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Acronyms

AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
BRIDGE	Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections
ECP	Election Commission of Pakistan
EU	European Union
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MAF	MDG Acceleration Framework
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMP	National Disaster Management Plan
NHDR	National Human Development Report
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
R&R	Return and Rehabilitation
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme





“ The Economic Affairs Division acknowledges the importance of UNDP as a partner of the Government of Pakistan for achieving national development goals and priorities. We appreciate UNDP’s contribution to the uplift of vulnerable and marginalized communities at grass-roots level across Pakistan. Their proactive role in providing relief to the affectees of recent floods in Punjab, Gilgit Baltistan and AJK and displaced people of North Waziristan Agency is also commendatory. I, on behalf of the Government of Pakistan, acknowledge their support in carrying out the Rapid Damage Assessment and Recovery Needs Assessment in the flood affected areas. I look forward to our continued collaboration for efficient results and better delivery of services. ”

– Muhammad Saleem Sethi
Secretary Economic Affairs Division

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Foreword

As we look back at 2014, the country faced significant challenges but also took steps towards new opportunities and hope. UNDP stood by Pakistan as it weathered a prolonged political crisis, relentless terrorist violence culminating in the barbaric Army Public School attack in Peshawar and the launch of a military operation in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) which led to the displacement of 96,434 families. We also confronted natural disasters including floods in Punjab and Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

Amidst these challenges, the provincial and federal authorities made significant efforts to care for internally displaced people (IDPs), and demonstrated a willingness to engage in discussions on the future of FATA and the governance reforms which are so urgently needed. There was a degree of overall economic stability and several steps were taken towards improved governance, particularly at the provincial level. Whilst aspects of the National Action Plan are still hotly debated, its full and consistent implementation holds potential for reform and stronger rule of law institutions.

In this context, I am proud to present UNDP Pakistan's results in 2014, the second of our five year Country Programme. At the local level we increased the resilience of communities to withstand shocks – whether man-made, such as displacement and violence, or those caused by natural disasters and climate change. At the institutional level we engaged public officials to strengthen systems and processes, and to increase capacity of public institutions to deliver for the citizens they serve.

Countless inspiring stories have emerged from our work, some of which are retold in these pages. In my visits to Swat, Buner, Nowshera, Quetta and Peshawar, I was struck by the quality of local leadership and the men and women, many of them young, who help organize their communities to improve living conditions. The determination and vigour of these leaders are testament to the resilience of these communities and a source of hope for the country. These traits are echoed across our areas of work: we have witnessed this resilience in displaced people and host communities working jointly to rebuild their lives, in community paralegals creating new paths to justice, and in those managing the risks of potentially devastating natural disasters.



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The young people who took the lead in these communities are indicative of the crucial role Pakistani youth play in the country's future. UNDP is now preparing the country's next National Human Development Report with a focus on the challenges faced by these young people. The findings of this report will catalyse and guide us in creating the essential opportunities for education, employment, political and social engagement for young people.

As provinces assume increasing responsibilities, UNDP has continued to support them. Our experts sit side-by-side with government counterparts, and help to devise appropriate and sustainable solutions to the problems they face. In Balochistan, which faces immense challenges from under-development, we helped the provincial government build an institutional structure for a new



local government and rural development department. With our assistance and training to provincial officials and the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP), Balochistan became the first province to complete a full cycle of local elections which are crucial for the future of poverty reduction. We strengthened the role of women in parliaments through support to women's caucuses in all four provincial assemblies.

UNDP's global experience has taught us a valuable lesson: whilst security and political stability are key priorities, addressing Pakistan's complex web of challenges in the long term is only possible if the country's institutions are strengthened and able to spend their budget appropriately and deliver the services they are mandated to. The transition from one elected government to another in 2013 was a great step forward but democracy is most meaningful for citizens when it delivers notable improvements in their daily lives.

In 2015, therefore, we will work with the Government and other partners to bring this agenda forward. We will help IDPs return to strong, sustainable communities and expand our community resilience programme in Balochistan and KP provinces. We will increase our work on strengthening the rule of law, and place greater emphasis on one of the country's greatest challenge: devising and implementing effective policies for climate change.

The successes of the past and our commitment to the future of Pakistan are founded on the untiring efforts of individuals across the country who share this vision, including UNDP team members in Balochistan, FATA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Islamabad, and those of our counterparts in government and development partners who have placed their trust and confidence in us. I extend to them my personal thanks and reiterate my belief that, through our joint efforts, we can build a strong, democratic and prosperous future for Pakistan's citizens.



Marc-André Franche
Country Director

2014 Highlights

over
31,000

people, including

15,000

women, were made aware about their legal rights and duties through 580 legal aid clinics

A Regional Police Training Centre was set up in Swat and trained

419

police officials on criminal investigation and crime scene management

over
58,000

people, including Afghan refugees, have benefited from 89 flood protection infra-structures projects

184

ECP officials, including district election commissioners and election officers, were trained on Office Technology for Election Management

19

legal aid desks provided ongoing free legal aid and consultation, and seven more were launched.

Fostering Democratic Governance

more than
518,000

people have come together in nearly 3,000 community organizations, including 1,332 women's organizations

631,000

individuals benefit from more than 1500 projects developed on solar power, irrigation, street pavements, drainage, health and education services in KP and Balochistan

The National Human Development Report

was initiated, to track the challenges faced by young people in Pakistan

Fostering Policy Dialogue

Vigorous public debate on key issues in development was fostered through the launch of a new quarterly magazine, **The Development Advocate**

more than
24,000

people across Pakistan were consulted on the post-2015 development agenda, and their views incorporated into a major UN report.

Governance reforms in public institutions

received new momentum thanks to a joint initiative launched by the Prime Minister

more than
70,000

households in 62 villages across Pakistan benefited from our work on sustainable land use, new approaches to harvesting rainwater, soil conservation and micro-irrigation

5,000

hectares of non-arable land were converted into productive land

16,000

environmentally friendly homes were constructed in partnership with district officials in Awaran, Balochistan province

over
30,000

IDPs and host communities benefited from job creation and improved basic services, particularly water and sanitation

6,400

stoves helped foster improvements in household energy efficiency





“ The European Union fully shares the commitment and determination of UNDP to support Pakistan in empowering its people. EU and UNDP are jointly supporting Pakistan in different sectors and work together to facilitate electoral reform and strengthening the Election Commission. We are also working together to enhance Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's capacity to meet its citizens' security and justice needs and supporting regional stability. ”

– Lars-Gunnar Wigemark
Head of EU Delegation to Pakistan

Fostering Democratic Governance

We help establish responsive and independent electoral, judicial and security institutions that represent and serve all Pakistanis, including those from traditionally marginalized groups.

With our assistance, in 2014 Pakistan's democratic institutions endeavoured to become more inclusive and accountable to the people they serve. Building on our collaboration whilst preparing for the 2013 election, we continued to support the ECP in 2014, analysing the challenges faced during that process, advocating for electoral reform, and encouraging a debate on civic education amongst marginalized rural groups.

184 

ECP officials, including district election commissioners and election officers, were trained on Office Technology for Election Management

We helped the ECP build its institutional capacity to improve management and planning for future elections. To achieve this, we conducted electoral reform dialogues in each province for civil society, academia,

women and youth, as well as a nationwide public opinion survey. We also designed and implemented customized BRIDGE modules (Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections) to train ECP officials leading the electoral process and helped set up a Federal Election Training Academy. With our assistance, Balochistan – which usually lags in development – was the first province to plan and hold local body elections.

UNDP fostered a vigorous debate on civic education among Pakistan's burgeoning youth through a campaign to establish a national civic education programme. This will, in years to come, encourage citizens to be better informed as responsible participants in civic life.

