







1 NO POVERTY

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



UNDP Pakistan Annual Report 2016

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ACRONYMS

CBDRM	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management		
CPEC	China-Pakistan Economic Corridor		
CSO	Civil Society Organization		
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction		
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas		
GB	Gilgit-Baltistan		
GIS	Geographical Information System		
КР	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa		
MoPDR	Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform		
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index		
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority		
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal		
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises		
TDP	Temporarily Dislocated Person		

FOREWORDS



UNDP and the Government of Pakistan have worked together to achieve inclusive economic growth through sustainable livelihoods, increased national resilience to disasters, strengthened governance and social cohesion, and gender equality and social justice.

Together, we increased voter education and access to legal aid, restored livelihoods in crisis-affected and vulnerable communities, and rebuilt vital community infrastructure. We worked towards making budgets climate sensitive, engaged Pakistan's young people to help them become productive members of the economy, and developed multidimensional poverty estimates. Perhaps most critically, we made an important decision together: to learn from our Millennium Development Goals experience and internalize the Sustainable Development Goals – to make them our own.

The Economic Affairs Division acknowledges UNDP's invaluable support to Pakistan. I am confident in the strength of our partnership. Together, we will build upon our previous work to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Shahid Mahmood, Secretary, Economic Affairs Division, Government of Pakistan



The United Nations in Pakistan Delivers as One; guided by our shared commitment to sustainable development, equity and human rights. All UN agencies work together with Government, partners in civil society and donors to achieve results to meet this commitment.

What UNDP does lies at the heart of this collective effort through its work on governance, environment and risk reduction, rehabilitation and recovery in crisis-affected areas, and policy. UNDP links these parts at the federal, provincial and district level, to provide an important support function for UN teamwork in Pakistan.

A good example of this is in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa where UNDP partnered with the Government and UN sister agencies to restore and rebuild infrastructure, social services and the livelihoods of women, men and children who had experienced years of fighting and displacement, thereby creating a bridge between humanitarian and development assistance. National and provincial frameworks protecting the environment emerged in 2016 and there was considerable work to make governance more transparent and effective. All of these results were and remain an important foundation for development in Pakistan and for the work of the UN Country Team.

The Sustainable Development Goals are a global call to action, uniting the countries of the world to end poverty once and for all and protect the future of the planet. UNDP has played a critical role within the UN system to support Pakistan's efforts to achieve these goals by 2030, helping organize consultative workshops for the 17 goals and mapping 241 indicators onto locally available data, and feeding this into the UN Country Team's wider work. Indeed, Pakistan was amongst the first countries to begin the process of localization, ensuring that the global goals align with local needs.

Neil Buhne, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative

INTRODUCTION

The year 2016 marked the 50th anniversary of UNDP's close partnership with the world's governments and peoples to realize our shared dream of a world without poverty, inequality and injustice.

In my first year as UNDP Country Director in Pakistan, I am honoured to have arrived at a moment in the country's history which is full of excitement and potential, with intensifying focus on sustainable development, providing economic opportunities for youth and addressing climate change.

Fortunately, Pakistan was spared major natural calamities this year, thanks in part to the hard work in improving preparedness and resilience by Government and its partners. This offered much needed breathing space to communities suffering from frequent hazards to enable them to look beyond meeting immediate needs and continue enhancing their living conditions without relapse.

Long-running insecurity began to ebb and thousands of families returned to their homes in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). We are proud to be part of an energizing dialogue on reforms bringing FATA into Pakistan's mainstream, as well as to support the Government's FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy by helping returnees rebuild essential infrastructure and livelihoods.

Development efforts focused on the vital task of laying the groundwork for achieving Agenda 2030 in Pakistan, with good progress in localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and developing pioneering institutional frameworks funded by both federal and provincial governments.

The year also saw renewed commitment to data-based and equity-focused policymaking. The Government of Pakistan prepared its Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) with UNDP technical support, which revealed a landscape of multifaceted deprivation that is often hidden by economic figures. This data will form a baseline to focus resources where needs are most acute towards achieving the SDGs as well as Pakistan's Vision 2025.

Since the Paris Summit on Climate Change in 2015, Pakistan

has rolled out a Climate Change Act and taken the landmark step of integrating climate change in the 2016–2017 budget brief.



The Climate Change Financing Framework was advanced, positioning Pakistan to access much-needed global funding for adaptation and resilience, and speaking to the critical role large developing countries play in the global reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating the worst effects of a changing climate.

With UNDP assistance, Pakistan secured US\$ 36.97 million from the Green Climate Fund to reduce exposure to risks related to glacial outburst flooding (GLOF) for 15 percent of Pakistan's population.

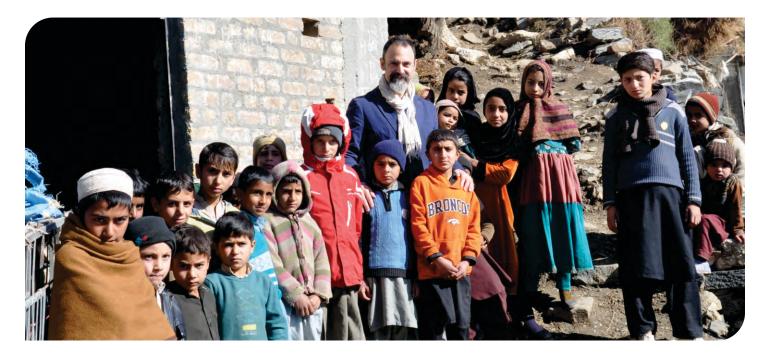
Major steps were taken to strengthen democratic institutions, with enhanced coordination between provincial governments through UNDP-supported meetings on participatory development planning, budget utilization and SDG localization. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), we helped draft a resolution condemning increasing violence against women, which was passed unanimously, taking an important position against honour killing.

