

UNDP country programme for Pakistan
(2011-2012)

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13 August 2010

I. Situation analysis

1. The UNDP country programme document for Pakistan for the period 2011-2012 is designed to respond to the current challenges and long-term development goals. It has been formulated in consultation with the Government and development partners and reflects national development priorities articulated in Pakistan's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP II) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). It takes into account the Government's emerging priorities, the United Nations strategies that have been adopted to address the humanitarian crisis in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and seeks to orient UNDP programmes to better reflect the priorities identified in the Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (PHRP 2010) and the Post-Crisis Needs Assessment (PCNA).

2. Pakistan transitioned from military to democratic civilian rule in 2008. However, it continues to face many challenges, including energy shortages, water scarcity, growing food insecurity for the poor, and the intensification of terrorist activities, which culminated in extensive law enforcement actions by the Government and dislocated over 2 million people in 2009, spawning a major humanitarian crisis. This situation has cost Pakistan tremendously in terms of human lives and the negative economic impact.

3. Since 2008, Pakistan's economy has faced macroeconomic instability, fiscal retrenchment and weaknesses in the external account. Real growth in gross domestic product (GDP) dropped by 7 per cent to a mere 2 per cent in 2008-2009 and is expected to reach only 5 per cent by 2012-2013. While the economy has now started to stabilize, the global financial crisis has exacerbated the negative trends. Although the International Monetary Fund (IMF) bailout of \$7.6 billion has helped to stabilize the external account, it compelled the Government to phase out subsidies and tighten the monetary and fiscal policies. Some of these measures have fuelled inflation, which has been worsened by rising international food and fuel prices. Poverty and inequality are increasing and the percentage of people living below the poverty line rose from 23 per cent in 2007 to 30 per cent in 2008/2009. Food insecurity has worsened and affects nearly 45 million people, the majority of whom live in rural areas, and with 70 per cent of the income spent on food, households are likely to severely curtail essential expenditures on health and education.¹

4. Pakistan has several challenges to overcome on the road to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Health and sanitary conditions for a significant share of the population, especially women and girls, are still a matter of concern. Progress achieved in gender equality and in reducing maternal mortality requires further expansion. Almost 1 in 10 children dies before the age of five; nearly 10 million children do not go to school and half the adult population is illiterate, accounting for 64 per cent of women and 36 per cent of men in 2004/2005. Pakistan is also highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change with melting glaciers in the northern mountain areas and droughts and cyclones in the plain and coastal areas, causing deforestation and loss in agricultural productivity. According to the Pakistan Strategic Environmental Assessment 2007, the environment degradation is costing Pakistan at least 6 per cent of the GDP annually (\$4.5 billion).

5. The Government is making strong efforts to address the deficiencies and meet MDG targets. For example, in 2008 the Government initiated the Benazir Income Support Programme with an initial allocation of \$425 million. The allocation for the current fiscal year (\$875 million approximately) provides cash assistance to 5 million families, which constitutes 15 per cent of the entire population, and covers 14 per cent of the population below the poverty line. In the last two years, the Government has passed positive measures to address gender inequalities, including the passing of the Women Protection Act 2008 (through Criminal Law Amendment) and the Protection Against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act 2010. Implementation of these laws, however, requires continued advocacy for women's rights and capacity strengthening. Achieving the MDGs will require stronger efforts, particularly under the prevailing climate of insecurity that may further undermine previous human development gains.

¹ United Nations Inter-Agency Assessment Mission Report 2008.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

6. The previous UNDP country programme supported capacity development, with a focus on strengthening the institutional capacity of local governments and communities, access to justice and human rights, a disaster and crisis management system and promotion of an inclusive policy space. Notable achievements were registered and UNDP demonstrated its comparative advantage in the area of pro-poor policies and gender mainstreaming. Support to community mobilization resulted in the formation of Community Citizen Boards and implementation of participatory approaches in local development. Support to elections through the creation of information technology systems and systematic training of electoral personnel enhanced the capacity of the Election Commission. UNDP also played a leading and coordinating role in the aftermath of the 2005 earthquake and provided support to strengthen disaster risk management institutions.

7. Despite these achievements, the country programme evaluations indicate the need for fast-track arrangements to deliver humanitarian assistance, gaps in results-based monitoring, lack of prioritization of poverty as a core issue in PRSP II, and the need to adopt a programme approach for gender support. The evaluations also call for enhanced Government ownership, programmatic coherency, strategic prioritization, results orientation, and effective mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues.

