A photograph of three young girls, likely from a tribal community in Pakistan, wearing traditional headbands and necklaces. They are smiling and standing in front of a rustic stone wall. The girl on the left is wearing a red shawl, the middle girl a green shawl, and the right girl a black dress with colorful embroidery. The text is overlaid on the top left of the image.

**The United Nations Development Programme partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in more than 170 countries and territories, UNDP offers global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.**

**UNDP PAKISTAN ANNUAL REPORT 2015**

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## ACRONYMS

<b>CBDRM</b>	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
<b>COP21</b>	Conference of Parties 21; United Nations Climate Change Conference 2015
<b>DFID</b>	United Kingdom Department for International Development
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FATA</b>	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
<b>GB</b>	Gilgit-Baltistan
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information Services
<b>GLOF</b>	Glacial Lake Outburst Floods
<b>HCFC</b>	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced People
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>KP</b>	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MPI</b>	Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index
<b>NDMA</b>	National Disaster Management Authority
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>PDMA</b>	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNV</b>	United Nations Volunteers
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

# FOREWORDS



It gives me pleasure to felicitate UNDP for completing yet another year of continuous engagement in Pakistan. The Economic Affairs Division acknowledges the invaluable support of UNDP to Pakistan in our endeavours to achieve the shared and desired Sustainable Development Goals for improving the lives of the people of Pakistan. We greatly appreciate UNDP's support and contribution to the uplift of the vulnerable and marginalized, providing relief resources to flood-affecteds, attending to the plight of temporarily displaced persons especially in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, and efforts to reduce poverty. UNDP has made significant efforts in providing Relief and Rehabilitation in FATA, which forms the backbone of all such efforts.

The year 2015 marked the end of the Millennium Development Goals and beginning of the Sustainable Development Goals. UNDP and the Government of Pakistan have been working together proactively and I am confident that this partnership is going to be further strengthened to not only meet the challenges of development but to convert them into opportunities in the ensuing years. I look forward to continued collaboration, achieving efficient results for improved service delivery, and bringing qualitative change to the lives of our people.

**Tariq Bajwa, Secretary Economic Affairs Division, Government of Pakistan**



UNDP is a vital part of the United Nations' partnership with Pakistan. Over the years, it has played an important role in strengthening institutions and policies, and creating an environment in which all partners in society contribute towards national development. Returning to Pakistan as UN Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative after a gap of twenty years, I have been impressed by the successes of the past year. These demonstrate the contribution of UNDP towards developing resilience against shocks, rebuilding after insecurity, and preparing for the impacts of climate change. Tireless work by colleagues has helped to build inclusive and effective democratic institutions. UNDP is central to delivering as One United Nations, through which we align our work with national priorities and needs at national and sub-national levels. UNDP's work brings together the different elements of development and helps link up humanitarian assistance with sustainable development. Through this it has a key role as part of the UN Pakistan team in helping Pakistan to meet the Sustainable Development Goals. As we look forward to the year ahead, UNDP will join its partners in celebrating its achievements in 2015, committing to build on those to assist Pakistan on its journey towards sustainable development for all.

**Neil Buhne, UN Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative**

# INTRODUCTION

*2015 was a year of transition. Globally, a historic agreement was struck by the nations of the world to limit global temperature rise due to climate change to 1.5°C. In 2015 we reached the deadline for the achievement of the MDGs and Pakistan fared unfavourably, achieving none of the goals. With recurrent natural disasters, insecurity, political turmoil, economic instability and lack of sustained leadership, progress on most indicators was limited.*

The end of the 15-year MDG effort was the end of one era but also the start of another. At a major summit in September, the SDGs were agreed by the United Nations General Assembly, offering a more holistic approach to ending poverty and deprivation, improving governance and protecting the environment and human rights. Speaking at the United Nations General Assembly, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif reiterated Pakistan's commitment to achieving the SDGs. The SDGs will be known here as the National Development Goals, and resources have been committed to developing a localized plan for sustainable development. Under the effective, committed leadership of the Government, we at UNDP are proud to be part of the historic effort to achieve these goals.

Good governance is a critical foundation for the SDGs, and is inherent in SDG 16 'Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies'. In Pakistan, improving governance, strengthening institutions and building trust is also crucial for peacebuilding and cohesion, particularly in areas where conflict and displacement disrupted existing social relationships.

Through the Rule of Law programme in KP province we strengthened police and the judiciary, improved access to legal aid, and helped women lawyers enter the courts. In KP and Karachi, we worked on preventing violence especially amongst youth, creating pathways to livelihoods and opportunities for constructive recreation and social interaction.



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With some measure of stability returning to FATA many families who had been displaced by the operations were able to return home. To guide reconstruction in these areas, the Government launched the FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy, developed with UNDP assistance. We are committing to providing support to the FATA Secretariat in implementing the strategy. Discussions on FATA reforms, to address the area's anomalous constitutional position, also gained momentum this year and will be a priority in 2016.

In FATA, KP and Balochistan, we built resilience amongst communities affected by conflict, displacement and natural disasters, helping them to

rebuild essential local infrastructure for better access to schools, hospitals and livelihoods.

Pakistanis went to the polls in KP, Punjab, Sindh and Islamabad, completing a long-running democratic exercise to elect local body officials. We continued our partnership with the Election Commission of Pakistan for free and fair polls, and provided voter education, especially for women, in areas with low turnout. In many areas, our joint efforts allowed women to vote for the first time ever.

An earthquake hit KP in October and flooding in July, particularly affecting Chitral, reminded us of the need to build resilient communities able to assess their strengths and weaknesses and put in place measures to mitigate the effects of disasters. The floods, as well as ongoing drought in Sindh and Balochistan, also reminded us how vulnerable Pakistan is to the effects of climate change.

This is why Paris COP21, the global climate summit, may prove to be a game-changer for Pakistan and similarly vulnerable countries. We helped Pakistan to prepare for COP21 through vigorous policy dialogue, by conducting its first ever review of climate-related expenditure to inform budgeting in the years to come, and by bringing together academics, policymakers, journalists and the public to discuss Pakistan's risks and mitigation strategies. While Pakistan's commitments at COP21 were, sadly, not as robust as hoped, there is growing recognition that decisive action is urgently required.

In northern Pakistan, where valleys overhung by glaciers are prone to sudden, devastating torrents known as GLOF, we helped develop early warning systems and empowered communities to plan and respond to disaster using the CBDRM approach. This approach was replicated in other vulnerable districts across Pakistan. We built the capacity of the National and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities, helping them integrate CBDRM into their planning. In Balochistan, we helped conduct the first major

drought risk assessment, and we supported the development of building codes designed for earthquake-prone areas.