Following the completion of local body elections, we continued to provide assistance to the Election Commission of Pakistan to ensure transparent, fair and credible elections. A massive mapping exercise of over 10,000 polling stations across five cities using Geographical Information Systems (GIS) will help ensure that voters always know where to cast their vote.

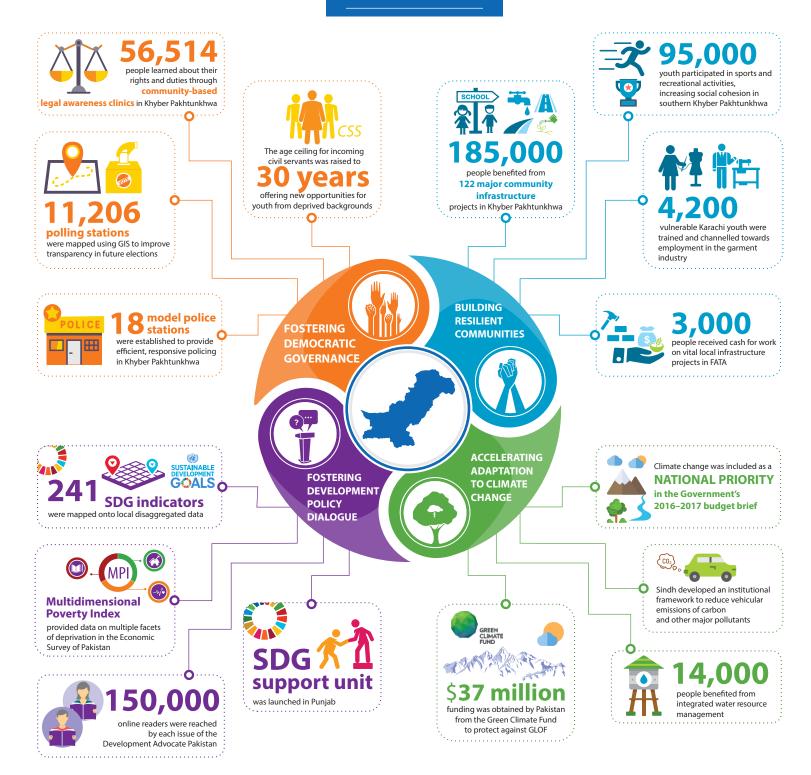
Efforts to bring young people into work and to direct their commitment and energy towards Pakistan's growth accelerated with the launch of economic development programmes in KP and Balochistan, meeting the demand for skilled labour in key industries and improving the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises. In Karachi, vulnerable youth were provided with market-led training to help them find jobs in the city's textile industry. This led to the employment of more than 3,000 youth. While this report celebrates the achievements of 2016 and reflects on what more remains to be done, we must be conscious that these are built upon decades of close collaboration between UNDP, Government, and a wide range of partners – from international development agencies down to the grassroots level.

Reaching 50 is a noteworthy occasion, whether one is a cricketer or a UN agency. We at UNDP marked our anniversary with reflections upon the past, and a renewed commitment for the future. In Pakistan, we reaffirm our pledge to work with our partners in Government, civil society, the UN system and communities to achieve sustainable development and a future of growth, prosperity and equity, in 2017 and beyond.

Ignacio Artaza Country Director, UNDP



2016 Highlights



ANNUAL REPORT 2016 VIII OH United Nations Development Programme Pakistan



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FOSTERING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

UNDP works with the Government to increase transparency and accountability in institutions and, by extension, citizen trust in service delivery

Trust between the police and the communities they serve is a prerequisite for a stable and secure society. Through our successful collaboration with UNDP, we are establishing well-equipped model police stations with officers trained to be gender responsive and to work effectively with communities, and thereby supporting a more effective, responsive and, above all, trusted police force in Malakand Division.

Katie Stana

Director, US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Pakistan

We celebrate our partnership with UNDP in 2016 to re-establish the rule of law in Malakand Division in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Drawing on UNDP's experience in this area, we have seen notable successes in ensuring that the most marginalized communities are aware of their rights, have access to assistance through legal aid, and that women in this conservative region are supported to enter the legal field.

Stefanie Burri

Head of Cooperation, Embassy of Switzerland, Swiss Cooperation Office in Pakistan

More effective public services

UNDP's continued partnership with the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform (MoPDR) strengthened governance, monitored implementation of Vision 2025, and improved its capacity as the country's foremost public sector think tank.

With UNDP support, a proposal to raise the civil service age ceiling from 28 to 30 years was approved by the Cabinet in July 2016, offering opportunities to young people facing educational disadvantages and those bringing private sector experience.

UNDP supported the MoPDR to refine a civil service reform package covering institutional structures, recruitment, training, performance management and compensation/ benefits.

Through documenting successful innovations, an innovation fund will be developed to scale up effective ways of delivering services to all Pakistanis.

Power at the grassroots

After the 18th Amendment extended autonomy to Pakistan's provinces and areas UNDP entered in a partnership to strengthen local service delivery.

By facilitating interprovincial meetings on participatory development planning, budget utilization and SDG localization, UNDP created a platform through which the provinces discussed their approaches and challenges to local governance reform.

Some 189 elected councillors from 10 village/ neighbourhood councils in KP were trained on development planning and budgeting, empowering them to deliver basic services and make local institutions responsive to local needs.

