

UN
DP

Pakistan



IN PERSPECTIVE

2013–2017

United Nations Development Programme in Pakistan

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



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ACRONYMS

AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
CBDRM	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
CPEC	China-Pakistan Economic Corridor
ECP	Election Commission of Pakistan
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
GB	Gilgit-Baltistan
GIS	Geographical Information System
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbon
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoPDR	Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN	United Nations



In Perspective 2013–2017

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FOREWORDS



The Government of Pakistan appreciates the decades old partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The organization has been supportive of the Government of Pakistan's socio-economic development agenda and extended institutional support to align the national priorities with broader internal development framework. We have sailed through to achieve five years plan for poverty reduction and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and are presently working on country's resolve to achieve the Sustainable

Development Goals (SDGs) for 2016 to 2030.

I feel we are yet to establish an inclusive approach to take on poverty and social development. The conventional approaches were not able to produce desired results over the years, therefore indigenous problems require research based local solutions to the issues. I hope and expect that UNDP being an important partner in this cause can play an instrumental role to build up local capacity and to devise an effective implementation framework.

Syed Ghazanfar Abbas Jilani
*Secretary,
Economic Affairs Division,
Government of Pakistan*



UNDP's work in Pakistan is at the heart of what the United Nations in Pakistan does. The end of its country programme is an opportunity for reflection: to celebrate our successes, to evaluate our progress in supporting Pakistan's development priorities, and to ask where we can do better.

within strengthened governance structures.

Recognizing the opportunities and challenges from Pakistan's youth bulge, we engaged young people in identifying their needs, and helped them to improve their skills and employment. As climate change increasingly took hold, we helped develop disaster management and mitigation measures at institutional and community levels to help Pakistan to adapt, and supported analysis and strengthening of climate change budgeting.

The five years between 2013 and 2017 have seen both challenges and great advances for the partnership between Pakistan and UNDP. With the country's government, people and institutions, we supported the strengthening of democracy starting with the 2013 election. We helped evaluate the progress Pakistan made from the Millennium Development Goals. Using this, and bringing to bear our global expertise, we helped the government start planning, implementing and monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals. Working with families and officials in areas affected by insecurity, we helped people to recover and rebuild their lives

The end of a country programme coincides also with the start of a new partnership cycle. As UNDP stands at the threshold of a new collaboration with the Government of Pakistan, I thank our staff and partners throughout the country, in government, and in the donor community for their commitment to Pakistan's future. We pledge that UNDP, and the UN as a whole, stands by the country and its people in their drive for human development through a safer, healthier and more prosperous future.

Neil Buhne
*United Nations Resident Coordinator and
UNDP Resident Representative*

INTRODUCTION

In 2013, the United Nations Development Programme started a new country programme, agreed with the Government of Pakistan and contributing to the One United Nations programme. Five years later, as we embark on a new partnership with the Government of Pakistan, I would like to reflect on the progress made during this challenging and rewarding period in Pakistan's history.

The five years of this country programme (2013–2017) have seen profound developments, both globally and in Pakistan. The countries of the world transitioned from the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** era to a commitment to achieving the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030**, a far more ambitious agenda that emphasized inclusiveness, strong institutions and sustainable development. Pakistan fell short of achieving its MDGs, but the lessons from this shortfall are informing vigorous efforts to achieve the SDGs.



This was a crucial period for democracy in Pakistan. In 2013, for the first time, a civilian government completed its term and handed over power to a democratically elected Government. We are proud of UNDP's role in providing technical assistance to the Election Commission of Pakistan that year and the local elections that followed.

During this time, the displacement crisis in Pakistan's northwest reached its height, but efforts to restore peace also accelerated. As returns to areas declared peaceful intensified, we worked very closely with the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Secretariat to develop a plan, to assist temporarily displaced families rebuild communities and infrastructure, and to seize this historic juncture to devise reforms that will bring FATA into the mainstream and create the conditions to prevent insecurity in the future. Thus, the sustainable returns and



rehabilitation strategy was created, which became the main framework for all international assistance to FATA. Similarly, in violence-affected Malakand division and southern Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KP), we worked with our rule of law partners to rebuild a trust in government institutions that are forming the basis for long-term stability.

In light of the particular challenges these two provinces face, in 2015 we established sub-offices in KP and Balochistan, to establish closer collaboration with institutional authorities, implementing partners and people benefitting from UNDP support.

After a series of devastating natural disasters – the cataclysmic earthquake of 2005, Cyclone Yemyin in 2007 and the floods that engulfed much of the country in 2010 and 2011 – the period from 2013 to 2017 offered a respite in which to focus on building Pakistan's disaster management and response capacities, and to enhance community resilience, in partnership with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). Although several smaller-scale disasters occurred during this time, it is a testament to improving disaster management capacity that response was better managed.

Another important milestone during this period was COP21, the 2015 climate conference at which countries, including Pakistan, committed

to restricting global warming to 2°C. With its arid climate, high mountains and dependence on monsoon rains and glacier-fed irrigation, Pakistan is one of the countries considered most vulnerable to climate change. Although Pakistan's commitments fell short of those hoped for, COP21's success will be critical for Pakistan's future, and it is essential for the country to accelerate efforts to reduce emissions, safeguard the environment, and prepare communities and institutions alike for both natural disasters and the effects of climate change. The same year, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction set priorities for action that will inform our efforts in Pakistan to build resilience against disaster.

Pakistan was unable to demonstrate notable progress in the Millennium Development Goals where except for poverty, there was hardly any significant progress on some of the most critical indicators for development such as maternal and infant mortality, and enrolment ratios for females and males. Much remains to be done to ensure that women and transgender individuals are able to play their full role in society and the economy, and that young people's vitality and energy is channelled towards productive pursuits. This country's greatest strength is its dynamic population, and we at UNDP are committed to helping every individual achieve their full potential.

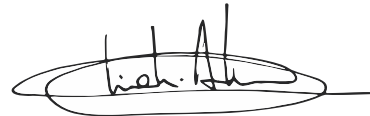


The final year of the country programme, 2017, was one of consolidation and reflection. We accelerated our transition from supporting early recovery to long-term rebuilding in FATA, and worked closely with government to develop and implement meaningful strategies that will respond to the area's long-term development and economic integration. Our long-standing partnership with the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform progressed its ground-breaking public sector reform programme, and a similarly deep relationship with the Election Commission of Pakistan entered the phase of preparing for the next General Election. As we enter our new country programme cycle, we are also deep into the SDGs era, and are working closely with national and provincial governments in creating the institutional structures, preparing national frameworks, supporting data collection, and planning to advance towards achieving the SDGs.

Looking ahead, our new country programme for 2018 to 2022, agreed with the Government of Pakistan and aligned with Vision 2025 and the One UN III Programme, responds to Pakistan's evolving context by focusing on two major outcome areas: increasing effectiveness and accountability of governance, and enhancing the resilience and socioeconomic development of communities. To this end, we will build on our flagship initiatives – e.g. supporting the SDGs, FATA reforms, rule of law and access to justice, youth empowerment, climate change, biodiversity conservation and disaster risk reduction – and will strengthen our support for women's empowerment and brokering

South-South exchanges, including within the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). We are adopting a three-tiered approach to achieving our objectives: fostering an enabling environment in terms of legislation, policy and regulation; strengthening institutional capacity for innovation, sustainability, stabilization and high quality implementation; and supporting scalable community interventions that build local capacities and empower people. All of this will be underpinned in thorough research and analysis, such as National Human Development Reports and other studies, to propose policy options for decision-makers.

Since my arrival in Pakistan in late 2016, I have been struck by the power of the partnerships and relationships that have contributed to the successes of our previous country programme, and that will form the foundation of our work moving forward. We at UNDP are pleased to contribute our technical expertise, development experience and access to global partnerships to help achieve Pakistan's development goals. With our sister UN organizations, donors, government partners, local collaborators, and with the wholehearted support of communities, we are determined to make the next phase of our work in Pakistan a success.



