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Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Pakistan (2018-2022)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Pakistan is the sixth most populous country in the world, with a population of 207.8 million, growing at an annual rate of 2.4.¹ The country has made positive strides to address its development challenges through the structural transformation of its economy² and the peaceful, democratic, political transition of 2013 with its strong reform mandate.

2. The Government has adopted a ‘whole-of-government’ approach to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The National Assembly has resolved to adopt the Goals as its development agenda in Vision 2025, providing the overarching national policy framework for development priorities.³

3. Pakistan aims to achieve many objectives pertaining to governance, economic, social and environmental matters, such as:

- (a) *Maximizing democratic gains* through inclusive democratic processes, government efficiency, transparency,⁴ accountability, rule of law and access to justice;
- (b) *Attaining higher levels of human development to reduce* poverty and inequalities, enhance stability and help to capitalize in particular on its young human resources;
- (c) *Reducing gender inequality by advancing women’s social, economic and political empowerment*; and
- (d) *Addressing vulnerability to disasters and climate change*, which includes environmental degradation, natural disasters and seismic activity.

4. Over the previous country programme, 2013-2017, political participation has improved in Pakistan, as has the stability of its democratic institutions.⁵ Taking forward this positive trend will be vital for strengthening governance, transparency, accountability and the rule of law. Specifically, in rule of law, there are supply-side constraints, which have resulted in a paucity of judges and lawyers,⁶ with implications for the cost and availability of legal representation.⁷

5. In 2010, the National Assembly approved the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, which devolved administrative and budgetary authority to provincial governments. While the establishment of local authorities at the district level is still in progress, strengthening of local institutional capacities are important in the wake of the country’s decentralization policy.⁸

6. While Pakistan has approved a raft of new policy reforms and ratified several international treaties pertaining to environmental issues and democratic governance, challenges remain in translating international instruments into national laws and implementation thereof.⁹

7. Economic and political empowerment of women has improved in Pakistan over the last few years. The female literacy ratio increased from 40 per cent in 2004-2005 to 49 per cent in 2014-2015.¹⁰ Currently, females occupy 20.6 per cent of seats in the National Assembly and 18.3 per cent of seats in the Senate, demonstrating their increasing importance in decision-making and strategic roles.¹¹ The Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa assemblies have elected women as their speakers

¹ Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Provisional Summary Results of 6th Population and Housing Census-2017 <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/provisional-summary-results-6th-population-and-housing-census-2017-0>.

² Planning Commission, International Growth Centre, the Framework for Economic Growth, 2011.

³ Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform, Pakistan 2025: One Nation – One Vision.

⁴ There has been improvement in its ranking on the corruption perception index 2016 (https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2016); however, Pakistan remains 116 out of 176 countries.

⁵ Bertelsmann Stiftung transformation index (2016) Pakistan Country Report. Available at https://www.bti-project.org/fileadmin/files/BTI/Downloads/Reports/2016/pdf/BTI_2016_Pakistan.pdf.

⁶ There are fewer than two judges for every 100,000 residents of a province. (Siddique, O., 2013. *Pakistan's experience with formal law: an alien justice*. Cambridge University Press, p. 20.)

⁷ United Nations, Common country assessment for Pakistan, 2016, p. 53.

⁸ United Nations, Common country assessment for Pakistan, 2016, p. 7.

⁹ United Nations, Common country assessment for Pakistan, 2016, p. 18.