UNDP technical experts helped local governments monitor field activities, formulate annual development plans and devise implementation modalities for village and neighbourhood councils.



Human rights and accountability

In KP, UNDP established a forum for citizens' information and accountability, training people in the use of the province's Right to Information Act, and its use in holding government accountable for service delivery.

Trainers for ten KP departments were trained on human rights awareness in the context of national and provincial legislation and Pakistan's international treaty obligations.

With the National Commission on Human Rights, UNDP helped enhance its mandate to protect and promote fundamental rights by training 120 staff in international reporting obligations, working with



the media, rights advocacy, and by strengthening awareness of their mandate and functions.

Restoring the rule of law in Malakand

A total of 56,500 individuals, more than half of them women, took part in community-level legal awareness clinics. Seven UNDP media campaigns covered legal rights and duties messages, reaching almost 1.5 million people in ten districts.



UNDP strengthened diversity in legal provision, financing 15 scholarships, two legal licenses, 12 apprenticeships and providing legal texts. Forty women became professional lawyers with UNDP support, offering ground-breaking avenues to legal representation for women. By the end of 2016, they had a combined caseload of 214 cases, 63 percent of which were women clients.

A total of 170 people (half of them women) completed a certified paralegal training course at the University of Malakand, helping make justice accessible to all in support of SDG 16. Once certified, these paralegals conducted 90 legal awareness sessions for 1,092 people, providing advice, mediation and referrals.

Paralegals referred:

STANST A

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PEACE AND JUSTICE

RIZWANA

C





FOSTERING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

Improved legal access has important implications for the quality of justice. UNDP and the KP Judicial Academy organized a conference on women's rights to inheritance, recommending dedicated courts for inheritance cases, public awareness campaigns and amendments to inheritance laws.

UNDP and the KP Judicial Academy







1800

2015-1072034630

A professional and effective police force trusted by citizens is vital to security. With the Government of KP, UNDP established 37 community policing forums to build trust between citizens and the police, and all KP police officers were trained on standard good practices in dealing with gender-based violence.



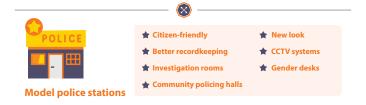




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Eighteen police stations were refurbished as model stations to create a welcoming environment for the public and improve record systems. Through gender desks at police stations, KP women became more comfortable in dealing with the police – 476 women reported issues in 2016.



Better policing was encouraged through training for 224 female and 351 male officers in crime scene investigation, gender-responsive policing, community policing and IT skills and operations, as well as improved work environments and a crime data analysis centre.



Building trust in the electoral process

UNDP trained officials from the Election Commission of Pakistan in GIS and results management in five cities and mapped 11,206 polling stations in 2016. These will enable voters to identify their polling stations and officials to keep track of polling activities.

Voter awareness was enhanced through training on voter education for members of district voter education committees (DVECs) and civil society organizations (CSOs). This allowed CSOs to conduct voter education sessions and to join these committees and provincial Gender and Disability Electoral Working Groups.







Strengthening parliamentary oversight

UNDP sought to strengthen parliamentary systems through more effective, inclusive and responsive legislatures, offering a series of training to parliamentary members and officials.

As a result, the Balochistan Assembly proposed three key amendments to the Committee on Rules of Procedures and Privileges, while the KP Assembly passed a unanimous resolution against violence against women and honour killings, and proposed a resolution to use the SDGs as a policy framework.





Continue strengthening policing in KP Work with elected youth representatives to reach out to Enhance environments local governance governments, especially for human rights, vulnerable Support performance contracts for 11 ministries. Conduct a baseline for the citizens' satisfaction index. **Build** a • Map and reward public sector innovations. stronger Help establish a Government-to-citizen communications civil service centre **Protect human** rights and support decentralization Improve training for returning and presiding officers and **Prepare for** the 2018 Improve communications and outreach. **General Election** Map polling stations nation-wide. **Close the gap** Conduct a gender audit for a gender mainstreaming strategy between male Research low female voter turnout and female omen candidates voters

Looking ahead

Continue to

the rule of law

support

in KP

Collaborate with the Pakistan Bar Council to develop rule

for enhanced pro bono justice and enable it to take over

Support court automation to improve case managem

Continue successful measures such as legal as

11



Women's Swat force



"Success is guaranteed if you are determined to achieve something, however big the challenge," says Safia, a constable with the KP police in Swat. She has served with the police for 15 years. Despite facing severe danger in the line of duty, she has persisted in her mission to provide justice to Swat's women. "I was shot with six bullets in an encounter in 2011. The experience only strengthened my resolve," she says.

"People's perception of the police is usually negative, but after joining it, I realised that it is dedicated to providing peace and justice," she says. "The KP police has come a long way in the last 15 years – we have gained respect and become empowered as women police officers."

> We believe in the value of strong, democratic and accountable institutions

56,514 people learned about their rights and duties through community-based legal awareness clinics in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



stations

efficient, responsive policing n Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



elected councillors in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were trained, empowerin them to deliver services t their communities

189

women reported issues to gender desks in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa police stations

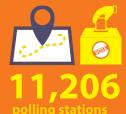


3 KEY AMENDMENTS

proposed by Balochistan Assembly to the Committee on Rules of Procedures and Privileges, and a unanimous resolution against violence against women passed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly

2016 Highlights

The age ceiling for incoming civil servants was raised to **300 years** offering new opportunities for



were mapped using GIS to improve transparency in future elections

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa departments trained on human rights





BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

UNDP helps communities across Pakistan plan for and mitigate shocks, recover from disasters and build cohesive societies

As displaced communities return to their homes in FATA, the European Union's support to UNDP, together with UNICEF and the Sarhad Rural Support Programme, contributes to the implementation of the Government of Pakistan's FATA Return and Rehabilitation Strategy. By involving communities in this process, supporting education and rebuilding sustainable livelihoods through vocational training, we reaffirm our commitment to helping FATA's citizens build a secure and peaceful future. This support is a first step aiming at supporting the political transition towards prosperity and long-term stability of the region.

