

**ONE UN**

# Pakistan Annual Report 2016



# Pakistan

## PAKISTAN ONE UN PROGRAMME II ANNUAL REPORT 2016







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## Acronyms

<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
<b>CMAM</b>	Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition
<b>DRR/DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction/Disaster Risk Management
<b>FATA</b>	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
<b>GB</b>	Gilgit-Baltistan
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-based Violence
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System
<b>HBW</b>	Home-based Worker
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>ICT</b>	Islamabad Capital Territory
<b>IYCF</b>	Infant and Young Child Feeding
<b>KP</b>	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
<b>NDMA</b>	National Disaster Management Authority
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>OP II</b>	One United Nations Programme II
<b>PAK</b>	Pakistan Administered Kashmir
<b>PATS</b>	Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation
<b>RMNCH</b>	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SME</b>	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise
<b>SPA</b>	Strategic Priority Area
<b>SUN</b>	Scaling Up Nutrition
<b>TDP</b>	Temporarily Dislocated/Displaced Persons
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>US\$</b>	United States Dollar
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene







## Foreword by the Secretary, Economic Affairs Division (EAD)

For the Government of Pakistan and the United Nations, 2016 marked another year of dedicated partnership. We remain united in our resolve to ensure that the fruits of development benefit all the people in Pakistan, especially the poorest, most marginalised and vulnerable members of our society.

This resolve lies at the heart of Pakistan's national development plan, *Vision 2025*. We are committed to investing in our country's rich human capital, expanding access to basic services and overcoming inequalities across our nation.

The national priorities enshrined in *Vision 2025* are reflected in the "Strategic Priority Areas" of the One UN Programme II. Throughout 2016, the Government of Pakistan and the UN worked together to achieve strong results in these areas. We enhanced the well-being of millions of Pakistanis through improved health care and education, expanded employment opportunities and better nutrition. We made communities more resilient and governance mechanisms more effective. The results shown in this Annual Report speak to the power of our partnership.

We have also made vital progress towards localising the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to which *Vision 2025* is closely aligned. Pakistan was the first country to commit to the 2030 Agenda, which we have adopted as the Pakistan Development Goals. In collaboration with the UN, we are working to mainstream the SDGs at the national, provincial and local levels.

On behalf of the Government of Pakistan, the Economic Affairs Division (EAD) expresses its appreciation of all our partners on this journey. We are confident that, through our continued joint efforts, we can consolidate our existing development gains and build a prosperous, sustainable and inclusive future for Pakistan.

Shahid Mahmood  
Secretary, Economic Affairs Division  
Government of Pakistan

## Message from the UN Resident Coordinator

2016 was a landmark year for the UN in Pakistan, as we endeavoured to do better – and we succeeded, delivering better results for all the people of Pakistan. This Annual Report showcases the real-life impact of the UN's humanitarian and development work across this vibrant country.

This year witnessed the dawn of the 2030 Agenda, whose Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a clarion call for transformation – a pledge to transform lives and protect our planet. The Government of Pakistan has heeded this call, embracing the SDGs as Pakistan's own Development Goals. As a UN team, we are supporting the Government to localise these goals, so that they truly transform the lives of all Pakistanis and the environment in which they live. By delivering together as "One UN", we achieved greater efficiency and greater impacts. This fourth year of the One UN Programme II (OP II) saw our approach evolve, becoming more results-oriented and inclusive. As ever, we were guided by a human rights-based approach and an unwavering commitment to gender equality and environmental sustainability.

2016 was a year of impressive achievements. Hand in hand with our partners, the UN was on the frontline, helping to secure great strides in health, education, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services for all. Our collective efforts paved the way for more inclusive economic growth, sustainable livelihoods and resilience in the face of crises. Across Pakistan's provinces, we supported more effective, accountable decentralised governance.

Above all, our actions centred on those most in need – from temporarily dislocated persons returning to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA); to those hit hardest by food insecurity in drought-ridden Sindh; to Pakistan's youth, as they enter the labour market and find their voices within their communities.

Our results in 2016 belong to many contributors. On behalf of the UN family in Pakistan, I would like to thank our Government counterparts at all levels, our civil society and development partners, and most of all, the people of Pakistan. As we celebrate our achievements, we reflect on the work that lies ahead. We are entering a new era. We must continue to work together, placing the maxim of "leaving no one behind" at the heart of our sustainable development efforts – for the sake of people, planet and prosperity for all.