¹⁰ Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

¹¹ Official websites for the National Assembly of Pakistan and the Senate of Pakistan (http://na.gov.pk/en/all_members.php#; http://www.senate.gov.pk/en/women_list.php?id=-

and have been proactive in enacting provincial legislation to address women empowerment issues. However, gender gaps and inequality still remain a developmental challenge, as evidenced in the gender development index.¹²

8. *Economic growth* peaked at 5.3 per cent¹³ in 2016-2017, the highest in a decade, as a result of improvements in the agriculture and services sectors. The overall macroeconomic stability, rise in foreign direct investment and domestic demand have contributed to rising economic growth. However, even higher economic growth is required to meet the poverty reduction objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Official unemployment stands at 5.87 per cent,¹⁴ with youth unemployment at 10.75 per cent¹⁵ out of a total labour force of 61.04 million.¹⁶ Pakistan needs to create 1.5 to 2.5 million jobs per year to accommodate the annual entry of over four million youth to the job market.¹⁷

9. Consumption-based poverty fell from 57.9 per cent in 1998-1999 to 29.5 per cent in 2015-2016,¹⁸ while multi-dimensional poverty fell from 55.2 per cent in 2004-2005 to 38.8 per cent in 2015-16.¹⁹ Yet despite progress in reducing absolute poverty, achieving sustainable human development for all Pakistanis remains an objective. Pakistan ranks 147 on the human development index,²⁰ which can be further improved by reducing inequalities and uneven development, particularly in rural areas.

10. Despite a volatile regional situation, Pakistan has been able to reduce the number of terrorist attacks and casualties over the past few years.²¹ However, since terrorism has become a global threat, like many other countries in the region, Pakistan remains vulnerable, costing the country over \$118.32 billion in the past 15 years.²² This has also resulted in hampering the Government's efforts to focus on the development goals it sets for itself.

11. Pakistan is also highly vulnerable to environmental risks, ranking seventh on the global climate risk index 2017.²³ These risks include droughts, glacial lake outbursts, floods and earthquakes (Pakistan lies on one of the most active seismic zones in the world). Deforestation impacts biodiversity, ecosystems and community livelihoods, especially for women in rural and tribal areas, and climate change only exacerbates the country's significant challenges.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

12. Given this contextual analysis and the national development priorities of the Government, UNDP will leverage its strong, trusted relationship with the national and provincial governments to accelerate a strong development-oriented agenda,²⁴ anchored in the UNDP core mandate and new strategic plan, 2018-2021. The strategies of this country programme have been informed by recommendations generated in the recent assessment of development results (ADR),²⁵ stakeholder consultations and UNDP-established areas of comparative advantage.

¹ &catid=261&subcatid=2&cattitle=Members of Senate).

¹² UNDP, *Human Development Report*, 2016.

¹³ Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, *Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2016-2017*.

¹⁴ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS?locations=PK>.

¹⁵ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.1524.ZS?locations=PK>.

¹⁶ *Economic Survey, 2015-2016*.

¹⁷ UNDP, *National human development report, 2015, Pakistan's demographic transition: Young adults, human capital and jobs*. See also, Islamabad Policy Research Institute, *Pakistan's youth bulge: human resource development challenges* (<http://www.ipripak.org/pakistans-youth-bulge-human-resource-development-hrd-challenges>).

¹⁸ *Economic Survey, 2015-2016*.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ Pakistan's human development index stood at 0.55 in 2015.

²¹ *Global terrorism index 2016 and global peace index 2017*.

²² *Economic Survey, 2015-2016*.

²³ German Watch (<https://germanwatch.org/en/press>).

²⁴ The recommendation to pursue a strong development-oriented programme (e.g., support to state-building) featured prominently in the recent assessment of development results (2017).

²⁵ Independent Evaluation Office of UNDP, *Assessment of development results (draft report)*, February 2017.

13. UNDP will pursue the implementation of this country programme through the following three tiers:

- (a) Fostering an *enabling environment* in legislation, regulatory frameworks and development policies, drawing on South-South best practices;
- (b) Strengthening the capacity of *institutions and systems* at all levels to provide innovative solutions and implementation support for governance, environmental sustainability and stabilization processes;
- (c) Supporting the Government in *community-level interventions* that promote scalable solutions focused on building local capacities.

14. The country programme will concentrate on achieving two outcomes that are aligned with the Vision 2025 and priority areas of the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) for Pakistan /One-UN Programme III, 2018-2022, as agreed with the Government.