8. The present country programme builds on these lessons, particularly the foundations laid during the humanitarian crisis and the pilot phase of the joint programmes of the United Nations system. UNDP will strengthen the coherence and focus of its programmes and will align them with the national strategic priorities, emerging priorities in conflict-affected areas, and the long-term human development goals under the ongoing One United Nations Programme and the UNDAF. Local governance and livelihood development programmes aimed at the most vulnerable groups in the conflict-affected areas, in line with the PHRP 2010 and the PCNA will also be supported.

9. The relapse in poverty and MDG indicators around the country also point to the difficult balance that must be forged between the focus on the crisis ridden areas and the urgency for accelerated action in supporting the Government with the implementation of the last five-year plan in order to meet the 2015 deadline for the MDG targets. The strategic priorities identified in the PCNA will provide an important framework for UNDP areas of focus under this two-year country programme.

III. Proposed programme

10. The proposed programme is firmly anchored in the UNDAF and the One United Nations Programme, 2009-2012, and is designed to support the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II, the Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2010, the Post-Conflict Needs Assessment. To ensure sustainability and enhance impact, UNDP will seek to promote national ownership, greater strategic coherence of its programme interventions as well as stronger complementarities with similar programmes of other donors. The proposed programme is derived from three of the five United Nations joint programmes that UNDP is supporting under the One United Nations Programme: agriculture; rural development and poverty reduction; disaster risk management; and environment with human rights, gender equality, civil society engagement and support to refugees as cross-cutting issues.

11. The overall strategy entails a three-pronged approach: (a) scaling-up and expansion of ongoing humanitarian and recovery responses, by leveraging existing technical capacities, making a gradual transition into mid-term post-crisis and focusing on livelihoods and capacity-building of institutions and national counterparts; (b) addressing underlying causes of the crisis by improving access to public services and enhancing livelihood opportunities, and (c) continuous reinforcement of national and local governance, as well as capacities of rule of law institutions, and ensuring a strong focus on gender equality concerns and gender mainstreaming across all interventions.

12. Gender equity and capacity development are cross-cutting issues that will be mainstreamed throughout the country programme and followed up closely. The country programme focuses on critical programmes to reduce poverty and hardship, protect rights, prevent crisis and promote social cohesion among the population, and will particularly target women and vulnerable groups. At policy and institutional levels,

UNDP will focus on advocacy, advice and strengthening of capacity to monitor MDGs and pro-poor policies at various levels of government. In crisis-affected KPK and FATA, UNDP will contribute to early recovery, strengthened rule of law, and peacebuilding.

Millennium Development Goals based poverty reduction

13. In 2004, UNDP initiated pro-poor policy support through the development of the poverty reduction strategy, costing of MDGs, and the development of a monitoring system to track expenditures and their results at the national level and coordinated with the provincial governments' strategies and plans. Based on this experience, UNDP support to poverty reduction will operate at two levels - the policy level and the community level. At the policy level, it will seek coherence between national and provincial policy frameworks, to prioritize the development agenda, allocate finances and harmonize the system for monitoring poverty and policy outcomes. Setting poverty and gender-sensitive targets, building consensus on poverty indicators and strengthening capacities for poverty research and data collection at the national and provincial levels will be essential to targeting scarce public resources in the poorest areas of the country.

14. At the community level, the UNDP poverty reduction programme will systematically target the poorest areas, seek to generate incomes, and restore livelihoods in order to reduce both income and non-income based poverty, with a strong focus on women and vulnerable groups. Addressing income-based poverty will encompass capacity-building of institutions and communities for social mobilization and the adoption of appropriate technologies in agriculture, livestock and water management systems tailored to arid and semi-arid regions of Pakistan.

15. In the crisis-affected areas, UNDP will apply a multiple range of conditional cash transfer mechanisms and partner with existing or new Government initiatives to generate lost incomes, build assets and restore livelihoods. Mechanisms to reach female-headed households will be necessary to address prevailing vulnerabilities and gender-based inequalities.