Ignacio Artaza
Country Director





“ Building transparent and accountable institutions, enhancing trust in services ”

Between 2013 and 2017, UNDP's support for democratic governance in Pakistan was informed by two major concerns: building institutions to enhance accountability, oversight and services following the first-ever democratic transition in 2013, and the need to strengthen rule of law in areas of FATA and KP affected by long-running insecurity.

Our partnership with UNDP has shown us time after time that empowered communities are also the most resilient. This has been demonstrated in our efforts to establish a vibrant economic foundation for young people, and in helping communities along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border weather displacement, insecurity, and the challenges of rebuilding. The energy and strength of the people we work with, from Karachi to the Karakorum, is critical in ensuring prosperous and empowered communities.

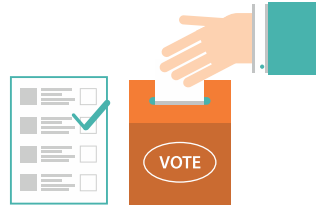
Jerry Bisson
USAID Mission Director

From rebuilding trust between police and the public in Malakand to providing support to the communities that have opened their hearts and homes to refugees and displaced families, the European Union's long collaboration with UNDP represents our shared commitment to Pakistan's future, and to helping build peaceful societies governed by the rule of law.

H.E. Jean-François Cautain
Ambassador of the European Union



CREDIBLE ELECTORAL PROCESSES



We assisted the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) to strengthen its systems and conduct free, fair elections that are transparent, inclusive and credible. With our support, in the 2013 General Election, over 40 million Pakistanis were mobilized to vote, with a historic turnout exceeding 55 percent, an increase of 11 percent from 2008. The ECP's first ever social media campaign targeted young and first-time voters, while civil society partners conducted outreach for 3.5 million people.

For the first time, Pakistan collected gender-disaggregated voter statistics. The SMS voter information service developed with our support won the International Electoral Award that year, and with our support, nearly 350,000 polling officials, master trainers and security staff were trained, and training materials were revised for clarity and ease of use.

With our support, the ECP developed and implemented a Result Management System Database. Data was transmitted electronically by 80 percent of returning officers and, for the first time in the ECP's history it developed a database of polling station results to help analyse voting patterns and turnout.



We worked with the ECP to analyse and learn from this experience, and to implement training programmes for electoral staff, as well as to reach out to women and youth across the country, enhancing awareness of their civic duties as voters.



In 2015, we provided over 10 million women with voter education, encouraging them to exercise their mandate in historic local elections

We also helped the ECP pilot an innovative GIS Polling Scheme that will be rolled out nationwide in the 2018 General Election, providing updated polling information at voters' fingertips. Over 70,000 polling stations were mapped by the end of 2017



Our support enabled the ECP to develop its second five-year strategic plan (2014–2019), introducing a goal on gender mainstreaming, promoting women's participation and increasing female representation at the ECP.

As preparations for the 2018 General Election gathered pace, we organized roundtables on electoral reform, contributing to the Elections Act 2017, and supported training and resource materials for ECP staff. Voter mobilization also intensified: with our assistance the ECP devised a registration campaign aiming to reach 5 million voters and to register 700,000 women voters for the first time. Twenty-four United Nations Volunteers provided civic education to 16,631 people in schools, colleges and communities.

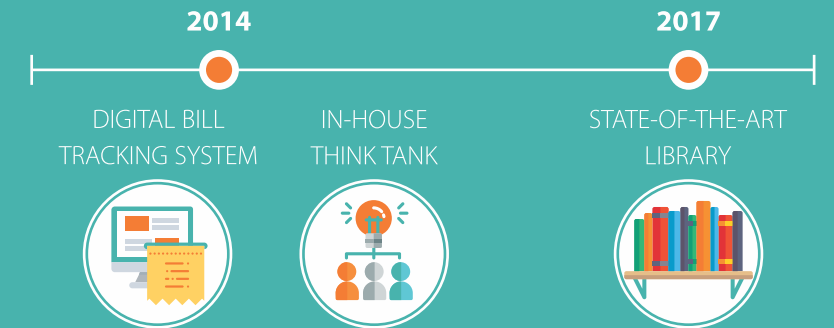
To enhance transparency and credibility, we successfully advocated for a Results Management System to be implemented for the General Elections in 2018.



PARLIAMENTARY OVERSIGHT



As Pakistan consolidated its democratic gains, we supported Parliament and provincial assemblies to strengthen legislation, improve oversight and enhance its gender analysis. The Senate's oversight was strengthened with a digital bill tracking system and in-house think tank in 2014, and a state-of-the-art library in 2017.



Parliamentary oversight was enhanced through conferences, legislative gap analyses and taskforces on the SDGs in Balochistan and KP. Training for legislators and officials contributed to both assemblies proposing amendments to their rules of procedures. In 2016, the KP Assembly unanimously passed a historic resolution against violence against women and honour killings, following Balochistan's domestic violence law in 2014.

To enhance women's voices in decision-making, we supported cross-party Women's Parliamentary Caucuses, with training to strengthen gender-sensitive legislation. Training was also provided to Balochistan and KP legislators and staff on gender budget analysis, rules and procedures, public hearings, media reporting, legislative analysis and legislative drafting.

GRASSROOTS DECISION-MAKING



The 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan in 2010 was an unprecedented exercise in empowering provinces and districts to chart their paths to sustainable development based on their unique needs. We supported the development of provincial and local capacities in decision-making and governance.



In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

2,353 elected councillors, local government officials & parliamentarians were **trained over five years**, enabling them to provide better services to constituents

In 2017, we piloted a Local Government Dashboard in KP to support data-based decision-making. In Balochistan, we supported training for senior government officials on transition management, while a budgetary consultation in 2014 resulted in nine recommendations being included in the provincial budget, helping ensure it was informed by discussions between policymakers, civil society and academics. With our support, the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) drafted a Local Government Act 2014 that will improve accountability and quality of services for residents according to local needs.

To support provincial governments, we prepared a resource kit and training module on rights-based governance, which was used to train 144 officials including 30 women from 15 administrative departments in KP.

All of Pakistan's devolved administrations benefited from discussion and research on federalism. We supported an international conference in 2013, training for faculty members, and 23 research fellowships for Pakistani scholars. A devolution management information system and informal interprovincial meetings enhanced cooperation and information sharing between devolved administrations.

Our advocacy and support through nation-wide consultations supported the passage of the historic Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2017.

In 2017, we piloted an initiative to address drivers of insecurity and conflict in Swat, supporting 261 youth councillors to engage with vulnerable youth, enhancing their ability to navigate their circumstances and build rewarding lives amidst insecurity.

EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SERVICES



Our ongoing partnership with the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform (MoPDR) was critical in strengthening governance during this period. Support for more effective public services bore fruit with the National Civil Service Reform Package, and we successfully argued for the civil service age to be raised to 30, creating opportunities for those with private sector experience.

We helped 11 ministries develop performance contracts laying out their contributions to Pakistan's Vision 2025. The Government of Pakistan allocated Rs 1 billion to a performance fund to reward performance and, following our documentation of successful innovations, signalled its intent to establish an innovation fund.



RESTORING RULE OF LAW



Rebuilding trust in institutions in insecurity-hit Malakand division required a multi-pronged approach that enhanced access to legal services, swift and credible justice, and community trust in police and judicial processes.



Legal aid desks provided free one-on-one advice to **25,400** people

including over **13,000** WOMEN



while **175,967** people including **90,800** women were informed of their legal rights

In 2016–2017, media campaigns provided **legal rights education to 1.5 million people** empowering them to understand and exercise their rights within the legal system.