We also supported the Heart of Asia meeting hosted in Islamabad this year, which led to a roadmap for cooperation on disaster risk management recognizing the need for regional action.

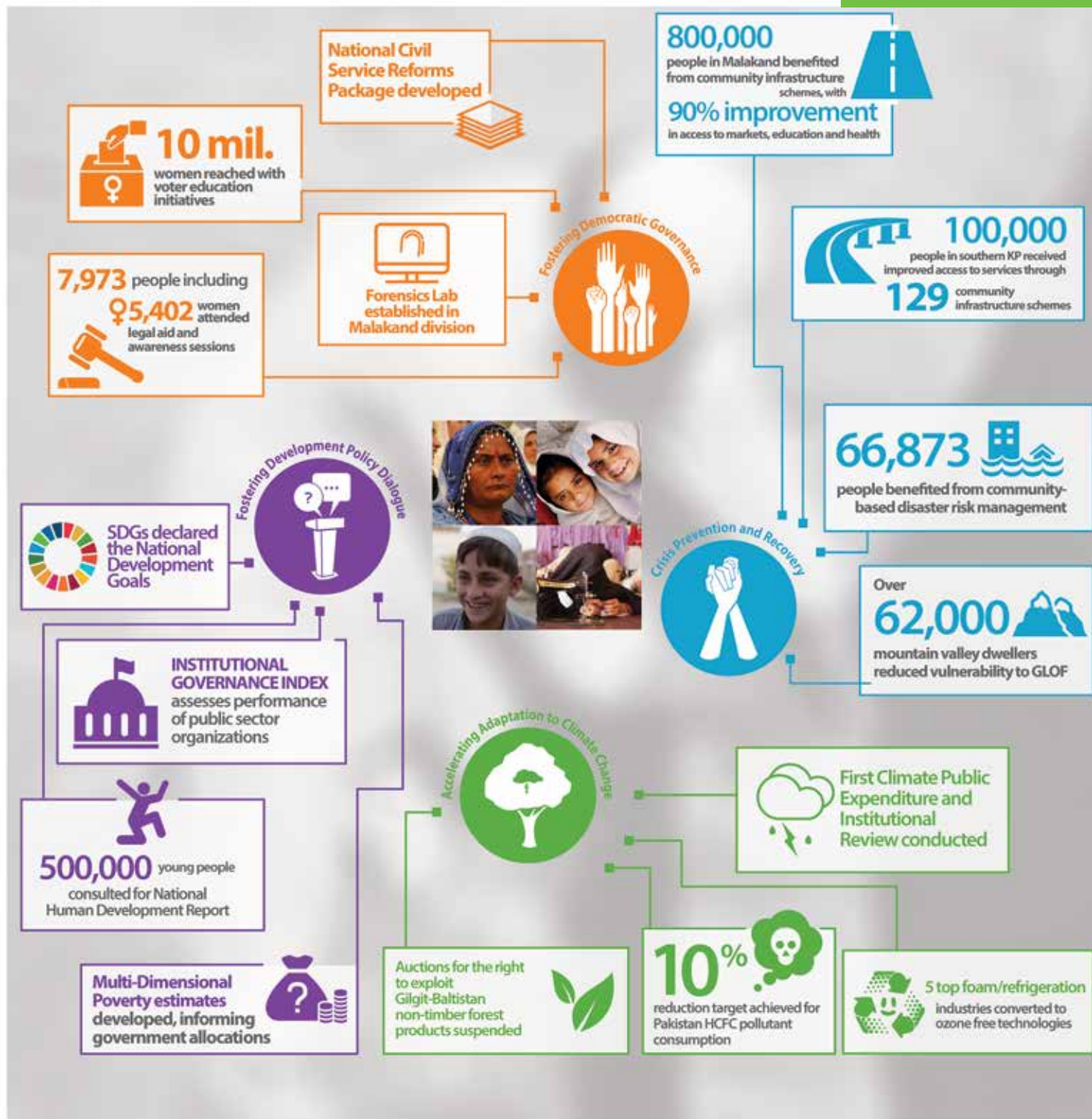
At UNDP our primary role is to support Pakistan's Government and people as they find ways to improve governance, reduce poverty, and build communities which are resilient and adapt to climate change. I am grateful to donor organizations and other partners as they join and support us in this important effort.


If 2015 was a time of transition for Pakistan, 2016 will be a critical year in consolidating and broadening our achievements. As we enter the era of the Sustainable Development Goals, I am convinced that with dedication and leadership, Pakistan will build a secure and prosperous future for all.



**Marc-André Franche**  
Country Director







“In September, 193 world leaders met at the United Nations General Assembly to agree to 17 inspirational global goals to eliminate extreme poverty, leaving no one behind. DFID aims to provide global leadership in supporting countries to reach these goals. In Pakistan, DFID will work alongside the Government and partners such as UNDP to help achieve inclusive development – an ambitious endeavour which will require long-term commitment and strong partnerships. UNDP is an important partner, supporting Pakistan to implement and measure progress against the Global Goals. DFID works across a range of sectors with the Government of Pakistan to help the poorest and most vulnerable people, particularly women and girls and those affected by conflict. In Pakistan, DFID works with UNDP to help internally displaced people return and rebuild their lives in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and have better access to education, health and other opportunities. We are also committed to working together on other areas such as governance and strengthening democracy. These are critical to the continued, sustainable development of Pakistan.”

**JOANNA REID**  
Head of Office, DFID-Pakistan





“The European Union fully shares the commitment and determination of UNDP to support Pakistan in empowering its people. The European Union and UNDP are jointly supporting Pakistan in several sectors and work together to facilitate electoral reform and strengthening the Election Commission of Pakistan. We are also working together to enhance Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s capacity to meet its citizens’ security and justice needs and supporting regional stability as well as refugees, displaced people and host communities through reconstruction and rehabilitation of affected areas.”

**JEAN-FRANÇOIS CAUTAIN,**  
Ambassador of the European Union to Pakistan



## Fostering democratic governance

*UNDP builds trust between communities and the institutions which serve them, promoting transparent, effective governance and services.*

Strong, trusted institutions lie at the heart of a stable and equitable society. UNDP works with institutions at federal, provincial and local levels to build trusted, efficient and effective institutions – working with elected officials, civil servants, police and members of the judiciary – in service of Pakistan’s people.

In 2015, we helped develop a national civil service reforms package which distilled over 100 recommendations collected through consultations led by the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform, with proposals on institutional structure recruitment, capacity building, performance management, and compensation and benefits. These recommendations were compiled into a thirty-point reform agenda to be presented to the Prime Minister.



