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DEVOLVING RIGHTS IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT
(JULY 2016-DECEMBER 2019)



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ACRONYMS

B4A	Bytes for All
CAT	Convention Against Torture
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CERD	Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSO	Civil society organization
DHL	Decentralization, Human Rights and Local Governance Project
DG-Law and HR	Directorate General Law and Human Rights, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
DHR	(Provincial) Directorate of Human Rights, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FDFA	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (Switzerland)
GBV	Gender-based violence
GMFA	German Ministry of Foreign Affairs
GSP+	European Union General Scheme of Preferences (Plus)
HRC	Human Rights Council
HRIMS	Human Rights Information Management System
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KPVP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Virtual Platform
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MoHR	Ministry of Human Rights, Government of Pakistan
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCHR	National Commission for Human Rights
NMA	Newly Merged Areas
NMRF	National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up
NRTD	National Recommendation Tracking Database
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TIC	Treaty Implementation Cell
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UPR	Universal periodic review



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PREFACE

The Constitution of Pakistan guarantees respect for fundamental rights of the people of Pakistan, including the dignity of human beings, freedom of thought, freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom of association, and freedom of information. The Government of Pakistan's commitment to addressing multi-dimensional human rights violations has also been reflected in Pakistan's international commitments, including the ratification of seven core human rights conventions, and its endorsement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

However, despite efforts to realize the human rights enshrined in the Constitution of Pakistan and its international human rights pledges/commitments, through progressive human rights laws and policies and the establishment of national and provincial human rights institutions, the human rights situation in the country, and in particular in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, has been complex and challenging. Gaps in institutional capacity and service delivery have hindered progress in human rights in the province, as well as the pervasiveness of patriarchal norms and nascent human rights institutions.

In this context, the Devolving Rights in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Project, funded by SDC and implemented by UNDP in partnership with the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, has filled critical capacity gaps in the province. I have been privileged to engage with the project throughout its three years of implementation, first as a human rights practitioner, building the capacity of government stakeholders at the provincial and local government levels; and later in my capacity as KP Ombudsperson against Harassment of Women at the Workplace. Reflecting on my dynamic experience working with UNDP over this period, I am encouraged by what we have achieved. As a result of our combined efforts, today the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has an inclusive Human Rights Policy, a more effective Directorate General of Law and Human Rights, an Ombudsperson for the Protection of Women Against Harassment at the Workplace, and an integrated and institutionalized Human Rights Information Management System (the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Virtual Platform) – to name a few. These achievements equip the province with guidelines for government institutions on including human rights principles in their service delivery, with the tools to monitor human rights implementation, and with designated institutions to oversee the process. The result is a stronger and more accountable human rights architecture in the province.

In addition, I attribute much of our success to the project's multi-dimensional approach to engagement, identifying and investing in human rights champions – who were both rights holders and duty bearers. Duty bearer champions were identified through early government capacity building initiatives, and empowered as master trainers to continue human rights capacity building for a wider pool of government officials; while rights holder champions were identified in the course of civil society engagement, and empowered to participate in human rights priority setting and governance processes. Paired with reforms to the province's human rights architecture, the impact of this outreach and engagement did not end with a single intervention. Today, in my role as Ombudsperson, I am working alongside these champions, who continue to advocate for and work towards stronger, more accountable and more rights-based institutions and governance in KP, at the local and provincial levels.

Looking to the future, continued political will and commitment to the implementation of rights-based policies will be required to sustainably institutionalize project achievements. With important human rights legislation aimed at protecting youth, transgender person, women, that has yet to be passed or in need of reform, our work is not done. But I am confident that, as a result of the Devolving Rights in KP project and the efforts of UNDP Pakistan, its champions and the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, we now have the tools and the human rights frameworks to drive this process forward.

Ms. Rukhshanda Naz

Ombudsperson

KP Ombudsperson Office for Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 18th Amendment to the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was adopted in April 2010, devolving a wide range of subjects related to rights-based development to Pakistan's provincial governments. However, ten years later, many institutions still lack the technical and organizational capacity to effectively protect, promote and enforce human rights in line with the Government of Pakistan's domestic and international commitments.¹ The lack of capacity of concerned provincial line departments and institutions is a critical constraint to guaranteeing a rights-enabling environment in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), the province of focus in this report, and across Pakistan.



KPVP in use at the KP Human Rights Department, November 2019

To address critical provincial capacity gaps, UNDP designed the “Devolving Rights in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa” (Devolving Rights in KP) project component (July 2016 – December 2019) of UNDP's Decentralization, Human Rights and Local Governance Project (DHL). With funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), over its three years of implementation, the Devolving Rights in KP project has provided technical and capacity assistance to federal and provincial human rights ministries/departments, Pakistan's human rights institution and civil society through an integrated four-pronged approach, comprising the pillars of policy support, capacity development, strengthening human rights data collection/coordination and outreach and advocacy.

This Project Completion Report summarizes the project achievements during the three years of implementation, analyses the project's impact and suggests a way forward for strengthening rights-based governance in Pakistan. The report introduces the project's methodology and theory of change, analysing how key project achievements have contributed to the project's intended

1. Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, “Concluding observations on the initial report of Pakistan,” E/C.12/PAK/CO/1 (July 20, 2017) section on “Devolution of Powers”.

outcome of 'strengthened rights-based governance in KP and across Pakistan'. Notable achievements, which form the basis for current best practices in rights-based development in Pakistan, include the inclusive drafting of Pakistan's first provincial human rights policy and provision of demand driven capacity building support towards its implementation, as well as the design and establishment of an integrated Human Rights Information Management System (or HRIMS), successfully piloted in KP under the official title of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Virtual Platform (KPVP). Additionally, advocacy and outreach activities served to build awareness amongst civil society and the general public on Pakistan's human rights commitments and obligations. These and other achievements have strengthened the capacity of governmental and non-governmental human rights stakeholders to more effectively collect human rights data and coordinate and measure human rights implementation, leading to a more capacitated, accountable and engaged government vis-à-vis its international human rights obligations and human rights commitments to the people of Pakistan. Interventions undertaken in the later half of the project were rolled-out in coordination and collaboration with the European Union and its human rights programme, which began in 2018.

Across project interventions and levels of analysis, the Devolving Rights in KP project mainstreamed the SDGs, with a focus on gender equality, reduced inequalities, and peaceful and inclusive societies and institutions. This report provides an overview of challenges and lessons learnt during project implementation, and how these lessons have been used to strengthen and adapt the project's implementation approach, as well as to provide guidelines for Pakistan and other countries to strengthen rights-based governance in future.

2 BACKGROUND

Like the diverse social and cultural fabric of Pakistan, the human rights situation in Pakistan is complex and multifaceted. Large segments of the society remain socially, politically and economically excluded owing to weak state structures, fragile democratic institutions and a society affected by religious extremism and patriarchal traditions.² This has meant that many groups are being left behind. However, Pakistan has also played a constructive role in the establishment and upholding of international human rights principles, as a two-time member of the United Nations Human Rights Council and as a signatory to seven major human rights treaties (see Figure 1).

In Pakistan's north-western province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) – the province of focus in this report – the human rights situation is particularly challenging. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, formerly known as the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), is located in the northwest of the country along the International Border with Afghanistan. The province is administratively divided in 34 districts, including those recently merged following the 25th Constitutional Amendment, which merged the erstwhile Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) with the province of KP. Peshawar is the largest city and capital of the province.

Figure 1

PAKISTAN'S TREATY RATIFICATION

1. Covenant on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD): 1966
2. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR): 2010
3. Covenant Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR): 2008
4. Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Woman (CEDAW): 1996
5. Convention against Torture (CAT): 2010
6. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC): 1990
6.1 CRC-OP-SC: 2011
7. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD): 2011.

2. Human Rights Committee, "Concluding Observations on the initial report of Pakistan," CCPR/C/PAK/CO1 (23 August 2017) and European Union, "2018 Annual Report on Human Rights and Democratization"(2018).

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is home to 17.9% of Pakistan's total population, with the majority of the province's inhabitants being Pashtuns and Hindko speakers. The province is the site of the ancient kingdom Gandahra including the ruins of its capital Pushkalavati near modern-day Charsadda and was once a stronghold of Buddhism. In recent history, the province has witnessed an enduring and complex emergency causing the displacement of almost 500,000 families³, as well as repeated natural disasters, which have affected large parts of the population. Data shows that KP has a disproportionately high per capita number of human rights violations as compared to the rest of country, especially for women and children and minorities⁴.

2.1 Human rights in a devolved governance system

In 2010, the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan introduced reforms that gave unprecedented autonomy to the provinces in the legislative, fiscal and administrative fields. These reforms included providing provincial exclusivity in social sector governance, devolving subjects related to local governance, human rights, social welfare, education, environment, health, labour, sports, women's development and youth affairs to the provinces. However, Pakistan has been a state with a strong legacy of centralized governance⁵. Thus, since the devolution of the abovementioned human rights matters, provincial governments have faced significant challenges in the implementation of human rights due to major provincial

capacity gaps. Concern regarding the rights-based implications of provincial capacity gaps, particularly with reference to women, children and minorities rights, were highlighted in Pakistan's 2012 and 2017 Universal Period Reviews⁶. Both emphasized the need to strengthen and institutionalize a rights-enabling environment across provinces.

Devolution was followed by a critical time of transition in the Pakistan, and in particular Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, with increased scrutiny of Pakistan's human rights commitments by the international community. In 2014, Pakistan was included in the European Union's Global Scheme of Preferences (GSP+), providing the country with preferential trade and tariff arrangements on the condition of progress towards ratification and effective implementation of 27 core

3. UN OCHA, "Pakistan: KP Tribal District Returns Update - Humanitarian Snapshot" (July 2018)

4. Ministry of Law, Justice and Human Rights (2013). <http://www.dawn.com/news/1046467>

5. Federalism and Eighteenth Amendment - Challenges and Opportunities for Transition Management in Pakistan; Leslie Seidle and Zafarullah Khan, December 2012; UNDP & Forum For Federations; <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/pakistan/docs/Democratic%20Governance/Federalism/UNDP-PK-DGU-Federalism%2018%20Amendment%20Report-2012.pdf>

6. Universal Periodic Review 2nd and 3rd Cycle Pakistan, VII. Right of vulnerable groups, A: Women, B: Children, C: Religious minorities.

international conventions on human and labour rights, environmental protection and good governance. In 2017, Pakistan underwent its third UPR review, in addition to three treaty body reviews,⁷ and Pakistan became a member of the Human Rights Council (HRC) for the second time. Thus, in 2019, Pakistan underwent a mid-term review of both its HRC voluntary pledges and implementation of its UPR recommendations, with UNDP facilitating reporting for both mid-term reviews on behalf of the UN Country Team. Finally, in May 2018, as a result of the merger of the former FATA with the province of KP, the seven tribal areas and their approximately five million citizens were, for the first time, brought under the jurisdiction of Pakistan's Constitution and KP's governance structure, including its human rights policy and other rights-based mechanisms.

In this context, federal and provincial governments have taken a wide range of steps for legal, policy and institutional reforms to improve human rights conditions in the country. In 2015, Pakistan established the National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) to protect and promote human rights in the country. The Commission established provincial branches in 2016 to become fully

operational and began taking cases and conducting hearings. However, the effective functioning of the NCHR, in line with the Paris Principles for National Human Rights Institutions⁸, has been constrained by continued organizational and technical capacity gaps, including a significant delay in the approval of the Commission's Rules of Business, which guide most financial and human resource processes. In addition, in order to meet the increased data collection and reporting burden from the GSP+, the Government of Pakistan established Treaty Implementation Cells (TIC) at provincial and federal levels. The TIC system was intended as a coordination mechanism, facilitating Pakistan's capacity to monitor compliance with its treaty-based commitments, measure implementation of commitments and develop reporting for GSP+ and other international human rights mechanisms. Pakistan's TICs as well as the provincial and federal government institutions (TIC Members) responsible for human rights data collection, reporting and analysis, frequently lacked the capacity to effectively fulfil this mandate. These challenges were evidenced in the first TIC assessment, conducted by UNDP in 2017.⁹ While capacity has varied significantly across provinces, common capacity

7. Pakistan was required to report to the treaty bodies for the ICCPR, ICESCR and CAT in 2017 as part of the regular treaty body review process.

8. UN General Assembly, Principles relation to the Status of National Institutions (Paris Principles) UNGA Resolution 48/134, December 20 1993.

9. UNDP Pakistan, "Pakistan's Provincial Treaty Implementation Cells: Strategy Paper on Improved Rights-Based Data Collection and Reporting".



Workshop on Reforms of KP Human Rights Act, December 2018

gaps hindered inter-departmental coordination, effective collection of verifiable human rights data, and analysis and follow-up on treaty body recommendations.