H.E. Jean François Cautain

Ambassador of the European Union to Pakistan

The Government of Pakistan is working towards bringing FATA into the mainstream of Pakistani society. The UK is pleased to partner with UNDP in our joint efforts to support the Government of Pakistan's reform agenda and efforts to create conditions for durable returns and stability in the FATA region. The long-term recovery and stability of FATA remains a top priority for us. Our existing partnership with UNDP helps restore livelihoods and basic services for women and men, with a focus on the needs of vulnerable groups.

Richard Crowder Deputy British High Commissioner to Pakistan

Resilience after insecurity

After conflict and floods in Swat, UNDP collaborated with the Government of KP to restore communities and rebuild livelihoods. With Saudi Fund for Development funding, 122 major infrastructure works improved access to services and contributed to socioeconomic uplift, benefiting over 185,000 women and men. Through 92 project oversight committees, trained residents supervised civil works and ensured quality.



With UNDP support, the Government responded to the drivers of violence, identifying alternative pathways for youth to mitigate insecurity and strengthen social cohesion. UNDP analysed the relationships between development and conflict through mapping exercises in four conflict-prone districts of southern KP – Dera Ismail Khan, Tank, Lakki Marwat and Karak. Through community organizations in Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, UNDP created platforms for citizens to take ownership of development, engaged over 95,000 youth in sports and recreational activities, established four community centres, and trained 2,500 youth.

Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu



Jobs for vulnerable youth

With over 31 percent of Pakistan's population aged 15–29 years, UNDP recognized the need to harness this 'youth bulge', thereby preventing violence and contributing to economic growth. Partnering with technical training institutions in Sindh 4,200 vulnerable young women and men were trained in high-demand skills, helping them secure work with leading Karachi garment and home textile businesses.





Preparing for natural disasters

UNDP provided technical support to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to monitor the National Disaster Management Plan, and supported provincial- and district-level capacity building for government officials through the National Institute of Disaster Management.

The NDMA took a regional leadership role as the secretariat of the Heart of Asia Disaster Risk Management programme, drafting a regional risk assessment and supporting disaster risk reduction (DRR) indicators. These were presented at a Technical Working Group Meeting in Kazakhstan.

UNDP/National Institute of Disaster Management trainings

	78 women	t Ř	477 _{men}
Disaster management fundamentals		Child-centred disaster risk assessments	
School safety	Radio	's role	Govt. officer trainings

UNDP helped develop recovery action plans for floods in Chitral and earthquakes in Malakand (KP), while a public-private partnership was piloted to showcase the importance of risk reduction investment.

District disaster management plans have long been limited by difficulties in assessing degree of risk. This was remedied by developing community understanding of hazards and ensuring that plans reflected ground realities.

CBDRM activities

Line departments h, education, livestock, revenue, agriculture, irrigation,

assisted by UNDP in preparation of community-informed district DRR plans

Patterns of risks, response/evacuation, mitigation/prevention measures Putting communities at the heart of disaster preparedness UNDP helped establish community organizations in 73 communities, implement community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) in Tharparkar, Jaffarabad and Chitral districts, as well as nine community mitigation schemes.

73 UC-level CBDRM cycles implemented in Chitral, Jaffarabad, Tharparkar

Forming community organizations and community disaster management committees, identification/ implementation of community mitigation schemes

FATA recovery

UNDP supported the Government-led FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy and assisted the FATA Secretariat in facilitating the return home of temporarily dislocated persons (TDPs).

This included rehabilitation of basic infrastructure, strengthening the rule of law, building the capacity of community-based and government institutions, expanding government service delivery, reactivating the economy and strengthening social cohesion.

Cash-for-work activities

17



ANNUAL REPORT 2016 United Nations Development Programme Pakistan With UNDP equipment and human resources, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Units (RRUs) were established in Khyber, South Waziristan and North Waziristan agencies, strengthening the FATA Secretariat's capacity to coordinate, monitor and evaluate strategy implementation. Five detailed needs assessments were conducted to enable humanitarian agencies and the Government to align their priorities with changing community needs.



To bring FATA into Pakistan's mainstream UNDP drafted seven reform strategies, including the Federal Levy Force and a ten-year socioeconomic plan. UNDP also facilitated three research papers on health, education and economic development which revealed that over 60 percent of children had no access to school and a youth unemployment rate of 12 percent. To elicit community feedback on the rehabilitation process, UNDP and the FATA Secretariat established a phone hotline that fielded 564 calls.



UNDP encouraged communities to play a lead role in rehabilitation, forming 625 community organizations, 24 percent for women. These identified 363 infrastructure schemes and developed 236 recovery plans, organized 73 social cohesion events and selected 510 beneficiaries for cash grants. Local leadership capacities were developed by training 276 women and 1,197 men in community management skills.

As a result, over 3,000 people participated in cash-for-work while 41 medium to large-scale infrastructure schemes were completed included link roads, paved streets, water tanks and solarized water supply schemes that provided communities with vital access to markets, services and safe water.