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At a national workshop in September, we brought together over 200 stakeholders to discuss how best to improve the institutional structure, recruitment, capacity building, performance management, and compensation and benefits for the civil service.

We helped draft performance contracts for 11 federal

**10**  
million **women reached with voter education initiatives**



ministries, articulating their vision, objectives, performance indicators and targets, and how they contribute to Pakistan’s key national planning document, Vision 2025. The Government of Pakistan agreed to allocate Rs 1 billion to a Performance Fund to recognize and reward good performance.

Our longstanding involvement in helping empower women parliamentarians continued through our engagement with Women’s Parliamentary Caucuses in national, provincial and area assemblies. These caucuses are important forums for women parliamentarians to join forces, even across party lines, in order to increase awareness, promote



legislation supporting the rights of women, and perform essential oversight. Fifty provincial legislators were trained on rules of procedure and gender-based budgeting.

To help Pakistan reap the full benefits of decentralization, we installed a Devolution Management Information System at the Council of Common Interests, the constitutional body which oversees federal-provincial relations. This will document the process of devolution, making it more effective and streamlined. We are also helping to build horizontal linkages between provincial administrations, enabling them to share learning through an informal inter-provincial mechanisms.

In the conflict - and displacement-affected areas of Malakand division and southern KP districts, we improved legal and policing services in partnership with UNODC. To ensure that all citizens – including women and the most marginalized – can access legal services, we reactivated local Legal Aid Committees; nearly 8,000 people, the majority of them women, benefited from legal aid and information. In Bannu, over 6,000 people, including those suffering from displacement, benefited from 119 legal aid clinics and two legal aid desks were established. To make pro bono legal aid a core offering of Pakistan's legal profession, we convened a conference to develop rules on legal aid, which have been presented to the Pakistan Bar Council for endorsement. Women law students were assisted to obtain their licenses and to provide legal services in areas where there are few practicing female lawyers – in southern KP, scholarships and apprenticeships for female law students were supported. In most districts, these women were the first ever to practice law. Eighteen gender policing desks were also established, with trained women police and family-friendly spaces at the Regional Training Centre in Swat.

Swift, fair and transparent judicial processes underpin the rule of law in every society. To support this in KP, we helped develop alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and trained judges to improve their mediation skills and help dispose of cases swiftly. We also provided equipment and helped renovate the



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police stations. Community policing forums helped to bridge gaps between police and public.

A state of the art regional training facility and forensics laboratory was established in Swat district, staffed by trained experts, to make police investigations faster and more accurate. Over 1,400 police officers received training in investigation and crime scene management.

In 2015 we celebrated a significant milestone in our partnership with the ECP, as peaceful local elections were held across the country. To help encourage women across Pakistan to exercise their democratic right to vote, we reached over 10 million through voter education initiatives in Sindh, Punjab and KP. In the Islamabad election, we helped the ECP pilot an innovative GIS Polling Scheme, making details of polling stations available online before the actual

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 Over **1,400** police officers received training in investigation and crime scene management

---

election. This will be replicated nationwide in the next general election.

To ease the establishment of robust and effective local governments in Balochistan and KP, we helped establish local government transition cells overseeing the move towards effective governance and co-led training workshops on their roles and responsibilities for elected officials in KP local



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## Looking ahead

In 2016, we will help to roll out ministry performance contracts prepared in 2015, with training for government officials on results-based management and other skills necessary for a modern civil service. Working with all legislative institutions we will strengthen legislative oversight of progress towards the SDGs.

Following the successful local elections held in KP in 2015, we will strengthen village and neighbourhood councils to improve their governance and the local services they oversee, and help establish a technical support unit to improve the planning department's planning and monitoring. Our partnership with the ECP will continue and we will work to increase the number of registered women voters, and strengthen legislative engagement in KP with rule of law processes, and help roll out reform guided by new electoral laws. Even as we continue to strengthen transition oversight in KP and Balochistan, we will establish similar bodies in Sindh and Punjab.

We will further expand support for the rule of law and support alternative dispute resolution rules and pro bono legal aid in the province. In southern KP, we will scale up legal aid desks, engage bar councils in legal aid, and train 30 community-based paralegals using a course developed in 2015. To make the police more accountable to the community, we will improve accountability, provide training, enhance inmate care, and develop district policing plans for southern KP.

governments. In Balochistan, we helped government consider its vision for the paradigm shift from security to development and host the Balochistan Development Forum.

## Up-close

### ANILA'S JOURNEY



*"When I joined the police force, my uncle told me not to enter the village in uniform, saying he would feel embarrassed telling people his niece had joined a male-dominated profession," Anila recalls. "Now he has a note of pride in his voice when he mentions me as Deputy Superintendent of Police."*

Although Anila was born to a traditional family in Lakki Marwat district, KP province, her father did not discriminate against his daughters in education. When Anila graduated and joined the police, she was determined to make him proud.

*"I had to justify my father's confidence in me, and silence the critics within the family. It was only possible if I could reach a position where they were forced to look up to me for inspiration," she says.*

With UNDP's help, Anila has succeeded. She is now a Master Trainer in Supervisory and Communication Skills – the first woman to train her male counterparts. "They were extremely surprised to see a female trainer," she says. "One even remarked, 'will a woman teach us?'"

She is also a Trainer in Crime Scene Management and has imparted her knowledge to police officers across the province. Anila is now Deputy Superintendent of Police, and second in command of the Central Police Office Training wing in Peshawar.

***"If I have learnt one lesson in my life, it is that success is only possible through continuous hard work. I have to work not only for myself, but also to become a role model for my sisters." – Anila***





## Fostering Democratic Governance Highlights

### National civil service reforms package developed



**11** Performance Contracts

laid out goals and performance indicators for federal ministries



Devolution Management Information System installed



**4** INTERPROVINCIAL MEETINGS held under the informal interprovincial governance coordination mechanism established under UNDP supervision

Rs. **1 bil.** allocated to a Performance Fund by the Government of Pakistan

 **300,000** Polling officials trained with UNDP materials

**1,909** elected councillors in KP trained on their roles and responsibilities

**7,973** people including **5,402** women, attended legal aid and awareness sessions



 **10 mil.** women reached with voter education initiatives

 **24 women lawyers** in KP helped to complete their studies and obtain licenses

 **1,417** police officials trained in investigation and crime scene management



**Forensics Lab** established in Malakand division





“ The partnership between Japan and UNDP to support vulnerable people in the world and facilitate sustainable development is very strong and long-lasting. In Pakistan, Japan is delivering assistance for displaced people and returnees of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas through UNDP’s project under the Sustainable Return and Recovery Strategy formulated by the FATA Secretariat with support from UNDP. In addition to technical assistance for local governments to manage displaced people, the rehabilitation of community infrastructure, vocational trainings, and social cohesion assistance are delivered to displaced people and returnees in FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Japan will continue to work closely with UNDP to assist the people of Pakistan, especially displaced people and returnees, towards the stability of border regions with Afghanistan, which is one of Japan’s priority areas in assisting Pakistan. ”