Legal aid and scholarships for **64 FEMALE LAWYERS** enhanced access to justice for historically marginalized members of society

As the first women lawyers began practicing, avenues opened to legal assistance for women in conservative areas of Malakand and southern KP. Women-only bar rooms and legal networks created a supportive environment for women in the legal profession.

A partnership with the KP Judicial Academy led to training programmes for judges, paralegals and community-based informal justice mechanisms, and an online law library to support legal decisions. Through this programme, **496 judges** and **424 court staff were trained** for improved case and court management at KP Judicial Academy.

Bringing together regional alternative dispute resolution professionals, we supported the recognition of community-based paralegal services and their integration with the formal justice system. Support for a 2017 initiative by the KP Judicial Academy to improve case management helped reduce the case backlog by 9,170 cases in just six months.

With our support, the Peshawar High Court drafted a **five-year Judicial Reform Strategy** to enhance strategic planning and justice service delivery.

58 POLICE Model Police Stations

To improve policing and police-community relations, we established 58 model police stations in 2017

These included trained women officers and dedicated gender desks, as well as staff training in investigation, community policing and gender-responsive policing.



A **Regional Training Centre** for police was established in 2014, and monitoring and evaluation strategies implemented

2014

2015

In 2015, the establishment of a **Forensics Laboratory in Malakand** enabling analysis to be conducted locally, reduced investigation time



These contributed to an **increase of 30 percent in incident reporting in Swat** district according to a 2017 study, while in a separate study, 90 percent of people in the coverage areas of model police stations reported that officers were **responsive**, reflecting growing **public trust**

We introduced policing plans in 10 districts following consultations with community, local government and police, and performance reviews of six showed good progress towards achieving district targets.



In 2016, it was found that our institutional support helped **reduce crime by 8 percent** in intervention districts

2016



REFORMING FATA



As peace returned to FATA following years of insecurity, UNDP's role was deemed as crucial in developing a roadmap for much-needed reforms in an area that has been historically marginalized from the Pakistani mainstream. This included assistance in developing a ten-year socioeconomic development plan aiming to transform the economic landscape, mapping out growth industries and sectors, and creating opportunities for disadvantaged youth. In 2017, the government and key stakeholders, with UNDP, translated the FATA Reform Agenda into action including Cabinet approval of a 26-point reform agenda and the formation of a National Implementation Committee: major building blocks in implementing reform.



To ensure that community voices are front and centre of reform, the **FATA Feedback Hotline** solicited comments from the public, with **775 calls received by mid-2017**, on topics such as the integration of FATA in KP and the abolition of the **Frontier Crimes Act**

We also held roundtables for analysts and policymakers and, as early as 2015, published a special issue of the *Development Advocate Pakistan* which presented expert perspectives on the ways forward for reform.

With funding from the global UNDP Innovation Facility, work also began on an innovative pilot project using the concept of "positive deviance" to engage with dynamic people within communities, especially women, to identify and replicate their homegrown solutions to local challenges. An inspiring finding was that women identified their own self-belief and motivation as the strongest determinant of their engagement in public life.

ACHIEVEMENTS

RESTORING TRUST IN MALAKAND AND KP



24 Women Lawyers supported



New Forensics Lab



1.5 million people received legal rights education



58 Model Police Stations

PARLIAMENTARY OVERSIGHT



Senate equipped with digital bill tracking, in-house think tank and a new library



Support for Women's Parliamentary Caucuses in all assemblies



Training for staff and legislators on legislation and oversight



Amendments to rules of procedures in Balochistan and KP



Historic resolution on violence against women passed in KP

REFORMING FATA



26-point FATA Reform Agenda approved with National Implementation Committee established



FATA Feedback Hotline brought community voices into reform debates

STRENGTHENING ELECTORAL PROCESSES

40 million voters mobilized in 2013, contributing to a record-breaking **55% turnout**

70,000 polling stations mapped

10 MILLION WOMEN provided voter education in 2015

Results management and transmission systems developed

ECP capacity built through training and resource materials

EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SERVICES



National Civil Service Reform Package developed



11 ministries develop performance contracts



Rs 1 billion allocated by government to innovation

GRASSROOTS DECISION-MAKING

2,353 KP government and elected officials trained in decision-making and governance

Consultation on Balochistan budget 2014 led to inclusion of nine recommendations

Consultations to support passage of national **Transgender Persons Act 2017**



World-leading legislation to protect **transgender rights**

GB supported to draft **Local Government Act 2014**

LOOKING AHEAD



UP-CLOSE

When Uzaira Tasneem, 22-year-old, heard about the UN Volunteers programme, she decided to apply. "I always aspired to become a volunteer because it would get me closer to the community and the people," she says.

As one of 24 UN Volunteers, Uzaira conducts regular civic education sessions for young people and marginalized communities around Lahore. Through presentations, role playing and question and answers, she teaches her audience about how the branches of government work, and tells them how and why to become informed voters. She explains, "Civic education is important because it teaches us what we as individuals can do to protect and support our democracy and nation."

The village of Sham ki Bhattian lies on the outskirts of Lahore, Pakistan's second largest city, yet education levels are low and women are prevented from participating in public life. Few cast their vote. In this challenging environment, Uzaira is proud to have made a contribution to increasing civic engagement. At her first session, only three women attended as few were allowed to leave their homes. Since then, this number has increased to 13.

"In this way I am able to say that I have changed something in the world and in the lives of other people," she says.

BELIEVE IN INSTITUTIONS





RISING THROUGH THE RANKS

"It was a big day for me when I came to know about my recruitment in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police, but I was scared too," says Constable Irum Khan. "I applied secretly and at the end I faced the expected reaction from my father and other family members."

Constable Khan comes from Swabi, a district in Pakistan's KP province where strong cultural mores prevent women from working outside the home. Khan broke from this longstanding tradition and joined the KP police force in 2008.

Irum Khan rose swiftly through the ranks. She is now the Head Constable at a model police station established with support from UNDP. These police stations have been upgraded with new equipment and renovated premises, training for police officers, and the introduction of community policing, gender-responsive policing and women's desks staffed by female officers. By focusing on police services for women, the initiative aims to help reach women who are often unable to access services in this conservative society.

A total of 2,581 police officers, including 441 women, have been trained on gender-responsive and policing, supervisory and communications skills, crime scene investigation and management and basic IT. With 41 model police stations already functioning, UNDP is in the process of establishing 12 more with support from the European Union, United States Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and the UK Department for International Affairs, to improve access to justice.



THE FIRST WOMAN SCHOOL TEACHER

Swat valley is surrounded by natural beauty and rich cultural heritage. It was once a popular tourist destination, but recent years saw it affected by instability and adversity. The area was unable to develop, causing people to fall into poverty. Parents took their children out of school due to the security situation, forcing them to grow up without any education or useful skills.

When the situation did improve, there were still many villages in the valley that lacked access to basic services because of limited road infrastructure and transportation. Bejowra was one such village. A 200-km link road connecting Bejowra village and Swat city was then constructed with support from the Saudi Fund for Development. The road was just a small step, but it quickly began changing people's lives by increasing access to basic amenities and improving living standards.

Shazia, a Bejowra resident, took advantage of the new road. She became the first woman to accept a teaching job in a neighbouring village now accessible by the new road. A mere 20 minutes away, the village children and she walk every day to a school where enrolment has increased because of the road.

"The distance has decreased significantly, motivating more parents to send their children to school," says Shazia, the first woman school teacher from Bejowra.



Over the years, we have worked with UNDP to provide crucial support in Pakistan, from educating women voters to exercise their democratic rights in the 2013 election, to enhancing social cohesion and livelihoods for FATA families returning home to rebuild strong, sustainable communities. We look forward to many more years of partnership in supporting Pakistan's journey towards sustainable development.