Against this backdrop, UNDP designed and successfully implemented the Devolving Rights in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa project from July 2016 to December 2019, which was a component of UNDP's Decentralization, Human Rights and Local Governance (DHL) project. The

project successfully supported the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the federal and specifically the provincial level to address the above-outlined challenges, and effectively fulfil its international, domestic and provincial human rights commitments, documenting progress through the establishment of innovative data collection systems¹⁰ following internationally agreed standards in collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

9. Through this project, the Government of Pakistan developed the first Human Rights Information Management System (HRIMS), at the federal level, titled the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Virtual Platform (KPVP) in KP

3 PROJECT APPROACH

The Devolving Rights in KP project follows a theory of change, which rationalizes the project building blocks, structure and implementation approach, linking activities to outputs and outcome. The project, planned by UNDP with its primary project partner, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Department of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights (or the KP Human Rights Department), aimed to achieve the **Project Outcome** of improved rights-based governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and across Pakistan. The theory of change is structured on the evidence¹¹ that this goal can be achieved by empowering both rights holders (individuals, civil society etc.) and duty bearers (primarily states, as per international law). Thus, the project engaged a diverse set of stakeholders from both groups, however the majority of project interventions focused on capacity building and empowerment of duty bearers at the local, provincial and federal levels. Project interventions were grouped under four pillars of cooperation, outlined below with associated key stakeholders engaged under each pillar:

- 1. Human rights policy development and implementation:** UNDP organized extensive multi-stakeholder consultations for government departments, legislative bodies and civil society organizations on the framework of a comprehensive human rights policy for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Once endorsed, the project strengthened evidence for rights-based policy making and implementation, encouraging further rights-based legislative reforms and the establishment of robust human rights mechanisms in the province.
- 2. Capacity building of federal, provincial and non-governmental human rights stakeholders:** Activities under this pillar assisted capacity building of a range of institutional stakeholders at federal, provincial and local government levels, as well as other key human rights stakeholders, to increase knowledge of human right principles and strengthen the implementation of Pakistan's human rights commitments through their respective mandates. Key provincial stakeholders included the KP Departments of Human

11. SDC "Human Rights Policy for Development - towards a life in dignity, freedom and peace" (2006); Human Rights in UNDP Practice Note; Realising the Right to Development - The human rights-based approach to development in the era of globalization

Rights, Education, Health and Social Welfare, KP Human Rights Directorate (DHR)/Directorate General Law and Human Rights (DH-Law and HR)¹², KP Ombudspersons Office, provincial representatives from the Human Rights Commission, Commission on the Status of Women and the Ministry of Human Rights.¹³ The key stakeholders at the federal level, engaged across project activities, were the Ministry of Human Rights and the National Commission on Human Rights, while the Ministries of Education, Health, Poverty Alleviation and the Federal Bureau of Statistics participated in the indicator development process.

- 3. Coordination, analysis and reporting of human rights data:** Responding to demand and observed capacity deficits from both federal and provincial governments, UNDP supported the establishment of Pakistan's first digital human rights information management system, with support from UNDP's partner organization Bytes for All (B4A), piloted as the KPVP, and later upscaled to the HRIMS. Paired with the development and use of nationalized human rights

indicators, the systems facilitated the collection, analysis and sharing of human rights data from provincial departments, increasing the government's capacity to monitor and be accountable for the implementation of human rights, providing evidence to inform policies and programs and contribute to stronger human rights reporting.

- 4. Human rights advocacy and awareness:** Activities under this pillar targeted development partners, academia, civil society organizations (CSOs)¹⁴ and other stakeholders that work for the protection and promotion of human rights. UNDP supported the KP DHR/DG-Law and the Human Rights Department to develop and implement an outreach strategy and design awareness campaigns to increase understanding of and demand for human rights in the province.

Combined, these four pillars and their associated activities are integrated in the project's **three outputs**: (1) Development and improved implementation of rights-based policies and legislation; (2) Strengthened capacity and coordination of human rights departments and institutions;

12. In December 2018, the KP Human Rights Directorate was upgraded by the Department of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights into the Directorate General, Law and Human Rights. The Report will refer to it as the Human Rights Directorate (DHR) for interventions pre-December 2018 and the Directorate General Law and Human Rights (DG-Law and HR) for interventions post December 2018.

13. The enumerated represent key stakeholders from the KP Government responsible for human rights implementation. Throughout the report they will be referred to as "provincial government human rights stakeholders".

14. The enumerated represent key stakeholders non-governmental actors supporting human rights implementation. Throughout the report they will be referred to as "non-governmental stakeholders".

and (3) Increased awareness of human rights principles and protection mechanisms.

The project supported Pakistan's own inclusive peace and governance goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals (in particular, Goals 5¹⁵ and 16¹⁶ discussed in detail in Section 6), as well as Pakistan's *2016 National Action Plan for Human Rights*. It was also guided by and aligns with Switzerland's *Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) Human Rights Strategy*, in particular the second strategic objective to strengthen existing human rights institutions and mechanisms in countries of operation¹⁷, and the *SDC Guidance on Human Right in Development and Cooperation*.

Project sustainability: The Devolving Rights in KP Project has been designed with sustainability at its core. Interventions capacitated provincial government stakeholders to effectively and sustainably implement their mandates as human rights duty-bearers. Moreover, the policies, action plans and training material collaboratively developed over the course of the project period provided core conceptual and action-oriented frameworks for government human rights efforts, while enhanced capacities of relevant administrative officials and line departments, in particular the engagement of the Local

Governance School, helped establish and sustain provincial and district level knowledge of human rights mechanisms and obligations beyond the scope of the project. This has contributed to ensuring officials have the required knowledge to further the implementation of KP's Human Rights Policy and KP's rights-enabling environment.

Also of note is that the KPVP was sustainably operationalised by to the KP Human Rights Department, while the MoHR took ownership of and leadership on the federal level HRIMS – demonstrating that these initiatives will continue far beyond the project period. MoHR's decision to co-finance the programme through the federal government's core development funds in its budget has institutionalized the system, increasing financial and technical sustainability of this innovative and pioneering data collection initiative. The success and sustainability of the HRIMS has been noted by other UN agencies, including the OHCHR, which has agreed to partner with Pakistan in its National Recommendation Tracking Database (NRTD) program – see further detail on this in Section 8.

The below figure 2 shows a detailed visualization of the project's theory of change, displaying the inputs and project activities that lead to the key objective.

15. SDG Goal 5: Gender Equality

16. SDG Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

17. The report contains three overarching strategic objectives, the second is to strengthen existing human rights institutions and mechanisms

PROJECT THEORY OF CHANGE



4 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT IMPACT

4.1 Defining project impact

This report aims to both showcase the notable achievements of the Devolving Rights in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa project, and to analyse the effect that these achievements have had on the human rights situation in KP and across Pakistan. The effect along with emerging impact of these initiatives have been analysed through the framework of the project's above outlined theory of change, which culminates in the outcome **strengthened rights-based governance in KP and across Pakistan**, and is predicated upon the achievement of three outputs: (1) Development and improved implementation of rights-based policies and legislation; (2) Strengthened capacity and coordination of human rights departments and institutions; and (3) Increased awareness on human rights principles and protection mechanisms. SDC's guidance note on human rights underscores this interplay between the Human Rights Based Approach and good governance, both of which are founded on the application of

human rights standards¹⁸, including non-discrimination and equality. As the lead agency working on normative human rights, the OHCHR has identified that rights-based governance – though fluid in definition – encompasses the development of laws, policies, institutions, procedures and practices that adequately capture human rights principles, as well as the establishment of mechanisms for redress and accountability that can deliver on entitlements, respond to denial and violations and ensure accountability, effectively translating universal human rights standards into locally determined benchmarks.¹⁹ In a rights-based governance system, these policies, institutions, procedures etc. are characterized by accountability, empowerment, participation and non-discrimination.²⁰ Thus, the project outcome can be understood as positive change towards more accountable, empowered, participatory and non-discriminatory policies, institutions, procedures and watchdog mechanisms, which embed Pakistan's domesticated human rights commitments.

18. SDC Guidance on Human Rights in Development and cooperation

19. Francisco Sagasti, "A Human rights approach to democratic governance and development," Realizing the Right to Development (UN OHCHR) 2013.

20. Ibid.

4.2 Analysing Project Impact

From the vantagepoint of reporting, six months after the project's completion, improvements in rights-based governance in KP and across Pakistan are evidenced by several emerging trends, which can be traced to the project's outputs and activities. Advancing SDC's guidance note on human rights, the project worked to both empower rights holders and strengthen the capacity of duty bearers. However, the focus of project interventions was on the duty bearers and thus project impact is most visible in terms of stronger, more participatory, inclusive and accountable state institutions.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**, there has been an emergence of new and stronger rights-based policies and legislation and strengthened human rights institutions and accountability mechanisms. A key project achievement in this regard was the adoption of **KP's first Human Rights Policy**, approved and launched in May 2018. Based on a robust consultative process, the policy focused on improving rights-based protection and promotion mechanisms, in particular for marginalized and structurally 'left behind' groups: women, children, minority groups, transgender persons, senior citizens and persons with disabilities. A notable achievement in itself, the

policy and its recommendations have catalysed other rights-based policies, legislation and institution strengthening. For example, in line with a recommendation from the KP Human Rights Policy, in October 2019 the KP Government tabled a bill on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, which was under review at the time of reporting.²¹ In addition, as outlined in the policy, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa appointed an Ombudsperson KP for Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace in January 2019, empowering the Ombudsperson's office to mediate and adjudicate cases of harassment faced by women and hold duty bearers accountable. The KP Government has also continued to empower its provincial institutions entrusted to protect, promote and enforce human rights in the province. The KP government amended its Provincial Human Rights Act in December 2018 to upscale the Directorate Human Rights to the Directorate General Law and Human Rights. In this regard, the provincial government also appointed district level human rights officers to represent the Directorate General at the local level to support human rights policy implementation at the local level and facilitate citizens' access the Directorate General's human rights systems and services (including the Complaint Responses Mechanism). In addition, in line with

21. Dawn News, "Legislation Proposed to Protect Human Rights Defenders," (October 22, 2019) <https://www.dawn.com/news/1512247/legislation-proposed-to-protect-rights-defenders>

the recommendation made under the KP Human Rights Policy, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is currently developing its own provincial policy for protection of the transgender community in the province, while KP's line departments participated in the development of Pakistan's Transgender Protection Act 2017 adopted for Islamabad Capital Territory. Such developments contribute to a governance system that is more accountable, inclusive and aligned with human rights principles and commitments, with the ultimate beneficiaries being the people of KP who benefit from a more participatory and responsive governance system, with evidence-based policies that accurately reflect the needs of the most vulnerable, and with functioning and accessible human rights mechanisms available to seek redressal in case of violations.

Equally, the successful establishment and operationalization of the **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Virtual Platform**, Pakistan's first comprehensive (i.e. factoring Pakistan's national and international human rights commitments) digital human rights information management system, represented an important milestone in strengthening rights-based governance in KP, with

reverberations across Pakistan. At the time of reporting, the KPVP was functioning and has effectively and sustainably filled a significant capacity gap in KP, improving the collection, coordination and dissemination of human rights data in the province. This was evidenced by the fact that the KPVP was recently used to generate KP's inputs for Pakistan's 2019 GSP+ biennial report. The significance of the system was further reinforced at a SDC-UNDP event in February 2020 where the KP Human Rights Secretary stated that the development of the KPVP over the previous two years had resulted in a demonstrable shift in the attitude of the government and its approach to human rights.²²

Essential to the effectiveness and sustainability of the KPVP, rights-based principles of participation, non-discrimination and accountability were embedded in the design and establishment process. The genesis of the KPVP, and later the HRIMS, came from findings from UNDP's baseline assessments²³ and requests for support from the government²⁴, which both indicated that the Government of KP faced challenges in human rights data collection and reporting due to a lack of clarity on institutional mandates, weak understanding of human rights principles and the

22. Mr. Masood Ahmad, Secretary to the KP Human Rights Department, speaking at the "Achievements Sharing Workshop" concluding the Devolving Rights in KP Project (26 February 2020, Islamabad)

23. UNDP Pakistan, "Pakistan's Provincial Treaty Implementation Cells: Strategy Paper on Improved Rights-Based Data Collection and Reporting".

24. Discussion Points, "First Inter-Provincial Meeting on Provincial Rights-Based Institutions, Data Collection and Treaty Body Reporting," (26-27 September 2017).

functioning of international human rights mechanisms, challenges in interpreting commitments and recommendations, inefficient manual data sharing procedures, and a lack of processes for follow-up, data verification and data archiving. Additionally, once established, UNDP provided consistent technical backstopping to the KP Human Rights Department and other line departments responsible for collecting human rights data throughout the project, meaning that data protocols and reporting lines for the KPVP were effectively institutionalized during the project period. This translated into notable steps undertaken by the KP Human Rights Department towards the sustainability of the KPVP, including the formal notification of data protocols and focal persons for line departments.