**HIROSHI INOMATA**  
Ambassador of Japan to Pakistan

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## Building resilient communities

*Across Pakistan, UNDP helps communities build resilience to vulnerability – to plan and mitigate for shocks, recover swiftly, and develop more cohesive societies.*

UNDP helps communities and individuals create a stronger more cohesive society, which can withstand both human-made conflict and economic shocks, and those caused by the natural events to which Pakistan is prone. Lack of opportunity loosens social bonds and can drive young people towards deprivation and radicalization. In volatile or at risk areas, such as the impoverished urban neighbourhoods of Karachi or conflict-affected areas in Balochistan, KP and FATA, we helped build community resilience, impart skills and restore livelihoods.

Both those who undergo displacement and communities that receive influxes of displaced families or individuals require our support to build resilience and withstand the strain on services. In southern KP province, which is host to most of those who remain displaced by insecurity in FATA, we worked with ILO and improved access to basic services and provided opportunities for displaced and host communities alike to develop their income generation skills. Over 100,000 people received improved access to services through 129 community infrastructure schemes. Over 1,500 people benefited from short-term employment opportunities, 2,040 people (935 of them women) received technical and vocational skills training, while 175 vulnerable households received cash vouchers towards small business activities.



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With our assistance, men, women and youth in areas which had experienced insecurity established community structures to identify and act on local needs and build their resilience. In Malakand division, over 800,000 people benefited from 639 small community infrastructure schemes which improved access to markets, schools and hospitals and better irrigation through small infrastructure schemes such as link roads and water channels. An independent evaluation found that these schemes improved access to markets, livelihoods and education by 90 percent. Women were particular beneficiaries, with improved mobility and social wellbeing.

In areas of Balochistan, KP and FATA which host Afghan refugees, we helped build livelihoods and infrastructure, improved cohesion between refugees and host communities, provided skills training, and restored social services and infrastructure. In 2015, the last year of this project, over 56,000 people





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benefited from 323 community infrastructure projects, while 233 schools and 21 health facilities were rehabilitated, serving more than 38,000 people.

After a crisis ends, communities need assistance and careful planning to rebuild disrupted lives and create resilience against future shocks. As nearly 120,000 families (40 percent of those displaced) returned to peaceful areas of FATA, we laid increasing emphasis on creating a supportive environment for a peaceful, cohesive and prosperous society working closely with WFP, FAO and UNICEF. In support of the FATA Secretariat's Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy, we helped government establish Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Units in Peshawar and two agencies, and are supporting the wider governance and reforms agenda for FATA.

Young people who are engaged in education and employment, and who are full participants in their communities, are less likely to be drawn towards violence, radicalized thought, or anti-social behaviours. Youth engagement not only benefits them as individuals, it creates a stronger, more resilient and peaceful society.

To bring young people into employment and thereby improve social cohesion in impoverished areas of Karachi (Lyari, Korangi and Sultanabad), we worked with four major garment manufacturers and nine Technical Education and Vocational Training institutes to develop garment manufacturing

training programmes. These offered not only skills training for youth, but gave them clear channels to employment with major manufacturers.

In Dera Ismail Khan district in southern KP, we improved collection and analysis of data on conflict and radicalization through research on triggers of violence, and helped conflict-prone communities to engage at-risk youths. This was achieved in partnership with UNESCO and WHO through the establishment of community organizations, and building three community centres (used by more than 33,500 people) led by youth volunteers, and engaging young people in sport and cultural activities.

Many areas of Pakistan are increasingly vulnerable to drought, floods and other natural hazards exacerbated by human activity and climate change. In addition, Pakistan lies on one of the world's most seismically active spots, with millions of people vulnerable to potentially deadly earthquakes. Working alongside FAO, WFP, UNICEF and UN-Habitat, we helped improve resilience and preparedness through disaster risk management.

To create national and sub-national structures which promote community resilience, we helped the NDMA implement a CBDRM roadmap by strengthening the National Institute of Disaster Management. Our technical expertise in GIS helped the NDMA create user-friendly interactive maps to analyse and respond to disasters such as the October 2015 earthquake.



**38,000 people**  
in refugee hosting areas



**had access to  
rehabilitated schools  
and hospitals**







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In Balochistan the PDMA drafted a disaster risk management law, and completed an important drought risk assessment with our assistance. This gives, for the first time, a detailed analysis of drought risks across the province, identifying short, medium and long-term threats, and suggesting mitigation measures. We also helped the PDMA in KP province assess recovery needs after the July floods and October earthquake.

At the community level, we implemented CBDRM in 30 vulnerable communities across three provinces of Pakistan. In KP province, we helped finalize a recovery needs assessment and action framework following floods and earthquake in 2015. A major study on seismic design and building codes and bylaws was completed this year, laying the ground for better building design in earthquake-prone Pakistan.

GLOF is an increasingly dangerous hazard in the mountain valleys of northern Pakistan, with both frequency and intensity increased by climate change. We improved preparedness in two valleys (Bindo Gol, Chitral and Bagrot, Gilgit) by establishing weather stations for early warning, developing disaster risk management plans, improving protective infrastructure, and developing village committees for CBDRM. This bore dramatic results in July, when flooding caused by GLOF and monsoon rains hit Chitral. In target villages, community groups mobilized to monitor the situation and coordinate preparedness, rescue and relief.

Based on these successes, Pakistan shared its learning with other countries vulnerable to GLOF at international conferences, which resulted in a new phase supported by the Green Climate Fund.

## Looking ahead

As returns and rehabilitation in FATA continue, we will work with our partners to assist 150,000 people through improved infrastructure and community empowerment, and 15,000 people with targeted livelihoods support. To consolidate peace and cohesion we will provide support for social mobilization, community grants, outreach campaigns and citizen-led peacebuilding initiatives. With USAID funding, we will restore basic schooling for 50,000 children, including 15,000 adolescent girls over the next three years. We will support the creation of governance mechanisms for the process of rebuilding in this region.