New avenues to sustainable livelihoods emerged through vocational trainings for 1,439 FATA youth (including 800 women) in tailoring, mobile phone repair, electrical work and heavy machine repair. Another 3,500 youth, including 1,057 women, were trained in business management. Those who successfully completed training and developed viable business plans were awarded 1,281 cash grants to start new businesses or revive stagnating ones. UNDP also provided on-the-job training for 290 young people, provided career counselling, and linked 21 youth to work through a newly established Job Placement Centre in Peshawar.

A total of 26 schools were rehabilitated and water and sanitation facilities provided. With community mobilization, enrolment amongst TDPs was increased and a training needs assessment for teachers was completed.

Involved parents and officials in education

parent-teacher councils formed



Integrated economies

UNDP and the Governments of KP and Balochistan used improved partnerships between large companies and smaller suppliers, helping youth set up businesses and provide skills development trainings. Consultants were selected to liaise between large companies and their small and medium enterprise (SME) suppliers, improving the latter's business processes to make them competitive in an integrated economiclandscape.

> We believe that resilient communities are the key to disaster preparedness



Continue FATA support

Continue supporting reforms and infrastructure rehabilitation, improving the citizen-state compact and facilitating social cohesion.

- Support basic service delivery particularly for education.
- Create livelihood opportunities and train youth to help establish self-sustaining businesses.
- Establish rotating markets to encourage people to sell produce and services.

Help the NDMA develop a national action plan for th Sendai Framework for Action.

- Assist in development of provincial strategic plans in Balochistan, KP and Sindh to enforce building codes.
 Strengthen coordination and information management
- amongst district disaster management authorities.
- Collaborate with Food and Agriculture Organization and World Food Programme to support implementation of Pakistan's DRR policy.

Build resilience against disaster

Bring vulnerable youth into work

- Partner with 10 additional garment factories and trail 7,800 more young women and men in Karachi.
 Expand supplier development programmes in KP and Balochistan, strengthening entrepreneutial capacities and
- In Swat, engage the district administration, local leaders, the Provincial Disaster Management Authority and the Provincial Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority in project decision making and monitoring to increase project sustainability and ownership.
- Understand the drivers of conflict through research studies and an open source incident mapping platform.
- Operationalize existing community centres.
- Conduct sports and recreational activities for 150,000 youth in Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu.
- Prioritize skills development and mentorship programmes

Rebuild cohesive communities



Building inclusive livelihoods



"In my village, the oldest brother becomes responsible for providing financial support to the family after the father grows old," says 23-yearold Samiullah Khan, a resident of Bannu district, KP. "I felt helpless because I have four unmarried sisters and my younger brothers were hardly making ends meet."

Born with a medical condition that restricted his physical growth and mobility, Sami could not work as a day labourer, the usual occupation of uneducated men in his village.

With UNDP support, however, Sami has benefited from an initiative to enhance young people's skills to earn livelihoods, providing opportunities for economic empowerment.

Sami completed a tailoring course under this programme and was immediately hired by the village tailor. Today, he is earning a regular income to support his family.

The opportunity offered by the course has opened broader avenues. Sami is now planning to set up his own business. "I always thought that physical disability would keep me dependent on others for support," he says. "I am thankful to UNDP for providing me with an opportunity to earn my own money."





2016 Highlights

95,000 youth participated in sports and recreational activities, increasing social cohesion in southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



people received Cash for work on vital local infrastructure projects in FATA **4,200**

vulnerable Karachi youth were trained and channelled towards employment in the garment industry



73 vulnerable communities established organizations to enhance disaster preparedness

Support programmes to integrate KP and Balochistan SMEs into the economic landscape were initiated 219 small schemes

(pavements, drinking water supply, washing pits for women, rehabilitation of water tanks) were completed in FATA



