufficient food, while promoting sustainable management of cultural and natural resources	5.1.1 National Agriculture and Food Security Policy approved and implemented
	5.1.2 National Action Plan on achieving the “Zero Hunger” goal prepared and implemented
	5.1.3 Increased investment in agriculture and livestock advocated alongside agriculture markets, in order to lay a solid foundation for sustainable food security including increases stakeholders' capacity to undertake gender-responsive food security analysis / setting up of an effective Food Security Monitoring System, aligned with global and country standards for measuring under-nourishment and FIES
	5.1.4 Awareness raised for vulnerable and marginalized people regarding improved dietary feeding and care practices, while enhancing their access to quality agricultural inputs, modern technologies, services and financing linked to agriculture and food security
	5.1.5 Livelihoods rebuilt through the rehabilitation of agriculture, natural resource management and food assistance for assets (FFA) including offering of food and cash assistance, coupled with agriculture and livestock inputs, in response to shocks, disasters, or displacement
	5.1.6 Capacities of communities and authorities strengthened enabling them to ensure food security during the crisis response and recovery phase; and increasing the incomes of poor, rural households in targeted areas through increased crop and livestock productivity
	5.1.7 Strengthened advocacy, establishment and improved functioning of Food Security Monitoring System, aligned with global and country standards for measuring under-nourishment and the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
Outcome 6. By 2022, the resilience of the people of Pakistan, especially the most vulnerable populations is increased by addressing and mitigating natural and human induced disasters, including climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, and sustainable management of cultural and natural resources	6.1.1 National and provincial institutional policy making, agenda setting and planning processes and capacities bolstered to reduce climate vulnerabilities
	6.1.2 Provision of technical assistance and programmatic support to the Federal Government to meet its international environmental obligations
	6.1.3 Enhanced capacity through involvement of communities in the sustainable management of ecosystems and biodiversity, including forests, wildlife and fisheries' resources
	6.1.4 Increased awareness and advocacy for change, particularly by engaging the private sector, civil society, academia and the media in support of environmentally sustainable practices
	6.1.5 Strengthened Government efforts to gather and analyse data on the effects of social dislocation, while assisting communities to engage youths
	6.1.6 Enhanced Governmental and communities' ability to achieve long-term change via a combination of capacity building, technological innovations, institutional reforms, behavioural and cultural change
Outcome 7 By 2022, children and youth have enhanced, equitable and inclusive access to and benefit from quality learning opportunities	7.1.1 Strengthened education sector planning for improved access to, and the quality of, education across Pakistan, particularly to ensure that as many children, youths and adults as possible – both women and men – achieve literacy and numeracy
	7.1.2 Expansion of Early Childhood Education (ECE) and alternative forms of education to ensuring strengthening of education sector – including education on science – in madrassas and other institutions, thereby expanding access to quality education
	7.1.3 Advocating for excluded groups' right to free, compulsory education including strengthening of capacities to gather, analyse and use data for advocacy, and to provide evidence on quality learning
	7.1.4 Introduction of innovative practices (use of learning technologies, alternative pathways to learning, accelerated learning or distance education for adolescents; school feeding and cash-based transfers for primary school students & adolescent girls; improving emergency preparedness and response via DRR
	7.1.5 Ensuring that, as part of quality education, learners also acquire the knowledge, skills, attitudes and awareness to promote key elements of sustainable development encompassing sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, a culture of peace and nonviolence, cultural diversity and global citizenship
	7.1.6 Strengthened institutional capacities for creation of an enabling environment for youth empowerment, promotion of volunteerism, social cohesion and resilience including strengthened skill sets and knowledge at the family and community levels
	7.1.7 Strengthened initiatives to protect Pakistan's rich cultural heritage through education and by engaging students, given its contributions to national identity, poverty reduction and economic growth
Outcome 8. By 2022, government institutions	8.1.1 Provision of support to legal and policy reforms that are gender-sensitive and responsive, particularly related to HIV, SRH, women's empowerment, gender-based violence and discrimination