Joanna Reid
*Head of Office,
 Department for International Development, UK*

For the last five years, Japan and UNDP have worked together closely to support people of Pakistan through development projects in various fields, from electoral assistance to youth empowerment. I believe that all of these projects have contributed to sustainable development of Pakistan and left great impact on lives of beneficiaries thanks to devoted work of UNDP. For instance, only through our electoral assistance in 2013, some Pakistani women could exercise their rights to vote for the first time. In the project for displaced people and returnees in FATA, we could rehabilitate community infrastructure such as water pumps, bridge and roads for the people of FATA who were affected by army operations. Japan highly appreciates that UNDP successfully delivered the contribution from the people of Japan to beneficiaries of Pakistan including underprivileged people, displaced persons, and children.

Now Japan and UNDP are supporting young people in Sindh and KP province through youth empowerment projects. As we all know, Pakistan is a very young country and the youth are its future. However, the future depends on what we do now. By working with UNDP, we are helping young people be provided with economic opportunities, participate in decision making in their communities and play their role in building a peaceful and prosperous society. In addition, Japan and UNDP Pakistan are currently supporting General Elections 2018. We have provided equipment, training for returning officers, and assistance for women to be registered as voters.

I hope the collaboration between Japan and UNDP, including for these ongoing projects and those in the future, will contribute to the further development, prosperity and peace of Pakistan.

H.E. Takashi Kurai
Ambassador of Japan

“ Helping communities and institutions mitigate shocks and build a peaceful, cohesive Pakistan ”

In 2013–2017, UNDP supported communities as they recovered from displacement, insecurity, natural disaster and the burden of hosting thousands of temporarily displaced families and refugees. A recognition of the critical role of young people in building secure societies led to growing focus on empowerment through education, recreation, skills development and employability support. During this period, we also supported disaster preparedness by building national and local capacities in disaster risk management.



RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE



At the start of this reporting period, UNDP's recovery support was substantially directed towards Malakand division (KP) as well as areas of KP and Balochistan affected by floods or hosting displaced families from FATA and Afghan refugees.

Small and medium-sized infrastructure have transformed lives through access to markets, schools and hospitals, better irrigation and safe drinking water.



In Malakand, nearly

2.4 million

people have benefited from infrastructure projects supported by UNDP and overseen by community groups empowered to identify needs and monitor progress

An evaluation in 2015 found that



access to markets



education



health services

improved by **90 percent**

in these areas, with particular benefits for



women and individuals with disabilities



Similar initiatives were adopted in areas of southern KP which hosted displaced families and were vulnerable to insecurity themselves.

In 2015 alone, more than **200,000 people** in southern KP received improved access to services

In 2015, the final year of our initiative to support communities which had hosted Afghan refugees



38,000

people gained access to rehabilitated schools and hospitals



56,525

people benefited from community infrastructure

We supported data collection on triggers of violence and radicalization, finding that employment and social cohesion open up options for young people, and reduce the likelihood of succumbing to militancy in areas burdened by poverty and struggling with a large influx of displaced people.



In 2013, nearly

1.7 million

people benefited from improved livelihoods across crisis-affected areas where poverty levels fell by five percent since 2010



Our skills training for over **4,000 people**

in KP and Balochistan contributed to increasing household incomes for trainees by **15 percent**

More than

3.7 million

people participated in community work, while community organizations brought together

578,000 people in 2013–2014 alone

In the following year, community networks between host and displaced families helped foster peacebuilding amidst crisis

Community centres and recreational activities encouraged young people to engage in wholesome activities such as sport, art and poetry. These activities were supported through four community centres, as well as events attended by 95,000 southern KP youth in 2016 alone.

FATA RECOVERY



As areas of FATA were declared safe for families to return home, we worked with the Government of Pakistan to ensure that these returns were safe, sustainable and voluntary. We supported the development of the **FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy** in 2015 which guided all support provided by the United Nations and Development Organizations. We also supported **Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Units** to guide implementation, and drafted seven proposed reform strategies including the **FATA Ten-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan** to integrate FATA into the economic mainstream.

Research substantially underpinned our work in FATA. In 2016, for example, we found that over 60 percent of children lacked access to school and the youth unemployment rate with 12 percent. Assessments of existing municipal committees underpinned recommendations on strengthening their legal frameworks, and support for improved agency-level planning and municipal service delivery.

44 PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SCHEMES were completed/initiated in Khyber, Orakzai and North Waziristan agencies in 2017, benefiting **225,851 PEOPLE** the majority of them **women** who received easier access to water sources and markets



Returning families required support from 2015 onwards to resume education and economic activity, ensuring sustainable return

Key areas of support included aid packages for vulnerable families and involving community groups in reconstructing **414 small-scale essential infrastructure schemes** such as link roads and water channels

These benefited **42,344 people** in 2017 alone

Young people were engaged through recreational activities and employability support to help reintegrate them into community life and kickstart their economic activity. A Job Placement Centre was established in 2016.

A total of **678 YOUTH** entered APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMMES

3,661 received skills training including **1,368 women**

40 recreation events, such as sport and art competitions, were held for both boys and girls



1,616 young entrepreneurs received **BUSINESS SUPPORT GRANTS** after completing business skills training



Education had suffered tremendously, with over 2,200 public schools requiring rehabilitation. We contributed to filling this dire need by:

rehabilitating **220 schools** in 2017

with a further **274** in progress at the end of the year



Furniture was provided to **282 schools** and **441 teaching kits** were distributed



To restart education as quickly as possible, we also began setting up tent schools and temporary structures

We invested in education quality, supporting training for **1,235 teachers** and **100 government officials**, and established **465 parent-teacher committees** to oversee schools and identify out of school children. As a result, in 2017, **ENROLMENT INCREASED BY 6,541 (2,514 GIRLS)**, with **91,309 students** now receiving a quality education

JOBS FOR VULNERABLE YOUTH



Karachi, one of the world's largest cities, hosts an ethnically diverse population, with countless young people deprived of opportunities and rendered vulnerable to violence. Recognizing this, we embarked on a unique private-public partnership with the garment industry and public and private vocational institutes to train young people in marketable skills, thereby creating jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities for youth.



Since 2015, the initiative has trained **9,513 YOUTH** and **3,772** people including **1,348 WOMEN** who have gained employment in the garment industry



We supported research, innovation and dialogue by and about young people, including panel discussions, youth summits, grants for innovative grassroots measures to encourage social cohesion, and mentorship training for KP youth to design and implement youth action plans.

In 2016, we signed agreements with the Governments of KP and Balochistan to develop integrated economic landscapes, with close ties between large companies and small suppliers, with experts deployed to help the latter become more competitive. This was accompanied by entrepreneurship support and skills development to create high-quality jobs.

In 2017, we explored new avenues for **innovative partnerships** to improve young people's prospects in an increasingly competitive environment, and signed agreements with **13 leading players in the garment industry, the National Bank of Pakistan, and Microsoft**

PREPARING FOR NATURAL DISASTERS



With the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) we developed a **National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy**, the first methodical approach to disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response, and established a Disaster Management Plan Implementation Unit. In 2017, we provided technical assistance to formulate a national plan of action for implementation of the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**. We also supported the NDMA as it took a regional leadership role as the secretariat of the Heart of Asia Disaster Risk Management programme.

Technical support to the NDMA bore fruit with the introduction of **GIS-based maps** to analyse the effects of the October 2015 earthquake. We also supported recovery needs assessments and an action framework.

Research and planning related to specific risks are critical to preparedness. We supported a major drought risk assessment in Balochistan, and launched a study on seismic design and building codes for earthquake-prone areas.

At local level, we supported districts to develop disaster risk management plans, with two Sindh districts supported in 2017. In 2014, we pioneered **Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)** in 30 communities in KP, Balochistan and Sindh provinces. This enabled communities to analyse their vulnerabilities and plan response, and was the model for a highly successful initiative to reduce risks from glacial lake outburst flooding in northern Pakistan. With our support, the NDMA developed a CBDRM roadmap. Pakistan's coastal areas are vulnerable to tsunami, and in 2017 we joined an **18-country school preparedness initiative** to educate students on tsunami risks.