Early recovery and crisis prevention

16. In collaboration with the Provincial Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority and other partners, UNDP has formulated a three-year programme to support post-crisis recovery, peacebuilding, governance and the rule of law. Its objective is twofold: it will support the sustainable return of displaced people through targeted early recovery activities; and it will contribute towards addressing the structural causes of the crisis through governance and peacebuilding interventions, with a strong focus on women and vulnerable groups. These objectives will be achieved through interventions organized around four pillars: (a) strengthening capacities for early recovery coordination; (b) support to sustainable livelihoods and local economic recovery; (c) peacebuilding and social cohesion; and (d) strengthening local governance and the rule of law. As the lead agency for the Community Restoration Cluster, UNDP is facilitating coordination of early recovery activities of the local governments and affected communities, with special attention to women, youth and other vulnerable groups, in the area of governance, livelihoods, social cohesion, environment and basic infrastructure. UNDP will also support a component of the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas programme that seeks to rehabilitate communities affected by the impact of the earlier Afghan crisis now worsened by the recent humanitarian crisis. Shifting from relief to risk reduction and prevention will require building capacity for early warning, preparedness and developing disaster management strategies. This includes building the capacity of government entities, communities and organizations specializing in crisis management.

Responsive and inclusive governance

17. Pakistan's ability to meet its strategic economic and social development goals rests on the capacity of the country to overcome the governance deficit through sound governance policies and practices that promote greater efficiency, accountability and responsiveness of state institutions. It is equally critical to introduce governance policies and actions that are sensitive and responsive to citizens' needs and expectations. UNDP governance interventions will focus on: (a) strengthening core institutions of representation, participation and accountability; (b) developing public sector capacities at all levels; and (c) supporting mechanisms for articulating the demands of citizens and enabling them to access services and protect their rights. Implementation of the 18th Constitutional Amendment through support to policy making process and

capacity development will be emphasized. Governance interventions would, where required, support conflict-sensitive programming and promote the rule of law, security and peacebuilding within the framework of post-crisis peacebuilding. Given that the absence of the rule of law has been one of the major triggers of the crisis, UNDP is preparing a comprehensive justice and security initiative for the Malakand Division (and eventually for other areas in the KPK) to support the Government and the communities to reinstate the rule of law through community-based interventions.

Strengthening environmental governance

18. The response of Pakistan to the growing environmental degradation depends largely on enhanced technical and institutional capacities to implement the national policies dealing with the environment and energy. UNDP has provided significant assistance to policy formulation and on-the-ground solutions for better environmental management and will focus on bringing coherence to these efforts, in partnership with other United Nations agencies. The capacities of national institutions and civil society organizations will be developed to implement regulatory frameworks through community-led interventions. These interventions will contribute to achieving the national targets on MDGs and respond to Pakistan's commitments under the various global conventions and protocols. Environmental bodies at the federal and provincial levels will be revived to mainstream environment and climate change in national development plans and programmes. Best practices in integrated natural resource management will be scaled up through local communities in diverse eco-regions of the country.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

19. The country programme will be nationally executed under the overall aegis of the Government of Pakistan and the One United Nations reform process will provide the strategic framework for its management. UNDP will continue as the convening and coordinating agency for certain joint programmes and will together with the Government play a pivotal role in the implementation of the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers. UNDP will work with the Economic Affairs Division, United Nations agencies and implementation partners to monitor the projects at the output and outcome level, using the Joint Programme and UNDAF monitoring and evaluation framework, as well as the UNDP evaluation policy framework. The annual National Implementation Modality audit will enhance the monitoring and evaluation functions.

20. The country programme review and outcome evaluations will be conducted annually and the Assessment of Development Results will take place in 2012. Where baseline data is lacking, UNDP and the Government will carry out a baseline survey with sex- and age-disaggregated data and conduct impact assessments in partnership with local organizations and community networks. Information thus gathered would also help determine appropriate implementation modalities. The security risk assessments will take place throughout the programme cycle and will feed into the risk logs and mitigation strategies. To ensure effective monitoring of the country programme, a programme/outcome board, comprising all key stakeholders, will be established to monitor the progress of the country programme based on the country programme document evaluation plan. To enhance results-based management, UNDP will support national monitoring and evaluation systems pertinent to poverty reduction and attainment of the MDGs with data disaggregated by gender and district.