Neil Buhne  
UN Resident Coordinator, Pakistan





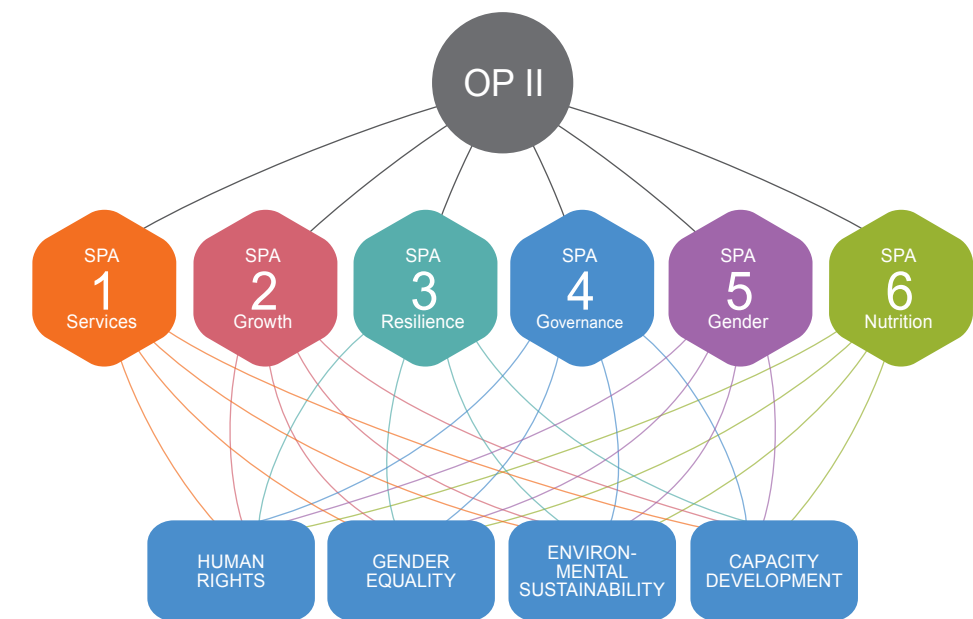
“What really matters is delivering protection and solutions to those who need them.”

Antonio Guterres,  
UN Secretary-General



# Executive Summary

Has the UN made a difference in Pakistan? The results in this Annual Report confirm that we have. As the era of the Sustainable Development Goals dawns, we marked this new beginning with a fresh resolve to deliver better results for all the people of Pakistan. 2016 was a year of impressive progress. Hand in hand with our partners, our collective achievements propelled us forward, towards stronger development outcomes across the country.



## Delivering as One

The Pakistan One UN Programme II 2013-2017 (OP II) fosters social justice, strengthens national capacity and addresses inequities through integrated humanitarian and development actions. Its six Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs), aligned with national priorities, strive to ensure that development truly benefits all people, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised. In all areas, the OP II is underpinned by four normative principles: human rights, gender equality, environmental sustainability and capacity development.

Throughout 2016, the UN system worked as one to harmonise processes, procedures and operations. "One Leader" provided strategic oversight for the efficient implementation of the One UN Programme II. "One Office" promoted cost-effective practices, while the "One Fund" responded to Pakistan's emerging needs. "One Voice" forged media partnerships, fostered dialogue and raised awareness of the UN's work in Pakistan.

## Achievements in 2016

**SPA 1 Services** Health outcomes improved across the country, as UN efforts raised awareness and supported quality services. 7.3 million women received vital health education through *Mother & Child Weeks*. More children are now protected from vaccine-preventable diseases than ever before, as UN-backed initiatives vaccinated 1.05 million children and 1.09 million women in high-risk areas. With 20 cases of polio in 2016 – a 93% decline in just two years – Pakistan is on the cusp of eradicating the disease.

Increased capacity and UN advocacy enhanced family planning, as well as adolescent and sexual and reproductive health. New frameworks developed with UN assistance are poised to cement gains, from federal and provincial *Vaccine Management Improvement Plans* to the *National Vision for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health 2016-25*.





Key populations became less vulnerable to HIV/AIDS as sensitisation, testing and treatment advanced at pace. 17,230 people accessed HIV-related services – 30% more than last year. The risk of parent-to-child transmission was curbed thanks to a new *Early Infant Diagnosis of HIV System*, expanded Anti-Retroviral Treatment and improved capacity among health care professionals. *Integrated Behavioural Surveillance* in 23 cities provided an evidence-base for HIV policies.

Access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) was enhanced for impoverished urban and rural communities nationwide. 2.4 million people were empowered to construct toilets, paving the way towards an “open defecation-free” Pakistan. Better waste management enhanced sanitation and arrested the spread of diseases like polio, benefitting 20,000 people in Sindh’s slums. New provincial *Sanitation and Water Policies* – in Sindh, Punjab, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) – and *WASH Sector Master Plans* in Punjab and Balochistan will improve the lives of millions nationwide.

Expanded access to education for 103,000 marginalised children and adolescents – 46% of whom are girls – offered vulnerable youngsters a chance to learn, including through *Alternative Learning Programmes*. With the *Every Child in School* initiative, 761,800 children in KP and FATA – including 211,400 girls – were enrolled in primary school. School feeding in FATA boosted enrolment rates by 15%, while improving nutrition among thousands of girls and boys.