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Where we work





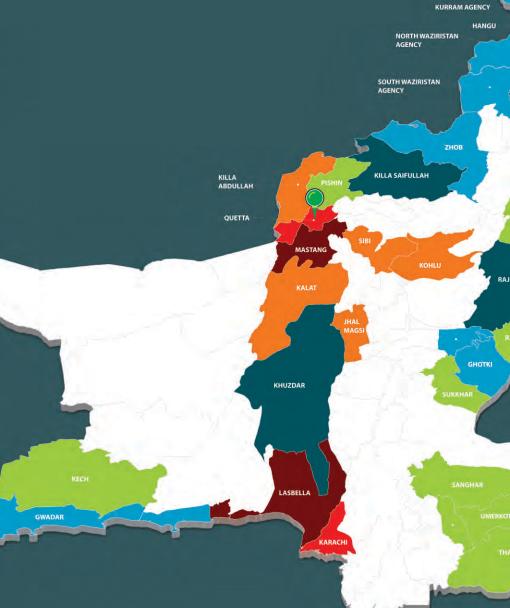
29% Democratic Governance



10% **Environment and Climate Change**



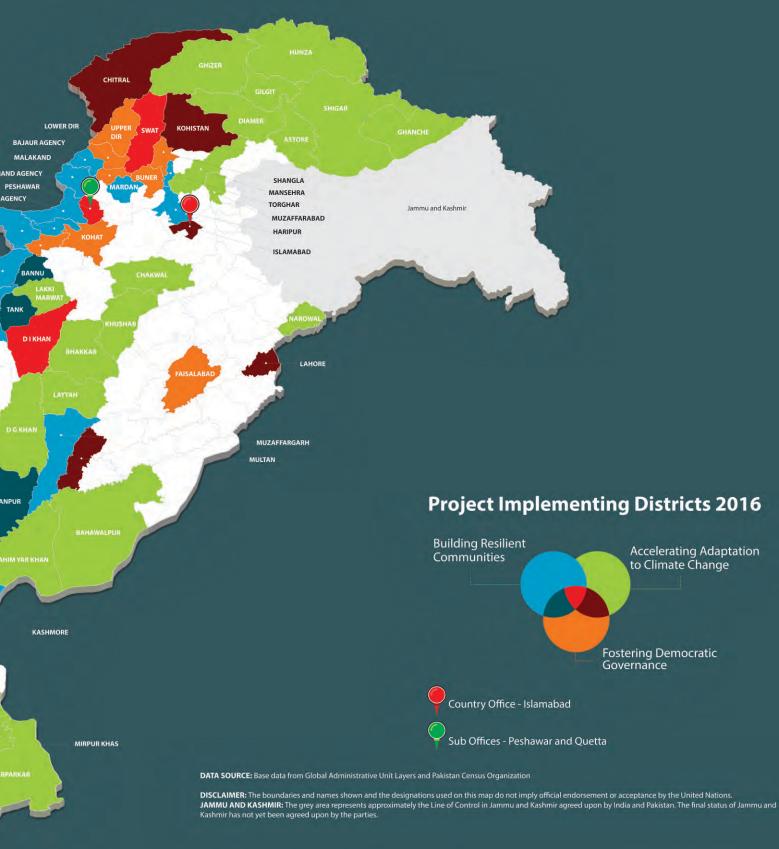
Development Policy



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KHYBER

ORAKZAI AGENCY







ACCELERATING ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Pakistan ranks eighth in the world in terms of long-term risks from climate change. Following critical decisions taken at the epochdefining Paris COP21, the Government and the UN system, particularly UNDP, have worked together on several aspects of greenhouse gas emissions assessments and climate change adaptation and mitigation. Among other important efforts, we have undertaken climate change coding design to track climate change expenditure, and have followed through to a draft Climate Change Financing Framework.

Modesty aside, our work and progress have been exceptional. As we continue in our campaign to make Pakistan a climate-resilient country, we seek partnerships to mainstream climate change through sectoral policymaking, particularly in resource management from agriculture to water, improving livelihoods, managing waste and hazardous substances, and protecting biodiversity.

Syed Abu Ahmad Akif Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan



Climate change planning

Pakistan ranks high amongst countries vulnerable to climate change. UNDP launched the first national analysis of climaterelated public expenditure and is now working with the Government to integrate climate change into budgeting across sectors. The Government approved UNDP's climate change coding design and provided feedback on the draft Climate Change Financing Framework.



As part of rolling out the National Climate Change Policy, a study was conducted to assess the vulnerabilities of the water sector due to climate change

Reducing emissions

UNDP supported assessments of vehicular emissions and amendments to urban transport policies. UNDP also supported the establishment of a central data repository for the road freight sector and a freight truck examination system to help monitor freight vehicles.



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Institutional framework developed in Sindh to reduce vehicular emissions of carbon and other major pollutants

Conservation and sustainable land use

National and provincial sustainable land use policy frameworks were developed with UNDP support. UNDP also supported research on indigenous sustainable land management knowledge, best practices and the concept of payment for ecosystem services, with a web-based information system developed.



Mountain communities successfully and sustainably market morel mushrooms, black cumin, viola, walnuts and pine nuts

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In mountainous areas of Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) and KP, UNDP promoted the sustainable production of forest goods and services through community ecosystem-based enterprises. Both governments are now building upon these efforts to bring more areas and communities into the fold of responsible and economically viable resource use. Voluntary certification schemes were introduced to ensure that community products conformed to international standards. GB and KP's legal frameworks were also examined to help the government develop legal tools for participatory conservation and the sustainable use of non-timber forest products.



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Water management and flood risks

Working with GB communities, UNDP explored integrated water resource management and enhanced the value of hydrological resources for livelihoods.



A longstanding partnership with Government continued to reduce risks due to sudden, devastating glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF) in mountainous areas by building networks of informed public institutions and communities to help them understand and address immediate risks.



With UNDP support, Pakistan obtained US\$37 million funding from the Green Climate Fund to expand GLOF preparedness and mitigation





👁 Looking ahead

Mainstreaming climate change in national budgeting and planning

- Revise the standard PC-1 government document t include climate change.
- Finalize the Climate Change Financing Framework.
- Incorporate climate change coding in governmen budgetary processes.

Help establish biodiversity-friendly certification systems.
 Forge alliances with national and international buyers.
 Increase community access to information and training leading to business registration.

Stimulate market demand for non-timber forest products

Move forward sustainable land, water and energy initiatives Strengthen conservation by integrating sustainable resource agreements with valley conservation plans and through collaborative forest and natural resource management initiatives.

- Scale up climate-resilient sustainable land management and incorporating it into existing natural resource management policies.
- Scale up work in the water sector in Balochistan.
 Pilot renewable energy initiatives.

We believe sustainable management and community-focused preparedness are crucial in the face of growing climate risks



Water management brings girls to school



The people of Siksa village in Ghanche district long had access only to unsafe water sources which were often contaminated. Waterborne diseases were rampant especially among children.

The school headmistress explained that in this mountainous area schools were closed in the winter due to extreme temperatures. "But the summer months were wasted as half the children remained absent due to gastrointestinal infections or pulled out of school to help their mothers care for sick family members, or help collect water," she said. Girls were particularly affected by this.

With support from UNDP and its partners, however, a water resource management programme was initiated. As a result drinking water is now piped to households. This has drastically reduced waterborne diseases in the village, increasing school attendance.