21. Existing partnerships under the One United Nations Programme will be deepened. Partnerships with bilateral and multilateral donors and national and international non-governmental organizations will be forged to enhance long-term nationally owned and led development approaches that invest in fostering durable national institutions. Particular focus of such partnerships will be on programmes that aim to build capacities at the local level and address gender issues as well as extreme poverty. The country programme will rely on strong partnership with the Government and donors to mobilize the required additional resources.

**Annex
Results and resources framework for Pakistan, 2011-2012**

National priority or goal: Establish a just and sustainable economic system for reducing poverty and achieving Millennium Development Goals.^a					
Programme component	Country programme outcomes, including outcome indicators, baselines and targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Role of partners^b	Indicative resources by goal (thousands of \$)
Joint Programme Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction of the One UN programme	<p>Outcome: Strengthened national capacities to develop, monitor and implement pro-poor policies and programmes at the national and local levels for contributing towards the reduction of social and economic inequality, timely recovery from the ongoing impacts of crisis, and the attainment of MDGs</p> <p>Indicators: 1. Devolved structures and processes of poverty planning, research and monitoring are underpinned by the MDGs; 2. Increased access to basic needs and protections in the light of the ongoing crisis; 3. Increase in income of women and men and access to productive assets by the poor, especially women; 4. Social cohesion and harmony among the poor promoted through devolved protection and dispute-resolution systems</p> <p>Baseline: Centralized planning, research and monitoring by the Government. More than 40% of the people earn less than Rs. 945 per capita per month in the target areas. 1,063 Musalihat Anjumans/alternative dispute-resolution forums operating in 20 districts of Pakistan. Absence of sensitization of Police Force towards needs of the poor, particularly women</p> <p>Targets: 1. The Centre for Poverty Reduction and Social Policy Development strengthened as an autonomous body within the government planning machinery to undertake research and provide policy inputs to the government; 2. One federal and at least three provincial poverty reduction (PRS) monitoring platforms established and functional; 3. 50% increase in income and 30% increase in access to assets (land, water, livestock, etc) by the poor, especially women, in the target areas; 4. 20% increase in devolved systems of alternative dispute resolution</p> <p>5. 5% police force in one province sensitized to respond more effectively to women-related disputes</p>	<p>Output 1: Structures and processes for MDG- based pro-poor policy and capacity for planning, research and monitoring strengthened</p> <p>Output 2: Number of policy recommendations formulated and provided for poverty and inequality reduction, while promoting social cohesion</p>	<p>Indicators: 1. Participatory poverty mapping undertaken; 2. PRSP II finalized and disseminated; 3. Poverty and social impact analysis in one of the economic sectors mentioned in PRSP II</p> <p>Baseline: Centralized poverty mapping. PRSP II drafted but not yet officially disseminated</p> <p>Targets: 1. Participatory poverty mapping in the selected districts undertaken with sex-disaggregated data; 2. With UNDP support, PRSP II finalized and disseminated with sex-disaggregated data; 3. Poverty and social impact analysis in one of the economic sectors mentioned in PRSP II completed</p> <p>Indicators: 1. Enhanced income-earning skills of men and women; 2. Productive assets created for the poor; 3. Police staff sensitized on responding to women-related disputes; 4. Communities empowered to promote social cohesion and harmony</p> <p>Baseline: Inadequate market-based skills especially among the poor. More than 180,000 hectares of salt and waterlogged lands and scarcity of water in the target districts. Absence of gender modules in police training curricula. Limited access to credit facilities for poor and vulnerable women</p> <p>Targets: 1. Enhanced income-earning skills of at least 2,000 women and 2,000 men in the target areas; 2. 30,000 acres of unproductive land converted into productive assets; 3. Water availability in the target areas increased by at least 10%. 4. 1,000 women benefited through the availability of productive assets, especially livestock; 5. 200 new Musalihat Anjumans constituted as a mechanism to promote social cohesion and harmony; 6. 1,500 Police staff sensitized to responding more effectively to women-related disputes; 7. One agency/firm initiates a Branchless Banking product for poor and vulnerable women</p>	Economic Affairs Division, Ministry of Local Government, Planning and Development Division	<p>Regular resources: 6,500</p> <p>Other resources: 20,000</p>
Intended UNDAF outcome 1: National capacities and systems in disaster risk management strengthened to reduce the impact of disasters on the poor and most vulnerable and promote peacebuilding and social cohesion, facilitate rule of law, early recovery and the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas					