52 

ECP officials were trained through customized BRIDGE training modules



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over
50,000 
people received civic education in 32 districts through 450 street theatre productions in rural areas

As trust in policymakers declines worldwide, we worked with both national and provincial assemblies to improve their ability to perform their core functions as the representatives of the people of Pakistan. To promote vigorous and informed debate on parliamentary decisions, we developed a digital bill tracking system for the Senate and an automated system for members to submit questions in the National Assembly. We helped establish a new



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Senate think tank, the Forum for Research and Policy, to foster informed decision-making. With our support, women's caucuses were set up in all four provincial assemblies to help increase their voice in parliament.



150

participants – including researchers, academia, journalists and legislators – discussed the country's development issues and post-2015 agenda at the first ever National MDG Conference

We arranged the first National Parliamentary MDGs Conference in 2014, which brought together all members of the national and provincial assemblies to demonstrate their renewed resolve to achieve these goals. This was the first time legislators sat with a representative of the executive branch to discuss the MDGs.

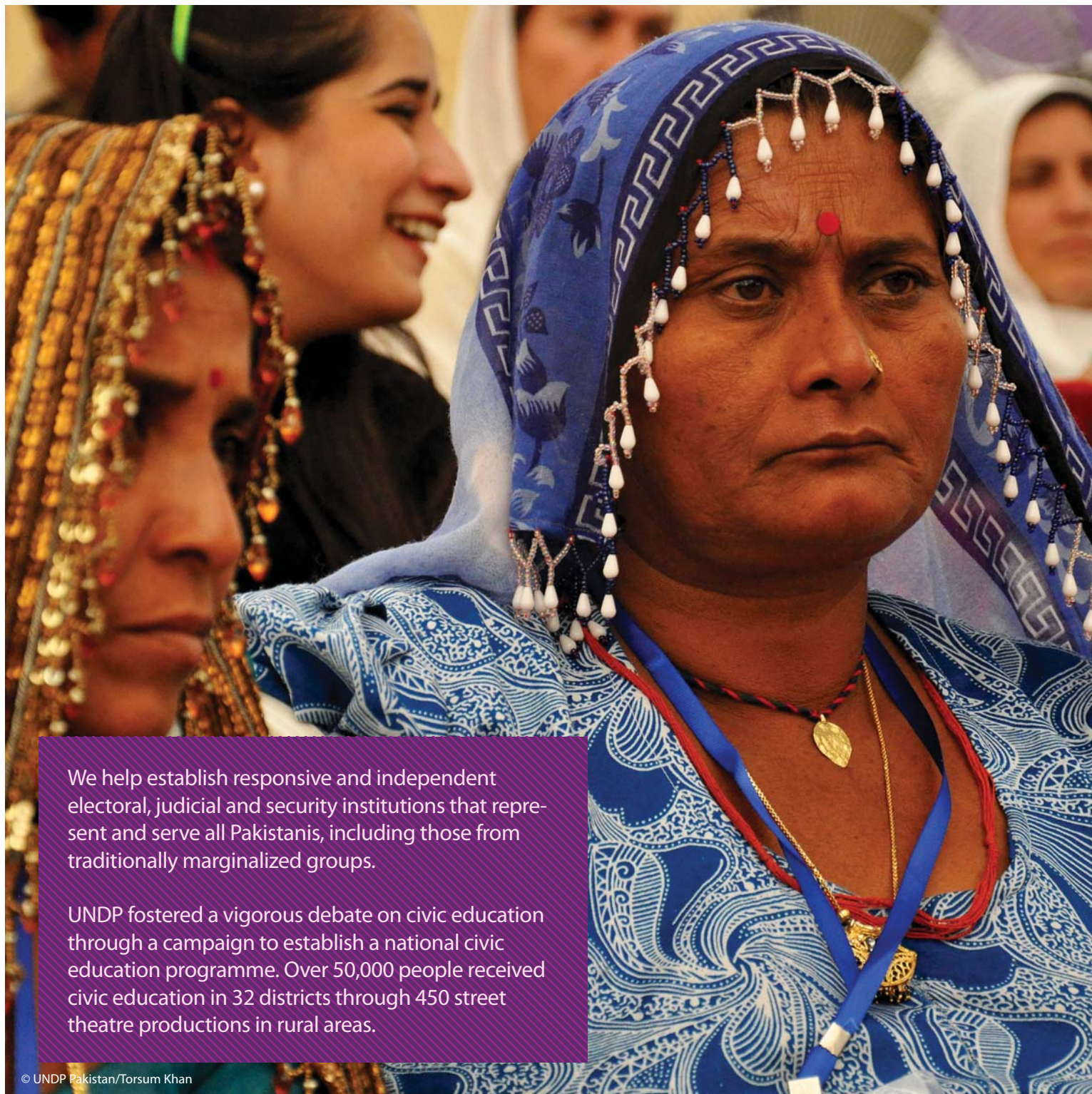
Through this unprecedented dialogue, legislators collectively finalized a work plan for 2015.

Sustainable and equitable development can only occur in a society governed by the rule of law. With the Government of KP, the Netherlands and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, we continued to operate in 11 districts of the province. We helped increase access to justice through mechanisms for resolving disputes, legal aid and legal services for vulnerable people through bar associations and legal aid clinics which provided information on basic rights and access to the justice system. To improve the quality of services provided, we improved facilities and working conditions for the judiciary and established regular training programmes through the KP Judicial Academy to strengthen the province's judicial system. We continued our efforts to increase citizen confidence in the police through community policing in Malakand district of KP province. The programme also engaged directly with communities to collect, articulate and channel demands for justice and to create stronger links between the providers and the recipients of justice.

2,841
poor litigants, including
1,141
women, received free advice from
legal aid clinics and at legal aid desks



We follow the Government of Pakistan's lead in strengthening participatory federalism. In 2014, we helped to finalize the GB Local Government Act 2014, while in Balochistan we undertook a consultation between policymakers, civil society and academics on the provincial budget. Of the 15 recommendations which emerged, 9 were included in the Balochistan provincial budget.



We help establish responsive and independent electoral, judicial and security institutions that represent and serve all Pakistanis, including those from traditionally marginalized groups.

UNDP fostered a vigorous debate on civic education through a campaign to establish a national civic education programme. Over 50,000 people received civic education in 32 districts through 450 street theatre productions in rural areas.

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Clearing Women's Paths to Justice

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province has faced a long struggle with both manmade and natural crises. Women lag behind men in almost every social indicator. The rule of law and mechanisms for justice are not accessible to all, especially to the poor and the marginalized and, most of all, to women.

In these tough conditions, a new breed of women legal practitioners are creating new pathways to justice for their fellow women. One of these is Elizabeth, aged 28. Born and raised in Malakand district, all her life she has witnessed how women are denied justice.

“Women in my area were victims of domestic abuse and suffered immensely at the hands of their husbands and fathers,” she says. “They had no access or guidance on their own rights under the law.”

These dire conditions motivated Elizabeth to study law and, thanks to UNDP, she now has the chance to work as a lawyer and raise awareness on access to justice for women in remote areas.

Working in partnership with the KP Government, the Netherlands and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, UNDP strengthens the rule of law through community and institutional interventions. The Rule of Law Support Project was initiated in seven districts of the Malakand region in KP, and has since been expanded to four additional districts.

The project promotes alternate dispute resolution mechanisms and supports citizens' access to justice. It has brought legal services to marginalised and vulnerable populations through bar associations and legal aid clinics. Women lawyers, such as Elizabeth, have been trained to assist vulnerable women in accessing the justice system. As a part of the legal aid team, Elizabeth and her colleagues regularly visit far-flung communities and hold clinics for women.

Elizabeth says, “During one of these legal aid clinics, a woman from a very conservative family approached me for advice on divorce. I informed her about her rights and also helped in getting her access to a lawyer in the city. She was able to fight for her divorce and is now also

studying to become a lawyer.”

“As a lawyer, I feel extremely satisfied with assisting women on issues of domestic violence and inheritance rights. They see me as their sole access to justice,” she adds.