A father of five who previously sent just his sons to school while his three daughters were left out, said, "My family's reduced medical expenses allow us to send all of our children to school."



2016 Highlights



CLIMATE CHANGE was included as a NATIONAL PRIORITY

in the Government's 2016–2017 budget brief

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Mountain communities successfully and sustainably market morel mushrooms, black cumin, viola, walnuts and pine nuts

Climate change coding design for budgeting

Climate Public Expenditure

and Institutional Review



With UNDP support, Pakistan obtained funding from the Green Climate Fund to expand GLOF preparedness and mitigation



14,000 people benefited from integrated water resource management



National and provincial sustainable land use policy frameworks were developed



Institutional framework developed in Sindh to reduce vehicular emissions of carbon and other major pollutants



sustainable forest products





FOSTERING DEVELOPMENT POLICY DIALOGUE

We work with the Government to frame development outcomes in light of the Sustainable Development Goals

L am a strong proponent of collaborative efforts between different stakeholders for effective results in the development sector. The Planning Commission and UNDP's partnership is a concrete example of this commitment. We worked together in 2016 to internalize the SDGs. I believe this exercise reflects our drive and desire to lift our people from poverty and give them the quality of life they deserve. To this end, we are taking ownership of the SDGs, and, as the first country to adopt them into national development goals, we have aligned them with the seven pillars of the Government's Vision 2025. This is a comprehensive long-term strategy for achieving inclusive growth and sustainable development in Pakistan. Public sector modernization is one of the pillars of Vision 2025 and we are collaborating with UNDP on civil service reforms. The objective of these reforms is to increase the efficiency of public sector service delivery. We expect to continue working with UNDP in 2017 and beyond to help translate Vision 2025 and the SDGs into reality.

Professor Ahsan Iqbal

Minister for Planning, Development and Reform, Government of Pakistan

Implementing the SDGs

In partnership with the MoPDR at the federal level and all provincial and regional planning and development departments, UNDP worked to create an enabling environment for integrating the SDGs into policy and institutional frameworks, strengthening monitoring and reporting, exploring innovative approaches to accelerating progress in priority areas, and finding new streams of financing.

In 2016, Pakistan progressed localization of the SDGs with the launch of an SDG support unit in Punjab to institutionalize the global agenda in planning and development processes, and support provincial government and line departments for further localization.



With its government partners, UNDP organized awareness workshops at divisional level in Punjab, KP, Balochistan and FATA, developing in-depth understanding of the SDGs amongst district officials and sensitizing them on their role.

By mapping SDG indicators onto locally available disaggregated data where possible, UNDP supported the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics in identifying remaining data gaps. These will help develop processes for regular collection, monitoring and reporting of SDG data.



Data for planning

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was included by the Planning Commission in the Economic Survey of Pakistan. The MPI provides disaggregated data on poverty along three dimensions, education, health and living standards, enabling planners to identify the root causes of deprivation beyond the economic dimension down to the district level. These estimates provide a baseline for SDG-1 on poverty and will inform Government allocations across provinces from the National Finance Commission award, and across districts from the Provincial Finance Commission awards.



In Balochistan the MPI began to be used to identify deprived districts and inform policy and resource allocations. The MPI was also widely disseminated amongst provincial and district governments through divisionallevel workshops at which local priority areas and the factors affecting multidimensional poverty in each district were discussed.

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

The quarterly Development Advocate Pakistan continued to bring together independent perspectives and generate informed debate on local development issues. In 2016, this was a forum for discussions on violent extremism in Pakistan, which poses a significant threat to peace and stability; on bringing growing inequality back into the public realm; on civil service reforms and its importance to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda; and on the issue of water security in Pakistan and lessons for the future.

Each issue of the Development Advocate Pakistar reached over







FOSTERING DEVELOPMENT POLICY DIALOGUE

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SDG Support Unit at



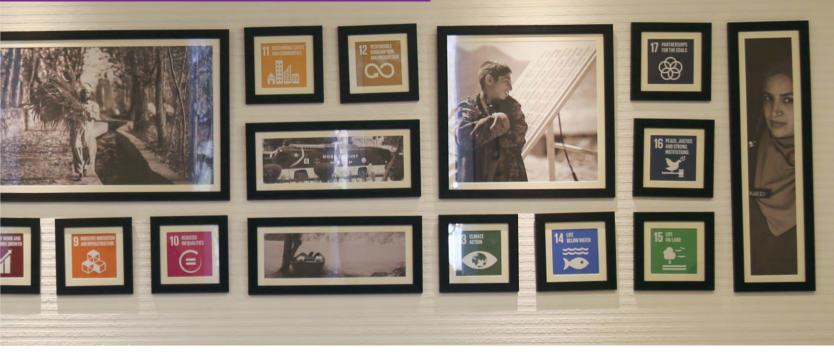




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the Planning Commission





Communities of practice for sustainable development

The advisory council/ community of practice on inclusive and sustainable development produced a report providing a set of policy recommendations for the Planning Commission for the implementation of Vision 2025. The report, "Inclusive and Sustainable Development: Analytical Basis and Policy Framework" provided policy recommendations on issues related to economic growth and inequality, gender, youth, women, minorities, climate change, the water crisis and local government.

In 2016, UNDP partnered with the KP Urban Policy Unit to create a community of practice on sustainable urbanization. With representatives from the government, economists, policy experts, academics, civil society and donors, this brings together stakeholders to discuss the challenges of urbanization and undertake research and analysis to propose solutions and recommendations.