^a Medium-term development framework 2005-2010 www.pakistan.gov.pk/ministries/planninganddevelopment-ministry/mtdf/Foreword,%20Preface%20and%20President%20Message/Overview.pdf

<p>Joint programme Disaster Management of the One United Nations programme</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Strengthened policies, norms (gender/rights based) institutional and coordination mechanisms for disaster risk management. Indicators: 1. Number of policy papers approved; 2. Percentage of budgetary allocation towards disaster risk management for men and women Target: 1. At least 2 legislations reviewed. Baseline: National Strategy for disaster risk management exists along with a framework Outcome 2: Information and communication system for disaster risk management functional Indicator(s): Comprehensive information and communication system multi-hazard and disaster risk management utilized Target(s): Establish a comprehensive information system for all major disasters. Baseline: National Disaster Management Authority has received High-Tech Information Communication Technologies (ICT) from World Food Programme (WFP) to enhance the communication capacities of the Authority in disasters Outcome 3: Capacity built of key educational and training institutions and professional bodies on disaster risk reduction Indicator(s): 1. Number of courses that integrate disaster risk reduction-related topics in the engineering, architectural and medical professional bodies. Target(s): Inclusion of disaster risk reduction and response issues in key educational and training institutions and professional bodies Baseline: National School of Public Policy offers courses on disaster risk reduction Outcome 4: Communities in high-risk areas empowered with resources and capacities to respond to and recover from disasters Indicators: 1. 80% of all awareness campaigns and strategies, targeting 75% of all target communities with 50% women will be facilitated. Target: Resources provided and training of high priority local communities in 20 districts on disaster risk reduction Baseline: Post-South Asian earthquake communities were provided training on disaster risk reduction techniques by the Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority and donor communities Outcome 5: Enabling environment for sustainable return, improved harmony and security and enhanced livelihoods opportunities for men, women and youth and vulnerable groups in the crisis-affected areas Indicators: 1. Percentage of community members women and men targeted for awareness on peace and social harmony through peace awareness campaigns; 2. Percentage of youth engaged through mentoring and sports activities; 3. Percentage of men and women with improved skills, increased income and livelihoods assets Target: Improve resources and capacity of affected communities and government institutions in affected districts/agencies of KPK/FATA. Baseline: Almost 80% of the internally displaced persons have returned home. The findings/data of the early recovery assessment reporting the damage that was caused Outcome 6: Social cohesion through community development leading to improved livelihoods for the Refugee-Affected Areas</p>	<p>Output 1: Support and advocacy for sectoral papers Output 2: Establishment of Early Warning Systems and Disaster Loss databases for all major hydro-metrical, geophysical and communicable diseases-related hazards and for food security Output 3: 1. Inclusion of disaster risk reduction and response subjects in pre- and in-service training of selected public sector and armed forces training institutions; 2. Developed expertise of construction workers in disaster preventive construction technologies in three priority trades in high-risk regions Output 4: 1. Local disaster risk management mechanisms strengthened in high-risk areas (20 districts including 8 cities) Output 5: Community- and village-level participatory monitoring systems established. Community physical infrastructure including health repaired or constructed Output 6: Access of crisis-affected communities to socio-economic services and livelihood opportunities enhanced through improvement of community infrastructure and cash for work Output 7: Structural causes of crises are identified, prioritized and addressed to enhance social cohesion in KPK Output 8: Rule of law institutions, justice and security strengthened in the crisis-affected areas of KPK Output 9: Provincial and local government institutional coordination mechanisms strengthened to support refugee affected communities</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Number of Sectoral Disaster Risk Management Advocacy Papers and guidelines on Disaster Risk Management; Baseline: The National Disaster Management Authority has been instrumental in getting the Provincial/Regional Disaster Management Commissions and Provincial/Regional Disaster Management Authorities notified in the four provinces, Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Northern Areas. Target: Disaster authorities are able to handle crises and disaster situations Indicator 2: 1. Availability of centralized, web-based disaster loss databases and one health-related; Baseline: Food security was given high priority in the finance bill 2009-2010; Research on disaster risk reduction and food security issues being conducted; Projects such as tsunami early warning system proposed by the Meteorological Department; Target: Information system data being utilized by the Government and various stakeholders Indicators 3: 1. Approval of disaster risk reduction and food security issues modules for inclusion in