ACHIEVEMENTS

RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE

2.4 million people in Malakand benefited from infrastructure projects

3.7 million people participated in community work in Balochistan and KP

90% improvement in **ACCESS TO SERVICES AND MARKETS** in Malakand target areas

JOBS FOR VULNERABLE YOUTH

9,513 Karachi youth trained for employment in the garment industry

13 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS signed to support youth employment

Major agreements with KP and Balochistan to develop integrated supplier landscape

PREPARING FOR NATURAL DISASTERS

National plan of action for implementation of the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction** developed

First **DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT IN BALOCHISTAN** supported

30 communities pioneered **Community-Based Disaster Risk Management**

FATA RECOVERY

FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy development supported

225,851 people benefited from public infrastructure works

3,661 YOUTH received skills training including **1,368 WOMEN**

6,541 new students enrolled in supported FATA schools

1,616 young entrepreneurs received **BUSINESS SUPPORT GRANTS**

414 SMALL-SCALE INFRASTRUCTURE SCHEMES completed with community oversight

National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy developed

LOOKING AHEAD



UP-CLOSE

Momina (7) walks confidently down her uneven path to school. It is a common sight across the world, but until recently, this village in South Waziristan Agency, FATA, barely had a school at all. When military operations engulfed the area, the village school sustained major damage.

"There were cracks in the walls of the schools and it was not safe for the children studying there. During rainy season, water dripped into the classrooms from cracked walls and ceiling," says the schoolteacher Noor Salam. After Momina's school was selected for rehabilitation by UNDP, the building was renovated and enlarged, supervised by a community council. A water supply, boundary wall and electricity connection were added, and furniture and stationery provided. The community council is now involved in managing the school, monitoring attendance, and enrolling out-of-school children. As a result enrolment has increased from 50 to 89 children.

"Now teaching and learning is not so difficult," says Noor Salam. "Our school has electricity which can run fans during the sizzling heat of summer, and furniture for students during the cold winter."



BELIEVE IN COMMUNITIES

Where we work



Crisis Prevention and Recovery



Democratic Governance



Environment and Climate Change



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 grey area 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.



“ Protecting habitats and creating the foundation for a greener Pakistan ”

The devastating floods of 2010–2011 created widespread awareness of Pakistan's extreme vulnerability to climate change, and the urgent need for environmental protections. This understanding informed UNDP's work supporting environmental protection, sustainability and climate change action in Pakistan between 2013 and 2017.

Throughout this programme cycle, UNDP has provided us invaluable support in thinking through the implications of climate change for Pakistan, from protecting mountain communities against sudden floods to conducting our first ever Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review. The latter has yielded unprecedented insight into how public expenditures relate to climate change and underpinned our work with our sister ministries to integrate climate change into budgeting, and prepare the country for a changing climate.

Syed Abu Ahmad Akif
Member, Pakistan Administrative Service (retired)
Former Secretary to the Government of Pakistan



CLIMATE CHANGE PLANNING



With our support, in 2013 the Government of Pakistan adopted its first ever **National Climate Change Policy**. This was the foundation of our support to integrate climate change planning and financing into national and provincial policymaking.

To this end, we helped the Ministry of Finance initiate an analysis of climate public expenditure in Pakistan – amongst the first in the world, and a model for exercises in other countries. **The Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review** was completed in the run-up to the world climate summit, COP21, held in Paris in 2015. It revealed, for the first time, how public expenditures relate to climate change. Similar exercises were also held in KP, GB, Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) and FATA. In 2016–2017, the Government of Pakistan, for the first time, included climate change as a **national priority** in its budget brief. A climate change coding design for budgeting was also approved.

REDUCING EMISSIONS AND POLLUTANTS

In 2014, Pakistan became one of eight countries receiving sustainable energy funding from the Asian Development Bank, supported by our research inputs to the Ministry of Water and Power's energy portfolio. We helped to harmonize energy efficiency testing protocols and performance standards with those of five other countries, facilitating trade and making energy efficiency measures cost-effective.

We established a new research unit investigating transport emissions at Lahore's University of Engineering and Technology and developed training courses for government officials on land use planning for sustainable urban transport, which was awarded the 11th Annual Environment Excellence Award. Assessments of vehicular emissions, amended urban transport policies, a central data repository on road freight, and a freight truck examination system strengthened frameworks for reducing emissions from transport.

In 2016, Sindh developed an **institutional framework** to **reduce vehicular emissions**



With our assistance, in 2015, Pakistan achieved its target to **reduce by 10 percent** its consumption of **HCFC greenhouse gases**, and five major foam and refrigeration industries converted to ozone-friendly technology



In 2017, with UNDP technical assistance, Pakistan reported its compliance with the Montreal Protocol to protect the ozone layer.

To reduce the risk of severe environmental damage from persistent organic pollutants, such as pesticides, we collaborated with the Government of Pakistan to develop regulatory policies on their use, as well as to safely dispose of existing stocks. In 2017, 475 metric tons were disposed, and the groundwork laid for management policies and large-scale disposal.

SUSTAINABLE LAND AND RESOURCE USE



We sought to equip informed, motivated communities to act as guardians of their land and water resources and to manage them sustainably.

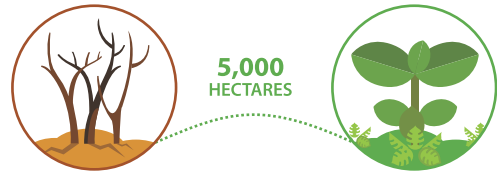
In 2013, we supported the conservation of five threatened arid ecosystems through community initiatives. National and provincial sustainable land use policy frameworks were developed, with research on indigenous best practices, integrated provincial policies, sustainable land management networks, and advocacy and communication strategy.

This included village land use plans, **rangeland rehabilitation**, **harvesting rainwater**, **soil conservation**, **micro-irrigation** and **rain-fed agriculture** benefiting **70,000 PEOPLE** in 2014



Communities were funded to find indigenous solutions to land degradation and desertification in 2014, and five best practices were recognized by the Secretariat of the UN Convention on Combating Desertification. With UNDP support, a provincial integrated sustainable land management policy was drafted.

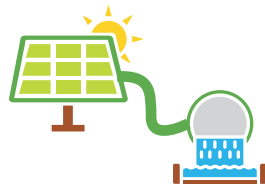
In GB, a series of water management initiatives included research on high-value water-efficient farms through experimental orchards with integrated water resource management benefiting 14,000 people in 2016.



Committees to coordinate action against desertification are established in all provinces, and during 2014, 5,000 hectares were converted into arable land. To date, **163,000 people** in arid areas of Pakistan have benefited from our support for action against desertification

In 2017, 108 community organizations were established across Pakistan to improve management of degraded rangelands, and land management activities included rainwater harvesting ponds for 11,000 people. Other water management initiatives included the construction of dykes and spillways, orchard irrigation, water conveyance and drip irrigation systems, and reseeded.

In Lahore, we established **solar-powered sewage treatment plants** that treated 222,000 litres of water daily benefiting over 7,400 people



Sustainable forest management initiatives saw important progress in 2017, with assessments of carbon stock in Kaghan valley (KP) and riverine forests in Sukkur (Sindh). These included wildlife surveys and training for forestry staff in using modern techniques such as satellite imagery and GPS. This was supplemented by forest management activities such as boundary demarcation, nurseries, and community-managed conservation areas.

We helped develop ways of ending harmful extraction of non-timber forest products such as pine nuts and medicinal plants



from KP and GB's mountain regions. In 2015, the GB government ended annual auctions of extraction rights. Both GB and KP allocated funding in annual development plans to promote sustainable use of forest products. By the end of 2017, extraction rules for management of medicinal and aromatic plants had been drafted for both regions, while KP launched surveys with the view to increase conservation areas.