Panel discussions in 2016



👁 Looking ahead



Help Pakistan achieve the SDGs

- Launch SDG support units at federal level and in al provinces and areas.
- Integrate SDGs into government plans, policies and resource allocation frameworks through policy dialogues and stakeholder consultations on national and sub-national SDG frameworks.
- Support the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and provincial/ area bureaus in developing data tools to address data gaps and strengthen SDG monitoring and reporting.
- Pilot SDG frameworks in two districts of Punjab (Rajanpur and Bhakkar).
- With the Ministry of Finance, expand SDG financing by identifying existing and new domestic and international financial streams, reviewing budgetary allocation frameworks and aligning them with performance-based criteria.
- Implement a private sector engagement strategy
- Launch an innovation facility to promote creative approaches to accelerating SDG progress.

 Launch the Pakistan National Human Development Report showing the role of youth in development.
 Establish programmatic interventions based on the report's findings.

collaborate with the MoPDR on a study of the ChinaPakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and how best to maximize its potential to accelerate progress against the SDGs.

Data, research and analysis for development



35



Commitment to development



Professor Ahsan Iqbal, the Minister for Planning, Development and Reform was appointed UNDP's "champion minister" from the Asia Pacific region during UNDP's 50th anniversary ministerial meeting at UN Headquarters in New York. This title was conferred on him for his efforts in making Pakistan the first country to incorporate the SDGs into its national development agenda; the National Assembly adopted a resolution to this effect.

Working with UNDP, the Government mobilized resources to implement, mainstream, and accelerate policy support for the SDGs. One crucial step was the establishment of an SDG support unit at the Planning and Development Department of the Government of Punjab.

We believe that close partnerships and shared commitments are fundamental to sustainable development



2016 Highlights





District officials developed an understanding of their role in **achieving the SDGs locally**



Balochistan began using the Multidimensional Poverty Index to inform resource allocations



Multidimensional Poverty Index

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



Report on inclusive sustainable development was launched



Major platforms for development policy discussion were sponsored in Pakistan and the UK 150,000

online readers were reached by each issue of the Development Advocate Pakistan









MOBILIZING VOLUNTEERS FOR CHANGE

Through the United Nations Volunteers, experts and young people actively give their time, effort and passion to improve their communities, build skills and create solidarity

Experts from around the world are recruited as UN Volunteers (UNVs) to bring their skills and experience to serve in Pakistan. In 2016, 36 UNVs filled essential needs in Pakistan, working in collaboration with governments, NGOs and UN agencies on human rights, policy, food protection, refugee protection, governance, health, crisis prevention, peacebuilding and education. About 55 percent of these were women. All serving UNVs attended a two-day training on results-based management.

To create a pool of committed and empowered youth, UNVs launched a major community radio initiative, educating and empowering marginalized young women in rural Balochistan through distance learning and building their capacity through volunteering. A university youth initiative was launched to engage students in transforming their communities. About 400 youths also learned about the SDGs and basic life skills through workshops and group discussions.

In Punjab, UNVs continued policy advocacy for a legal framework on volunteerism with the Department of Social Welfare and expanded partnerships nationwide with CSOs, youth groups and government counterparts.





Promote volunteerism



- Develop a national roster to rapidly deploy volunteers where they are needed.
- Encourage staff from UN agencies, development organizations, educational institutions and government to volunteer online.
- Advocate for strengthened national and provincial frameworks on volunteerism.
- Initiate a youth volunteer scheme in KP and Balochistan.
- Scale up a university initiative to five universities.
- Expand community radio interventions to rural KP.







MOBILIZING VOLUNTEERS FOR CHANGE

#GiobalApplause

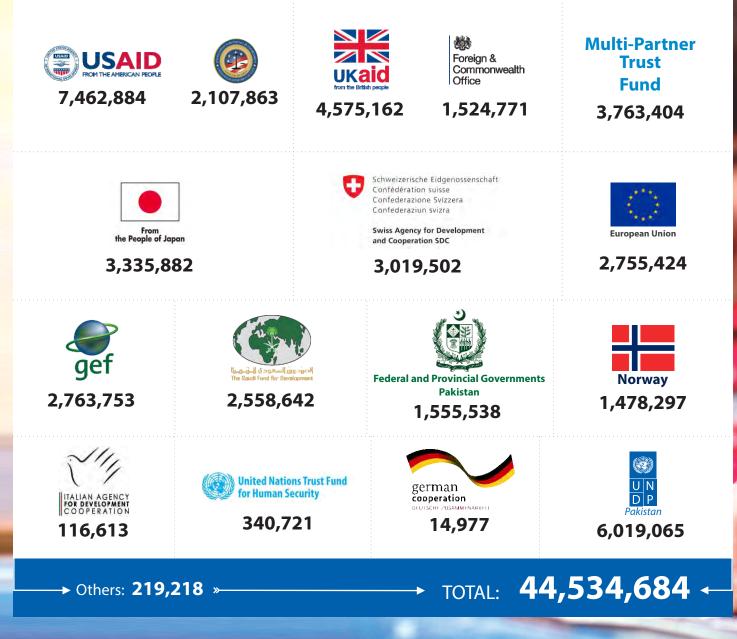
Smiles

E!

olunteer Day 2016

Resources

2016 expenditure by source of funds (in USD)



41







66 Continuous dialogue and exploring new and innovative partnerships is crucial to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. It is a prerequisite to uniting communities, businesses, financial institutions, and government organizations, and to paving the way towards sustainable and inclusive development.

Achim Steiner

UNDP Administrator



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