will have increased accountability towards gender equality commitments and social, economic, cultural and political rights	8.1.2 Implementation of Action Plans to raise women's and minorities' participation in decision making, cultural expression and key sectors like the media
	8.1.3 Strengthened capacities for monitoring of gender-responsive frameworks and progress on issues like food and nutrition security, the social determinants of health and health equity including development of systems, benchmarks and research to generate data on human rights- and gender-related SDG and CEDAW indicators
	8.1.4 Strengthened institutional mechanisms for human rights and gender equality, while advocating for a specific mechanism – within and among government departments – to accelerate progress on cross-cutting issues in each socio-economic sector
	8.1.5 Assisting federal and provincial counterparts to enhance access to quality multi-sectoral sexual and reproductive health services and rights – spanning health care, justice, policing and safe spaces – while advocating for the integration of gender concerns into all health planning, policies and programmes
	8.1.6 Promoting a coordinated, effective response to GBV across all sectors, including justice & health systems including initiatives to prevent and address GBV & discrimination against women, girls and transgender persons as well as specific solutions for vulnerable groups like Afghan refugees & TDPs to secure their sustainable reintegration
	8.1.7 Strengthening the knowledge & capacities of law enforcement agencies, criminal justice institutions, decision makers, opinion leaders and multiple service delivery sectors – health, WASH, nutrition and education – on human rights and gender equality
	8.1.8 Promoting positive, public narratives around religious and social tolerance, as well as gender equality, to elicit and sustain positive behavioural change including measures aimed at addressing prevalent social norms around gender and gender stereotyping
Outcome 9. By 2022, the people in Pakistan, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, have increased knowledge of their rights and improved access to more accountable, transparent and effective governance mechanisms and rule of law institutions	9.1.1 Democratic governance of 'State' institutions, including 'Parliament', 'Provincial Assemblies', 'Local Governments' and 'Electoral Management Bodies' (EMBs) strengthened to be transparent, accountable and responsive to citizens' needs for improved service delivery
	9.1.2 Efficiency, effectiveness and responsiveness of the 'Rule of Law' institutions improved for timely, affordable and accessible provision of justice services
	9.1.3 Through active citizens engagement, public policy priorities shaped by national/provincial governments, planning, financing and monitoring mechanisms established, statistical capacities of core governing institutions strengthened, facilitating implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals
	9.1.4 Institutional capacities and partnerships strengthened to counter organised crimes and for effective migration management and cross border collaboration
	9.1.5 Capability of 'State' institutions improved to ensure citizenship rights including legal identity, civil registration, child and women protection measures, policies and strategies
	9.1.6 Role and Responsibilities of 'State' and 'Citizens' enhanced through 'Open Government' initiatives covering promotion of Freedom of Information (FOI), expression and safety measures for media personnel
Outcome 10. By 2022, the people in Pakistan, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from effective social protection systems	10.1.1 Government institutions assisted and supported for development and implementation of a strong, needs-based social protection frameworks while strengthening the social protection agenda to control issues like transitory poverty
	10.1.2 Provision of technical assistance to relevant entities and authorities for a strengthened and expanded access to social protection mechanisms including issuance of CNICs and other protection facilities to the most vulnerable
	10.1.3 Fostering innovative solutions to strengthen existing schemes, such as the BISP and Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal, while working with employers' and workers' organisations including advocacy around universal health care, insurance schemes, birth registration, CNICs and cash transfers – both conditional and unconditional
	10.1.4 Assisting government efforts to generate disaggregated data on social protection and social dynamics across Pakistan including support to the production of analysis, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E), of social protection policies and programmes
	10.1.5 Providing information and policy advice on current international debates around social protection policies, such as issues of social differentiation, targeted versus universal approaches and the involvement of non-state actors
	10.1.6 Promoting integrated approaches including strengthened linkages between the pillars of the social protection framework, as well as bolstering coherence with other policy frameworks – such as strategies for socio-economic development, the labour market, climate change, health, nutrition, poverty reduction and education