Fostering Democratic Governance Highlights

Two

women-only bar rooms were constructed, providing an enabling environment for female legal practitioners



over
31,000
people, including
15,000

women, were made aware about their legal rights and duties through 580 legal aid clinics



Federalism Fellowships

were awarded to 11 MPhil students from Punjab, KP, Balochistan and GB

26



seminars were conducted across the four provinces, and 5,000 people were surveyed to assess awareness and gauge views on electoral reform



18

parliamentarians were trained in KP province on law making and human rights

27



women law students received scholarships and 15 women graduates were offered internships to ease their path into the legal profession

19



legal aid desks provided ongoing free legal aid and consultation, and seven more were launched.

A Regional Police Training Centre was set up in Swat and trained

419

police officials on criminal investigation and crime scene management



293

judicial officers

163

court staff

419

police officials and

74

prosecution officers

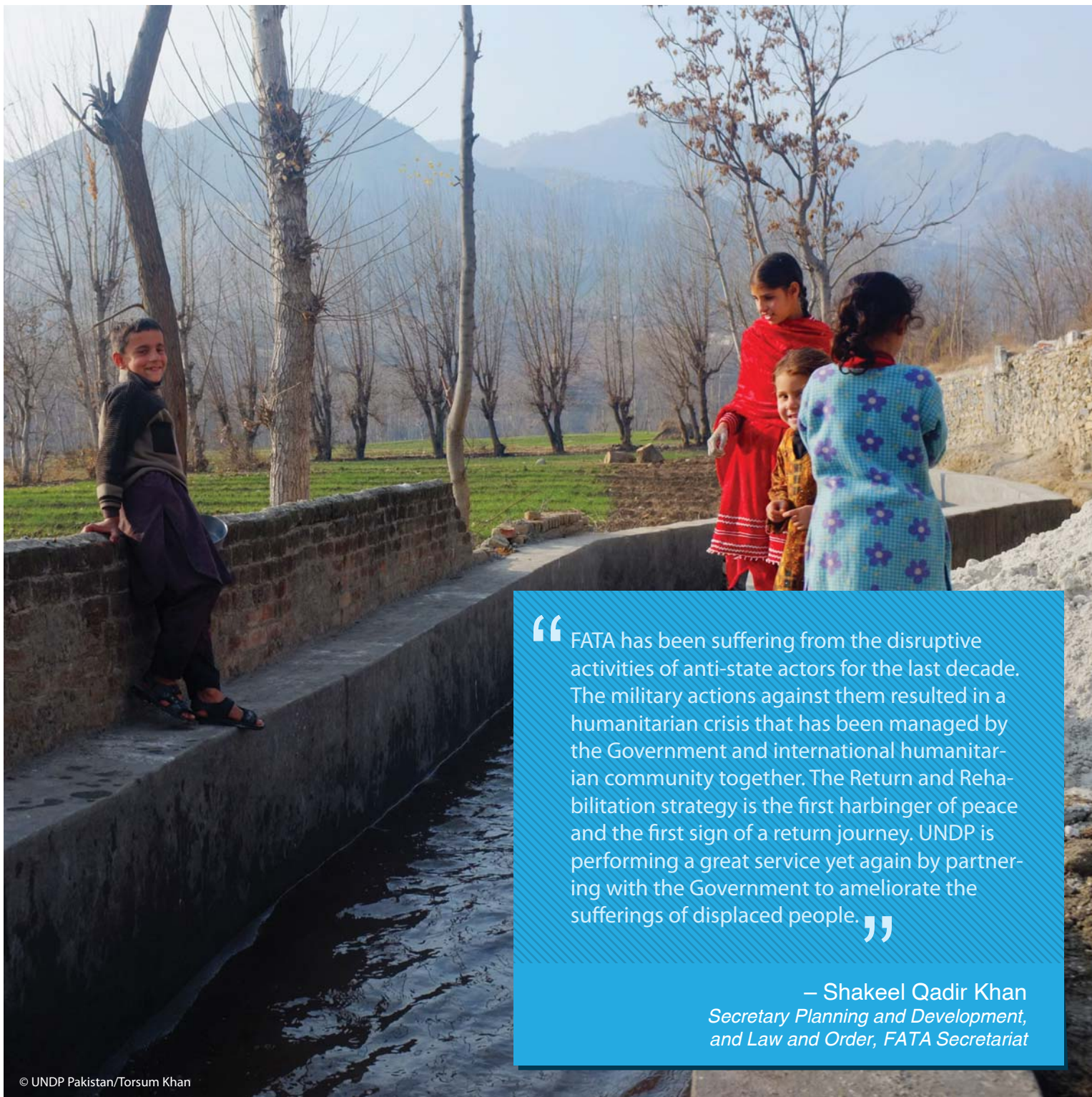
were trained by the KP Judicial Academy to enable them to provide better services to their communities

200



media practitioners were trained on understanding issues related to decentralized development governance reporting





“ FATA has been suffering from the disruptive activities of anti-state actors for the last decade. The military actions against them resulted in a humanitarian crisis that has been managed by the Government and international humanitarian community together. The Return and Rehabilitation strategy is the first harbinger of peace and the first sign of a return journey. UNDP is performing a great service yet again by partnering with the Government to ameliorate the sufferings of displaced people. ”

— Shakeel Qadir Khan
*Secretary Planning and Development,
and Law and Order, FATA Secretariat*

Building Resilient Communities

We help communities across Pakistan build resilience against the two forms of vulnerability they confront: We help those affected by conflict and displacement rebuild stronger communities, and ensure that those vulnerable to natural disaster and climate change plan for and mitigate their effects.

In 2014, a military operation led to thousands fleeing their homes in FATA: by the end of the year, over 300,000 families were displaced. In partnership with the Governments of Switzerland and Germany, we worked with the Government of KP to ensure that IDPs and the communities with whom they found refuge in KP province could weather this crisis and build stronger communities.

We seek to expand beyond the provision of humanitarian aid during crisis by helping ensure that communities return home. To help address the vulnerabilities caused by violence, conflict and displacement, we promote social cohesion and

over
30,000
IDPs and host communities benefited from job creation and improved basic services, particularly water and sanitation



help families resettle and rebuild their lives and livelihoods. In KP province we worked with the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) to provide water and sanitation facilities, develop business skills, and create jobs for IDPs and host communities. Over 30,000 people benefited from our programme to create jobs and improve basic services, particularly water and sanitation for all.

When crisis ends, communities require support and careful planning to rebuild disrupted lives and livelihoods. We helped the FATA Secretariat develop a Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation (R&R) strategy to ensure that when IDPs return to their homes, they can rebuild their lives and livelihoods in a supportive environment: where damaged infrastructure has been rehabilitated, and where they can depend on good governance and the re-establishment of law and order.

At UNDP we recognize that our work depends on the participation of the communities we help, and put over half a million people at