Outcome 1 (UNSDF Outcome 9): Increased effectiveness and accountability of governance mechanisms²⁶

15. At the *enabling environment level*, UNDP will support the shaping and implementation of legislative reforms, regulatory frameworks and strategic policies that strengthen the application of democratic principles and processes of good governance. It will pay special attention to promoting integrity, transparency and accountability, as well as greater response to voice, inclusion, participation and women's empowerment.

16. At the *institutional level*, UNDP will capitalize on the achievements of the previous cycle as recognized in the ADR by investing in systematic capacity development to:

- (a) Support the **democratic process** through assistance to the National Election Commission, Parliament and provincial assemblies. UNDP will assist women parliamentarians' caucuses for effective oversight and participation, in addition to extending support to the formulation of legislation to advance decentralization. This will include the devolution of accountability, transparency and fiscal management, alongside support for inter-provincial mechanisms, most prominently using the organization's comparative advantage of having access to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in support of reform processes.
- (b) **Pursue service delivery and administrative reforms** in cooperation with the UNDP Global Centre for Public Service Excellence for South-South Cooperation. The institutional performance index will be rolled out to promote the responsiveness of public sector institutions and the citizen satisfaction index will be introduced as a complementary accountability and performance tool based on citizen's perception of service delivery.
- (c) Support the primary **rule of law** institutions, including the police and criminal justice bodies to increase access to justice and legal aid. UNDP will also strengthen the federal and provincial institutional capacities for the effective implementation of governance mechanisms contributing to enhanced public service delivery.
- (d) Strengthen capacities for **achievement** of the Goals at the national and provincial level, which will include horizontal coordination across sectors and public-private partnerships, and vertical coordination across various levels of the Government. This will include identification of gaps and assessment of progress towards the Goals through research, analysis, innovation and advocacy, including the national human development index, the multi-dimensional poverty index and the development finance assessment.
- (e) Support **strategic policy dialogue** through multi-stakeholder consultations with parliament, provincial assemblies, federal and provincial ministries, district authorities, the media, civil society, the private sector and academia. UNDP will also support the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform through the Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network²⁷ and similar global and regional cooperation initiatives, and will continue to

²⁶ Outcome 9, United Nations Sustainable Development Framework /One-UN Programme III (2018-2022).

²⁷ The Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network comprises ministers and senior officials from nearly 30 countries. The network provides a platform to members to share their experiences and exchange views and knowledge about the use of multi-dimensional poverty approach in their countries for policy-making and

publish the quarterly Development Advocate Pakistan journal to broaden dialogue on key development topics.

17. At the *community level*, UNDP interventions to strengthen local governance will aim to improve service delivery through better targeting, participatory decision-making and accountability for results. To maximize local impact, UNDP will scale up successful interventions, such as the strengthening rule of law programme in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, to other provinces in partnership with the provincial governments.

18. To achieve outputs under outcome 1, which are integral to the UNSDF, 2018-2022, UNDP will exercise its comparative advantage within the United Nations system in the area of governance and forge partnership arrangements with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Programme (UNICEF), the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Outcome 2 (UNSDF Outcome 6): Enhanced resilience and socioeconomic development of communities²⁸

19. At the *enabling environment level*, UNDP will build on its important contribution from the previous cycle by integrating disaster risk management and climate change strategies into national policy frameworks, public finance management systems and implementation mechanisms. UNDP will also support access to global climate/environment resources, such as the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund.

20. On building *institutional capacities*, UNDP will help the Ministry of Finance and provincial finance departments to mainstream climate finance and strengthen institutional planning, budgeting and implementation of integrated disaster risk management and climate change actions. It will strengthen the capacities of the national and provincial disaster management authorities to work in high risk areas.