At the federal level, the success of the KPVP design and application is underscored by MoHR's commitment to expand the KPVP into a national Human Rights Information Management System, housed in MoHR and linked to commensurable provincial systems that mirror the design and application of the KPVP. MoHR has taken ownership of this national initiative, including ten dedicated staff for HRIMS in its budget in 2020, and reporting about the HRIMS and Pakistan's commitment to strengthen human rights data and evidence-based policy making in its 2020 CEDAW Review in Geneva in February 2020, where MoHR also made history as the first state party delegation to include a transgender representative (pictured below).²⁵

MoHR has also taken leadership and ownership in the development and



Pakistan's Delegation at the United Nations in Geneva (2020) (Twitter)

25. CEDAW Committee, "Concluding Observations on the fifth periodic review of Pakistan" CEDAW/C/PAK/CO/5 (10 March 2020)

mainstreaming of Pakistan's own **human rights indicators** beyond the scope and timeframe of this project. The first phase of indicator development was undertaken during the project period with support from UNDP and normative guidance from OHCHR, with national human rights indicators identified in the areas of health, education and social protection. MoHR is now working to mainstream the use of these indicators within the HRIMS, in provincial monitoring and evaluation plans, and to advance the identification of indicators in other human rights thematic areas.

The KPVP, HIRMS and human rights indicators have played a dynamic role in strengthening rights-based governance. They have served to domesticate international human rights principles and standards into locally determined benchmarks, providing the government with a nationally relevant framework and set of tools to facilitate more effective human rights data collection and the coordination/sharing of data between relevant stakeholders at different levels of government. In doing so, they have demystified complex human rights principles, recommendations and reporting requirements, guiding duty bearers on when and what data needs to be collected and shared and how to share it – ultimately increasing

access to relevant and timely human rights data. The importance of access to reliable and inclusive human rights data has been widely acknowledged through United Nations Human Rights Treaties and other key sources such as Universal Periodic Review (UPR) submissions and the Sustainable Development Goals, with their pledge to “leave no one behind”. These human rights mechanisms convey a common message that access to and dissemination of rights-based information is essential to meet peoples’ right to information and to deliver on rights-based entitlements to participation. Additionally, access to disaggregated human rights data allows the government (and other human rights mechanisms) to more effectively measure the disparities between social groups, monitor human rights implementation, and develop evidence-based policies and programs that target those left behind²⁶, supporting Pakistan to fulfil its international human rights reporting obligations.

Empowerment of rights holders:

In line with the project's holistic and multi-stakeholder approach and the pillars of the Human Rights Based Approach outlined in SDC's guidance not on human rights, the project has also paved the way for addressing and evidently improving lack of

26. Human Rights Council, “The work of the human rights council in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” SDG Knowledge Platform (2016).

coordination-communication – often verging on trust deficit – between the government and civil society stakeholders. This means enhanced **awareness and empowerment of KP's rights holders** on human rights commitments and available human rights mechanisms, on the one hand, and the government's continued interface with civil society's perspectives on the status of human rights at the grass roots levels.

With due efforts in lobbying and mediation and despite earlier challenges, civil society stakeholders were engaged across a range of collaborative project activities, including in consultations on the KP Human Rights Policy. In this context, CSOs contributed to a successful prioritization of human rights thematic areas – compellingly lobbied with and endorsed by government stakeholders – to be addressed through policy frameworks and reforms. This also meant UNDP successfully assisted in building civil society and government co-

ownership on human rights issues and gaps; along with ensuring a participatory and inclusive approach to the formation of the KP Human Rights Policy.

Furthermore, a collaborative mass awareness 'Outreach Campaign' was supported by civil society on promoting women's rights, children's rights and interfaith harmony. By ensuring the participation of rights holders in the development process and providing them with the knowledge and the capacity to more effectively call for realisation of their own human rights, the project increased oversight and accountability of duty bearers and contributed strengthened rights-based governance in KP. And most importantly, this has helped in creating an institutional precedence for government and civil society, undertaking shared visioning, information-experience sharing and cross-fertilisation of ideas culminating in a collective outcome.



Police stall at KP Human Rights Policy Orientation Event in December 2018 to raise awareness on citizens' complaints redressal mechanism

In summary, with a focus on the capacity building of duty bearers, the project's impact is evident in the implementation of the KP Human Rights Policy and the resulting steps to strengthen human rights mechanisms, advance new rights-based legislation and an openness to explore a broader scope of human rights initiatives within the government. This impact is also visible through the proactive steps taken by the government to increase access to and dissemination of rights-based data for evidence-based policymaking and program design and more effective monitoring of human rights implementation. The project's impact, however, does not stop at governance. As noted in the SDC guidance not on human rights, "strengthening relevant institutions

tasked with safeguarding rights is intrinsic to sustainable development".

This also means that it is essential that duty-bearers are capacitated, inclusive and accountable for sustainable rights based social development of communities, where all rights holders (including the most vulnerable or left behind) can participate, lead and exercise their agency in affecting and advantaging from the change. Thus, UNDP will continue to track emerging trends and positive developments towards more inclusive, participatory, accountable and rights-based governance in KP and across Pakistan with the aim of assessing the impact on rights-based development and the realization of human rights for Pakistan's rights holders.

5 KEY PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS: 2016-2019

Several key achievements stand out over the project period, which have demonstrably contributed to the project's intended outcome of strengthened rights-based governance in Pakistan and advanced SDC's human rights commitments as outlined in its guidance note on human rights. These achievements have strengthened human rights policies and legislation, strengthened the capacity of provincial and federal government stakeholders to implement rights-based policies and other human rights commitments, improved human rights data collection and coordination, and increased awareness of rights holders on human rights principles and mechanisms.

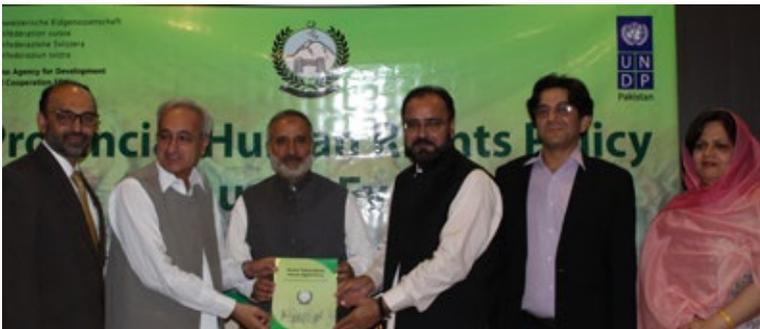
The following section provides a brief overview of the activities, outputs and impact linked to each achievement. More detailed reporting on all outputs, activities and sub-activities undertaken over the project period can be found in Annex 1.

5.1 Putting the Human Rights Policy at the heart of KP's development framework

Under the leadership of KP Human Rights Department, UNDP provided technical assistance on the drafting of an inclusive human rights policy for KP. The policy was developed through a consultative process that engaged government and civil

society to identify rights-based gaps in KP's existing policy landscape. The consultative process ensured that the policy was firmly grounded in the provinces social, cultural and political context, and generated ownership on the part of both government and civil society.

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Human Rights Policy was approved and



Launch Event for the KP Human Rights Policy, Peshawar, May 2018

launched in May 2018. The Policy seeks to expand the scope and scale of future provincial departmental actions to ensure basic rights in KP. The Policy covers the following thematic areas:

- i. Civil and Political Rights;
- ii. Women;
- iii. Children;
- iv. Transgender Persons;
- v. Minorities;
- vi. Senior Citizens;
- vii. People with Disabilities; and
- viii. Human Rights Defenders.

UNDP and the KP Human Rights Department jointly designed a series of outreach events to raise awareness about the policy and support its implementation. Through these events, 153 representatives from key provincial governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in KP, including 43 women were sensitized on the policy. 24 officials from the Standing Committee on Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights were also trained on their roles as legislators in implementing the human rights policy.

KP Human Rights Department launched its pro-human rights legislation in May 2018 to representatives from the provincial government, CSOs, media and academia. At the launch event, the Minister for Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights, Mr. Imtiaz Shahid Qureshi, was the chief guest. In his speech he commended the support of UNDP in the Policy development

process. He said:

“I consider the development of this Policy as our great collective achievement. I would like to thank team of UNDP for providing us technical assistance in development of this Policy. UNDP has been long standing partner of Provincial Government in improving rights-based governance system in the Province. I hope they will continue their support to achieve the envisioned goals of this Policy”.

The policy has created an enabling environment for more pro-Human Rights Legislation in KP, including the 2019 Human Rights Defenders Bill.

5.2 Building the human rights capacity of duty bearers

Master trainers from 14 line departments, selected in the basis of strong human rights knowledge and communication skills, were trained to carry out trainings on provincial, national, international human rights frameworks to district front line officers, ensuring sustainability of this component. To support master trainers, UNDP developed a comprehensive tool-kit for human rights capacity building, including a training manual for master trainers.

Over the second and third years of the project, master trainers supported UNDP and the KP Human Rights Department to undertake district level human rights capacity building in districts across KP. Trainings sensitized

district officials on human rights principles, Pakistan's federal and provincial human rights commitments, and the roles that district officials play in implementing them, strengthening capacity and accountability of key duty bearer institutions in the province. Trainings reached a total of 194 district officials over this period.

Capacity enhancement on human rights was designed and delivered for the newly recruited officers of the Local Government Department. 51 newly recruited staff, including 7 women, were trained on their duties

5.3 Operationalizing Pakistan's first Human Rights Information Management System

The KPVP is Pakistan's first comprehensive digital information management system for human rights data, designed and developed by UNDP and its technical partner Bytes for All, through a demand driven and consultative process that engaged key government stakeholders. System design was guided by the key project partner, the KP Human Rights Department, to overcome observed challenges in the coordination,



Interactive Human Rights Capacity Building Session, Peshawar, February 2018

and obligations regarding the KP Human Rights Policy. This increased the sustainability of human rights capacity building initiatives targeting district level officials by embedding it in the government's public service training infrastructure.

collection and analysis of human rights data required for human rights reporting and the effective monitoring of human rights implementation.

The KPVP was launched on 14th May 2019 by the Swiss Ambassador and the KP Human Rights Minister. With

the aim of formalizing protocols for data sharing, 14 line departments and government institutions nominated focal persons responsible for responding to requests for data and uploading data into the KPVP system.

Capacity building was provided to KPVP focal persons on KPVP data protocols, system operation, digital data security and reporting to international human rights mechanisms. 68 representatives of provincial departments were trained, including 13 women. Repeat and follow-up trainings were delivered to account for staffing turnover and to ensure knowledge retention.

Following the launch of the system and capacity building, the KP Human Rights Department and other connected line departments began uploading relevant rights-based data to the system, including data on rights-based policies and legislation, programs and initiatives undertaken by government to protect and promote rights, and on the realization of rights by rights holders, in particular vulnerable groups. The Government KP's inputs for Pakistan's for Pakistan's Third Biennial GSP+ report was consolidated through KPVP, meaning that data was collected from line departments and consolidated using the system.

As a testament to the success of the KPVP model, MoHR requested UNDP's support to replicate the system for the federal level and in each of the remaining provinces, with MoHR leading on provincial engagement

and advocacy for establishment of the HRIMS.

Identifying the impact of the KPVP and consequently the HRIMS, Fazal Rehman, Assistant Director IT, Department of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa stated:

“With training and technical support from UNDP, I am now confidently using the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s digital human rights information management system to collect and analyze provincial human rights data. The system has provided a digital alternative to manually collecting data, making human rights reporting quicker, easier, and more transparent. Previously I manually collected information and updates from the focal points in each line department, often making several trips when the required information was not right or available. Today, the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is a leader in Pakistan in digitization of Human Rights data.”

5.4 Developing Pakistan’s first national set of national human rights indicators

Human Rights indicators in health, education and social protection, with a focus on women’s rights, gender rights and social inclusion, were identified in the third project year though an initiative led by MoHR with support from UNDP. Indicators were identified through a bottom-up consultative process that began with



Inauguration of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Virtual Platform, Peshawar, May 2019

provincial consultations on human rights priorities. 180 governmental and non-governmental human rights stakeholders from all four provinces, including 14 transgender persons and 59 women.

In addition to the findings and expert inputs from the consultative process, the list of identified indicators was shaped by OHCHR's human rights indicator methodology²⁷, the Human Rights Based Approach to Data²⁸, Pakistan's SDG targets and indicators and its treaty body recommendations.

Indicators in the three thematic areas were endorsed at a national workshop on December 12th, 2019 by federal and provincial governmental and non-governmental human rights stakeholders and OHCHR technical experts. Endorsed human rights indicators will be embedded in the HRIMS to institutionalize data collection against these indicators.

OHCHR's Technical Experts, who were engaged in methodology design and review of the indicators, acknowledged Pakistan's indicator

27. OHCHR, "Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation" (2012).

28. OHCHR 'Human Rights-based Approach to Data (HRBAD): Leaving No One Behind in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' (2018).

development process and its results as a global best practice, in line with the Human Rights-based Approach to Data. The process is set to be profiled in OHCHR's 2019 global annual report.

5.5 Celebrating Human Rights Day in Peshawar, 2019

A Human Rights Day Celebration was held at the Peshawar Archives on December 10, 2019 to celebrate the notable achievements of KP's human rights institutions, including the adoption and implementation of the KP Human Rights Policy, and to raise awareness on basic rights and the mechanisms available to protect them.

To raise the profile of Human Rights Day, event participants, including the KP Minister for Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights, participated in a symbolic march for Human Rights in KP's Civil Secretariat, led by the Minister for Human Rights.