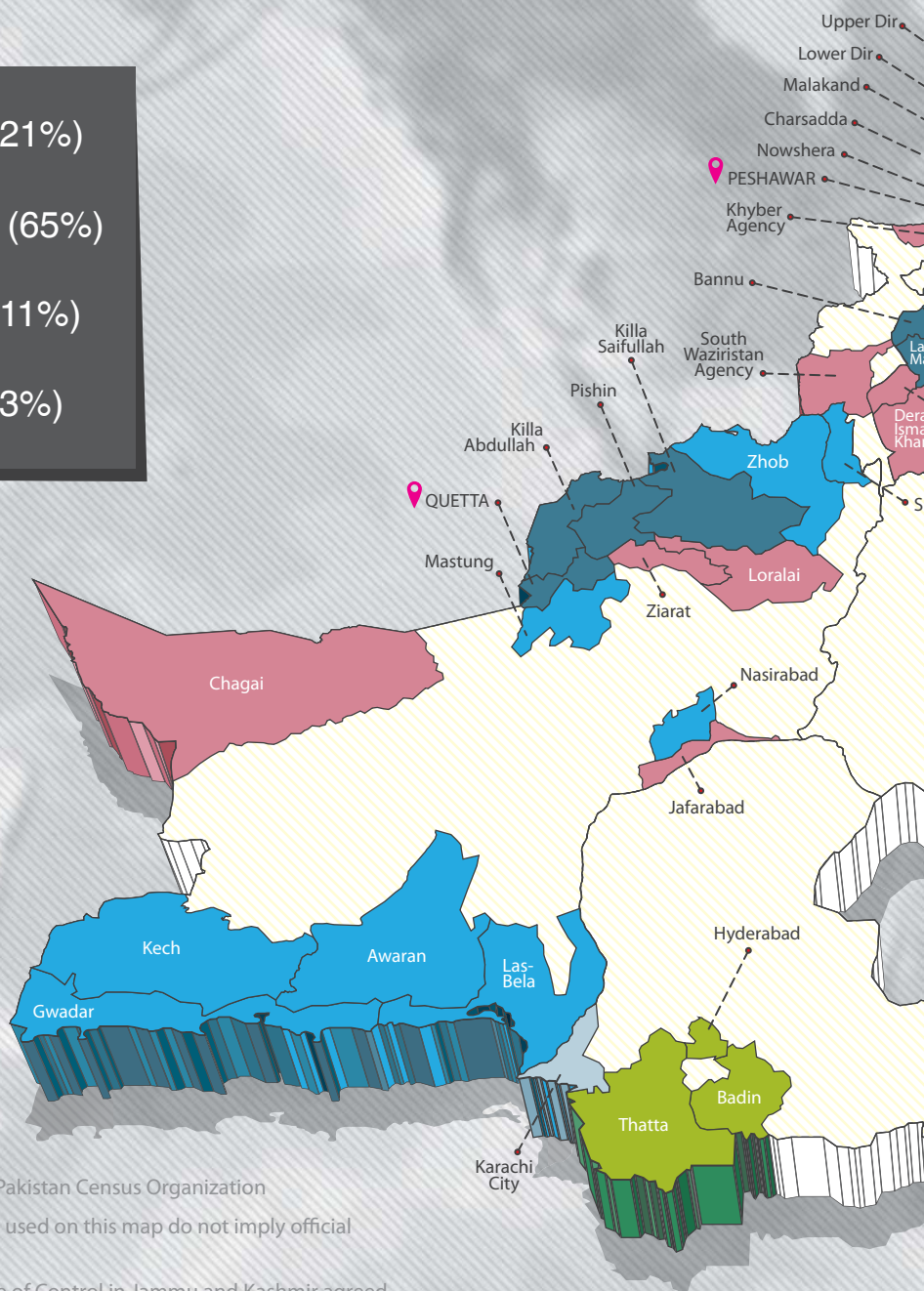
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the heart of decisions on local needs. In areas where women rarely participate in public life, we brought women's organizations to the forefront of developing infrastructure and social services in their villages.

To strengthen community members' abilities to implement decisions, we partnered with the EU, Japan and the Adaptation Fund to provide training in community management and effective leadership, including record keeping, financial management, gender and human rights and disaster risk reduction.

With financial assistance from the Saudi Fund for Development, in 2014 we helped to restore vital infrastructure in conflict-hit Swat district through 53 schemes to develop link roads, drainage channels, culverts, bridges and streets. This created easy access to towns, markets, schools and hospitals: a pre-requisite for connected communities and sustained economic recovery.

	Democratic Governance	USD 9.8 million (21%)
	Crisis Prevention and Recovery	USD 29.9 million (65%)
	Environment and Climate Change	USD 5.3 million (11%)
	Development Policy	USD 1.3 million (3%)

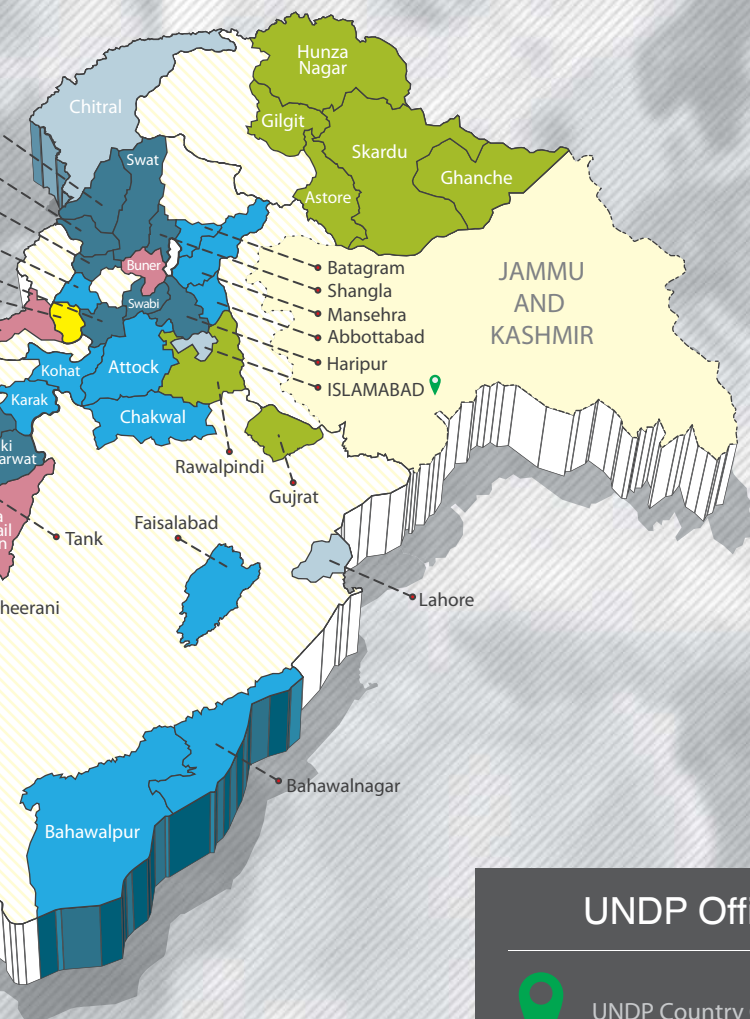


DATA SOURCE: Base data from Global Administrative Unit Layers and Pakistan Census Organization

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: 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.

Where we work



UNDP Offices



UNDP Country Office



UNDP Sub Office

Project Implementing Districts



Environment and Climate Change Unit



Democratic Governance Unit



Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit





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To help create jobs and boost local economies, we provided training to 4,210 men and women in carefully selected marketable skills including carpentry, masonry, orchard and livestock management, pickle and jam making, tailoring, kitchen gardening, and electrical work. Over half of those trained are now using these skills to boost their family incomes.

Our interventions reach out to women, children and those living with disabilities, to strengthen mechanisms of social protection. A key aspect was the rehabilitation of the Dar-ul-Aman network of government-run social welfare and women's crisis centres which provide legal and medical assistance to victims of violence, and assist children with special needs in accessing education.


Across Pakistan, communities struggle with the threats posed by the environment in which they live. Many areas of the country are prone to natural disaster, from drought to flood, to devastating earthquakes, and as the world's climate shifts, Pakistan is expected to be severely affected. We support Government and communities

in preparing for these threats. In 2014 we piloted Community-Based Disaster Risk Management in 30 communities in KP, Balochistan and Sindh provinces. Through this, vulnerable communities learned to identify hazards and risks, and analyse their own vulnerabilities. We helped them develop risk maps and plan preparedness and response, and supported the adaptation and response measures they identified. Community groups were trained in First Aid and Search & Rescue and equipped to develop into an emergency response force at the frontlines of disaster. As a result, local women and men became active leaders in protecting their communities instead of relying solely on outside support for emergency relief.

The mountainous areas of Gilgit and Chitral districts are increasingly vulnerable to devastating glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF). In 2014, we strengthened district disaster emergency response cells and government departments, helped prepare risk reduction plans in the worst affected valleys (Bagrot and Bindo Gol), and improved the GLOF monitoring system. Meteorological observatories were established in these valleys, and trained community volunteers now regularly record and analyse data.