Subsequently, we supported voluntary certification schemes for sustainable forest products, and worked with community enterprises to market high-quality products. This led to relationships with international certification agencies, that will continue after our support concludes. In 2017, **14 community-based enterprises were established** in all target conservancy areas, and alliances between such enterprises received financial and equipment support to enhance product value. Our development of enhanced value chains and new markets, especially for morels and pine nuts, contributed to US\$ 0.4 million in sales of these products in 2017. We also contributed to the restoration of *trillium govanianum*, a high-value endangered medicinal plant, in KP.

We supported innovative solutions to energy efficiency through small grants. These funded, for instance, an **environmentally friendly prototype of a brick kiln, solar lighting, amendments to the Sindh Fisheries Act, and the reforestation of 865 acres of land.** In 2014, **16,000 environmentally friendly homes** were built in Awaran district, Balochistan, while **6,400 energy efficient stoves** were installed. In 2017, we developed this initiative further through a new round of small competitive awards to introduce, among other innovations, a new generation of smokeless stoves and compressed earth block machinery for sustainable construction. We also **trained 100 NGOs** to build low-carbon housing using local materials for use in emergencies.



PREPARING FOR DISASTERS



To mitigate increasing risks of flash flooding due to glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF), we integrated disaster risk reduction strategies with climate change adaptation in high-risk areas of Chitral (KP) and Gilgit (GB). In 2013 alone, more than 1,000 people in remote vulnerable villages had been made aware of GLOF risks and 200 participated in developing and implementing disaster risk management strategies. Village hazard watch groups were established, trained and equipped to respond. Safe havens and access routes were developed while weather stations, early warning systems and links with local services were established.

The success of this project led to Pakistan obtaining US\$ 37 million from the Green Climate Fund to scale up risk reduction to 10 districts from 2018, protecting nearly all of Pakistan's glaciated areas.

In 2017, Pakistan was one of 18 vulnerable Asia-Pacific countries to receive funding for tsunami preparedness in schools. We conducted activities, including evacuation drills, for six schools on the Karachi coastal belt, enabling students to protect themselves and their communities in the event of a tsunami.

ACHIEVEMENTS

CLIMATE CHANGE PLANNING



Climate Change declared **National Priority** in 2016–2017 Budget Brief



Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review completed



Climate change coding design for budgeting approved

REDUCING EMISSIONS AND POLLUTANTS



Pakistan achieved target **10 percent reduction** in HCFC gases

Sindh developed **institutional framework** to **REDUCE VEHICULAR EMISSIONS**



475 METRIC TONS of hazardous chemicals safely disposed



Energy efficiency testing protocols harmonized with five countries

SUSTAINABLE LAND AND RESOURCE USE



70,000 people benefited from land and water management support in 2014



108 community organizations to manage rangelands established in 2017



Rainwater ponds for **11,000** people in degraded rangelands



US\$ 0.4 million of forest products sold following value addition support



Voluntary certification for non-timber forest projects developed



Forestry staff trained in modern techniques including **CARBON STOCK ASSESSMENT** and use of **GIS**



PREPARING FOR DISASTERS

1,000

people in remote mountain villages protected against GLOF



US\$37 million awarded to Pakistan to scale up GLOF protections



Six Karachi schools drilled in tsunami awareness



Pakistan one of 18 countries to conduct tsunami safety activities for schools

LOOKING AHEAD



UP-CLOSE

In 2013, aged only 21 years, Samina Baig became the first woman to plant the Pakistani flag on the summit of Mount Everest. The following year, she completed the Seven Summits, climbing the highest mountain on each of the world's seven continents. Her inspiring achievements, her commitment to preserving pristine mountain environments in the face of climate change, and the inspiration she offers to Pakistani girls, led to Ms Baig being declared UNDP's National Goodwill Ambassador for Pakistan in 2017.

Belonging to a remote village in Hunza, Ms Baig is intimately familiar with the challenges posed by climate change, and the right of all Pakistanis, including women, to fulfil their potential. She underlines the need for "serious steps to counter global warming and raise voices to empower young girls so that they climb the highest peaks within their fields and professions."

As National Goodwill Ambassador, Ms Baig will lead the way in catalysing partnerships and mobilizing Pakistanis to achieve the SDGs, protect the environment, address climate change and empower young people, especially women.

BELIEVE IN THE ENVIRONMENT





MANAGING WATER FOR PROSPERITY

Nestled high in the Karakorams and located 150km from Skardu at an altitude of 8,000 feet, Siksa village is a small settlement in Ghanche District, GB.

Siksa has a small population consisting of around 500 households. Most people work as farmers and rely heavily on agriculture to sustain livelihoods, while others breed livestock and sell their products as means to earning a living. In the face of harsh winter temperatures, the locals only get one season in which to grow their crops. Frequently, farmers are at risk from dry and cold temperatures and an uncertain water supply, mainly on account of unreliable irrigation systems.

With agriculture dependent upon the vagaries of snow-melt from the mountains, water flow patterns can have a direct impact on agricultural productivity and food security. The nearest source of freshwater is distant, making the cost of irrigation prohibitive.

With a channel constructed that brings freshwater to the village, there is now enough water supply to irrigate the fields and to fill a storage tank that can deliver water to previously uncultivated land. As a result, each household now has a larger portion of cultivable land and, after fulfilling its own needs, can sell produce on the market.



LOCAL SOLUTIONS FOR LASTING IMPACT IN THARPARKAR

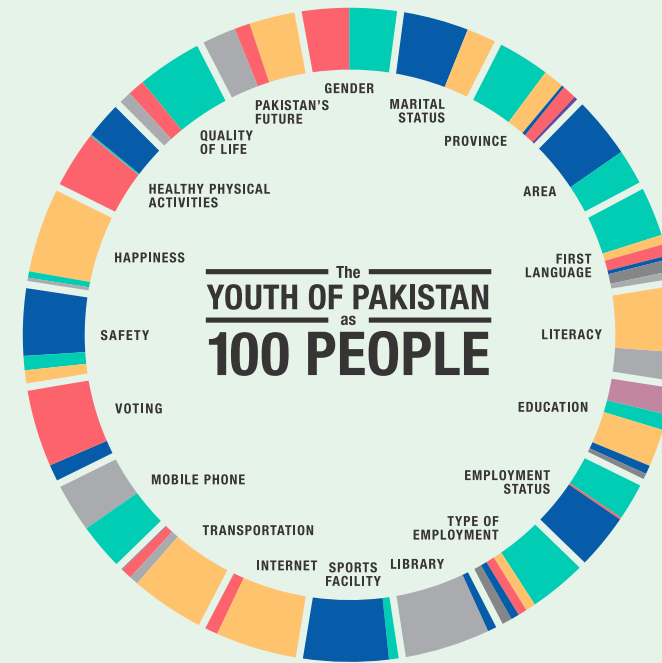
With a poverty headcount of 87 percent, Tharparkar district has some of the lowest social and development indicators in Sindh province and across Pakistan. Over the past decade, high levels of deprivation have resulted in a steady increase in the multi-dimensional poverty headcount in district's.

The Government of Sindh is spearheading efforts to develop a local framework to support the achievement of the SDGs in the province. To do so, it has committed to making Islamkot, Tharpakar district, a model SDG administrative division to address the socio economic issues faced by the local communities.

The Government of Sindh signed a public-private partnership agreement with UNDP and the Thar Foundation to find innovative solutions to uplift the socio economic status of the population, aiming to create long-lasting impact at the grassroots. This collaboration will lay the ground for young people in Tharparkar district to develop skills and provide them opportunities for employment. The localization efforts aim to cater to some of the most marginalized segments of the population—including youth, minorities, and women—striving to leave no one behind.