In his keynote address at the celebration, the Minister of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights, Sultan Muhammad Khan stated that:

“Human rights are principles that enable all individuals to live with respect, opportunity, equity and harmony. We believe that respect for human rights will help lift people out of poverty and injustice, allow them to assert their dignity and guarantee sustainable development. The Government of KP is committed to upholding those rights as expressed in the laws of land and also in the international human rights instruments to which Pakistan is member. We are committed to promote human rights despite enormous challenges faced in this region. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is working towards this goal and I am thankful to all our partners in particular SDC and UNDP to help us realizing this goal for people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.”



Participants listen to the keynote address at the 2019 Human Rights Day Celebration, Peshawar

6 MAINSTREAM THE SDGs

Building off the lessons learned from the Millennium Development Goals and internalizing the principles of Rights-Based Development, the Sustainable Development Goals recognize that human rights are essential to sustainable development. The SDGs were developed through a diverse and inclusive consultative process that resulted in a progressive and rights-based framework to guide global development, centred around a commitment to leave no one behind. The SDGs include 17 goals, 167 targets and 232 indicators, of which around 90% of the targets have substantial linkages to human rights, with empowerment, inclusion and equality at their core.²⁹ While several of the SDG goals are relevant to the Devolving Rights in KP project, Goal 5 (Gender Equality) and Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) have been consistently mainstreamed and advanced through project activities. Goal 5 recognizes that development can only happen when women and girls are represented, included, given voice and empowered through policy, programming and access to services, which at times requires special consideration and accommodations to achieve equality. Goal 16 prioritizes strengthening institutions and governance systems to ensure they are inclusive and rights-based, acknowledging that strong institutions, which represent and protect the rights of all individuals and groups, fundamentally underpin peaceful and just societies.

Moreover, the project has advanced the SDG's and their cross-cutting pledge to leave no-one behind, as well as commitments made in the SDC's Guidance Note of Human Rights and Cooperation, which is firmly grounded in the realization of the SDGs. In particular, this has been done by supporting the Government of KP to collect data that is high-quality, accessible and disaggregated through the HRIMS and human rights indicators. Access to disaggregated and rights-based data allows the government to more accurately understand the specific rights-based needs of vulnerable groups and assess the inclusivity and impact of policies and programs on groups traditionally left behind.

Below is an analysis of how these two goals have been advanced through project activities.

29. UNDP, "Human Rights and the SDGs: Two sides of the same coin," (July 2019) <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/blog/2019/human-rights-and-the-sdgs--two-sides-of-the-same-coin.html>

6.1 Gender Equality (Goal 5)



The project was designed ensuring that gender equality was firmly mainstreamed across planning, architecture and implementation, supporting progress under SDG Goal 5. The project strived to meet its gender equality commitments by ensuring the inclusion of women's voices in policy and program design, women's representation in events and activities, and the mainstreaming of gender sensitive and gender specific content in policies and trainings. Specific examples include:

- Ensuring that all trainings and workshops were designed and conducted to enhance awareness of, and undertake advocacy for, gender equality and women's empowerment, including through sensitizing participants on gender issues and relevant legislation aimed at addressing gender issues. A well-known female human rights expert was central in designing and conducting the workshops.
- Inclusion of the cross-cutting themes of gender equality and gender-based violence (GBV) in training resource kits.
- Identifying women participants in each department as key informants during trainings and data collection processes and ensuring that the timing, location and set-up of trainings met the unique needs of the female participants.
- Assisted by UNDP, for the first time in KP and erstwhile FATA, a spectrum of women's rights groups and civil society organizations converged to synergize, exchange concerns and ultimately draft the 3rd Cycle Universal Periodic Review shadow report.
- During consultative workshops for the KP Human Rights Policy 2018, the project facilitated in-depth discussions and analysis on policy and legislative gaps for women's and transgender rights in KP. Project stakeholders remained committed to improving gender inclusion and equality, resulting in strong recommendations towards women and transgender rights in the KP Human Rights Policy, including:
 - ◊ The enactment of legislation declaring domestic violence an offence;
 - ◊ Training of investigation officers, prosecutors and trial court judges with a view to improving the process of investigation and evidence gathering in cases relating to sexual offences;

- ◊ Provision of outreach programs highlighting the benefits of primary, secondary and higher education for girls and women;
- ◊ The Yogyakarta Principles shall be incorporated in government policies regarding transgender persons and steps shall be taken in order to safeguard the rights and welfare of transgender persons.
- 43 women from government departments, civil society, academia and journalists received an orientation on the KP Human Rights Policy, several of whom represented provincial thematic women's empowerment platforms.
- 41 women district officials were trained on their departments roles and responsibilities in implementing the human rights policy over the project period.
- 31 women from provincial line departments and 14 members of the transgender community contributed to consultations on provincial human rights priorities and indicators in Lahore (16 women), Quetta (9 women and 14 transgender persons), and Peshawar (6 women).
- Identifying human rights indicators in line with the rights-based approach to data, the project facilitated in-depth discussions and analysis on human rights priorities in social protection, with a focus on social inclusion, gender equality and women's empowerment as well as barriers to access for transgender persons. Indicators are being integrated into the HRIMS system and provinces will be supported to systematically collect data against them, increasing access to disaggregated and rights-based data.
- Operationalization of the KPVP and the HRIMS have institutionally strengthened Pakistan's capacity to effectively collect, collate and report on gender disaggregated human rights data - in line with repeated treaty body recommendations made to Pakistan.
- UNDP, under its awareness and advocacy campaign, designed a SMS and radio campaign which specifically addresses the issue of gender-based domestic violence (along with child labour and interfaith harmony).
- Despite a lack of female district officials, resulting in low female representation at the district level human rights trainings and outreach events, a female district council member in Swat committed to organize council level sessions on human rights and support her community

in bridging the gap between citizens and government. This is especially important as it provides citizens access to human rights institutions which supports the implementation of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Human Rights Policy 2018 at the community level.

6.2 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (Goal 16)



UNDP's support to the KP Human Rights Department and other government institutions advanced SDG 16, placing emphasis on the need for the participation and voice of vulnerable groups in the rights and development priorities of the province in order to ensure inclusive and accountable policies, institutions and programs. This has included advocacy not only on the protection of rights of marginalized groups, but promotion of their inclusion in economic, social, political and cultural life of the province. Specific examples of how this was done under the Devolving Rights in KP project include:

- The legislative and policy gap analysis conducted prior to initiating work on the KP Human Rights Policy included a gap analysis of existing policy and legislation protecting the rights of vulnerable groups in

KP and across Pakistan and this analysis formed the bases for consultations and policy development going forward.

- Consultations informing the KP Human Rights Policy 2018 included civil society organizations representing marginalized and vulnerable groups to ensure their voices and perspectives were reflected in the human rights priorities profiled through the policy.
- Thus, the KP Human Rights Policy provides specific recommendations to achieve rights promotion for these groups:
 - ◊ Ensuring the production and dissemination of accurate information on minority groups and the specific needs from a rights-based perspective. Provision of trainings for government officials to cater to the specific needs and provide solutions to challenges faced by minorities. Provision of mechanisms and campaigns to promote interfaith harmony and religious tolerance within the province. Of note, the 'SMS and Radio Campaign' undertaken by the KP HRD to build awareness on rights, included specific messaging targeted towards interfaith harmony and minority rights.

- ◇ Access to and effective use of data on senior citizens to guide policies and programming. Implementation of the Senior Citizens Act, implemented through the establishment of Senior Citizens Councils in every district.
- ◇ Comprehensive protective legislation for persons with disabilities shall be enacted. Additionally, all public buildings shall be equipped with facilities for disabled persons.
- To support awareness of the commitments made through the KP Human Rights Policy on the protection, promotion and enforcement of the rights of vulnerable groups through more inclusive and responsive institution, UNDP supported a series of policy orientation sessions and trainings for legislators and local government officials on policy implementation. All trainings delivered to government officials on the KP Human Rights Policy emphasized recommendations on marginalized groups and the roles and responsibilities of officials to protect them.
- Furthermore, a representative from a minority group, who was instrumental in drafting the UPR shadow report, was selected by the UNDP to be part of the CSO delegation participating in the UPR study visit in Geneva in 2017.
- Finally, the provincial consultations held for the identification of human rights indicators included the
- Perspectives of marginalized groups through engagement with civil society and transgender persons, ensuring that human rights data collection accounts for the priorities of these groups.

7 CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT

Over the three-year project duration, UNDP adopted an evidence-based and adaptive approach to implementation, taking stock of challenges to generate learnings and adapt implementation planning and approach. This allowed UNDP to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of project interventions and develop a set of best practices to mainstream across its rights-based programming, which are now being shared with other UNDP country offices and UN Agencies as global best practices. This section profiles some of the notable challenges encountered during project implementation, as well as the lessons learnt in addressing and overcoming these challenges.

7.1 Lengthy government procedures

Lengthy and complex government procedures, especially within the KP Human Rights Department, posed challenges to the originally conceived project implementation timelines. UNDP was thus required to develop flexible and realistic project implementation plans to overcome this challenge.

7.2 Lack of coordination between government departments

Based on early stakeholder mapping, it was evident that there was a lack of clarity on the mandates of government institutions working for the promotion and protection of rights in KP. In addition, provincial departments did not have information-sharing mechanisms in place to institutionalize coordination on rights-based initiatives and data collection, instead working in isolation. These challenges

were addressed by UNDP through a consultative mandate clarification workshop in the first year, through which provincial human rights stakeholders were able to define and agree on their respective roles and responsibilities in the protection, promotion and enforcement of human rights. In response to observed coordination challenges and repeated requests for support from the government, UNDP developed the integrated human rights information management system, the KPVP, and later the HRIMS, to institutionalize and facilitate coordination of human rights data.

7.3 Leadership changes, staff turnover, and stakeholder participation

Throughout the project period, delays in decision-making occurred due to government leadership changes, in

particular in the position of Secretary of the KP Human Rights Department. The initial Secretary retired in the first project year, slowing down mid-year project implementation; while his replacement left the position near the end of year three, again challenging the flow of project implementation. Staff turnover at other levels also posed a challenge to the sustainability of institutional capacity building. For example, on many occasions, officials who participated in capacity building were transferred to other positions/ departments, thus causing an outflow of capacity from targeted institutions.

In addition, the effectiveness of trainings and consultations – including technical trainings delivered for KPVP focal persons and consultations on human rights priorities for the identification of human rights indicators – was at times challenged due to low or unsuitable participation (in terms of seniority level and expertise). Moreover, there was frequently a lack of women nominated by government institutions to participate in trainings at the provincial and local government levels, challenging the gender-balance in key interventions.

To overcome these challenges, UNDP adopted a participatory and process-oriented approach. First, UNDP built relationships with officials at multiple levels in key institutions (i.e. KP Human Rights Department) in order to ensure continuity of programming and

institutional memory in the case that one official was transferred. Second, to increase sustainability of trainings, UNDP conducted repeat trainings to reach a wider range of officials at different levels in each department/ institution, specifically targeting posts that were less likely to be transferred. This helped UNDP to build a base of capacitated individuals, thus accounting for risks of staff turnover.

UNDP also took several proactive steps to ensure full and appropriate representation of relevant/required stakeholders at trainings and workshops, including: (1) conducting bilateral sensitization meetings with senior officials from the relevant institution to communicate who should participate and how they should prepare (in advance of events/ initiatives of high importance); (2) requesting institutions to nominate relevant focal persons well in advance of the event and with specific guidelines on seniority level and technical skill required (in written form); (3) following-up with the relevant institution once invitations had been sent. In addition, gender-sensitive arrangements were made for trainings to minimize barriers to women's participation. More detail on steps taken to ensure participation of women can be found in Section 6.2.

This is indicative of the overall trend in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, where the majority of those working in the public service are men.

7.4 Sensitivity to rights-based approaches

Based on UNDP's early experience in this project, it found that there was a general lack of awareness of rights-based approaches, human rights principles and international human rights mechanisms amongst government counterparts in Pakistan. This resulted in uncertainty around what was considered a sensitive topic and, at times, hesitancy to support interventions framed from a rights-based perspective. However, through its strategic capacity building and advocacy efforts, UNDP demystified the rights-based approach, focusing on institutional and governance strengthening and linkages to the SDGs. In addition, UNDP worked with government to set their own human rights priorities, in turn ensuring government ownership of the agenda to strengthen the protection and promotion of human rights in KP.

With reference to the KPVP and HRIMS (in KP, Punjab and at federal level), UNDP also faced initial challenges in operationalizing the initiative due to the government's concerns surrounding data security and access to human rights data. To reduce concerns surrounding data security, UNDP institutionalized cooperation with relevant government stakeholders for KPVP and HRIMS development through the signing of

MOUs. In addition, UNDP ensured government engagement and ownership of the system design and oversight process, as well as full ownership of the data stored in the system. Finally, UNDP and its technical partner Bytes for All ensure that the system met the current industry standards for data protection and security, providing KPVP focal persons with specific capacity building on ensuring data security.

Based on strong working relationships with both provincial and federal stakeholders, and a focus on demand driven interventions informed by government priorities and needs, UNDP was able to effectively navigate possible sensitivities associated with supporting rights-based approaches and human rights data in Pakistan. UNDP has found that by beginning with non-sensitive and requested rights-based initiatives has created space within the Government of KP for a broader discussion on the protection, promotion and enforcement of human rights. This was exemplified by the Secretary, Department of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights, at a UNDP-SDC event in February 2020, when he stated that UNDP's support over the preceding years resulted in a demonstrable shift in the attitude of the government and its policy towards human rights.