4,210 
men and women trained in marketable
skills and half significantly boosted
their household incomes as a result

UNDP's Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy is closely aligned with national policy and the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP). In 2014, we helped the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) establish the NDMP Implementation Unit to monitor implementation, improve coordination, and mobilize resources from international development partners. With the NDMA we ran the National Institute for Disaster Management, which trains officials working in disaster management.



“UNDP is a key partner in providing support for people in dire need in Pakistan. With the persistent emergency situation in FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, enhancing food and nutrition security for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) will be crucial. Germany and UNDP are committed to addressing these necessities of the affected people while at the same time preparing them for a sustainable return to their homes.”

— Cyrill Nunn
German Ambassador to Pakistan

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Restoring nurseries to improve employment opportunities

Balochistan province is rich in natural resources, and is known for its agriculture, livestock and fisheries. Yet the province has never been able to take full advantage of these resources and development has remained a challenge.

Water scarcity and an unskilled labour force has crippled the province's economic development. The relatively small population is spread over vast distances and inhospitable terrain. Frequent conflicts have caused the local economy to deteriorate further.

"We are unemployed. Most people have already fled these areas, but for a few like us, this is our home. We cannot leave. However, it is very difficult for us to stay here because we don't have enough job opportunities to feed our families. We have no lands to grow our own crops, we have no jobs either. The days when we find work for a daily wage, we consider ourselves lucky," says one villager from Qilli Sardar Karez village.

In 2009, UNDP Pakistan started the Community Resilience project to support economic development, by rehabilitating the local economy and creating livelihood opportunities for the Afghan refugees and host communities. Through a partnership with the Government, UNDP works to improve living standards for more than a million Pakistanis here.

Shabeer, a 42-year-old resident, has played a vital role in his village. A government employee in the agriculture department, he is now the caretaker of the local plant nursery and trains residents in basic farming techniques.

When asked how the nursery benefits the village, he explains, **"With the grant provided to us, we buy seeds from the market at low prices. We try to propagate them in the nursery and when they grow to a usable size, we give them to every household. They will grow their own plants. Eventually, they can sell the fruit in the local market, provided that they sell them at a reasonable rate."**

"We are not focusing just on fruits," adds Iqbal, a UNDP social mobilizer. **"We have a variety of plants including flowers and vegetables. People can even use ordinary flowers such as roses, which are very expensive here. They can be used in a variety of ways such as wedding decorations."**

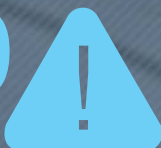
The nursery now employs three people. **"The coming months are very important for the seeds to grow properly. That's why we hired a few more people to help me in taking care of the plants,"** says Shabeer.

Recognizing the success of such interventions, UNDP and its partners will continue to support the Government of Pakistan in creating sustainable livelihoods and stronger communities across the country.

Building Resilient Communities Highlights

30

communities in KP, Balochistan and Sindh provinces carried out hazards and risks identification analysis for Community-Based Disaster Risk Management



more than

518,000

people have come together in nearly 3,000 community organizations, including 1,332 women's organizations



18 | 16

safe havens

safe access routes

7

glacial lake outburst floods monitoring tracks were established in the GLOF-prone Bagrot and Bindo Gol valleys of Chitral district



more than

259,000

people benefit from 53 schemes developed for link roads, drainage channels, culverts, bridges and streets and created easy access to towns, markets, schools and hospitals in Swat district



over

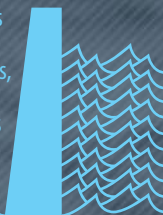
58,000

people, including Afghan refugees, have benefited from 89 flood protection infra-structures projects

more than

7,700

Afghan refugees benefited from 10 other projects, such as water reservoirs, dams and slope stabilization



more than

6m

flood alerts were sent out in Punjab and Sindh provinces during the 2014 monsoon season



631,000

individuals benefit from more than 1500 projects developed on solar power, irrigation, street pavements, drainage, strengthening water sanitation, health and education services in KP and Balochistan





“ The Government of Gilgit Baltistan acknowledges the efforts and contributions made by UNDP in managing, adapting to and monitoring climate change to strengthen community resilience. We look forward to continuing our partnership and working together with UNDP to take concrete actions to mitigate the effects of climate change in Pakistan. ”

– Khadim Hussain Saleem
*Secretary Forest, Wildlife and
Environment Gilgit Baltistan*

Accelerating Adaptation to Climate Change

As the earth's climate shifts, we help Pakistani communities, including the poorest, prepare and adapt to the impacts of this change.

Communities are at the heart of efforts to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. To increase resilience in the face of natural calamities, UNDP initiated in 2014 the first in-depth analysis of climate-related public expenditure in Pakistan, as part of an international initiative on climate-related public finance. In partnership with DFID, this led to a new awareness of the need to support climate responsive budgeting and effective spending in the country. We also helped the Ministry of Finance and the Climate Change division strengthen the budgetary process for climate change spending.

As Pakistan weathered yet another year in its longstanding energy crisis, we helped planners and policymakers to consider innovative new forms of sustainable energy generation. The research we funded on sustainable energy generation provided vital inputs to the Ministry of Water and Power's energy portfolio. As a result, Pakistan is now one of the Asian Development Bank's eight high-priority countries receiving funding for 'sustainable energy for all'.

We helped to harmonize Pakistan's energy efficiency testing protocols and energy performance standards with those of five other Asian countries. This will facilitate trade amongst these countries, and help to make energy efficiency measures cost-effective.

Sustainable transport is a poorly understood sector in Pakistan. To build knowledge and raise awareness, we set up a new research and development unit to collect transport and emissions data at Lahore's University of Engineering and Technology. We also developed training courses for government officials on land use planning for sustainable urban transportation, which was awarded the 11th Annual Environment Excellence Award.

In 2014, we helped establish coordination committees to combat desertification in all four provinces. We led a review of the



©UNDP Pakistan

Government's National Action Plan as required by UN conventions for land degradation. We provided funding to help communities find indigenous solutions to land degradation and desertification, with five emerging as best practices in Pakistan, and recognized by the Secretariat of the UN Convention on Combating Desertification.

We laid the foundations of sustainable land use, including the development of comprehensive village land use plans, rehabilitation of rangeland, new approaches to harvesting rainwater, soil conservation, micro-irrigation and rain-fed agriculture. Community members also benefited from our work on low delta crops, the establishment of shelter-belts, woodlots, forests and orchards and plant nurseries.

Communities adapt to alternate energy sources

Badin district is amongst the most impoverished areas of Sindh. It is prone to frequent natural disasters, including both cyclones and drought. As access to other energy sources is limited, many rely on wood for fuel. But as the population grows, this leads to deforestation and affects biodiversity, further increasing the negative effects of natural disaster.