## Annex III: One Fund contributions to Pakistan's Socioeconomic Development 2009-2017 and 2018

Since its creation in 2009, the Pakistan One Fund was a key instrument of UN reform for country coherence, transparency, accountability and national ownership. It was established with the objective of supporting joint UN interventions as part of the implementation of the UN reform process, following the *High-Level Panel on UN Reform* in 2006 and Pakistan's selection as one of the eight 'Delivering as One' pilot countries in 2007.

By supporting the Delivering as One process and the implementation of the One UN Programme I (2009-2012) and the One UN Programme II (2013-2017), the Pakistan One Fund enabled an effective response to Pakistan's national priorities and emerging needs. It addressed critical funding gaps and strengthened the UN's convening power by bringing together UN agencies, federal line ministries and provincial departments to agree on joint planning and programming. Moreover, the One Fund was the major vehicle for resource mobilization from donors to support the unfunded portions of the One UN Programmes, while facilitating and streamlining the provision of donor resources to these programmes. Between 2009 and 2017, the Pakistan One Fund managed a portfolio of USD 87.69 million in support of One UN Programmes I and II. The table below provides details of its funding provisions. An elaborate financial report is available on the MPTF gateway: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/PK100>

Table 1: Contributions to the Pakistan One Fund, 2009-2017

	Contributor/partner	Contribution (USD)
	Norway	24,284,573
	Expanded Delivering as One (DaO) Funding Window (EFW)	23,981,000
	Australian Agency For International Development (AusAID)	12,376,080
	Spain	12,000,000
	Netherlands	7,811,680
	United Kingdom Department For International Development (DFID)	3,238,118
	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	960,000
	Delivering Results Together Fund (HQ)	3,000,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>87,651,451</b>

Overall, the One Fund promoted global aid and development effectiveness principles, as envisaged in the *Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation*. In Pakistan, the One Fund provided flexible and predictable funding in support of coherent One UN Programmes. It also reduced transaction costs for the Government, UN agencies and contributing partners through the reduced reporting burden and the harmonization of financial agreements and programmatic procedures. The One Fund also provided the UN in Pakistan with important leverage to strengthen its interface with the Government, while enhancing government ownership of UN assistance. In the post-devolution scenario – following the 18<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment (2010) which devolved significant responsibilities to the provinces – there was particular relevance for un-earmarked funding from the One Fund, which enabled UN agencies to jointly determine allocations with provincial counterparts to address capacity and resource gaps, in addition to supporting transitional arrangements jointly identified in the OP II consultation

process and further refined in provincial action plans. To a significant extent, un-earmarked funding enabled the UN system to fulfil unmet needs of the One UN Programme in a collective manner.

The Government of Pakistan has fully supported the One Fund as a pivotal UN Reform instrument, and has stressed the enhanced usage of the One Fund for resource mobilization and allocation.

## Key Features of the One Fund, 2009-2017

- The Pakistan One Fund enhanced government ownership of the UN's work in Pakistan, as it was under the direct purview of the joint UN-Government steering mechanism. The Oversight Committee – co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) and the Economic Affairs Division (EAD) of the Government of Pakistan – determined the allocation of un-earmarked funds.
- The One Fund was primarily designed to channel un-earmarked provisions, preferably multi-year provisions, jointly allocated by the UN and the Government of Pakistan in accordance with national priorities. The Fund also catered to thematic earmarked funds, including those provided by donors and the Government of Pakistan.
- The UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) was the secretariat of the One Fund in Pakistan and supported the Oversight Committee in the management and coordination of the Fund.
- The UNDP [Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office \(MPTF Office\)](#) was the UNRC/UNCT-appointed Administrative Agent of the Pakistan One Fund.