21. Coordinated with outcome 1, supporting the Government at the *community level*, UNDP will target areas with high levels of poverty and high exposure to climate change risks. UNDP will address these development challenges by creating livelihoods and employment opportunities, strengthening resilience, promoting climate change adaptation and working towards sustainable natural resource management. UNDP will apply its social and environmental screening methodology²⁹ to identify and manage risks, and strengthen achievement of positive development outcomes, including gender equality and women's empowerment. UNDP will also pursue recovery activities that promote rehabilitation and resilience and build local partnerships in areas most affected by displacement.

22. To achieve this, UNDP will capitalize on its comparative advantage in the areas of climate change and disaster risk management, being the first organization to access the Green Climate Fund for Pakistan. UNDP will scale up its glacial lake outburst floods programme to help authorities and communities in northern Pakistan to address the impact of melting glaciers and changing monsoon patterns, which trigger floods and landslides. The programme will help to expand innovative early warning and mitigation measures³⁰ to cover nearly 100 per cent of the country's glaciated areas, ultimately benefitting 29 million people. UNDP will also assist community-based disaster risk management efforts in high risk areas, and will strengthen preparedness and emergency response

poverty reduction. The network is coordinated by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) based at Oxford University, United Kingdom. OPHI also serves as secretariat for the network. The Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform became a member of the network in 2014. More information about the network is available at: http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/web_21.07_MPPN-brochure_2014.pdf.

²⁸ Outcome 6, United Nations Sustainable Development Framework/One-UN Programme III (2018-2022).

²⁹ <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/operations1/undp-social-and-environmental-standards.html>.

³⁰ For example, installation of weather stations, rain gauges, discharge equipment and gabion walls to protect against landslides.

systems. It will mobilize grassroots-level organizations for environmental protection through the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme.

23. In pursuit of achieving outputs under outcome 2, UNDP will leverage its *comparative advantage* within the United Nations system to spearhead support for national authorities and people in pursuit of the resilience agenda in close collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), IOM, UNESCO, UNICEF, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), UN-Habitat, UN-Women, the World Food Programme (WFP) and WHO.

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Pakistan

24. UNDP will focus on empowering women to ensure that women are not just beneficiaries but genuine agents of change at all levels. Women's leadership and empowerment will be integrated to feature prominently within all areas of UNDP programming in Pakistan.³¹ UNDP will pursue an enhanced partnership with UN-Women.

25. UNDP will build on what has proven to work in Pakistan and remains dedicated to its flagship programmes where they have delivered strategic development results:

- (a) the FATA reforms and recovery programme;
- (b) the rule of law programme;
- (c) the glacial lake outburst floods initiative; and
- (d) the pioneering strategically oriented Sustainable Development Goals policy and implementation support at national and provincial levels.

26. UNDP will enhance national ownership for the Goals through joint programming and co-financing. Successful implementation of the country programme is contingent on the mobilization of domestic resources amounting to 30 per cent of the total envelope. UNDP will leverage private sector funding for the Goals by utilizing a mix of instruments to attract private sector investors, including the development of an engagement strategy to scale up partnerships by accessing corporate social responsibility initiatives and exploring blended finance models.

27. UNDP will pursue provincial-level programming in this programme cycle, since devolution³² represents a development game changer in Pakistan. Consistent with this approach, UNDP remains committed to maintaining its field presence in all provinces.

28. UNDP will exploit its position as the South-South development knowledge broker to ensure that Pakistan secures the benefits from the exchange of innovative solutions, technologies and investment models for accelerated attainment of the Goals. UNDP will continue to promote the development impact of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and facilitate cooperation among countries sharing the Himalaya, Hindu-Kush, Karakoram and Tien Shan mountain ranges.

29. UNDP will pursue partnerships with the Government, United Nations organizations and the private sector to meet the goals of the country programme, such as scaling up the successful private-public partnership model for youth employment in Sindh and other provinces. UNDP will deepen its own collaboration with United Nations organizations to ensure that humanitarian, early recovery and resilience-oriented programming at all levels contributes to the country's sustainable longer-term development outcomes.