**SPA 2 Growth**

Our efforts promoted decent work across Pakistan by empowering women and youths. Alongside progress for home-based workers, the livelihoods of young men and women were aided by skills development in KP and FATA. Export-driven trade increased as we advocated for effective policies, facilitated partnerships and worked with the public and private sectors to enhance the quality of Pakistani products. UN support for Pakistani producers prompted compliance with international standards, enabling fish exports to the EU worth over US\$ 4 million, alongside stronger market linkages with Malaysia, China and Italy. Greater industrial competitiveness and investment opportunities in manufacturing are primed to further advance prosperity. So are over 10,000 new jobs in the creative industries that link traditional crafts to modern livelihoods.

Clean technology innovations gained pace in the wake of UN support for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) and start-ups. Green industrial development is emerging, employing renewable biomass energy. An enabling policy environment for population concerns is taking root, following UN assistance for the collection and analysis of disaggregated demographic data.

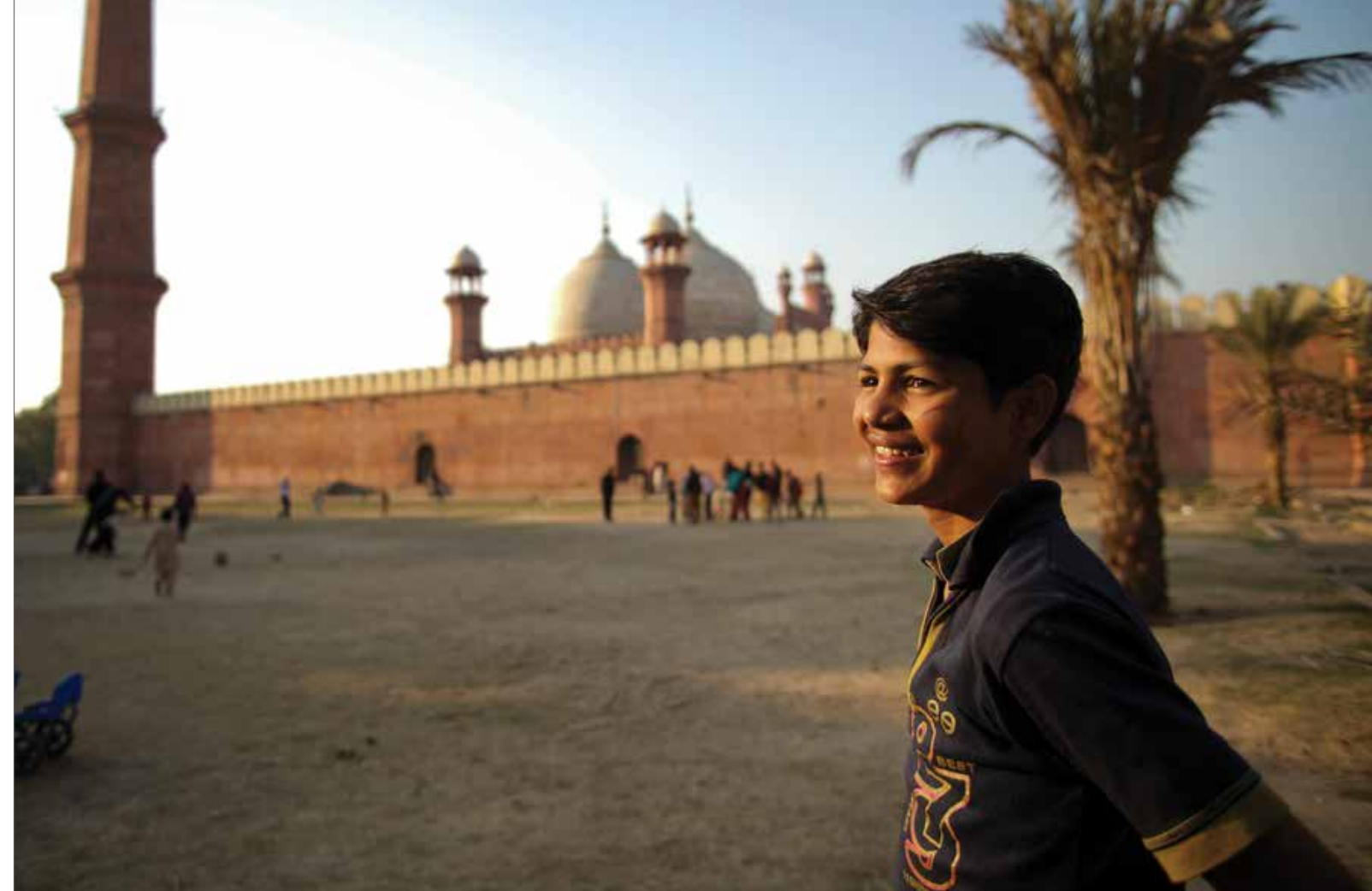
**SPA 3 Resilience**

Placing the participation of women, men, girls and boys centre stage, UN efforts equipped communities in disaster-prone areas with the capacities to overcome risks. 79,000 people benefitted from *Community-based Disaster Risk Management* (CBDRM), while 175,000 temporarily dislocated persons and returnees in FATA saw their livelihoods thrive through conditional cash transfers and the rehabilitation of infrastructure. Immediate relief was coupled with gender-responsive and child-centred recovery and resilience initiatives, which secured access to basic services. As a result, 103,000 displaced children stayed in school. Livelihood support empowered over 86,000 poor women and men in Sindh and 40,700 people in Chitral, KP, while helping agriculture thrive in drought- and flood-affected areas.

Improved flood forecasting and early warning capacities in 40 districts bolstered preparedness, as did UN support for a new *National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy, Management Plan and School Safety Framework*. Our social cohesion efforts gave youth real options, making them less vulnerable to violence. Law enforcement agencies are better able to counter migrant smuggling, human and drug trafficking, following sustained UN capacity development.

**SPA 4 Governance**

By strengthening capacities for governance reform at the institutional level and beyond, we helped Pakistan’s Federal and Provincial Governments become more accountable and responsive to people’s needs. Increasingly transparent electoral processes were heralded through GIS mapping of polling stations and training for 600,000 polling staff. Promoting women’s participation – as leaders and voters – was fundamental, as was our focus on decentralised governance, civil service reform, migration oversight and urban management. Federal and provincial authorities alike are developing pioneering labour legislation. Honing the skills of police officers, prosecutors and prison managers strengthened the rule of law, alongside responsiveness to community needs.