Pakistan National Human Development Report



Source: UNDP calculations based on National Youth Perception Survey 2015, PSLM 2014-15, LFS 2014-15, and British Council 2013.

“ Helping map Pakistan's journey towards sustainable development ”

The period between 2013 and 2017 covered the end of the 15-year effort to achieve the MDGs, and the start of its successor SDGs. UNDP partnered with Pakistan throughout this period to accelerate development efforts, learn from the lessons of the MDG era, manage a smooth transition, and implement a robust foundation for the achievement of the SDGs from 2015.



Working on the Pakistan National Human Development Report on youth was one of the most fulfilling intellectual experience of my career because UNDP enabled a culture of enquiry and innovation amongst our team and not only allowed but encouraged looking beyond the tried and tested ways of doing things. This is very unusual for any institution – especially for any large international organization. But it is also the single most potent ingredient for fostering truly creative and bold thinking on the biggest and most important challenges facing humankind. Thank you, UNDP.

Adil Najam
 Co-Author Pakistan National Human Development Report
 Dean, Pardee School of Global Studies, Boston University
 Former Vice Chancellor, Lahore University of Management Sciences



ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT GOALS



As the 2015 deadline for the MDGs approached, it became clear that Pakistan would need a massive national effort to achieve most of its goals. To make this final push, we supported Pakistan in joining the **MDG Acceleration Framework**, focusing on education, and supported national and provincial assessments of MDG progress. We also solicited the views of **24,000 people across Pakistan** to understand the barriers to achieving the MDGs, and to inform the post-2015 agenda. A long-term partnership between UNDP and the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform was announced to transition from the MDGs to the SDGs, by establishing an SDG Unit and turning the existing MDG fund into the SDG fund.

Through a **US\$ 7 million financing agreement** with the ministry and its provincial counterpart in Punjab, we committed to help take forward the UNDG framework for **Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support**.

In 2014, we supported over a **THOUSAND CONSULTATIONS** on **Vision 2025**, the country's long-term development strategy



Our advocacy contributed to the Government of Pakistan's adoption of the SDGs as a national mission. At the United Nations General Assembly, then Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif articulated Pakistan's commitment to achieving the SDGs which were declared to be Pakistan's national development goals, in full alignment with Vision 2025.

Learning from the MDGs, it was evident that Pakistan must adopt a different approach to implement the 2030 agenda by localizing the SDGs. Accordingly, even before the United Nations adopted the SDGs in 2015, Pakistan had established a localization roadmap with UNDP assistance. This proactive action led to Pakistan becoming a leader in localization, with Mongolia, Bhutan and other countries using it as an example. A prioritization exercise was conducted in 2017 with public inputs to guide the development of national and provincial SDG frameworks, and public-sector development strategies and budgets were analysed to track allocations to different SDGs and identify gaps.



An SDG Support Unit was launched in Punjab in 2016 to develop strategy documents for implementation, integrate the SDGs into government planning, mobilize financial resources and strengthen data collection. Similar SDG units were established subsequently in other provinces.

In 2017, SDG Country Support Platforms at national level and in Punjab and Sindh were established with government funding of **US\$ 15.5 million**. The remaining provinces are expected to establish these units in 2018.



Provincial advisory councils, technical committees and thematic clusters began bringing together stakeholders to develop roadmaps for subnational implementation, and local governments were engaged through a Local Government Summit and district-level workshops. We also engaged private sector actors and developed a private sector strategy to encourage their contribution.



DATA FOR PLANNING



The critical need for high-quality multidimensional data was highlighted during this period, particularly as Pakistan transitioned into the post-2015 agenda which emphasized inclusive, sustainable development, and the socioeconomic and developmental impacts of climate change became increasingly apparent.



The development of the National Human Development Report for Pakistan was a major initiative taken during this period.

This report focused specifically on **Pakistan's youth, their needs and aspirations, and their contributions to national development.**

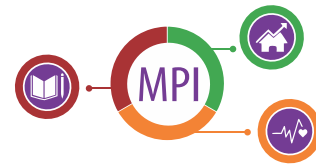
The report was based on national consultations with diverse young people, entrepreneurs, civil society activists and intellectuals through a customized national platform, Jawan Pakistan. Marginalized voices, such as those of religious minorities, domestic and brick kiln workers, madrassah students and transgender individuals were brought to the national stage; in total, **200,000 young people** participated through social media, competitions and volunteer campaigns.

The final report, including detailed assessments of the need for **education, employment** and **engagement** for Pakistan's youth, was launched.

Following the 18th Amendment, Pakistan's Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform repositioned itself as a public sector think-tank supporting evidence-based policy, reform, planning and innovation. A major step forward was the launch of the Multidimensional Poverty Index in 2016, through a partnership between the Planning Commission, UNDP and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, University of Oxford.

Multidimensional Poverty Index

provided data on multiple facets of deprivation in the Economic Survey of Pakistan



This index, for the first time, disaggregates data on poverty along three dimensions – education, health and living standards – down to district level. This unique approach enriched and expanded the understanding of deprivation beyond the economic dimension, and was included in the Economic Survey of Pakistan. In Balochistan, the index is now used to identify deprived districts and inform policy and resource allocations.

241 SDG indicators

were mapped onto local disaggregated data

Recognizing the need for high-quality data for SDG monitoring, we mapped the 241 SDG indicators onto locally available disaggregated data and supported the identification of data gaps

In 2017, we prepared a comprehensive study analysing the data ecosystem, and identified gaps in data sources, giving bases for establishing baselines and targets at federal and provincial level. The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics is now addressing data gaps with our support, aligning surveys and designing new tools as appropriate.

In preparation for SDG targets related to just, peaceful and inclusive societies, and to support civil service reform, in 2015 we developed an Institutional Governance Index to assess the performance of public sector organizations.



COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE AND DISCUSSION



The launch of the **Development Advocate Pakistan** in 2014 provided a forum for discussions on important national issues. In the years since its launch, this journal has brought together academics, policymakers and independent experts to openly discuss and recommend ways forward on issues such as FATA reform, local governance and water security. These have been accompanied by panel discussions and social media campaigns to increase awareness.

For each of its **16 issues**, about **2,500** physical copies were distributed, and over

150,000 people were reached online and via social media



In 2016, an advisory council on inclusive and sustainable development was supported by UNDP to produce a report with policy recommendations on implementing Vision 2025, and a partnership with the KP Urban Policy Unit led to the creation of a community of practice on sustainable urbanization. This met four times over the following year, addressing issues related to urbanization and providing research-based policy recommendations. Its success have led to a planned expansion to the national level.

UNDP also hosted numerous discussions for the public, including the Social Good Summits, TEDx Islamabad, Digital Youth Summits, appearances at the Lahore Literary Festival and forums for young people at universities.

ACHIEVEMENTS

ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SDGs declared Pakistan's **National Development Goals**



Pakistan supported to become **leader in SDG localization**



Prioritization and budgetary analyses to support SDG implementation



SDG support units and country support platforms launched

COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE AND DISCUSSION



Development Advocate Pakistan fosters national debate

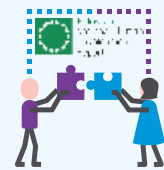


Advisory council on inclusive and sustainable development



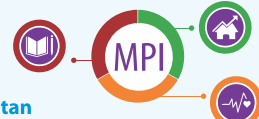
KP Urban Policy Unit established, issuing expert recommendations

DATA FOR PLANNING



200,000 young people consulted for **National Human Development Report**

Multidimensional Poverty Index included in **Economic Survey of Pakistan**



241 **SDG Indicators** mapped for data availability



DATA ECOSYSTEM ANALYSIS for SDG baselines and data gaps

LOOKING AHEAD



Policy:
Facilitating development policy with data and discussion
support strategic policy dialogue through consultations, assistance with assessing multidimensional poverty, and providing forums for policy dialogue



Institutions:
Supporting development policy through strong institutions
build capacity for SDG achievement at national and provincial levels

UP-CLOSE

Translating the 17 global SDGs into achievable results for Pakistan demands an effective approach to localization that takes into consideration local development challenges and context, the resources available, institutional governance structures and capacity constraints, and prevailing patterns of poverty, deprivation and inequality.