We will continue our efforts to prevent violence by promoting youth employment and engagement. In Karachi, the Youth Employment Project will create new links with the garment industry and vocational training institutes, training 7,280 youth and ensure at least 75 per cent are in employment. In Malakand, we will continue to work on community infrastructure and strengthen linkages with village councils while in FATA we will maintain focus on supporting government and communities to rebuild. We will expand constructive economic and recreational alternatives to young people in selected districts of KP province by building eight new community centres, and conduct research on drivers of conflict.

In Balochistan, we will continue efforts to create an integrated economic landscape, linking small and large industries, and providing opportunities for long-term growth and employment.

We will continue to build structures to increase resilience at every level, from the national down to the individual. In 2016, we will assist the NDMA in developing a national strategy to implement the Sendai Framework, strengthen its GIS Cell, and help carry out a capacity-building programme across Pakistan. We will help the Balochistan, Sindh and KP disaster management authorities develop strategic plans to enforce building codes. We will help districts develop their disaster risk management plans and communities build structures and expertise for CBDRM, especially in earthquake prone areas.

Following the demonstrated success of the GLOF project, we will expand from two to 12 districts of KP and GB, reaching many more communities vulnerable to this sudden form of flooding.



## Up-close

# Bridges to the future: connecting communities and building livelihoods



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*In 2010, catastrophic floods swept down the length of Pakistan, bringing devastation to millions. As they ebbed, the 3,400 residents of Bharat Khas and Dil Nawaz Bharat, both in Bannu district of KP province, faced an altered landscape. The two villages now stood on either bank of a brand new stream. On one side of the torrent was Bharat Khas, which hosted the local health centre. On the other, Dil Nawaz Bharat was the site of a primary school for girls.*

*The simplest daily journeys became a chore. Children had to ford the stream every morning, even in the area's severe winter, simply to attend school. Families split by the stream didn't meet for months at a time.*

*As the waters receded, a new kind of flood engulfed Bannu. In 2014, thousands of people displaced by military operations from FATA flowed into the impoverished district. The local residents struggled to cope.*

*UNDP works in Bannu to develop the infrastructure and resilience needed to rebuild stronger communities which can withstand shocks such as those inflicted by the floods and the displacement crisis. With the governments of Germany, Japan and Switzerland, it collaborates with Government of*

*KP, local organizations and community groups to identify and address local needs.*

*With help from UNDP, a 90 foot long suspension bridge was built to link the villages of Bharat Khas and Dil Nawaz Bharat. Villagers walk eagerly across its distinctive blue arch to meet family and friends, and to access basic services. Community members have taken ownership of this infrastructure project, monitoring its construction and committing to building roads from the villages to the bridge.*

*This new connectivity has been accompanied by new opportunities in Bannu. We have helped the Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority turn its once-derelict centre in Bannu into a thriving vocational institute. Now, women and men from Bannu, as well as from displaced communities, learn employable skills such as plumbing and electrical work.*

*We are working with our partners on similar projects across KP province and FATA. Through infrastructure projects which respond to local needs, and building sustainable livelihoods, we create stronger communities which can withstand shocks and build themselves a brighter future.*



Building Resilient Communities



Building Resilient Communities Highlights



800,000

people in Malakand benefited from community infrastructure schemes

3 FATA Rehabilitation & Reconstruction Units

established in Peshawar, Khyber and South Waziristan

90% 

improvement in access to markets, education and health services from Malakand community infrastructure schemes

66,873

people benefited from community-based disaster risk management

38,000

people in refugee hosting areas had access to rehabilitated schools and hospitals

56,525

people benefited from community infrastructure

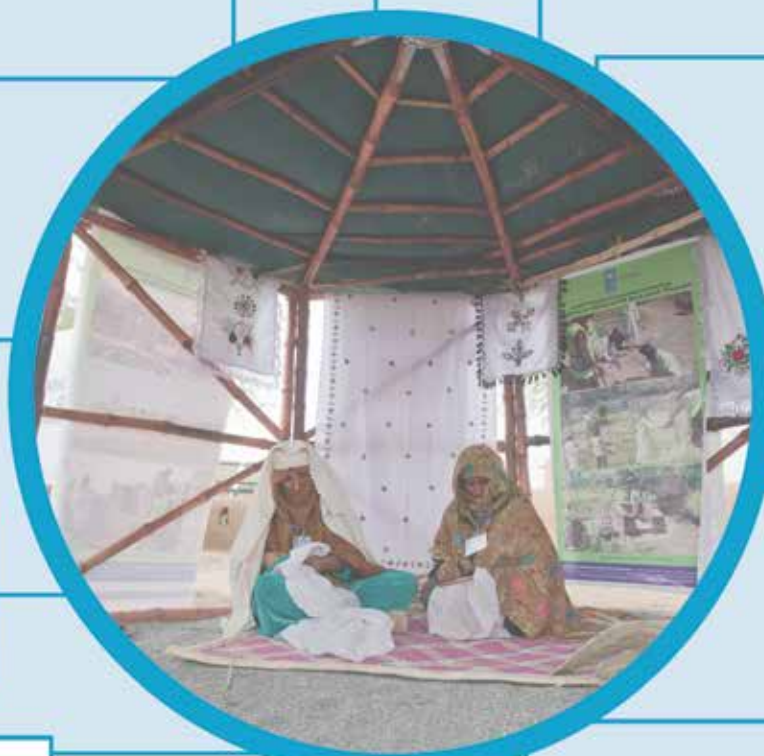


1,366

Karachi youth were trained in garment manufacturing

Over 62,000 

mountain valley dwellers reduced vulnerability to GLOF



34

community organizations formed to engage Dera Ismail Khan youth in local decision-making



219

community networks formed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with the host and displaced people from FATA to foster peacebuilding initiatives

33,500

people benefited from three community centres

17

infrastructure development schemes in Dera Ismail Khan district

More than 200,000

people including the host communities and displaced people from FATA benefited from 129 community physical infrastructure schemes implemented in KP