III. Programme and risk management

30. This country programme outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures, and the internal controls framework.

³¹UNDP has ongoing programmes in Pakistan working on women empowerment (e.g., youth employment in Sindh, rule of law in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, refugee affected hosting areas in Balochistan, climate change/disaster risk reduction in Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral, etc.). Current funds come from the governments of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Green Climate Fund, the governments of the United Kingdom and United States, and others.

³² In accordance with the 18th amendment.

31. The country programme will be nationally executed in close collaboration with the Government at all levels to ensure ownership and accountability for achieving development results (the Economic Affairs Division of the Ministry of Finance remains the main counterpart). Different implementation modalities (national, direct and/or non-governmental organizations) will be used and partners will be selected on the basis of comparative advantage and capacities and with a view to building sustainable impact. The multi-stakeholder (governmental, donor and community/civil society) project review boards and project steering committees will continue to serve as oversight mechanisms. UNDP will also increasingly deliver services to the Government, on its request, to enhance development effectiveness in addressing development challenges.

32. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/9, all direct costs associated with project implementation will be charged to the concerned projects. Based on this Executive Board decision, UNDP policy on cost recovery of organizational costs, including UNDP human resources, incurred in the implementation of a development programme, will be included in the project budget and directly charged against it.

33. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will serve as the operational framework to manage financial risks with government and non-government implementing partners, while building capacities as needed.

34. The UNDP approach is to accept informed risks and undertake proactive mitigation, drawing on the findings of the ADR and lessons from past engagement. Opportunities to make a difference are enormous, given the increase of national ownership reflected through government cost-sharing. The main risks include:

- (a) **The regional geo-political situation** of Pakistan and the political transition expected with the 2018 election, which may possibly lead to policy shifts affecting the development agenda and the nature of demand for UNDP support. The country programme is structured to provide maximum flexibility, permitting adjustments as required.
- (b) The **risk of insufficient funding**, which demands greater national responsibility for financing development using domestic resources. UNDP will scale up its partnerships for government financing and with private sector and international financial institutions to mobilize non-core funding and invest UNDP regular resources in innovative solutions.
- (c) **The length of time key strategic engagements require**. Success depends on strong field presence with co-location, regular communication at all levels, and use of national and international experts and networks to leverage policy dialogue. For many years, FATA reforms, for example, made little or uneven progress. Through UNDP support, the Government has laid the foundation for more recent, productive engagements in FATA governance reforms that have begun to tackle long-term issues deeply ingrained within institutions of the political economy.
- (d) **Vulnerability to disasters and climate hazards**, which UNDP will address through early warning and risk management arrangements. Additionally, strengthened policy frameworks and institutional capacities will enhance the Government's willingness to focus on climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.

35. The country programme envisages an indicative financing envelope of about \$252 million over the programme period, of which about \$17.4 million will come from regular resources and \$235 million from other resources, such as government, third-party, South-South and thematic trust funds.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

36. The country programme monitoring and evaluation framework is integral to the results framework of the UNSDF. As the indicators of the new UNDP strategic plan, 2018-2021, UNSDF 2018-2022, and the Sustainable Development Goals are in the process of finalization, the results framework will be adjusted based on the final strategic documents. UNDP instituted the systematic tracking for accountability and results (STAR), a web-based platform that links project activities to the strategic plan, country programme and project indicators. The platform enhances transparency, through open-sourced access to progress on achievements and financial tracking, and provides a snapshot to detect impact at any interval point.

37. The simpler country programme results framework, with fewer outcomes, helps to keep the

engagement focused, while adoption of three entry levels to programming facilitates monitoring and reporting on results. A successful example of this approach is visible in UNDP efforts to improve performance and transparency in public institutions by establishing performance monitoring mechanisms at federal levels.