7.5 Ensuring inclusivity in consultations and other activities

Throughout the project, crucial lessons were learnt in the process of ensuring inclusivity while strengthening rights protection and promotion mechanisms. These have led to development of a methodology and guidelines in replicating the inclusive approach.

Firstly, a mapping of the relevant government and civil society stakeholders was conducted in the early stages of human rights policy development, which helped in identifying core issues and in tailoring the policy development discussion to address these issues. Secondly, a core team structure including UNDP and government representatives was established to ensure effective coordination with stakeholders, easing numerous logistical and outreach elements of the policy development process. Further to this, initiating bilateral talks with different government stakeholders – representing diverse line departments and key civil society representatives including those from the most marginalised groups – before group consultations aided the development of a broader consensus on the provincial human rights priorities, which formed the structure of the policy.

These efforts for the continued inclusion of civil society perspectives has led to a project implementation framework firmly rooted in ground realities and from the very onset an inclusive approach in the formation of the KP Human Rights Policy, ensuring ownership by departments of their respective roles and responsibilities.

However, UNDP has acknowledged and documented what further needs to be addressed in terms of creating an environment of trust and empowering civil society for its systemic engagement throughout the project in consultative processes and other activities. Key in this process was to ensure that a forum is developed for dynamic and enduring interface between the government and civil society partners. For UNDP, this means leveraging on its role as a mediator and a convener for synergising and getting the two sides, that otherwise often have an erratic and asymmetrical interface, in dialogue and deliberation.

For this purpose, UNDP developed and embedded orientation on Human Rights Based Approach (the key role of the right holders and duty bearers) in pre-consultation discussions and within the consultations, to successfully enhance receptivity and reciprocity towards each other amongst the government and civil society deliberants.



Stakeholder's Consultations on KP Human Rights Policy, March 2018

While civil society was engaged in the policy development process, through specific consultations, and human rights priorities from civil society perspectives were collected through provincial human rights indicators consultations (in some provinces) for a holistic outcome – it goes without saying that ensuring inclusiveness is a dimension that is susceptible to oversight in inter-departmental

policy level discussion and it calls for continued advocacy and support.

However, UNDP hopes that it has been able to create a precedence for the civil society to have a more formalized role in other project activities, with the aim of strengthening their position within the human rights ecosystem in KP and across Pakistan.



THE WAY FORWARD – LEVERAGING BEST PRACTICES FOR IMPROVED RIGHTS-BASED GOVERNANCE ACROSS PAKISTAN AND IN THE REGION

Over the duration of the project (2016-2019), UNDP adopted an inclusive and consultative approach to improve rights promotion and protection mechanisms in KP, developing strong rights-based governance systems and institutions in Pakistan's decentralized governance structure. This has resulted in government ownership of interventions, strengthening the sustainability and guiding the way forward. The achievements during the project cycle have become best practices for rights-based development, both in Pakistan and on a regional scale. Thus, UNDP will continue to work with key government stakeholders to carry these interventions forward, along with adapting and replicating best practices in other thematic areas and projects.

Going forward, SDC will no longer be funding UNDP's rights-based development initiatives in Pakistan as SDC closed its operations in Pakistan after 50 years in December 2019. However, UNDP is encouraged to report that funding for UNDP's rights-based governance initiatives have been taken over by the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs (GMFA). As of February 2020, the GMFA began supporting UNDP to undertake a package of human rights interventions on policy development/implementation, institution strengthening and digitization, and the development of a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. With this generous funding, and new/emerging collaborations, the way forward is outlined below.

Going forward, UNDP's interventions will account for and integrate emerging human rights challenges and considerations related to COVID 19 and any forthcoming global health emergencies. In line with the developing community of practice on the rights-based implications of COVID 19, UNDP will support the Government of Pakistan to mainstream human rights principles in its pandemic preparedness, response and recovery interventions on the levels of policy, implementation and data collection. Initial detail on how this will be done is also included in the below section.

8.1 Human rights policy development and implementation

Building off the consultative approach to policy development piloted in the Devolving Rights in KP project, with funding from the GMFA, UNDP will continue to work with the remaining provinces to support the development and implementation of provincial human rights policies. At present, progress in the adoption and implementation of provincial human rights policies varies significantly between provinces, with the Governments of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab each adopting human rights policies in 2018, while Sindh and Balochistan remain at the stage of consultations and drafting. As per the National Action Plan on Human Rights 2016, provinces are also required to develop implementation or action plans that comprise of strategies, action points and milestones essential to policy implementation. In addition, for the successful implementation of provincial human rights policies, it is imperative to strengthen the capacity of provincial and district representatives and institutions, which are ultimately responsible for implementing policy commitments on the ground.

Thus, UNDP's support to policy development and implementation

will account for varying provincial realities, with the aim of bringing all provinces to the same level in terms of human rights policy development and implementation. Support to policy implementation in all provinces will focus on the intersection between human rights and COVID 19 pandemic response and recovery. This will be done in coordination with the European Union's (EU) human rights programme in Pakistan and will focus the provision of support for policy implementation to traditionally under-served districts, including the newly merged tribal areas (NMAs).

8.2 Technical and capacity assistance to human rights stakeholders

UNDP Pakistan will continue to provide technical and capacity assistance to the key human rights stakeholders, both governmental and non-governmental. In line with the parameters of its MOUs³⁰, UNDP will provide technical and institutional capacity building support to both the MoHR and NCHR at the federal level, ensuring sustainability of achievements under this project. In KP, UNDP remains in close consultation with the KP Human Rights Department, the Directorate General, as well as the KP Ombudsperson's Office, in order to identify and address areas in which additional capacity assistance

30. In 2018, UNDP signed MOUs with the Human Rights Department, Sindh and renewed its MOU with the KP Human Rights Department. In 2019, it signed a landmark MOU with MoHR and an MOU with the Punjab Human Rights and Minority Affairs Department was drafted and is currently under review. In 2018, UNDP signed MOUs with the Human Rights Department, Sindh and renewed its MOU with the KP Human Rights Department. In 2019, it signed a landmark MOU with MoHR and an MOU with the Punjab Human Rights and Minority Affairs Department was drafted and is currently under review.

is required, incorporating the key lesson of applying a participatory and process-oriented approach to capacity building interventions. Additionally, UNDP will continue to work with the KP Local Governance School to develop and institutionalize human rights curriculum in in-service training. UNDP will also engage with other provincial human rights departments to support the inclusive and rights-based implementation of provincial human rights policies and the strengthening of provincial human rights mechanisms, including building their capacity to receive and respond to rights-based grievances related to COVID 19 and other global health emergencies. All related activities are being undertaken in consultation with other development partners, including the European Union.

8.3 HRIMS operationalization in Pakistan

Leveraging the learnings and achievements of the KPVP, UNDP will provide support to consolidate the HRIMS in other provinces and at the federal level. While human rights data collection and management strategies have been developed for each province, installation and operationalization of the systems remains to be completed. As mentioned, MoHR has taken lead on HRIMS establishment across Pakistan

and its federal consolidation. In this regard, UNDP will continue to support MoHR to establish its own HRIMS³¹ through technical assistance in software adaptation and hardware installation. UNDP will also support MoHR to engage with provinces on the HRIMS, providing them with technical backstopping to adapt and operationalize the software and supporting hardware installation in the provinces. In addition, UNDP will continue to play a coordination role, bringing together provinces and MoHR to discuss human rights data and reporting through its existing Inter-Provincial Coordination Mechanism. In March 2020, UNDP coordinated an Inter-Provincial Work Group on Human Rights and Data, bringing together the provinces and MoHR to share achievements and challenges and coordinate action on governance issues related to human rights and data. One of the action points agreed during this coordination forum was continued commitment to identify and operationalize human rights indicators. Accordingly, MoHR has committed to identifying human rights indicators in additional thematic areas, with technical and capacity assistance from UNDP, over the coming year.

Further to this, while significant progress has been made in sustainably establishing the federal level HRIMS over the project period, the MoHR

31. At the time of reporting, MoHRs HRIMS hardware was installed and the software adaptation was near completion.

has identified an additional capacity gap linked to systematizing and institutionalizing the reporting process, engagement with international human rights mechanisms and follow-up on implementation of treaty body recommendations. In view of this, MoHR has prioritized the establishment of a National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF) in 2020. Developed through a set of guidelines and best practices promoted by OHCHR, NMRFs are defined as institutional mechanisms to formalize human rights data coordination, reporting, and follow-up on recommendations. At present, MoHR is working with UNDP and UN OHCHR towards this milestone.

8.4 Supporting rights based and data-driven COVID-19 response and recovery efforts:

The current outbreak of COVID-19 has significantly impacted the lives of the people in Pakistan. A rapid socio-economic assessment undertaken by UN agencies, coordinated by UNDP Pakistan on behalf of the Government of Pakistan has found that vulnerable populations and disadvantaged communities such as daily wage earners, those living and working in the informal sector, women, and transgender persons are likely to suffer disproportionately from the outbreak of the disease. In effect, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the resulting complex emergency, is

changing the human rights landscape in Pakistan, exacerbating existing rights challenges and creating new ones. In this context, access to human rights data will play an essential role in informing government response and recovery efforts, to ensure that they meet the needs of the most vulnerable and account for the prevailing human rights challenges.

As such, UNDP will facilitate MoHR to use the HRIMS for improved coordination and access to human rights data in a range of social and economic thematic areas most relevant to the impact of COVID-19. As a first step, UNDP and MoHR will conduct a comprehensive review of existing human rights indicators to develop an annex of COVID-19/pandemic specific indicators to measure government preparedness, inclusive response capacity and impact of COVID-19 from a rights-based perspective. In line with UNDP's existing work on human rights indicators, it will support federal and provincial governments to adopt identified human rights indicators (including COVID-19/pandemic specific indicators) into their monitoring and evaluation frameworks and systematize data collection through the HRIMS. As a result, MoHR and provincial human rights departments will be able to more effectively oversee and advocate for rights-based and data-driven response and recovery measures.

8.5 Replicating HRIMS and best practices in rights-based governance in the region

UNDP Pakistan is now collaborating with the OHCHR to strengthen human rights data collection and reporting in other target countries in the region. UNDP and OHCHR are coordinating with potential development partners regarding funding opportunities, in particular SDC. The agencies jointly presented the proposed initiative to senior management from SDC, including through a presentation in November 2019 in Bern, Switzerland.

The proposed joint initiative will leverage UNDP Pakistan's pioneering experience and expertise of developing and operationalizing the HRIMS and developing contextualized human rights indicators in a complex and devolved federal system like Pakistan, and OHCHR's own National

Recommendation Tracking Database (NRTD) System. For its part, the NRTD is a generic digital information management system operating at the national level (in target countries where it has been installed) to facilitate the recording, tracking and reporting on the implementation of human rights recommendations to reduce the respective states' reporting burden. The proposed initiative will benefit from OHCHR's normative leadership and the NRTD model and UNDP's HRIMS, which is tailored to devolved governance structures, and its extensive in-country presence.

Under this initiative, participating countries will receive a comprehensive human rights institution strengthening package that will include the establishment of a digital information management system that builds off the strengths of both UNDP and OHCHR systems (titled the NRTD+ system), as



MOU signing celebration with MoHR and UNDP, Islamabad, March 2019

well as support for the development of national human rights indicators (which will be embedded in the system), capacity building of national and sub-national institutions (human rights stakeholders using the system), and support to national human rights mechanisms (which provide oversight of effective data collection and human rights implementation more broadly). In each country, the NRTD+ will be tailored to the country's governance structure and priorities. The proposed interventions will serve to strengthen human rights coordination, data collection and reporting, increasing access to accurate data on human rights implementation for evidence-based policy making, planning and reporting. All interventions will be delivered in consultation with, accounting for and complimenting the work of OHCHR and UNDP at the international, regional and national levels.

The achievements of the 'Devolving Rights in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa' project, as well as an outlook to the way forward for Pakistan, can be summarized in this quote by Rabiya Javeri Agha, Secretary, Ministry of Human Rights, Pakistan:

"While Pakistan continues to face Human Rights challenges, there are significant improvements taking place in terms of strengthened legislation, inclusive government programming, and improved rights-based outcomes for Pakistan's diverse populations, including women, children, transgender persons, ethnic and linguistic minorities. The Ministry (of Human Rights) has been working with UNDP since 2017 to develop a Human Rights Information Management System (HRIMS), which allows the government to effectively measure the rights environment and assess progress being made by duty bearers across Pakistan. Through the introduction of the HRIMS, the Government of Pakistan will achieve substantive capacity to introduce rights-based approaches in its policies and programmes to address rights challenges. As this system shall complement data bases associated with SDGs, HRIMS can ensure that no one is left behind, in line with the Government's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals."