# Where we work



**26%**

**Democratic Governance**



**54%**

**Crisis Prevention and Recovery**



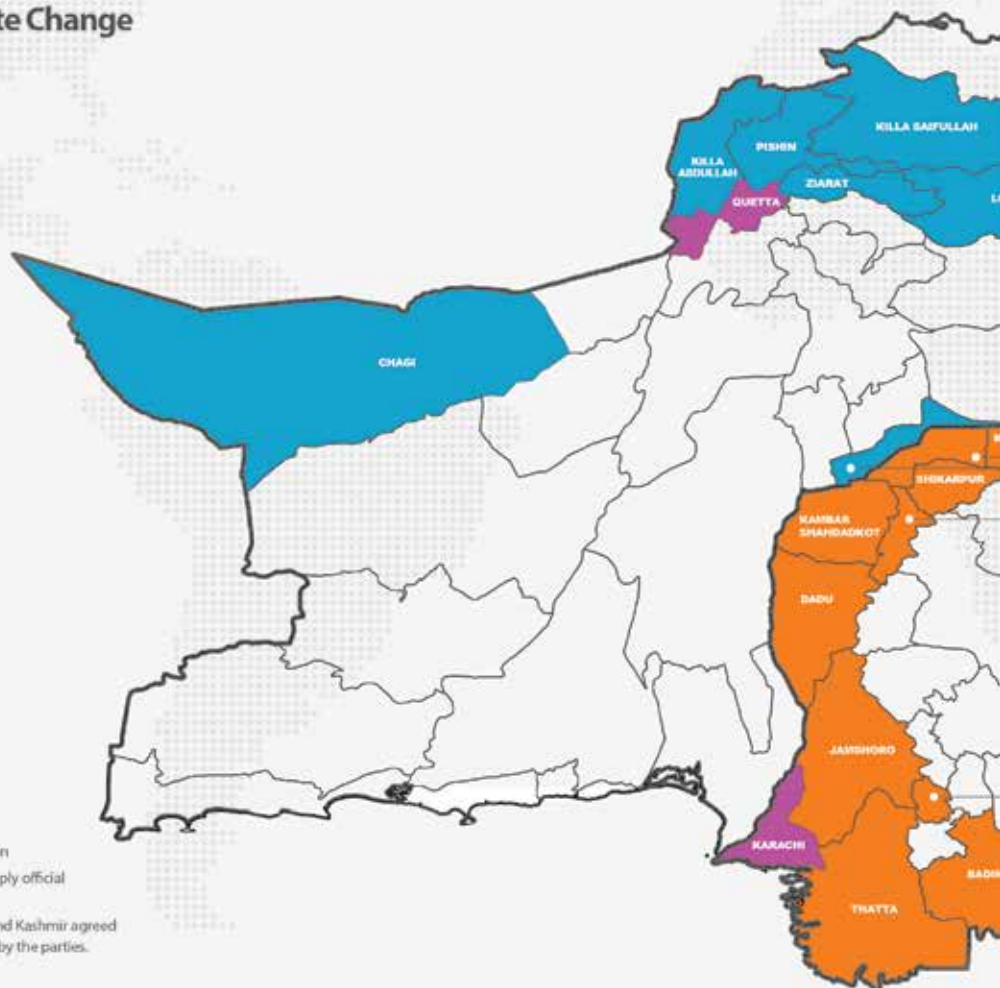
**16%**

**Environment and Climate Change**



**4%**

**Development Policy**



DATA SOURCE: Base data from Global Administrative Unit Layers and Pakistan Census Organization

DISCLAIMER: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR: The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.





# Provincial Focus

*In 2010, the 18th Amendment to the Constitution devolved key powers from the centre to the provinces. In this context, UNDP decided to establish sub-offices to provide tailored support in target provinces, strengthen institutions and help governments achieve their development goals. In light of the unique challenges and opportunities they face at this important time in Pakistan's history, we inaugurated Pakistan's first sub-offices in KP and Balochistan.*

## BALUCHISTAN

In Balochistan, we strengthen democratic governance, build community resilience against disaster, and foster green initiatives.

To improve democratic governance, we arranged a consultation which brought the voices of women, minorities and others to discuss the provincial budget. The 15 recommendations which emerged were integrated into the 2015–2016 budget. With the Higher Education Commission, we sponsored academic fellowships to build indigenous research on federalism, and helped to establish a transition cell for local government. With our assistance, the government is setting up a monitoring and evaluation framework and task force to become more accountable to its people, and to establish the Balochistan Development Forum. Women parliamentarians and members of the Millennium Development Goal Task Force benefited from workshops to help them execute their functions more effectively.

To increase resilience against disasters, we piloted CBDRM in Jaffarabad district and helped the provincial disaster management agency draft a DRM law and conduct a groundbreaking drought assessment exercise which will inform planning in coming years. To boost the province's economy and thereby increase resilience, we are developing stronger supplier relationships between enterprises of all sizes, from large concerns to micro-enterprises, bringing prosperity to all. In refugee-hosting areas, we worked with communities to provide economic opportunities and build infrastructure such as schools and health facilities with support from the European Union, the US State Department

and the Governments of Japan and Germany, and established 10 local support organizations to sustain gains made after this initiative concluded.

In Quetta, we are working with the municipal government to establish a solid waste disposal system and revive the provincial capital's drainage system. We also supported training for NGOs on designing low-carbon housing and distributed solar lights in the province.

## KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

In KP province, we improve governance and help communities prepare for disasters. In the context of insecurity, environmental risks and displacement, we help to build stronger democratic institutions with parliament and train elected local officials to improve services.

With the successful conclusion of local elections, we helped establish a transition cell to strengthen local governments. We also trained nearly 2,000 elected local officials on their duties and responsibilities, and assisted in a review of the province's planning department.

In Malakand division and southern KP, we rebuild public trust in institutions of state, and improve access to justice and policing through training, legal aid and alternative dispute resolution. This included the establishment of a Forensics Lab in Swat, legal aid desks benefiting nearly 8,000 people, and training for police and judiciary. A total of 24 women law students were supported to be licensed by the bar.

To build resilience in Malakand, we rehabilitated 639 basic infrastructure schemes in communities, including roads, drainage channels, bridges







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and culverts, with funding from the Saudi Fund for Development. Seventy peace and development committees comprising men and women from the communities were established, and nominated peace activists to lead conflict resolution in those areas. While in southern KP, more than 33,500 people benefited from three community centres and 17 infrastructure schemes, and 724 people came together to form community organizations for men and women.

The GLOF project, which included CBDRM and actions to improve resilience and preparedness, helped Chitral communities withstand severe summer flooding in 2015.

In 2015, our partnership with KP led to the government allocating funds for a project on sustainable forest management, and we trained local organizations in designing and building sustainable housing.

With our assistance, KP became the first province to review its climate change related expenditure through the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review.


### **FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS**

At a moment of transition in FATA, the Development Advocate Pakistan provided a platform for discussions of much-needed reform in the region. With DFID funding, we reached an agreement with the FATA Secretariat to commission research on the role of Additional Political Agents, land settlements, health, education, employment, community resilience, and a roll-out plan for the Governor's Strategic Support Unit to implement reforms.

Guided by the FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy, we helped communities rebuild infrastructure, education and livelihoods as they returned home to conflict-affected areas, and brought together almost 2,000 athletes from across FATA to compete in the Sports Youth Festival.