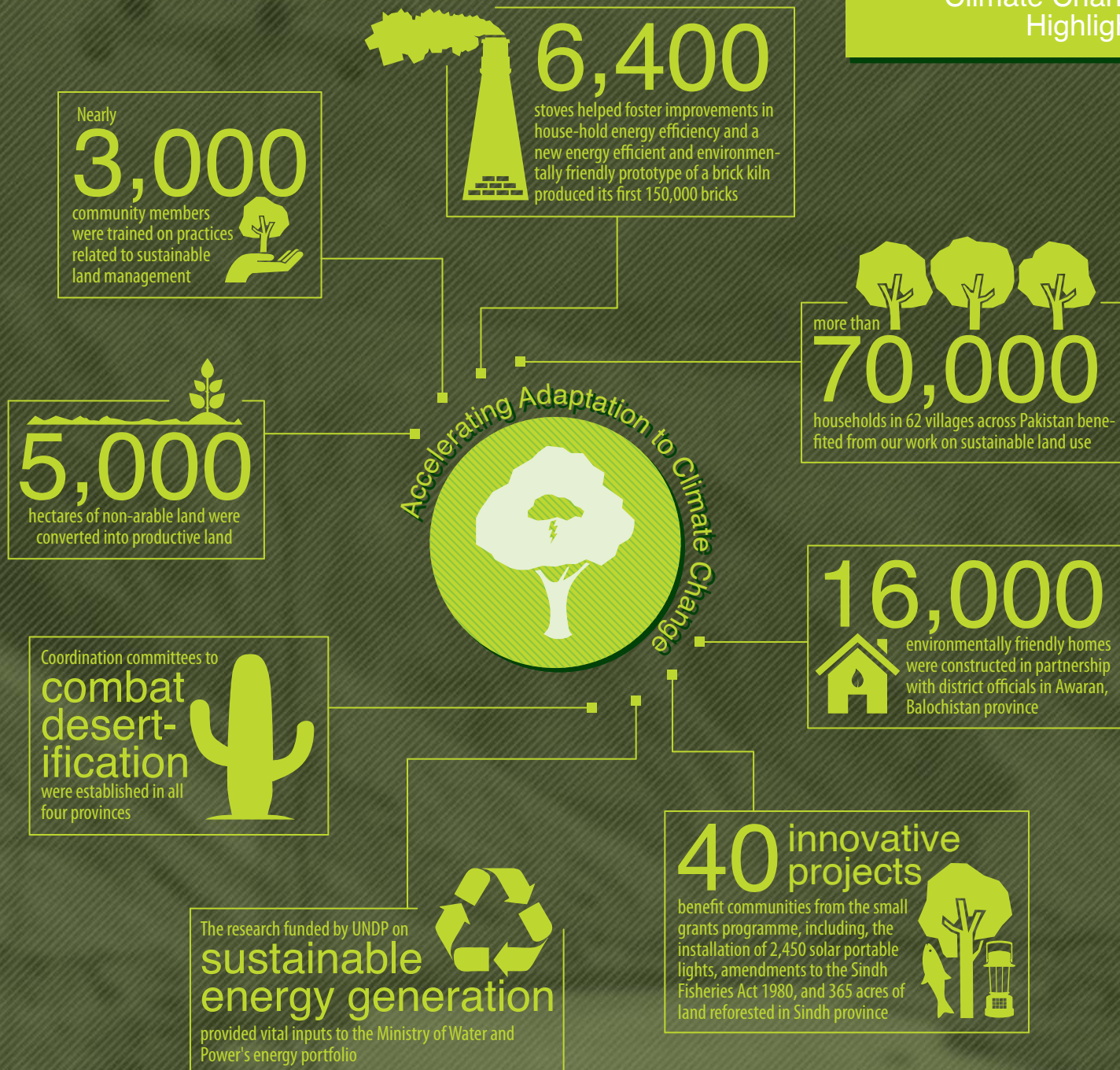
Now, however, UNDP has introduced safe and environmentally friendly alternatives to firewood. These include promoting the use of solar lanterns, street lights, and energy efficient metallic stoves. Community members are trained to maintain, repair and manufacture these products. UNDP has also worked with both the private and the public sectors to invest in the promotion of low carbon and energy efficient technology.

Ms. Jannat of Khaleefo Muhammad Hashim Leghari village is delighted with her new energy efficient stove. "These stoves are heat proof so the burner does not dissipate heat. It takes half the time to cook food, and we use only 50 percent of the firewood we previously used. Now I can finish cooking in two hours where previously it took four hours. As a result, I can give more time to my children."

She is also pleased with the cost savings, which have led to crucial changes for her impoverished family. "My husband does not need to purchase as much firewood and we now save 240 rupees per week," she says. "The savings are now utilized for food and the education of our children."

Badin is one of 13 districts across Pakistan where low cost carbon and solar energy products have been promoted. This pilot project seeks to demonstrate the benefits of solar energy, low energy and low carbon products, and how the energy crisis and biodiversity conservation can be addressed through alternate energy sources.

Accelerating Adaptation to Climate Change Highlights





“ UNDP has been a natural partner of the Planning Commission (PC) in promoting governance and institutional reforms in Pakistan. In my earlier stint at PC as Deputy Chairman (1998-99), UNDP's support to the Good Governance Group was instrumental in gathering ideas and proposals for governance reforms. PC and UNDP partnered on a number of initiatives in 2014 and also agreed on a joint project on Governance Reforms and Innovation in the Public Sector. I would like to acknowledge and appreciate the contribution of UNDP to human development and good governance and look forward to further collaboration. ”

– Ahsan Iqbal
Federal Minister, Planning,
Development and Reforms

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Fostering Policy Dialogue

We foster informed, responsive and inclusive policymaking and planning for sustainable development.

In 2014, we built on our long partnership with Pakistan to look forward to the focus on sustainable development which will come into play after the expiration of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015. We solicited the views of 24,000 people across Pakistan to better understand the barriers to implementing the MDGs. These recommendations will inform a UN report on the part national institutions have to play in achieving the post-2015 development agenda and Sustainable Development Goals.

This year, Pakistan joined the group of countries which have employed the UN's MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) to accelerate progress towards achieving the MDGs in which they were lagging. Pakistan prioritized MDG 2, primary education for all. We have been central players in thinking through MAFs at the national and provincial levels, and worked with the Planning Commission and other partners in government, civil society and development partners to identify clear-cut solutions for Pakistan's education emergency. The recommendations, which included working to translate commitments into action, better data, an emphasis on child welfare, and promoting private sector expansion, were presented to the UN Chief Executive Board chaired by the Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, in November, and will underpin our efforts in 2015.

In the context of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, we are helping the Planning Commission of Pakistan reposition itself as a public sector think-tank investigating reform and innovation in public service. With UNDP support, the Planning Commission held over a thousand consultations on Pakistan Vision 2025, a ground-breaking long-term development strategy, and the National MDG Report 2013.

Through this collaboration, we developed a joint initiative, launched by the Prime Minister in August 2014, titled Reforms and Innovation in Government for High Performance. This will support governance reforms in public sector institutions, monitor the implementation of development plans and improve coordination between provinces and departments.



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In 2014, we entered in a partnership with the Planning Commission of Pakistan and the Oxford University to develop a national Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) to inform how resources are distributed nationally and provincially. Unlike the currently used unidimensional poverty method, the MPI not only addresses the multifaceted nature of poverty but also provides provincial and district poverty estimates for localized planning and targeted poverty reduction.

To foster robust national public discourse on development challenges and solutions in Pakistan, UNDP launched a new quarterly magazine, *The Development Advocate Pakistan*. This groundbreaking new platform for varying perspectives on development, including women and young people, we hosted panel discussions for each thematic issue, which were attended by government officials, international; development partners, academics and civil society representatives.





This year we embarked on the development of Pakistan's National Human Development Report (NHDR) 2015 – the first such report since 2003. NHDR 2015 will chart the challenges faced by Pakistani youth, and provide the data, analysis and expert review required to transform national and sub-national policies affecting young people.



About 64 percent of the country's population is below 29 years of age. It is vital for Pakistan's development that these young people receive the opportunities for education, employment and political participation which will enable them to fulfil their potential as the architects of a peaceful, prosperous and just Pakistan.

In 2014, we began arranging the focus groups which will feed the views of diverse youth into the report. Those included ranged from factory workers to university students, and from transgendered individuals and sex workers to madrassa students and office workers. These focus groups were piloted in Punjab province and will be rolled out throughout Pakistan in 2015.

To provide a robust foundation of quantitative data, 2014 also saw the start of fieldwork for a nation-wide Youth Perception Survey, and the country's leading statisticians came together to agree on the approach for sub-national Human Development and Youth Development Indices which will, eventually, be amongst the key components of the final report.

This rigorous and wide-ranging process of consultation demonstrates that the publication of NHDR 2015 is not an end in itself. It is, instead, a vital stepping stone to a future in which young Pakistanis are able to articulate their needs, and their voices are heard throughout the policy domain.