To localize the SDGs in Pakistan, Country Support Platforms in the form of SDG Support Units were established at federal and provincial level. A joint initiative of UNDP and the Government of Pakistan, these units serve as platforms for bringing together stakeholders to achieve inclusive and sustainable development. Housed within the MoPDR and provincial departments, they channel technical support to government entities to support policy frameworks, financing for development, monitoring and reporting mechanisms and promoting innovation.

These SDG Support Units have been launched and operationalized at the federal level and in the provinces of Punjab and Sindh. Similar units will be inaugurated in KP, Balochistan and GB in 2018.

BELIEVE IN DEVELOPMENT



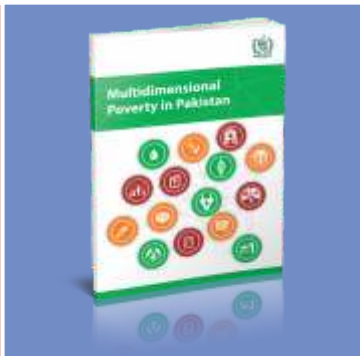
OUR PUBLICATIONS



Pakistan National Human Development Report



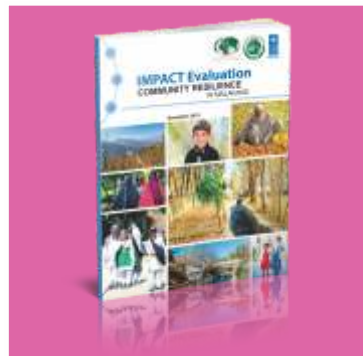
Pakistan Human Development Index Report



Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan



Inclusive and Sustainable Development



Impact Evaluation: Community Resilience in Malakand



SRLP Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) Study



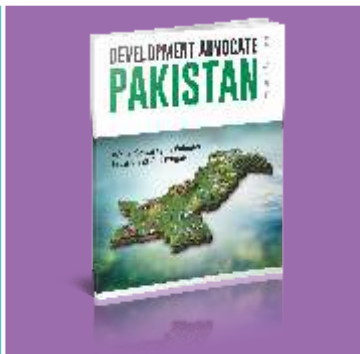
Gender Equality in Public Administration



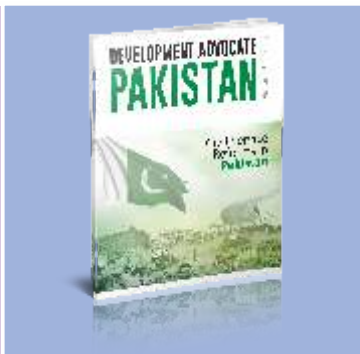
FATA Sustainable and Return Rehabilitation Strategy



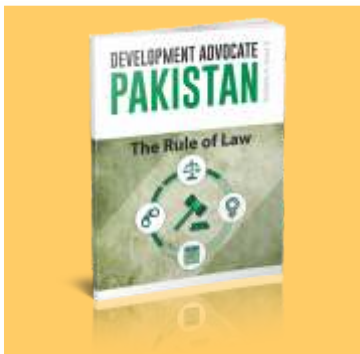
Women Empowerment



Water Security in Pakistan: Issues and Challenges



Civil Service Reforms in Pakistan



The Rule of Law



Climate Budget Review Guide KP Assembly



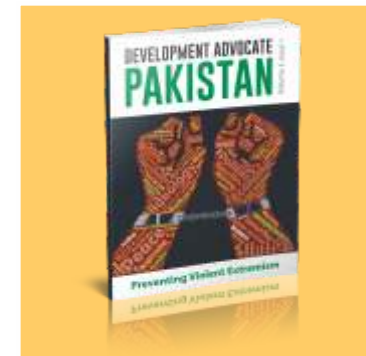
Data Reporting Gaps: SDGs Pakistan's Perspective



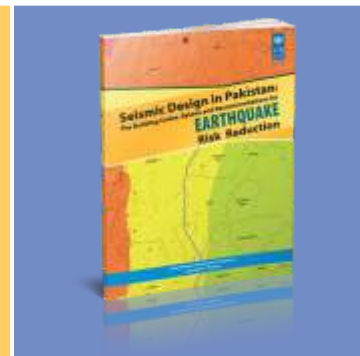
Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review



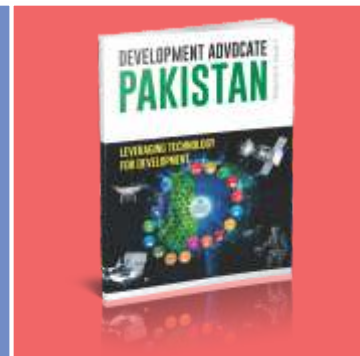
The Vulnerability of Pakistan's Water Sector to the Impact of Climate Change



Preventing Violent Extremism



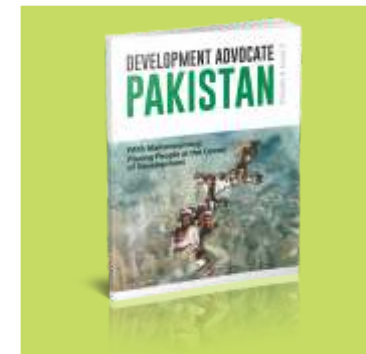
Seismic Design in Pakistan: Earthquake Risk Reduction



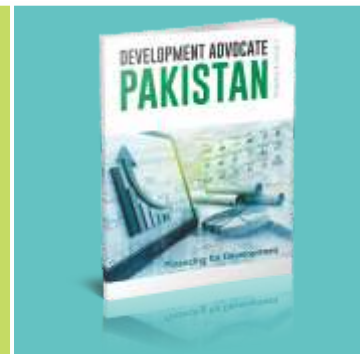
Leveraging Technology for Development



Law & Policies Affecting Human Rights, Discrimination and Access to HIV and Health Services for Key Population in Pakistan



FATA Mainstreaming



Financing for Development



Local Government Summit on SDGs

For more research and publications please visit the UNDP Pakistan publications library at <https://bit.ly/2C0smBN>

RESOURCES

2013 - 2017 expenditure by source of funds (in USD)



European Union

64,224,851



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

17,673,509



2,476,704



From
the People of Japan

19,940,342



UKaid

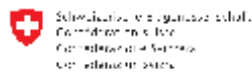


Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

12,926,867 3,966,536



15,433,046



Slovak Republic
Cooperation and
Development Agency
Slovak Republic
Slovak Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

12,103,939



The Saudi Fund For Development

10,945,428



Federal and Provincial
Governments of Pakistan

9,350,502



Multi-Partner
Trust Fund

4,945,710



Australia

4,862,856



Norway

4,080,567



ADAPTATION FUND

2,679,152



Netherlands

2,251,540



中国援助
CHINA AID

1,935,541



German
Cooperation

1,581,275



One UN Fund

1,515,130



United Nations Trust Fund
for Human Security

340,721



UNDP
Pakistan

34,828,847

OTHERS

4,304,552



Thanks to our development partners
who made it possible.







“ UNDP's work, I believe, is mission critical to the SDGs and has different dimensions, from supporting countries to design institutions and public policies that take a systemic approach that is called for by the 2030 Agenda, to bringing the SDGs down to local authorities and people thereby enabling them to make more effective and inclusive choices. “Leaving no one behind” has many implications such as gender equality which continues to be progressively mainstreamed in all our work. ”

Achim Steiner

UNDP Administrator

United Nations Development Programme

4th floor, Serena Business Complex, Khayaban-e-Suharwardy, G-5/1, Islamabad, Pakistan



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