“In 2015, with UNDP Pakistan assistance, the Ministry of Finance carried out a baseline exercise: the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review. This has given us vital insights into how public expenditures relate to climate change. The review, along with UNDP’s Climate Change Integration Index, is a crucial step towards integrating climate change into Pakistan’s budgetary and planning process, and to taking steps to reduce, mitigate and respond to its impacts on Pakistanis. ”

**DR SHIJAT ALI**  
Additional Secretary Budget, Ministry of Finance





## Accelerating adaptation to climate change

*As climate changes poses new challenges for communities and infrastructure, UNDP helps Pakistan build a greener future.*

In the face of a changing climate, UNDP helps communities build resilience and mitigate the worst effects of climate change, and works with government to ensure policies and budgeting support a sustainable future.

In the run-up to the world climate summit, COP21, held in Paris in December, we assisted the Ministry of Finance complete its first Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review. Through a systematic analysis, this important exercise revealed, for the first time, how public expenditures relate to climate change, and provided the baseline for future analyses of the financial commitments of various sectors to climate change. Similar exercises were held in KP province, GB, Pakistan-Administered

Kashmir and FATA. We will build on this in the months to come, by assisting the remaining three provinces conduct similar exercises, and continue assisting the Ministry of Finance to integrate climate change into budgetary and planning processes.

Through research and development and innovative pilots, we helped explore new ways of improving adaptation to climate change and building sustainable livelihoods. We collaborated with UNEP, helping develop a National Adaptation Plan on Climate Change. In GB, a research project to explore high-value water-efficient crops led to restocked research farms and six areas of barren land covered



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**500 acres**  
reforested in  
the Indus Delta

in experimental tree plantations. Through the Small Grants Programme we reforested 500 acres in the Indus Delta. We trained 100 NGOs and community organizations to quickly and sustainably build low-carbon housing in emergencies, using local materials.





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Through research and training, we help communities make sustainable use of their natural resources. In GB, where medicinal plants and other forest products had long been exploited in unsustainable or damaging ways, we worked with government to call bring an end to annual auctions of extraction rights, thus paving the way for more sustainable use in the future. GB and KP both mobilized government funding in their annual development plans to promote the sustainable use of forest products, building on a long collaboration with UNDP.

In seven areas of high need in Lahore, Punjab, we have installed compact solar-powered sewage treatment plants. These are now treating 222,000 litres everyday, and irrigating nine hectares of farmland, with over 7,400 people benefitting. In seven desert villages of Umerkot district, Sindh province, we installed facilities to improve water, sanitation and hygiene, and to help communities create a clean, healthy environment.

We help Pakistan devise ways of reducing the greenhouse gas emissions which contribute to climate change, thereby helping to create cleaner cities. With the Asian Development Bank, we are

assisting governments establish and evaluate sustainable urban transport systems, and working with Pakistani universities to improve energy efficiency in truck freight. We helped Pakistan achieve its target to reduce by 10 percent its consumption of HCFC gases which cause severe damage to the ozone layer. Pakistan's five major foam and refrigeration based industries converted to ozone-friendly technology in 2015.

## Looking ahead

Following the preparations for and critical decisions taken at COP21, we will help the Government of Pakistan plan and mitigate for the effects of climate change. We will build on the achievements of 2015 by helping the Ministry of Finance integrate climate change into its budgetary and planning processes, developing systems to help track climate change expenditures. We will help Pakistan develop strategies to achieve its target of phasing out 35 percent of HCFC consumption by 2035, support the phase-out of methyl bromide and help introduce cleaner refrigerants and ozone-friendly technologies. Stocks of Persistent Organic Pollutants will be assessed through surveys and disposed of appropriately.

We will promote and help replicate indigenous technologies for combating desertification in vulnerable districts, and work with the governments of Punjab, Sindh and KP in the conservation and sustainable management of high value forest resources. In GB, we will continue to help government and communities exploit their wealth of forest resources sustainably and equitably. Across Pakistan, we will continue to support sustainable transport research and development, as well as funding innovative pilots to improve lives and protect Pakistan's environment. We will prepare the project on snow leopard conservation for endorsement by the Global Environment Facility.

Building on the Drought Risk Assessment study carried out for Balochistan, we will help bring together a diverse group of stakeholders to develop a multidimensional community for water conservation programme. We will expand a partnership with the Devolution Trust for Community Empowerment to involve the private sector in renewable energy and build robust markets for integrated energy technology solutions.



## Up-close

### Climate change on the table at TEDx Islamabad

*In the run-up to Paris COP21, we hosted a TEDx event to increase awareness in Pakistan of the challenges posed by climate change. We invited some of Pakistan's leading thinkers to discuss how climate change affects the country, and some of the solutions and adaptive measures which can be taken.*

*Pakistan ranks third on the list of countries most vulnerable to the impacts climate change. By increasing awareness of the risks Pakistan faces, we seek to build momentum towards coordinated action.*

*Speakers including Umer Adnan, Helga Ahmad, Jeremy Higgs, Aisha Khan and Adil Najam discussed successful adaptation methods, innovative green technologies, and renewable energy systems, and shared their personal stories and commitment to the cause.*

*Over 1,000 members of the public applied to attend the event, for which only 180 seats were available.*

“Climate change has now been scientifically proven to be induced by human activity. If this is the case, it's only human action which can arrest this phenomenon and this is not something which can be done by one individual or one organization, or one country. It's a global phenomenon so we all need to act together. We all need to do what we can and play our role. ”

**AISHA KHAN,**  
CEO, Mountain and Glacier Protection  
Organization



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## Accelerating Adaptation to Climate Change Highlights



top foam/refrigeration  
industries converted to  
ozone free technologies



### First Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review

assessed government  
expenditures related  
to climate change

# 10%

reduction target achieved  
for Pakistan HCFC  
pollutant consumption

## Suspended

annual auctions for the  
right to exploit Gilgit-  
Baltistan non-timber  
forest products



**500 acres**  
reforested in  
the Indus Delta



# 222,000

litres

of sewage treated  
daily by solar-  
powered plants in  
**7 high-need  
areas of Lahore**

# 100 organizations

trained to design and build  
low-carbon housing





“2015 was another year of strong development partnership between the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform and UNDP. Through our joint initiative, we were able to formulate a reform package to turn the civil service of Pakistan into a high performance organization, including the introduction of Performance Contracts for the first time in Pakistan. After the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals at the SDG Summit held at the United Nations on 25 September 2015, we quickly joined hands to put in place institutional mechanisms at the federal and provincial levels to localize, and indeed nationalize, the SDGs in Pakistan. Our joint initiative to establish SDG Units in the ministry and provincial planning departments for mainstreaming, coordination and reporting will be instrumental in achieving the goals in Pakistan. I appreciate UNDP's partnership with ministry and am confident that, with our joint efforts, Pakistan will be a role model for other countries in the nationalization of the goals. We look forward to continued working with UNDP in 2016 and beyond for translating the vision of the SDGs into reality.”