Fostering Policy Dialogue Highlights

more than
24,000

people across Pakistan were consulted on the post-2015 development agenda, and their views incorporated into a major UN report.

Sub-national Human Development and Youth Development Indices will be developed and published in the

First National Human Development Report on Youth

With UNDP support, the Planning Commission held over

1,000 consultations

on Pakistan Vision 2025, a ground-breaking long-term development strategy, and the National MDG Report 2013

Fostering Policy Dialogue

We developed a joint initiative, launched by the Prime Minister in August 2014, titled

Reforms and Innovation in Government for High Performance

Vigorous public debate on key issues in development was fostered through the launch of a new quarterly magazine, **The Development Advocate**

Moving Forward in 2015

In the coming year, we will build on results and work with our partners to lay the foundations for better governance, develop resilient communities, improve the process of policy development, and help mitigate the effects of climate change.

In 2015, we intend to continue to work with the Election Commission of Pakistan for electoral reforms to establish a robust foundation for democracy. With the much-delayed local elections scheduled for this year, we will assist the ECP in this historic ballot by providing civic and voter education. The federalism project will help train elected local government officials in their new duties.

We will assist the National and Provincial MDG Taskforces develop knowledge and capability and help them draw up strategic plans to engage legislators with the achievement of the MDGs. We will also help the Women's Parliamentary Caucuses implement their strategic plans, provide them training, and assist with their legislative initiatives.

Our support for federalism will continue in 2015. With our government counterparts, we will develop institutional and policy frameworks to strengthen federalism, and we will help drive devolution forward by improving coordination between provinces.

In 2015, we shall expand the rule of law initiative to Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts and ensure that even the most vulnerable have ready access to justice, including to alternative dispute resolution forums. We hope to help ensure that the district-level judiciary are trained to dispense speedy and equitable justice, and that police and prosecutors promote a sense of security within their communities.

Through our partnership with the Government we aim to improve the living conditions and livelihoods of 400,000 IDPs in 2015. We will also help the FATA Secretariat implement its Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation (R&R) strategy for IDPs returning areas of origin

in FATA including North Waziristan. The R&R strategy is organized around five pillars: rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure, re-establishment of law and order, strengthened governance, improved livelihoods and social cohesion, and peacebuilding.

As part of an ongoing programme of assistance for governance reform in Pakistan, UNDP will provide technical assistance to the FATA Reforms Commission to improve monitoring and support access to justice. We will also work with the Government of KP province to identify development solutions to the challenges facing FATA.

We will implement a programme to reduce armed violence through development and better service delivery in Dera Ismail Khan district of KP province. This programme assists the government to identify pathways for communities in conflict-prone areas to mitigate violence and strengthen social cohesion. Community centres will be established as open spaces where young men and women can freely exchange ideas about desired priorities for their own communities. The centres will also organize community activities related to art, culture, libraries, distance-learning, youth mentoring and sport.

In Balochistan, we intend to build on earlier work to increase the resilience of communities, based on the Balochistan Comprehensive Development Strategy. In KP, Balochistan and FATA we will continue to mobilize communities for sustainable development, and set up local support organizations to help implement and monitor community resilience projects.

Our work with the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities in KP, Sindh and Balochistan will continue in the year to come. In

Balochistan we will help draft a provincial Disaster Risk Management Act. We are also providing technical support to help the province assess the impacts of drought on vulnerable communities, and to strengthen response mechanisms at the community and institutional levels.

In 2015, our commitment to strengthen Pakistan's ability to withstand climate change will continue. We are involved in a wide range of projects, such as sustainable watershed management in Murree, snow leopard conservation in GB and KP province, work on a nationally appropriate climate change mitigation action (NAMA) framework to reduce emissions and managing electronic waste.

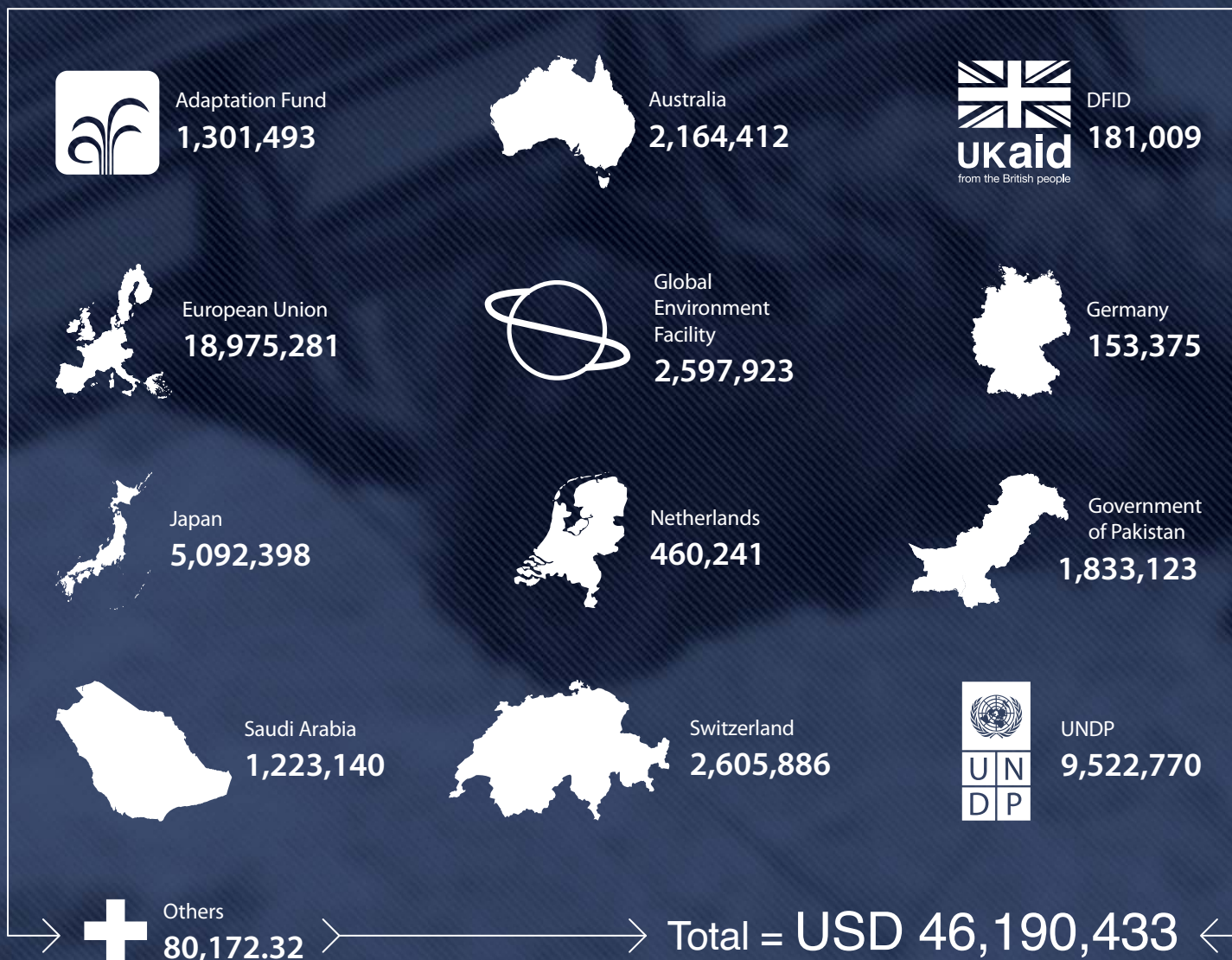
We will participate in the establishment of a proposed secretariat to coordinate the MDG Acceleration Framework for universal primary education. It is hoped that the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index developed with UNDP support in 2014 will inform National and Provincial Finance Commission Awards for distribution of resources, and influence budgetary allocations to address poverty and inequality, in 2015.