curriculum; 2. Number of construction sector workers and masons and artisans trained in disaster resistant technologies Indicators 4: 1. Number of local-level facilities for disaster response (control rooms, search and rescue teams emergency/trauma care centres) set up in priority districts. Baseline: District Disaster Management Authorities have been notified in all Provinces, Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Northern Areas. Target: Disasters being addressed by search and rescue teams Indicators 5: 1. Number of women and men receiving livelihood opportunities through cash for work; 2. Number of communities infrastructure rehabilitated; 3. Number of disabled women and men supported; 4. Number of households provided with liquefied petroleum gas burners and energy efficient stoves; Baseline: The operations of the security forces have destroyed the communities' means of livelihood. Target: The dislocated persons are able to return home and earn a livelihood. Indicator 6: Increased access to basic needs and protection of women and men affected by the crisis; 2. Local-level delivery services are put in place; 3. Coordination mechanisms are in place at national and local levels; Baseline: UNDP three-year early recovery project; PHRP revision containing early recovery components; linked analysis between early recovery and PCNA with updated needs assessment on periodical basis. Targets: 1. Number of affected households receive early recovery assistance package; 2. Provincial Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority (PARRSA) established and updates the maps of the crisis-affected population and links the same with early recovery intervention delivery system; 3. Number of households dislocated owing to new or recurring crisis will be provided with early recovery-oriented assistance; 4. Early recovery coordination mechanisms strengthened at national and local levels Indicator 7: Number of training sessions provided to the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) committees: Number of cases resolved/brought to the attention of ADR and peace committees; Reduction in number of youth joining militant groups; Number of coaches trained; Number of youth participating in mentoring programmes; Number of clubs and schools receiving sporting equipment; Baseline: to be established; Target: 25% increase in cases resolved/brought to the attention of ADR processes; 5% reduction in youth joining militant groups Indicator 8: Number of district courts reinstalled and functioning in the Malakand area, Number of people receiving legal aid and representation; Percentage of improvement in public trust in the police; Baseline: Infrastructure severely damaged in Malakand, no courts functioning, no lawyers currently living in the Malakand division; Target: All courts functioning in the Malakand division, legal aid accessible and improvement in public trust in the police Indicator 9: Number of Village Development Plans prepared with the inclusion of community- and village-level monitoring in the refugee-affected areas. Baseline: 1.7 million registered Afghans remaining in Pakistan after the large-scale repatriation since 2002. Target: substantially improve the standard of living of over 1 million Pakistanis who have, or who are still, hosting Afghans.</p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"> National Disaster Management Authority, Provincial/Regional Disaster Management Authority, District Disaster Management Authority, PARRSA, United Nations agencies, non-governmental/civil society organizations </p>	<p>Regular resources: 5,000</p> <p>Other resources: 17,500</p>
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Intended UNDAF outcome 1: Enhanced capacity of local government for policy formulation and management.					
Joint programme of education, health, agriculture, rural development and poverty reduction of the One United Nations programme	<p>Outcome 1: Governing institutions, systems and processes strengthened for effective, accountable and responsive governance at all levels Baseline 1: Framework for parliamentary strengthening under preparation; Electoral reforms proposals developed by Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP); Pakistan's National Anti-corruption Strategy document, the Draft National Integrity System County Study report exist Indicator 1: Number and type of new and existing mechanisms for coordination (including aid coordination) and outreach reinforced within the governing institutions Target 1: Improve/introduce effective coordination and outreach. For selected institutions, i.e., Parliament, ECP Ombudsman, Ministry of Human Rights, and others Baseline 2: Capacity assessments of several public sector institutions carried out; Indicator 2: Number of recommendations for internal organizational/vertical structures and horizontal linkages of Ministries (national) and departments (local level) implemented; Target 2: Capacity development for improved policy implementation and monitoring at national and local levels Baseline 3: 18th Constitutional Amendment introduced and Post-Local Government Ordinance 2001 legislation/strategy/policies under consideration. Indicator 3: Number of channels for civic engagement identified for national and local governance in legislation and strategies/policy documents Target 3: Propose strategy for effective civic engagement with the aim of enhancing participatory governance at local levels</p>	<p>Output 1: Core governing institutions of representation, participation and integrity at the national, regional and local levels strengthened Output 2: Public sector