**PROFESSOR AHSAN IQBAL,**  
Minister of Planning, Development and Reform



## Fostering development policy dialogue

*Through robust data and institutional frameworks, UNDP helps Pakistan plan and implement policy to achieve its development goals.*



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In 2015, the nations of the world laid out a new set of aspirations for a more equitable and prosperous world. Even before the Sustainable Development Goals were agreed, however, Pakistan had already begun to prepare the groundwork to achieve the goals.

We supported the Government of Pakistan in this crucial transition from the MDGs to the broader, more holistic SDGs. With our assistance, Pakistan became a leader in localizing the SDGs, tailoring

them to the country's specific circumstances and development needs. The World Bank is one of our key partners in this area.

As we geared up for the publication of the National Human Development Report for Pakistan, focusing on the country's youth, we conducted national consultations with young people, entrepreneurs, civil society and intellectuals through our national platform, Jawan Pakistan. Over 7,000 young women and men shared their hopes and dreams for Pakistan's future, and 72 focus group discussions brought the voices of marginalized communities such as religious minorities, domestic and brick kiln workers, madrassah students and transgender individuals to the national stage. By the end of 2015, 200,000 young people had participated through social media, competitions and volunteer programmes.

In 2015, our collaboration with the Planning



**SDGs declared the  
National  
Development Goals**







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Commission of Pakistan and the Oxford University to develop a Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index bore fruit. This marks an important advance on unidimensional estimates which rely on income alone to estimate poverty, by capturing the many aspects of deprivation – including health, education and living standards – faced by individuals. The index provided provincial and district poverty estimates for local planning and targeted poverty reduction by the newly elected local governments. Coupled with Human Development Indices, it offered vital data to underpin Government decisions on the allocation of resources through the National Finance Commission and Provincial Finance Commission awards. The index also offered an important baseline for SDG-1 ('End poverty in all its forms everywhere') which includes as a target the elimination of multidimensional poverty.

For the first time in Pakistan, we developed an Institutional Governance Index to assess the performance of public sector organizations. This will play a crucial role in Pakistan's ongoing civil service reform and in achieving SDG-16 'Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies'.

The quarterly Development Advocate Pakistan continued to put development issues on the policy agenda in 2015. It included debates on how devolution and economic empowerment enables provinces to lead their development plans, and the centrality of climate change adaptation



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**500,000**  
young people  
reached for National Human  
Development Report

and mitigation for sustainable development. The December 2015 issue argued strongly for the need to seize the moment to make serious governance, administrative, legal and constitutional reform in FATA, and brought together policymakers and people on the ground to present their views and analysis.



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## Up-close

### A new development era in Pakistan

*Even before the United Nations adopted the SDG commitments in September 2015, the Government of Pakistan establish a roadmap to localize them with UNDP assistance.*

*Within three weeks of their global adoption, the federal Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform launched the SDGs in Pakistan. At the ceremony it was announced that the SDGs would be considered National Development Goals, and would not be dependent on donor funding for initial implementation.*

*To help Pakistan achieve these goals, UNDP and the Ministry for Planning, Development and Reform launched a long-term partnership for implementation. It was agreed that an SDG Unit would be established, and the existing MDG fund would be transformed to an SDG fund to promote community-based interventions. Through a US\$ 7 million financing agreement with the Ministry and its provincial counterpart in Punjab, UNDP committed to help take forward the UNDG framework for Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support.*

*As Pakistan embarks on the long road towards sustainable development, it is already a leader in SDG localization, and our work here has been an exemplar for Mongolia, Bhutan, and many other countries.*

## Looking ahead

At this early stage in the SDG cycle, we will work with the Government, United Nations agencies and other partners to institutionalize the SDGs, learning from the lessons of the MDGs and ensuring that we have the systems in place for sustainable and equitable development in the years to come. We will help to establish strong monitoring and evaluation systems between provinces and the federal level for responsive, evidence-based planning and action. We will help ensure that the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index and Human Development Index help inform action to achieve SDG-1, and guide the work of newly elected local governments.

The year 2016 will see the publication of Pakistan National Human Development Report 2015, focusing on the challenges faced by Pakistan's youth. With over 64 percent of the country's population below 29 years of age, this report shows the importance of the three drivers of youth empowerment: education, employment and engagement.



## Fostering Development Policy Dialogue Highlights



**SDGs declared the National Development Goals**



**Institutional Governance Index assesses performance of public sector organizations**



**500,000 young people reached for National Human Development Report**



**Roadmap for SDG localization developed**



**Multi-Dimensional Poverty estimates developed for Pakistan, informing government allocation decisions**

**Discussions on FATA reforms brought to the fore through Development Advocate Pakistan**







## Mobilizing volunteers for change

*Through the United Nations Volunteers, global expertise contributes to development and builds solidarity amongst the citizens of Pakistan and the world.*

Volunteerism is a powerful tool for social and political change. In 2015, the UNV programme became a core part of United Nations work in Pakistan and brought 48 women and men to serve the country's greatest needs through partnerships with United Nations agencies, NGOs and government counterparts.

UNV worked with Punjab and Balochistan provinces to formulate a legal framework for volunteerism, and helped establish a Punjab Volunteer Working Group and its Secretariat, which will eventually be taken over by the provincial department of social welfare. The Working Group has begun to draft a volunteerism policy for Punjab. As part of efforts to plan and implement the SDGs within the local context, UNV created the Community Volunteer Resource Group in Punjab to increase the involvement of young

people and others in the united effort to achieve the SDGs.

A total of 24 UNV youth volunteers selected from six universities were a core part of UNDP support for the local elections in 2015.



**48** UN Volunteers served in Pakistan during 2015, half of them women

### Looking ahead

In 2016, UNV will mobilize 51 volunteers, including at least 21 new Pakistani volunteers, to serve alongside United Nations agencies. It will promote new channels for volunteerism, such as through its online portal, and increase awareness and engagement amongst young people.

UNV will build on successes in 2015 to integrate the Punjab Volunteer Working Group into the department for social welfare, and begin policy advocacy in KP province.



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## Resources

2015 expenditure by source of funds







[www.pk.undp.org](http://www.pk.undp.org)



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[youtube.com/user/undp](https://youtube.com/user/undp)

**UNDP PAKISTAN ANNUAL REPORT 2015**

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Khayaban-e-Suhrawardy, Islamabad, Pakistan