ANNEX 1 – DETAILED SUMMARY OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Output 1: Development and Improved Implementation of rights-based policies and legislation

Activity 1.1: Stakeholder mapping

Developing a stakeholder matrix

In the first project year (2016-2017), key government and non-governmental human rights stakeholders were identified to determine the scope of their roles and responsibilities in the province. Initial consultations with key stakeholders revealed that the concerned government institutions did not have clearly defined roles and responsibilities in the post-devolution context. Their functions were, therefore, subject to duplication and ambiguity. To address this issue, UNDP held a mandate clarification workshop on 9-10 November, 2016 for key stakeholders including representatives from the KP Human Rights Department, NCHR (KP), Directorate of Labour, Child Welfare Commission, Directorate of Human Rights KP, KP Regional Directorate of MoHR, Human Rights Cell of the Peshawar High Court, the Social Welfare Department and various CSOs. Issues discussed in the workshop included human rights

data collection and sharing and future collaboration, with each department delivering presentations highlighting their roles and responsibilities. This resulted in all parties agreeing to improve collaboration and the KP NCHR offered to serve as a focal point.

Baseline review of existing policy and legal frameworks and institutional capacity of key human rights stakeholders

Following the mandate clarification workshop, a baseline review of existing provincial policy and legal frameworks was conducted in the first year of the project cycle to identify relevant national and provincial legislation on fundamental rights, including the Protection Against Harassment of Women Act (national, 2010), the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act (KP, 2017), KP Senior Citizens Act (2014), and the KP Prohibition of the Employment of Children Act (2015).³³ This process also involved an institutional assessment of the key provincial government stakeholders responsible for implementing existing rights-based legislation (KP

33. The full list of legislation reviewed for the drafting of the policy can be found on pages 5-6 of the KP Human Rights Policy (2018).

Departments of Human Rights, Social Welfare; Special Education and Women Empowerment). The assessment found that, in particular at the local government level, there was a lack of clarity on the roles and responsibilities of line departments in implementing rights-based policies and legislation. The findings from both the policy review and institutional assessment informed the policy development process and subsequent capacity building initiatives, which focused on local government capacity building.

Activity 1.2: Policy Development

Consultations for the development of a Human Rights Policy for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

In the second project year (2017-2018), UNDP conducted a series of consultations with key provincial governmental human rights stakeholders and civil society to ensure evidence-based drafting of the human rights policy for KP. In the first round of consultations (held on 19 September 2017 for government and on 20 September 2017 for CSOs), UNDP gathered feedback from provincial human rights stakeholders on potential gaps in the existing human rights legislation and policies. The second round of consultations spanned from mid December 2017 through January 2018, and was led by a core group of representatives from the KP Human Rights Department and UNDP who designed and circulated tailored questionnaires to relevant provincial government human rights

stakeholders. The questionnaires gathered information on existing departmental efforts to promote human rights, availability of resources to implement respective mandates, and implementation impediments faced by the departments. Follow-up interviews were also conducted with key stakeholders in the relevant departments.

In the final round of consultations on 26-27 March 2018, CSOs, development partners and other United Nations agencies were requested to provide feedback to the government to further prioritize human rights thematic areas requiring special attention in the human rights policy and suggest actionable recommendations for the realization of rights in these thematic areas. The consultations resulted in an endorsement of the priority thematic areas as well as specific recommendations linked to each thematic area.

The result of the consultative, inclusive approach taken throughout the policy development process is twofold: first, it ensured the KP Human Rights Policy is fully tailored to the social, cultural, political and governance requirements of the province; and second, it raised awareness among duty bearers of their roles and responsibilities and created joint ownership of the resulting Policy. The consultations also created a sense of ownership amongst CSOs and development actors, as important stakeholders in KP human rights progress.

Policy Drafting and Endorsement

Based off the findings from this wide-ranging consultative process, in the second project year, priority areas for a draft policy were agreed and relevant recommendations were formulated by the KP Human Rights Department with technical assistance from UNDP. The policy addressed the following human rights thematic areas:

- i. Civil and Political Rights;
- ii. Women;
- iii. Children;
- iv. Transgender Persons;
- v. Minorities;
- vi. Senior Citizens;
- vii. People with Disabilities; and
- viii. Human Rights Defenders

The approach of organizing policy recommendations in thematic groups was aimed at ensuring that government actions resulting from the policy responded to the disaggregated and group-based needs in KP. As a result, the policy provided steps to ensure that rights promotion and protection and enforcement was strengthened across the board, with no group left behind.

As a final step in the review of the draft policy, it was uploaded on the websites of the Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights Department and the DHR for public feedback. Simultaneously, the draft policy was also reviewed by UN technical experts. After useful feedback from the public and UN technical experts, the Chief

Minister of KP endorsed the KP Human Rights Policy, which was tabled before the Provincial Cabinet and was formally approved and launched on 17 May 2018.

Activity 1.3: Policy implementation

Launch of KP's Human Rights Policy

Following the approval of KP's first Human Rights Policy, the KP Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human

Rights Department, with the assistance of UNDP, organized a launch event in May 2018. The event was attended by representatives from civil society, academia, and journalists, as well as government officials from line departments, NCHR KP Branch, Regional Directorate of MoHR, KP Ombudsperson's office.

Through the formal launch of the KP Human Rights Policy, the Government of KP publicly demonstrated its commitment to meeting Pakistan's obligations to international human rights instruments and to implementing its provincial human rights policy, in line with Pakistan's constitutional provisions and domestic laws. Through a participatory and inclusive approach to policy development and endorsement and the context-specific and disaggregated policy design, the KP Human Rights Policy was positioned as the central provincial framework to guide rights-based development and governance initiatives in KP, outlining a clear set of recommendations for strengthening human rights promotion, protection

and enforcement to reach the most vulnerable groups in the province.

Human Rights Policy Orientation Event

Following the successful launch of the KP Human Rights Policy in May 2018, UNDP held a Human Rights Policy Orientation event in December 2018 for key governmental human rights stakeholders from the province, in addition to civil society, academia and journalists. By bringing together key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, UNDP intended to sensitize relevant actors and to get their buy-in for the implementation of KP's Human Rights Policy. The diversity of groups present in the orientation session was indicative of the need for sensitizing stakeholders at the grass root level to enable them to better serve citizens in line with the governments human rights commitments and obligations, formalized in the Human Rights Policy.

Capacity building of Standing Committee on Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights on national and international human rights frameworks

The project also engaged KP's Standing Committee on Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights in a training on international and national human rights frameworks (i.e. international

human rights conventions, the constitution of Pakistan, and national and provincial rights-based policies and legislation), with a focus on the new Human Rights Policy and its implications for legislators. UNDP decided to organize these trainings in the final reporting year to align it with the federal election, with the aim of reaching newly elected provincial assembly members, thus increasing the sustainability of the activity. Members of the newly appointed KP Standing Committee on Human Rights participated in a two-day interactive workshop on their roles and responsibilities as legislators in the implementation of KP's Human Rights Policy. The workshop served as an opportunity to discuss ways in which parliamentarians can advance the implementation of the KP Human Rights Policy and recognize areas where additional legislative work and capacity development for effective implementation of policies and legislation was required. Through workshop activities, participants highlighted the rights of women and encouraging women's participation in the workforce, the rights of senior citizens and youth empowerment as key areas where further rights-based legislation was required, along with support to the effective implementation of all rights-based legislation.

Output 2: Strengthened capacity and coordination of national and sub-national human rights institutions

Activity 2.1 – Capacity Building on International Human Rights Mechanisms

Training on fundamental rights post 18th Constitutional Amendment

Following the institutional assessment undertaken in the first year of the project, UNDP aimed to improve key governmental human rights stakeholders' understanding of basic rights, laws, policies and the reporting capacity of government officials in institutions dealing with human rights. UNDP organized a three day training of trainers (ToT) on Fundamental, Rights Laws and Policies from 17-19 January 2017, for the KP DHR, Right to Information Commission, KP Human Rights Department, Peshawar Service Tribunal, KP Police, Social Welfare Department, Directorate of Reclamation and Probation, KP NCHR, Home Department (Prosecution Branch), KP Secretariat, Directorate of Labour, Directorate of Social Welfare, and CSOs such as Shirkat Gah, BlueVeins and Khwendo Kor. The training provided theoretical and practical knowledge on human rights issues through interactive exercises, group work and presentations. Through this, 26 participants, including 4 women, were trained on fundamental rights leading to enhanced understanding on international reporting obligations

and role of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in implementing international treaties ratified by Pakistan as member state. This training also created appetite for further in-depth trainings on human rights which were organized periodically over the project period.

Trainings on the UPR System

In November 2017, the United Nations Human Rights Council was conducting the Universal Period Review of Pakistan. In this context, the UNDP conducted two training sessions on UPR reporting for administrative line departments and CSOs, to support KP line departments in effectively compiling and submitting the provincial portion of the third cycle of the UPR to the federal government. The first training, conducted on 15-16 November 2016, focused on functionality, goals, content, submission and review mechanisms, as well as rights-based data collection and interdepartmental coordination. The second training, conducted on 27-28 February 2017, focused on analysing rights-based data with a view to the UPR and international human rights treaties and technical knowhow on compiling a provincial report in line with the UPR format and technical reporting guidelines was. 42 participants, including 9 women were trained in the UPR system, allowing the Government of KP to fulfil its UPR reporting obligations to the Federal Government. As a result of these trainings, the Government of Khyber

Pakhtunkhwa was able to submit its portion of the UPR report timely and KP was recognized for its high quality and timely reporting by MoHR at an inter-provincial meeting on the UPR.

Establishing a Human Rights Reporting Unit

UNDP supported the KP DHR in establishing a reporting unit during the first year of the project (2016-2017). This involved supplying the DHR with information and communications technology (ICT) equipment to digitize day-to-day tasks. The reporting unit, along with the planning of a comprehensive management information system (MIS), provided technical assistance to the KP DHR, filling key capacity gaps outlined through UNDP's institutional assessment and helped DHR in digitizing their manual paperwork. The support was reinforced with series of trainings for staff of DHR resulting in more transparent and timely addressing of complaints through the Directorate's complaints response mechanism, building citizens awareness and use of the government's human rights institutions, which is an important benchmark in rights based governance at the provincial level.

Trainings on the treaty body reporting system

The preliminary institutional assessment undertaken by UNDP identified that KP line department officials had a notable gap in knowledge on human rights principles, international human

rights mechanisms and Pakistan's treaty obligations. In response to this finding, UNDP organized a three-day introductory training for officials from provincial line departments on human rights principles and international human rights mechanisms from 28-30 November 2016. The objective was to raise participants' awareness of Pakistan's international obligations and build the capacity of officials in supporting the government to meet Pakistan's obligations to periodically report to thematic treaty bodies on progress in human rights implementation and respond to recommendations made by these treaty bodies. Consequently, 43 participants, including 10 women from 15 line departments, were trained on the treaty body reporting system and were capacitated to support provincial governments in implementing its 18th Constitutional Amendment roles and responsibilities with regards to human rights protection, promotion and enforcement.

Activity 2.2 Capacity Building of Local Government Officials

Training of trainers: Fundamental rights, laws and policies of KP

The assessment undertaken by UNDP in the first year of the project highlighted significant capacity gaps at the local government level with regards to human rights principles and Pakistan's national and international human rights obligations. Thus, in the second project year, UNDP prioritized capacity building of

district level officials from KP line departments with a human rights mandate. To ensure sustainability of the capacity building interventions, UNDP designed trainings for master trainers, who would be tasked with the training to district front line officers. UNDP developed a resource kit and human rights training modules for these master trainers. The resource kit was designed as a learning guide, containing information on human rights principles and frameworks and institutional mechanisms used at the provincial, national and international levels to protect rights. After developing the kits, in the first year of the project, UNDP organized a two-day training on 18-19 April 2017 for district attorneys, who were capacitated to serve as master trainers for other district officers. This training was attended by district attorneys, deputy district attorneys and KP DHR officials. Resultingly, district attorneys from 10 districts and officers of DHR were trained by UNDP to become master trainers on human rights mechanisms and legal frameworks in KP.

In the second year of implementation (2017-2018), UNDP selected 14 of the original master trainers and provided them with 'Enhanced Communication Skills' training on 8-9 August 2017. This batch included two female trainers and the selection was based on their pre- and post-training assessments and observed communication skills, as

assessed during the first training. The two-day follow-up workshop focused on enhancing the communication skills of trainees and techniques for the design and moderation of trainings and workshops, providing them with the tools to deliver future district level trainings.

During both these sets of trainings, participants were asked for feedback on the training curricula. The results in figure 1 indicate that most participants (44%) ranked the training curricula as excellent in the initial training period. This result further improved with the second period of trainings, whereby 53% of the participants evaluated the training as 'excellent' and 47% of the participants thought it was 'good'.