capacities at national, provincial and local levels developed Output 3: Enhanced mechanisms for articulating citizens' demands and enabling them to access services and rights</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Number of parliamentary committees providing oversight and public interface; Number of reform proposals implemented; Number of coordination mechanisms/platforms promoted/strengthened Baseline: New Parliament elected in 2008; Electoral reforms have been proposed by working groups at ECP Target: Support the Parliament in strengthening the working of committees as a pivotal entry point for parliamentary strengthening; Support ATI institutions for better coordination and outreach; Support ECP in implementation of approved reform proposals Indicator 2: Number of business processes (including rules of business) developed/streamlined. Baseline: Social audit 2002 and 2005 on citizens' perception of the public services. 2009 Social Audit under way Target: Support capacity development of public sector organizations in e-governance, aid effectiveness and improve local-level service delivery work flows Indicator 3: Number of mechanisms/platforms for demand articulation at the grassroots level; Number of community-level paralegal/legal resources provided to men and women; Revision/introduction of empowerment/governance themes in capacity development curricula at PSTIs Baseline: 18th Constitutional Amendment introduced and Post-Local Government Ordinance 2001 legislation/strategy/policies under consideration. Target: Citizens' ability to articulate demands and influence governance decisions is enhanced at national and local levels. Sector-specific pilots for Legal Empowerment Programme (justice, property rights, labour rights, Communication 4 Empowerment, land governance, informal business); Support strengthening of PSTIs; Support strengthening of platforms/mechanism for citizen engagement in quality of social service delivery. Community-based justice and law enforcement mechanisms introduced in conflict areas</p>	<p>Election Commission of Pakistan, Ombudsman Office, Parliament, Provincial and Local Governments, Economic Affairs Division, Devolution Trust for Community Empowerment, United Nations agencies</p>	<p>Regular resources: 4,946 Other resources: 14,000</p>
	Intended UNDAF outcome 1: Improved living conditions through environmental management for sustainable development.				
Joint programme on environment of the One United Nations programme	<p>Outcome 1: Institutional strengthening and capacity development of environmental governing institutions to support regulatory frameworks addressing Pakistan's environmental challenges Baseline 1: Pakistan Environment Protection Council (PEPC) inactive, National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) developed by Ministry of Environment; Climate Change Strategy under development Indicator 1: Number of action plans developed and implemented; PEPC convened regularly; provincial regulatory bodies established Target 1: The governing national institutions self-contained for addressing the environmental challenges faced by the country Outcome 2: Environment mainstreamed across the development sector plans and programmes Baseline 2: Mechanisms for integrated environmental management for sustainable development non-existent Indicator 2: Number of development programmes with environmental interventions incorporated; Number and type of livelihood programmes addressing climate change issues at the local level Target 2: Governing institutions capable of addressing environmental challenges faced by the country through integrated environmental management in order to achieve MDG 7 targets</p>	<p>Output 1: Enhanced capacity PEPC and provincial/regional level apex bodies Output 2: Action Plan for National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) approved Output 3: Climate change and mitigation fully integrated in the national and ODA-assisted programmes of UNDP Output 4: Community-based programmes for natural resources management implemented Output 5: Flexible arrangements in place for environmental management in post-crisis areas</p>	<p>Indicators 1: PEPC unit/Environmental Policy Directorate and secretariats will be adequately resourced with tailored technical and functional capacities to monitor the status of implementation of policies formulated. Baseline: PEPC dysfunctional and provincial/regional apex bodies non-existent; Target: Fully functional PEPC and provincial/regional apex bodies Indicator 2: NSDS Action Plan under implementation; Baseline: NSDS without an Action Plan; Target: Action Plan in place in 2011 Indicator 3: Implementation of Climate change strategy and action plan; Baseline: Preparation of Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan in progress; Target: Implement key elements of Climate Change Strategy through ongoing and new initiatives) Indicator 4: Number of field-based programmes implemented for Wetlands Conservation, Water and Land Management, Energy Efficiency Improvement and promotion of Renewable Energy; Baseline: Demonstration programmes not taken to scale for Natural Resource Management and Energy Efficiency or Renewable Energy; Target: Scale up the successful models in at least six regions of the country Indicator 5: Number of environment interventions mainstreamed in the relief and early recovery programmes covering the crisis or post-crisis areas</p>	<p>Relevant institutions of Government of Pakistan, Provincial and local governments, CSOs and participating United Nations agencies</p>	<p>Regular resources: 4,946 Other resources: 15,000</p>