The launch of the National Human Development Report in late 2015 will be preceded by youth engagement activities in KP, Balochistan and Sindh. What the report reveals about Pakistani youth will be communicated to a wide public audience and to policymakers, to ensure maximum influence on policy.

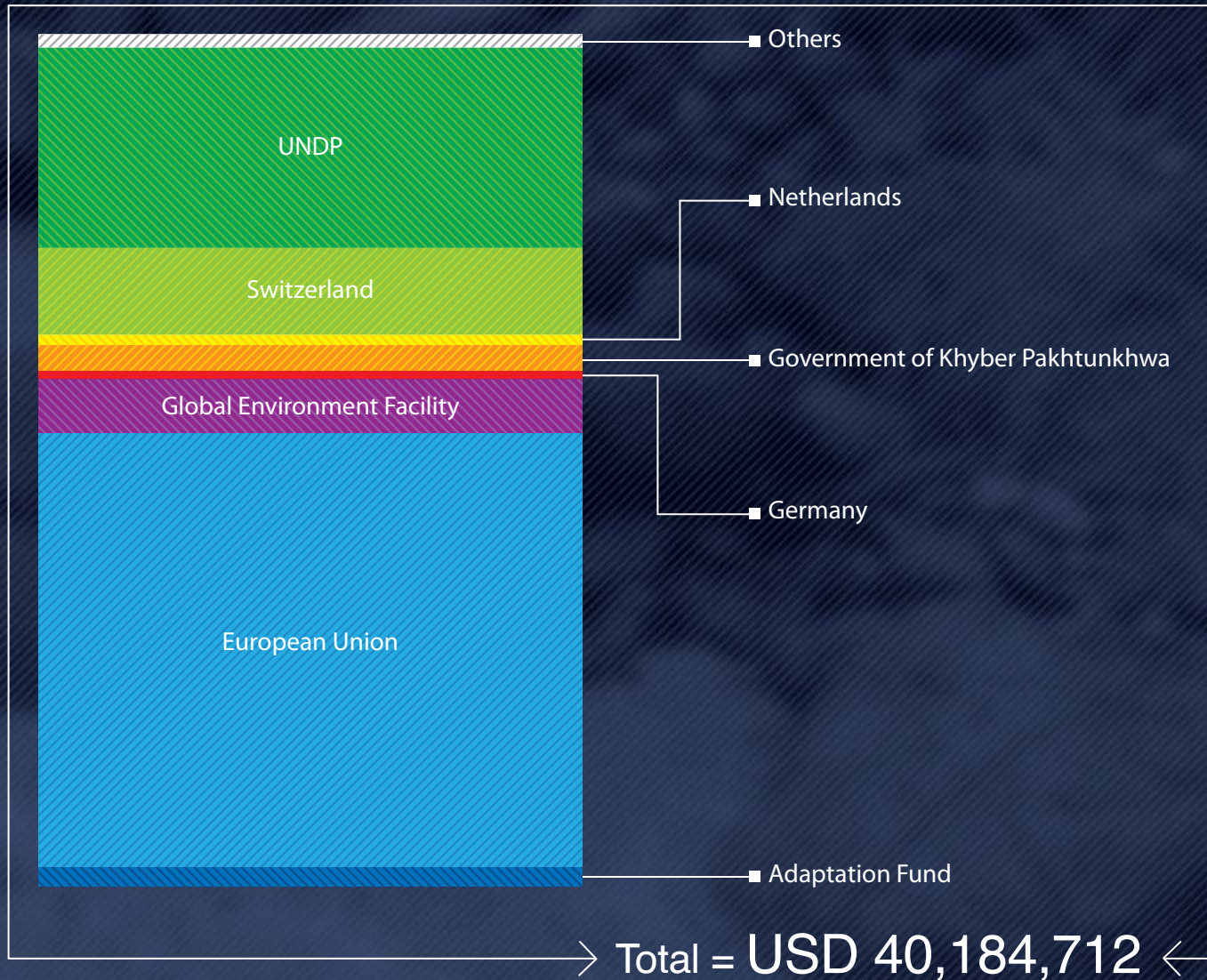
As we move into 2015, we at UNDP renew our commitment to working with our donor partners to effect transformational change in Pakistan. As in years past, we will continue our partnerships with government and communities, together to achieve our common goals of reducing poverty, preventing and mitigating the effects of natural and man-made crises, and building a just and democratic polity.

Resources

2014 EXPENDITURE BY SOURCE OF FUNDS ON A TOTAL BUDGET OF USD 52,000,000 (85% Delivery) - January to December 2014 (in USD)



CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP IN 2014 FROM ALL ITS PARTNERS AMOUNTED TO USD 40 MILLION





UN
DP

Pakistan

Photographs

4 UNDP increased access to justice through mechanisms for resolving disputes, legal aid and legal services for vulnerable people through bar associations and legal aid clinics which provided information on basic rights and access to the justice system.
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5 419 police officials were trained in criminal investigation and crime scene management at the new Regional Police Training Centre in Swat district.
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6 Over 31,000 people, including 15,000 women, were made aware about their legal rights and duties through 580 legal aid clinics.
© UNDP Pakistan/Fatimah Inayet

7 UNDP fostered a vigorous debate on civic education through a campaign to establish a national civic education programme. Over 50,000 people received civic education in 32 districts through 450 street theatre productions in rural areas.
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8 UNDP's Strengthening Rule of Law project provided ongoing free legal aid and consultation through legal aid desks. A total of 1,244 cases were referred to these desks, and 555 cases were filed on behalf of poor litigants, of whom 43 percent were women.
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10 Community organizations implemented development plans for over 700 projects developing solar power, irrigation, street pavements and drainage, and over 800 projects strengthening water, sanitation, health and education services. In KP and Balochistan, over 631,000 people have benefited from these projects.
© UNDP Pakistan/Torsum Khan

11 To help create jobs and boost local economies, UNDP provided training to some 4000 men and women in carefully selected marketable skills. Over half of those trained are now using these skills to boost their family incomes.
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12 Over 30,000 displaced people and host communities benefited from job creation and improved basic services, particularly water and sanitation.
© UNDP Pakistan/Torsum Khan

13 Effective response to disaster is dependent on timely information. In 2014, we helped the Pakistan Meteorological Department to develop and field-test an early warning system using FM radio to broadcast messages even to remote and inaccessible regions during the 2014 monsoon season.
© UNDP Pakistan/Torsum Khan

14 UNDP helps communities across Pakistan build resilience against the two forms of vulnerability they confront: We help those affected by conflict and displacement rebuild stronger communities, and ensure that those vulnerable to natural disaster and climate change plan for and mitigate their effects.
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16 In 2014, a series of projects were funded by our small grants programme, and offered pioneering solutions to a range of environmental issues, ranging from environmental policy amendments to reforestation to the installation of solar lights. We also fostered improvements in household energy efficiency, and investigated a new energy efficient and environmentally friendly prototype of a brick kiln.
© UNDP Pakistan

17 UNDP provided training on cutting edge approaches to sustainable land management, and trained more than 3,000 people on these.
© UNDP Pakistan

18 As the earth's climate shifts, we help Pakistani communities, including the poorest, prepare and adapt to the impacts of this change.
© UNDP Pakistan

20 In 2014, UNDP launched a new quarterly magazine, The Development Advocate Pakistan. It was an immediate success, and each of its four issues encouraged meaningful dialogue and opinions around local governance, education, the national budget, and electoral reform.
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21 In 2014 we embarked on the development of Pakistan's National Human Development Report 2015 – the first such report since 2003.
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22 UNDP is preparing the country's next National Human Development Report with a focus on the challenges faced by young people. The findings of this report will catalyse and guide us in creating the essential opportunities for education, employment, political and social engagement for young people.
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“ UNDP supports countries to build the capacities needed to generate livelihoods and jobs; to put in place social protection systems which enable families and communities to withstand shocks and bounce-back strongly; and to harness resources sustainably. ”

Helen Clark
UNDP Administrator



Pakistan

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