38. UNDP will strengthen monitoring and evaluation practices to generate disaggregated data through: (a) periodic reviews, midterm and final evaluations; (b) earmarking at least 5 per cent of each project budget to data collection, monitoring and evaluations; (c) emphasizing the review of results at strategy and portfolio levels; and (d) expanding the use of third-party monitoring and impact evaluations by engaging with local development partners.

39. UNDP will place particular emphasis on enhancing effective data-gathering instruments pertaining to the areas of this country programme, which enables evidence-based policy development and the generation of disaggregated data (for example, by using STAR, Sustainable Development Goals data mapping, and data ecosystems to support implementation and monitoring).

40. In areas with limited access, UNDP will work through local partnerships and collaborative arrangements to ensure results and accountability.

41. Gaps in national data undermine efforts to address the different dimensions of development challenges, reducing the country's ability to track development progress. More data will be required to support evidence-based policies, to which the ongoing census will contribute. UNDP will provide its support to the Bureau of Statistics and provincial bureaus, if so requested, in order to enhance their capacities to identify data gaps and test innovative and technological solutions to generate data and strengthen systems, including monitoring and annual development plans for the Goals.

42. UNDP will contribute to the development and monitoring work of the United Nations Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Group to facilitate coordination, joint programming and harmonized results-based management approaches. It will maximize use of national data and monitoring and evaluation systems, and strengthen capacity for quality data generation.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Pakistan (2018-2022)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Vision 2025: Pillar 3 – Governance, institutional reform and modernization of the public sector.				
Outcome 1: (UNSD Outcome 9): Increased effectiveness and accountability of governance mechanisms. ³³				
UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 3: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services.				
UNSD outcome indicators, baselines and targets	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)	Major partners/partnerships	Indicative resources by outcome (in thousands of United States dollars)
<p>UNSD³⁴ indicator 9.1 (IRRF³⁵ outcome indicator 7.3): Extent to which post 2015 agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals are integrated and adapted into national development plans and budgets</p> <p>UNSD indicator 9.2 (IRRF outcome indicator 3.3): Access to justice services disaggregated by sex and population group</p> <p>UNSD indicator 9.3 (IRRF outcome indicator 2.1): Extent to which there is open access to data on government budgets, expenditures, and public procurement</p> <p>UNSD indicator 9.4 (IRRF outcome indicator</p>	<p>World Bank, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Election Commission of Pakistan, Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan, Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform, Judicial Statistics of Pakistan, UNDP <i>Human Development Report</i></p>	<p>Output 9.1: Democratic governance of state institutions, including Parliament, provincial assemblies, local governments and electoral management bodies, strengthened to be responsive to citizens and accountability, for improved service delivery.</p> <p>CPD output indicator 9.1.1 (IRRF indicator 2.1.1): Extent to which Parliament, legislative and electoral institutions meet minimum benchmarks to perform core functions effectively. Baseline: Scale: 2. To a minimum extent. Target: (2022): Scale: 4. Fully.</p> <p>CPD output indicator 9.1.2 (Goal 5.5.1): Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments. Proxy indicator: Extent to which measures taken by legislature results in enhanced participation of women in national/provincial/local elections. Baseline: Scale: 2. To a very partial extent. Target: (2022): Scale: 5. To full extent.</p> <p>CPD output indicator 9.1.3 (IRRF indicator 3.2.2): Extent to which national/provincial governments/administrations are enabled by having functioning development planning, budgeting and monitoring systems for improved services in response to priorities voiced by the public. Baseline: Scale: 2. To a very partial extent. Target: (2022): Scale: 5. To full extent.</p>	<p>Implementing partners: Government of Pakistan; Election Commission of Pakistan; Senate of Pakistan; National and four provincial assemblies; Ministry of Interprovincial Coordination Departments; local government departments; law departments;</p> <p>Funding partners: Governments of Germany, United Kingdom and Northern Ireland</p>	<p>Regular: 3,771 Other: 93,500 Total: 97,271</p>

³³ To be adjusted once UNSDF is finalized.