Figure-1
Training programme evaluation (2016-17)

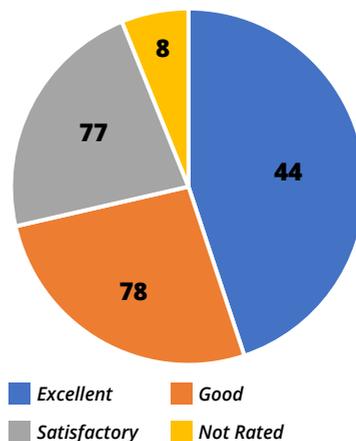
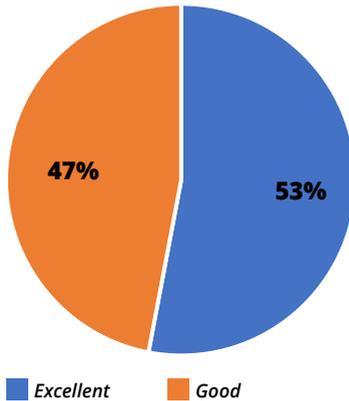


Figure-1
Training programme evaluation (2017-18)



Along with this, pre and post-training evaluations were also carried out to assess whether there had been an improvement in participants' technical knowledge. Results showed that in the first year of the project, 38.6% of participants reported an 'outstanding' enhancement in knowledge of fundamental rights, and this figure increased to 43% in the second = year.

Training of district officials

UNDP, in consultation with the KP Human Rights Department, designed capacity-building trainings for officers at the district level. The aim of the trainings was to raise participants' awareness regarding legal frameworks and rights mechanisms present in the province. The district trainings were jointly facilitated by UNDP, the KP Human Rights Department and district master trainers (discussed on page 54), and were attended by

representatives of District Health Office, District Police Office, District Prosecution Office, District Education Office and District Administration. Participants received training on:

1. Human Rights Legal Framework in KP, with comparison to national legal framework;
2. International Laws and Pakistan's obligations under the International Human Rights Conventions;
3. International Treaty Bodies and institutional mechanisms to monitor state compliance and domestication of international Human Rights standards.

In the second year of the project cycle, officials of three districts were trained: D.I. Khan (29-30 August 2017), Abbottabad (16-17 October 2017), and Peshawar (29-30 November 2017) reaching a total of 90 district officials. In the final project year, UNDP and the KP Human Rights Department expanded the district training programme to new districts, targeting officials across south, central and north KP. Hence, three trainings were delivered in Bannu, Swat, and Chitral, where district officials from Bannu, Lakki Marwat, Kara, Tank, Swat, Malakand, Lower Dir, Kohistan, Shangla, Upper Dir and Chitral participated. District trainings in the final project year reached a total of 104 district officials. In trainings delivered in the final project year, there was added focus on the newly approved KP Human Rights Policy and the roles

and responsibilities of district officials in its implementation. As a result, the participants were empowered and capacitated to be effective human rights duty bearers and more effectively meet the province's human rights commitments, in line with the KP Human Rights Policy and Pakistan's international treaty commitments.

Human rights training through Local Governance School

UNDP held a training session in the Local Governance School for newly recruited staff of the Local Government Elections and Rural Development Department. The 51 trainees represented three cadres - 40 from Administration including seven women; four from Engineering and seven from Accounts. The training sensitized trainees on the implications of the KP Human Rights Policy for local governance administration, which would become part of their duties and obligations when they are assigned offices after completion of the in-service training course. Additionally, at the request of the Local Governance School, UNDP is currently working to institutionalize the human rights training programme by adding human rights material into its existing training module. At the time of reporting the training manual was under development.

Overall, human rights capacity building through the Local Governance School impacted KP departments and officials in two ways. First, it facilitated direct knowledge transfer on basic human

rights principles and mechanisms. Second, it ensured sustainability of the provincial capacity of duty-bearing institutions by creating a cadre of officials with the skills to transfer this knowledge to entry level officials at district and provincial levels.

Activity 2.3: Strengthening collection and coordination of rights-based data

Consultations on human rights data collection

As a result of the 18th Amendment, provinces became responsible for systematically compiling information for national reporting on the seven core human rights conventions to which Pakistan is signatory, the 27 treaties included in the GSP+ arrangement with the EU and on progress on recommendations from Pakistan's UPR. In November 2017, UNDP held a consultation session with relevant line departments on existing human rights data collection, coordination, sharing and reporting processes. The consultation allowed UNDP to gather information on the practical challenges faced at the provincial level related to rights-based data collection, which is essential to the effective monitoring of human rights implementation and reporting to international human rights mechanisms.

The consultations demonstrated that line departments lacked human and material resources to effectively collect, share and archive human rights data, and that concerned officers

lacked knowledge of human rights principles and the international human rights system of treaty ratification and treaty body reporting. Based on these findings, UNDP understood the need to strengthen coordination and capacity of line departments working on human rights issues in order to improve human rights data collection, and the monitoring of human rights implementation. As a result, provincial stakeholders and UNDP identified the important role that a specially designed digital information management system could play to address these challenges.

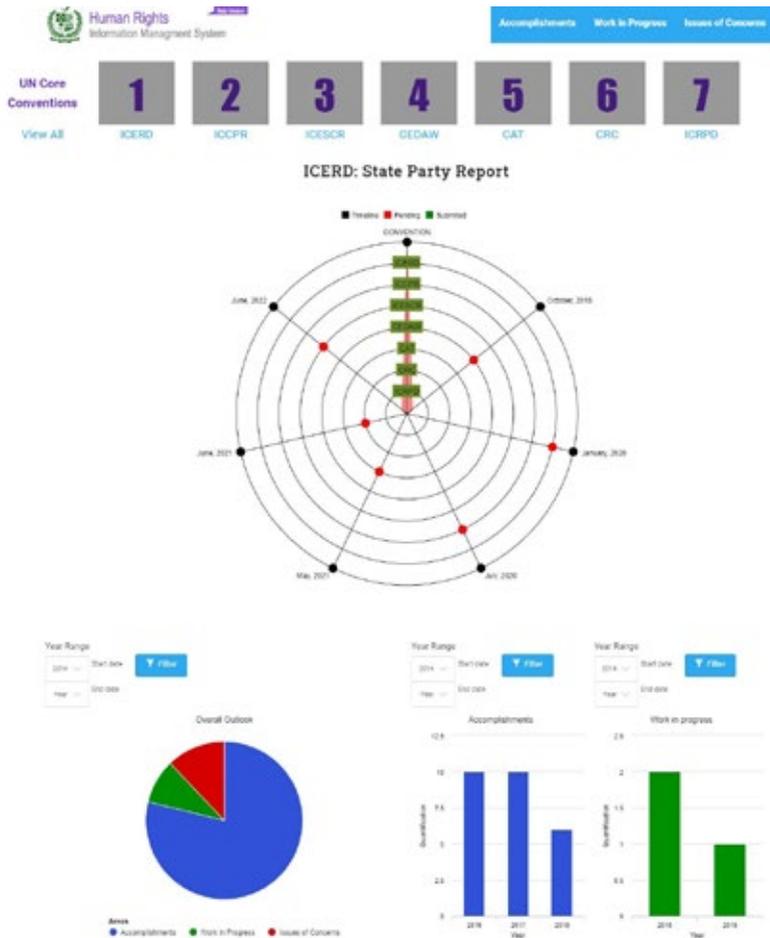
Development of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Virtual Platform

To support implementation of rights-based policies and programs and strengthen rights promotion and protection mechanisms in KP, including the KP Treaty Implementation Cell (TIC), UNDP and technical partners Bytes for All supported the KP Human Rights Department to develop a pioneering human rights information management system ; officially titled the “Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Virtual Platform” (KPVP). The system was designed through a consultative process that engaged the KP Human Rights Department and DHR in the review and revision of the structure and operation of the prototype system to enhance utility and usability. See

Annex 2 for a detailed critical path followed in the design of the system.

Building off the findings from the consultations on human rights data collection (preceding activity) and feedback from the KP Human Rights Department, the KPVP software was designed as a centralized system for data collection and storage, virtually linking relevant line departments/ TIC members (who act as data generators) with the KP Human Rights Department (which acts as the provincial data consolidator for human rights reporting). Responding to observed capacity gaps at the provincial level, the software was designed to improve data collection on human rights as well as reporting from the provincial to the federal level, which was a milestone achievement in strengthening the capacity of local administration to implement the KP Human Rights Policy and international human rights obligations. With a simple and highly visual dashboard that provides a snapshot of reporting deadlines and progress, the software allows for detailed data collection that can be tallied against reporting requirements and achievements, presenting summary analysis for easy access by government stakeholders. Figure 2 provides a screenshot of the KPVP dashboard.

Figure-2
 KPVP Dashboard with dummy data (2019)



The KPVP was designed such that data entered into the system is organized in the framework of the seven core conventions to which Pakistan is a signatory. The system prompts relevant departments to

upload rights-based data against reporting deadlines, treaty body recommendations, SDGs and UPR recommendations and makes users aware of the type of data required.

The data collected from the KPVP can be used in policymaking as well as for awareness raising activities.

Installing the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Virtual Platform

In the third year of project implementation (2018-2019), UNDP supported the installation of the KPVP to strengthen data collection and reporting capacities of the Government of KP. Following the installation of KPVP hardware and software in the KP Human Rights Department, the Department notified all concerned line departments to appoint a focal person responsible for feeding departmental data into the KPVP system. All line departments notified a focal person responsible for feeding data into the system, and they were provided the software and hardware necessary to use the KPVP system. This was a key milestone in formalizing the operations of the KPVP. The KPVP was formally inaugurated in May 2019 by the KP Minister of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights in the presence of the Swiss Ambassador, SDC Representatives and UNDP.

Operationalizing the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Virtual Platform

Subsequently, UNDP, with the help of their technical partner Bytes for All, designed and delivered a training programme for KPVP focal persons in order to enable them to better understand the international human rights mechanisms to which Pakistan is required to report (i.e. treaty bodies

and UPR, as well as the SDGs) and respond to requests for data from the KP Human Rights Department by uploading appropriate information into the system. First, a two-day training, from 11-12 April 2019, was held for focal persons covering provincial rights reporting obligations in their respective departments and KPVP data protocols (data feeding techniques specific to the KPVP software, including collection and reporting of data in line with the rights-based approach to data which prioritizes the collection of gender disaggregated data). Second, the focal persons received a three-day training from 30 April to 2 May 2019 on digital security in the context of KPVP operations. Further to this, UNDP facilitated UN OHCHR technical experts to deliver a week-long capacity building session on “Reporting to International Human Rights Mechanisms” to further expand and institutionalize departmental awareness on human rights reporting obligations and processes. Provincial representatives from departments that make up provincial TICs participated in the OHCHR training.

Finally, UNDP supported the KP Human Rights Department, as host of the KPVP, to sustainably operationalize the system by placing a technical expert in the Human Rights Department over a six-month period. The expert assisted all concerned departments in data uploading, trouble-shooting any emerging challenges, and ensuring the effective institutionalization of

data protocols. As a result, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Virtual Platform was officially inaugurated by the KP Human Rights Department on May 14, 2019.

Activity 2.4: Capacity building to the KP Provincial Ombudsperson's Office

At the request of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Ombudsperson for the Protection Against Harassment of Women in the Workplace, UNDP provided technical support to the Ombudsperson's office to capacitate its representatives at the level of local government in a training held on 23 April 2019. With the establishment of the Ombudsperson's office, district attorneys were designated the role of pro-bono lawyer for the Office of the Ombudsperson in their respective districts, and district social welfare officers were designated the role of a referral office for the Ombudsperson's office in their respective districts. The orientation session helped newly designated officers of the Ombudsperson's office in discharging of their duties effectively and in line with human rights principles and commitments under the KP Human Rights Policy.

Activity 2.5: Building the National Human Rights Data Ecosystem

Technical Capacity Assessment of MoHR

In the final year of the project, UNDP expanded its rights-based governance support, with a focus on human rights data digitization, to the federal level, with MoHR as the

key federal implementation partner. As preliminary steps in this process, collaboration was formalized through the signing of an MOU between MoHR and UNDP in March 2019, and UNDP (with its technical partner B4A) undertook a detailed Technical Capacity Assessment of MoHR. The assessment mapped existing rights data collection, consolidation and analysis practices of the federal and regional branches of MoHR to understand its capacities and gaps and inform UNDPs support towards the development of a federal digital data management system and human rights indicators (both discussed in detail below). The findings of the assessment were shared with MOHR through a series of briefings from June-August 2019.

Expanding the HRIMS to other provinces and the federal government

Based on the observed successes of the KPVP approach and system, MoHR and other provinces in Pakistan requested that the KPVP be expanded to develop an integrated national human rights information management system. For this purpose, in the third project year, UNDP assisted provincial and federal institutions to adapt and replicate the KPVP system across Pakistan, under the title the Human Rights Information Management Systems (HRIMS). Under this sub-activity, UNDP provided in-depth orientation sessions and held consultations with MoHR on the KPVP and the proposed approach for

adapting the system at provincial and federal levels. As a result, MoHR agreed to take a leadership role in adapting the system to the federal level, under the name Human Rights Information Management System, and engaging with the provinces to advocate for their effective operationalization of the system.

UNDP also facilitated orientation sessions in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan in 2018 and 2019 on the KPVP experience and HRIMS. These sessions provided an opportunity to share the design, implementation and lessons learned from the KPVP with provincial departments responsible for human rights, and gather information on how the HRIMS would need to be adapted to the provincially specific governance structures, capacities and needs. As a follow-up to initial orientation sessions on the KPVP, the Punjab Minister of Human Rights and Minority Affairs requested UNDP to provide a detailed briefing on the HRIMS to the Minister and other counterparts in March 2019.