## Achievements of the 2009-2012 OP II Results Funded by the One Fund

The UN Evaluation Group's (UNEG) *Evaluability Assessment of the Programme Country Pilots: Delivering as One UN* noted that "progress on consensus regarding the One Fund has been significant".<sup>27</sup> Between 2009 and 2012, in the context of the One UN Programme II, key examples of the UN's work supported by the One Fund included the inter-agency *Polio Plus Programme*, the *National Nutrition Survey 2011*, initiatives to improve maternal health in Sindh and education in Balochistan. The One Fund also supported efforts to promote greater environmental sustainability in Pakistan, alongside the incorporation of a more gender-sensitive approach to UN programming in the country.<sup>28</sup>

## UNSDF Fund 2018

In 2018, the Pakistan UNSDF Fund was created, reflecting a new phase of funding support for the Delivering as One approach. It was specifically established to support the 2018-2022 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Pakistan, entitled the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) or the One UN Programme III (OP III). Thus, the UNSDF Fund for Pakistan is a common fund mechanism to mobilize and allocate additional resources at the country level in a simplified, coherent manner – consistent with the overall purpose of the One UN Initiative, and to fund activities under the OPIII. This means that the UNSDF Fund is one of the proposed vehicles for new resources pooled by donors to support the unfunded portions of the OP III, complementing the OP III's

<sup>27</sup> United Nations Evaluation Group (2012) *Evaluability Assessments of the Programme Country Pilots: Delivering as One UN. Synthesis Report*. UNEG: New York. Available: [https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=i&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=5&ved=2ahUKewil6u-ZuMHjAhXnkOAKHQR\\_Du0QFjAEegQIBBAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.unevaluation.org%2Fdocument%2Fdownload%2F512&usg=AOvVaw39cwi5QNBp6GP4R9BS23e](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=i&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=5&ved=2ahUKewil6u-ZuMHjAhXnkOAKHQR_Du0QFjAEegQIBBAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.unevaluation.org%2Fdocument%2Fdownload%2F512&usg=AOvVaw39cwi5QNBp6GP4R9BS23e)

<sup>28</sup> United Nations Pakistan (2013) *Pakistan One Fund - One UN Programme II Document (2013-2017)*. Islamabad: UN. Available: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/PK100>

the parallel resource base of the core and non-core funds of individual UN agencies. The Fund is also the common fund mechanism to mobilize and allocate additional resources for projects and programmes that support the humanitarian-development nexus and the ‘New Way of Working’, such as the *FATA Transition Framework*.

The UNSDF Fund will be utilized under the OP III to fund joint initiatives, including new initiatives responding to emerging needs. It will promote coherence and integration, and is aligned with the UN Secretary-General’s call to increase joint activities through pooled funds. The arrangement in Pakistan is subscribed to by all members of the UN Country Team (UNCT). Overall, the objective of the UNSDF Fund is to support investment in SDG acceleration and transformative change through joint resource mobilization, allocation and disbursement of donor resources to the OPIII. The Fund is expected to reduce fragmentation and transaction costs, address unproductive competition, facilitate working at scale, bolster partnerships, and provide incentives for pursuing system-wide priorities, strategic positioning and coherence to achieve national SDG commitments. Crucially, the UNSDF Fund is intended to facilitate the realization of the OPIII outcomes by strengthening the planning and coordination process, and channelling consistent and predictable joint funds towards the highest priority needs.

The overall management of the UNSDF Fund will be led and coordinated by the UN Resident Coordinator in Pakistan, under the guidance of the Oversight Committee and in consultation with the OP III’s participating UN agencies. The Oversight Committee will review and endorse the UNCT allocation recommendations for ‘un-earmarked funds’ on the basis of alignment to national priorities. The Oversight Committee will also be responsible for joint resource mobilization. The UNSDF Fund will be administered by UNDP through its Multi- Partner Trust Fund Office, on behalf of the participating UN agencies and the Resident Coordinator, as agreed with the Government of Pakistan.