³⁴ United Nations Sustainable Development Framework for Pakistan.

³⁵ Integrated results and resources framework.

<p>2.3): Proportion of women to men in parliaments</p>		<p>Output 9.2: Strengthened functioning, financing and institutional capacities facilitate access to justice and improve redress mechanisms by the rule of law institutions.</p> <p>CPD output indicator 9.2.1 (IRRF indicator 3.4.1): Extent to which victims, especially women, have access to justice, disaggregated by sex. Baseline: Scale: 1. Not adequately. Target: (2022): Scale: 4. Largely.</p> <p>CPD output indicator 9.2.2 (IRRF indicator 3.4.2/Goal 16.3.1): Extent to which victim’s grievances reported cases are addressed by relevant competent authorities or other officially recognized dispute resolution mechanisms, disaggregated by sex. Baseline: Scale: 1. Not adequately. Target: (2022): Scale: 4. Largely.</p>	<p>Implementing partners: Provincial justice departments, informal bar associations, informal justice sector actors civil society organizations</p> <p>Funding partners: Provincial governments, European Union, Governments of the Netherlands and Switzerland</p>	
		<p>Output 9.3: Through active citizen engagement, national/provincial governments shape public policy priorities and establish planning, financing and monitoring mechanisms, facilitating implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>CPD output indicator 9.3.1 (IRRF indicator 7.2.2): Extent to which national and provincial systems, strategies and programmes use updated and disaggregated data to monitor progress against the Goals as an integral part of national development goals. Baseline: Scale: 1. Not adequately. Target: (2022): Scale: 4. Largely.</p> <p>CPD output indicator 9.3.2 (Goal 17.18.1): Extent to which Goal indicators are produced at the national/provincial level, with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals. Baseline: Scale: 1. Not adequately. Target: (2022): Scale: 4. Largely.</p> <p>CPD output indicator 9.3.3 (IRRF indicator 7.7.1): Evidence of UNDP <i>Human Development Report</i> and other Goals-related documents contribute to policies, regulations and systems. Baseline: Scale: 1. Not adequate. Target: (2022): Scale: 4. Significant.</p>	<p>Funding partners: Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform; Ministry of Finance; Planning and development department for provinces; federal and provincial bureaux of statistics</p>	

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Vision 2025: Pillar 1 – Putting people first: developing human and social capital; Pillar 4 – Energy, water and food security.				
Outcome 2: (UNSD Outcome 6): Enhanced resilience and socioeconomic development of communities. ³⁶				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 5: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change.				
<p>UNSD indicator 6.1 (IRRF outcome indicator 1.5): Hectares of land that are managed sustainably under a conservation, sustainable-use or access-and-benefits-sharing regime</p> <p>UNSD indicator 6.2 (IRRF outcome indicator 6.3): Economic loss from disasters as a proportion of the exposed gross domestic product</p>	<p>Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, the World Bank, Ministry of Labour and Manpower, ILO, Ministry of Climate Change, National/Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Environmental Protection Agency</p>	<p>Output 6.1: National and provincial policies, systems and institutions enabled to achieve structural transformation and promote inclusive economic, social and political opportunities.</p> <p>CPD output indicator 6.1.1 (IRRF indicator 3.1.1): Extent to which core functions of government are strengthened. Baseline: Scale: 2. Very partially. Target: (2022): Scale: 4. Largely.</p> <p>CPD output indicator 6.1.2 (IRRF indicator 1.1.2): Extent to which policies, systems and institutional measures are in place at the provincial levels to generate and strengthen engendered employment and livelihoods. Baseline: Scale: 1. Not adequately. Target: (2022): Scale: 4. Largely.</p> <p>Output 6.2: Revitalized productive capacities are sustainable and generate employment opportunities and improvement in sustainable livelihoods as part of broader development efforts.</p> <p>CPD output indicator 6.2.1 (IRRF indicator 1.1.1/Goal 8.3.1): Number of new jobs and other livelihoods generated, disaggregated by sector and subsector, by sex, age and by wage category. Baseline: Jobs: 1,500 (Women = 1,100; Men = 400); Livelihoods: 100 (Women = 50; Men = 50). Target (2022): Jobs: 10,000 (Women = 6,000; Men = 4,000); Livelihoods: 5,000 (Women = 2,500; Men = 2,500).</p> <p>CPD output indicator 6.2.2 (IRRF Indicator 6.1): Extent to which critical benchmarks are met for social and economic recovery after a disaster, inclusive of gender equality and women's empowerment principles. Baseline: Scale: 1. Very partially. Target (2022): Scale: 3. Largely.</p>	<p>Implementing partners: FATA Secretariat; Department of Home and Tribal Affairs, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; Provincial departments of planning and development; Sindh Technical and Vocational Training; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Economic Zones Development and Management Company; Provincial Disaster Management Authority/Provincial Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority</p> <p>Funding partners: Governments of Japan, Norway, United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, United States; United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security; UNDP; Telenor Pakistan; Saudi Fund for Development (SFD);</p>	<p>Regular: 4,860 Other: 141,300 Total: 146,160</p>