Further to this, in its 2019 budget, MoHR successfully requested funding for specialized technical positions to manage the national HRIMS and has received funding for 10 positions for the forthcoming 3 years. This is an important milestone in strengthening and institutionalizing the national

human rights data ecosystem.

Development of a national strategy for human rights indicator development

UNDP and MoHR jointly developed a national strategy for human rights indicator development over 2019. In line with the Human Rights-based Approach to Data³⁴ and the OHCHR Human Rights Indicator Handbook³⁵, the use of relevant human rights indicators increases access to accurate and disaggregated human rights data and increases government accountability to report on rights implementation. MoHR selected three thematic areas for the first phase of indicator identification: health, education and social protection, with a focus on women's rights, gender rights and social inclusion. In May 2019, MoHR and a core group of federal ministries and rights institutions approved the critical path and approach for indicator development in the three identified thematic areas. The approved approach was in line with Pakistan's decentralized structure, using a bottom-up consultative process, beginning with provincial level consultations in order to capture provincial human rights needs, challenges and priorities, followed by federal level consultative review with government and technical experts, and a national endorsement

34. In 2018, OHCHR released the 'Human Rights-based Approach to Data (HRBAD): Leaving No One Behind in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development', focusing on issues of data collection and disaggregation.

35. OHCHR 2012, Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation.

workshop bringing together federal and provincial stakeholders.

Identification of Human Rights Indicators

In line with the agreed methodology, in the final year of the project, beginning in May 2019, UNDP and MoHR jointly led the process to identify human rights indicators. The process began with provincial level consultations on human rights planning, priorities and challenges in the areas of health, education and social protection. Provincial consultations took place in each province between June-October 2019, jointly led by UNDP and MoHR. Provincial priorities were synthesized and transformed into a longlist of indicators, which was internally reviewed by a technical team that considered: the OHCHR indicator methodology, the rights-based approach to data, Pakistan's SDG targets, and Pakistan's international human rights commitments. The resulting list of indicators were then reviewed, revised and endorsed over two national indicator workshops (21 November and 12 December 2019), which engaged federal ministries, thematic experts, provincial governments and OHCHR technical experts. The endorsed list of indicators in three thematic areas was shared with MoHR in January 2020. It was agreed by MoHR that the indicators would be embedded in the HRIMS and serve as a framework to guide human rights data collection, support

provincial government stakeholders define and measure progress in human rights implementation.

Output 3 - Increased awareness of human rights principles and protection mechanisms

Activity 3.1: Civil Society awareness raising

Provincial seminars on fundamental rights legislation

In the first year of project implementation (2016-2017), UNDP organized a one-day seminar, detailing the situation of human rights in the post-devolution context for relevant stakeholders, including CSOs. The aim of this workshop was to raise awareness amongst government offices and CSOs on basic human rights, as well as to discuss challenges and recommendations to help government in protecting, promoting and enforcing human rights in the province. Participants in the seminar recommended UNDP to design capacity building trainings to sensitize government functionaries on international reporting obligations post the 18th Constitutional Amendment. It was also recommended that frequent dialogues between key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders would lead to clarity in roles of concerned stakeholders working for human rights in the province. On the basis of these, and other, recommendations, the DHR committed to devise a human

rights capacity building strategy for government stakeholders and develop a corresponding training manual. The seminar also helped in clarifying the role of various stakeholders working on human rights in the province.

Consultation for UPR Third Cycle Shadow Report

With the aim of contributing to Pakistan's third UPR review in 2017, two workshops on 27-18 February 2017 and 14-15 March 2017 were conducted in the first reporting year for civil society representatives (from local organizations working extensively on rights issues) from KP and erstwhile FATA. The workshops focused on the process and technical report writing guidelines for civil society to submit shadow reports to the UPR system. As a result of the workshops, for the first time, CSOs from KP and erstwhile FATA were able to submit a shadow report to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights during the third cycle of Pakistan's UPR. This created a precedent for civil society groups to engage, synergize and systematically raise their concerns at relevant forums.

Training on rights-based reporting to media in KP

UNDP delivered a training session for senior journalists from print and electronic media and the press association in KP on 8 November 2018. The training sensitized participants on the KP Human Rights Policy and involved an interactive discussion on rights-based approaches to

reporting on the implementation of human rights, violations and vulnerable groups, to protect both the rights of journalists and those they are reporting on. The session engaged representatives from Voice of America Urdu, Voice of America (Pashto), Australian Radio (Special Broadcasting Services), DEWA, Radio Pakistan, Pakistan Television, ARY and GEO news network. As a result of the interactive discussion, participants established a framework for a rights-based code of conduct for media, which included several thematic areas including reporting on children, reporting on gender-based violence, reporting on human rights defenders, to name a few. To ensure sustainability for this sub-activity, UNDP agreed to assist district media houses to finalize and adopt a human rights media code of conduct, based off the framework developed in the November consultations.

Activity 3.2: Support to the KP Human Rights Directorate/Directorate General to raise awareness on human rights

Outreach strategy development

In the second project year (2017-2018), UNDP provided technical assistance to the KP Directorate of Human Rights in designing and implementing a mass outreach campaign. The objective of the campaign was to improve awareness of available rights mechanisms in KP, in place to address human rights grievances and hold duty bearers accountable. A series of workshops were held in August 2017

with the KP DHR to outline an outreach strategy, develop advocacy materials and provide communications training and tools to the Directorate. During the two-day workshop in August 2017, titled 'Developing a Human Rights Outreach and Advocacy Strategy', representatives of the Directorate strategized how to promote its own activities and raise awareness on the human rights mechanisms available to vulnerable communities in KP. The result was a Human Rights Outreach and Advocacy Strategy, which prioritized three thematic areas for mass awareness-raising: human rights children's rights, women's rights and interfaith harmony.

Further to this, UNDP led a workshop on 10-11 August 2017 with the Directorate to develop human rights advocacy materials for the province. During the sessions, the Directorate also finalized content for a district level outreach campaign, SMS and Radio campaign, and an essay competition. As a culmination of this work, UNDP supported the Directorate to develop an 'Advocacy and Outreach Tools Resource Kit' which compiled information on drafting human rights press releases, op-eds, social media and management of media contacts. These interventions helped to ensure inclusive outreach campaigns, which were subsequently launched.

District-level outreach campaign

Following the development of an

outreach strategy, in 2017-2018, UNDP assisted the KP Directorate of Human Rights to arrange district-level outreach events to raise awareness on human rights at the district level, amongst government officials, civil society and the general public. The campaign was piloted in 3 districts: D.I. Khan, Abbottabad, and Peshawar, and included development and dissemination of information, education and communications materials developed by the KP DHR and UNDP to district officials, police and rule of law representatives, civil society organizations, educationalists, academia and journalists. These outreach events were participated in by 167 individuals, including 106 from CSOs in the second year of project implementation.

In the third year of project implementation, UNDP, in collaboration with the Directorate General Law and Human Rights³⁶ and the KP Human Rights Department, again undertook a range of outreach and awareness raising events held in Bannu (28 March 2019), Swat (26 April 2019) and Chitral (19 June 2019), and were attended by district level officers, CSOs and academia. In total, 130 individuals were reached through these events.

As a result of outreach events in the second and third years of the project, UNDP assisted the KP DHR to sensitize wider district-level officials and civil

36. Upgraded to Directorate General from Human Rights Directorate in January 2019

society as agents of change to improve the rights-enabling environment in KP. Through CSO engagement on human rights mechanisms in KP, the Outreach Campaign ensured that the civil society in KP had increased awareness of rights legislation and protection mechanisms available in the province. The campaign also engaged government representatives, thus providing a platform for dialogue between rights holders and duty bearers in KP.

SMS and Radio Campaign

The outreach strategy emphasized the need to focus on the rights of vulnerable segments of society, especially women, children and minorities. The strategy suggested radio and SMS for effective outreach. Thus, UNDP provided technical assistance to the Directorate of Human Rights in designing human rights messaging focused on stopping physical abuse of women, ending child labour and promoting interfaith harmony. Applying the project's lessons learned, along with existing partnerships with telecommunications firms and provincial radio stations, UNDP worked with the Directorate to roll out the SMS and radio campaign with the aim of reaching mass audiences in the final year of the project. The campaign was rolled out from 21 October to 19 November 2019 and included 3,000 text messages and

180 radio spots, targeting residents of Peshawar, Abbottabad and D.I. Khan.

Youth engagement: Human rights essay competition

To educate the youth on human rights issues, the KP DHR, supported by UNDP, launched a province wide human rights essay competition in October 2017. Students aged 15 to 21 were invited to write essays on human rights related issues of their choice and submit them to the Directorate. UNDP evaluated the essays and the winner, Muhammad Sinan, a university student of the chemistry department of Islamia College Peshawar, was acknowledged during a human rights event in Peshawar. The student's essay focused on the significance of human rights-based approaches in society for promoting peace, harmony and protection of individual rights, referring to various reports of national and international organizations on the situation of human rights in Pakistan, and stressed on strengthening institutional mechanisms and implementing pro human rights laws in letter and spirit.

Technical assistance for Newsletter and Annual Report

Responding to a request from the KP Directorate General Law and Human Rights, in the third year, UNDP provided support to the Directorate General in developing a working template

Figure-3

Front page of the Directorate General's Newsletter (April 2019)



for the Directorate's newsletter and supported in the drafting of the first quarterly newsletter, which was disseminated in April 2019. UNDP undertook consultations with both the Human Rights Department and the Directorate General on the style, design and content of the newsletter. The content profiled the work of the Directorate General and the Human Rights Department, including rights updates and legal developments in the

province, with an intended audience of government stakeholders and civil society. The template developed will be used for subsequent newsletters, supporting the sustainability of the initiative.

In tandem to this, UNDP also supported the Directorate General Law and Human Rights to draft and publish its annual report, which was finalized, printed and distributed to relevant government stakeholders in April 2019.

Human Rights Day Celebration

In partnership with the KP Human Rights Department, Directorate General Law and Human Rights and the MoHR Regional Directorate, UNDP organized an interactive celebration for Human Rights Day on 10 December 2019. The celebration was participated in by senior government officials, civil society, academia, journalists and students, with an address provided by the KP Minister of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights, Mr. Sultan Muhammad Khan. To raise awareness about Human Rights Day, participants from the celebration marched to the Governor's house holding banners/signs with rights messaging.

ANNEX 2 – KPVP/HRIMS CRITICAL PATH

Activity	Activity Description
Baseline Study, Stakeholder Consultations & Analysis:	Desk research and in person consultations with a range of relevant government departments to analyze needs and gaps in human rights data collection/reporting and generating ownership of the platform among different departments. The needs/gap analysis helped to strengthen system development. OHCHR guidelines and the human-rights-based-approach to data, data collection, processing and reporting were used to frame the study and government consultations. Findings from gap analysis and consultations informed the Design and Conceptualization phase.
Design & Conceptualization:	Based on the findings of the needs/gap analysis and stakeholder consultations, a conceptual model of the KPVP/HRIMS was developed and shared for technical review and feedback amongst government, UNDP and other technical stakeholders. A basic structure of data collection was formulated, and data fields identified for data input.
Prototype Development:	The KPVP prototype was developed and shared with the key government stakeholders (end-users of the KPVP), UNDP, donor agencies in Islamabad and other stakeholders for testing. Inputs and revisions were incorporated accordingly.
Test Run:	Once the system prototype was developed and adapted, system features were tested by developers and end users (government) to make usage intuitive and user friendly. Dummy data was uploaded to test reporting structures along and data visualization and analysis capacity. Drop down menus and a data classification framework (linked to international treaty body reporting requirements and recommendations) are the key features of this platform that make it robust and user friendly for data processing, archiving and exacting the desired outputs.
Stakeholder Consultations & Orientations:	The same key stakeholders (government end-users, UNDP, technical partners) were consulted a final time on the system. Presentations were organized to get the final approval from the relevant authorities.
Hardware Installations & Structures:	A secure space was erected at the Human Rights Department/Ministry (system end-users) with the necessary physical security mechanisms. The space was equipped with CCTV cameras, electric thumb press locks, fire alarms, cooling system, internet connectivity, monitoring screen, power backups, printing and scanning facilities, basic stationeries, network configurations, fire safety instruments and basic hardware maintenance toolkit. Hardware installation was carried out and necessary permissions were given to the relevant staff. Hardware installed in secured room.

System Deployment:	The system was installed on the server/hardware at the at the Human Rights Department/Ministry and permissions granted to the staff for data processing and controlling. The server was configured on open source operating system Linux, Ubuntu-Server. All the necessary physical and digital security measures were made to keep the integrity of this system intact.
Data Feeding:	With support from technical partners, KPVP/HRIMS staff entered human rights data into the system and classified data based on pre-determined classifications, linked to human rights reporting requirements.
Technical Backstopping	Technical partners provide long-term technical backstopping throughout the installation and data entry process of the KPVP/HRIMS.



United Nations Development Programme
4th Floor, Serena Business Complex,
Khayaban-e-Suharwardy, G-5/1, Islamabad, Pakistan
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