³⁶ To be adjusted once UNSDF is finalised

		<p>Output 6.3: Legal and regulatory frameworks and policies are in place, and institutions capacitated for the conservation, sustainable use, inclusive access and benefit-sharing of natural resources, biodiversity, chemicals, waste management and ecosystems.</p> <p>CPD output indicator 6.3.1 (IRRF indicator 2.5.4): Extent to which national/provincial planning and budgeting mechanisms for conservation, sustainable use, inclusive access and benefit-sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems exist and are implemented, integrating gender equality. Baseline: Scale: 1. Not adequately. Target (2022): Scale: 4. Largely.</p> <p>CPD output indicator 6.3.2 (IRRF 5.3.3): Extent to which disaster and climate-risk management plans and implementation measures at national and provincial levels are inclusive and effective (e.g., including the collection of disaggregated data, gender analysis and targeted actions). Baseline: Scale: 1. Not adequately. Target (2022): Scale 4. Largely.</p> <p>CPD output indicator 6.4.2 (Goal 12.4.2): Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment. Proxy indicator: Extent to which hazardous chemicals and waste are efficiently handled, disposed and reported. Baseline: Scale: 1. Not adequately. Target: (2022): Scale 4. Largely.</p> <p>Output 6.4: In line with international conventions and national policy frameworks, implementation mechanisms are effectively introduced that promote sustainable use of natural resources, protect ecosystem and biodiversity and effectively manage and mitigate the threats to this process (chemicals, waste, CO2 emissions, etc.).</p> <p>CPD output indicator 6.4.1 (IRRF indicator 1.3.2): Number of jobs and livelihoods created through management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste, disaggregated</p>	<p>UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery</p> <p>Implementing partners: Government of Pakistan; provincial governments; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Climate Change; planning and development departments; Gilgit-Baltistan/ Khyber Pakhtunkhwa International Institute for Sustainable Development; Centre for Climate Research and Development</p> <p>Funding partners: Governments of Italy, United Kingdom and Northern Ireland; Global Environment Facility; Green Climate Fund; Government of Gilgit Baltistan; UNDP</p>	
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		<p>by sex, and rural and urban. Baseline: Jobs: 10,000 (Women = 5,000; Men = 5,000); Livelihoods: 2,000 (Women = 500; Men = 1,500). Target: (2022): Jobs: 25,000 (Women = 12,500; Men = 12,500); Livelihoods: 15,000 (Women = 5,000; Men = 10,000).</p>		
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Estimated resources required for 2018-2022:

Regular: \$8,631,000

Other: \$234,800,000

TOTAL: \$243,431,000