Great strides in social protection spanned increased birth registration, support for press freedom and journalists’ safety, migrant protection and greater legal awareness. 16,200 out-of-school children benefitted from Non-Formal Education, which spurred a 25% rise in the enrolment of refugee children. Reinvigorated schemes protected livestock and bolstered soil fertility.

**SPA 5 Gender**

Legislative landmarks on women’s rights paved the way towards their full economic, social, legal and political participation – from *Punjab’s Protection of Women against Violence Bill* to *Sindh’s Home-Based Workers Policy* and *Balochistan’s Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act*. Marginalised groups gained a voice through trailblazing networks and collectives, like the Women Lawyers’ Association, Punjab’s Domestic Workers’ Union, Sindh’s Agricultural and Fisheries Union, an HIV Positive Female Network (POFEN) and Gender and Disability Electoral Working Groups. Expanded access to HIV services improved the lives of people living with HIV – particularly women and transgender individuals.

UN initiatives economically empowered thousands of women, including home-based workers via skills training and women farmers through training on food preservation. Women are increasingly able to participate in the workforce without fear of harassment following sensitisation campaigns that reached out to 10,000 people, including 500 trade union leaders and 300 employers.

**SPA 6 Nutrition**

184 million people – almost the entire population – benefitted from salt iodisation, the simplest and safest way to mitigate iodine deficiency disorders. 32.1 million children received Vitamin A supplements to prevent blindness, while the nutritional status of 2.6 million people improved with wheat flour fortification. UN agencies worked to tackle the root causes of malnutrition, curbing thousands of cases of stunting across Sindh by training Lady Health Workers, raising awareness and providing specialised nutritious food. Some 2.4 million children and women were reached through the *Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition* (CMAM) initiative, while 280,530 students – nearly half of whom are girls – experienced better nutrition and learning outcomes thanks to on-site school feeding.







# Key Humanitarian and Development Trends

Home to 195.4 million people<sup>1</sup>, Pakistan is the world's sixth most populous country. It is also one of the youngest, with nearly two-thirds of its population under the age of 25. 2016 was a year of economic progress – with GDP growth of 4.7%<sup>2</sup> and the *China Pakistan Economic Corridor* (CPEC) agreement promising further prosperity. Against this backdrop, UN support helped Pakistan navigate complex challenges and harness opportunities for sustainable development.

## Development Trends

2016 was a year of gains in diverse spheres, from greater legal protection for home-based workers and people living with HIV, to strengthened capacity among human rights bodies and decentralised governance mechanisms.

In partnership with Pakistan's vibrant media scene, UN advocacy raised awareness of key development issues – human rights, malnutrition, urbanisation, the youth bulge, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), health, education, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

The *Scaling Up Nutrition* (SUN) initiative strengthened coordination via SUN Secretariats and provincial SUN Units, while a draft *Multi-Sector Nutrition Strategy* is primed to evoke better nutrition outcomes nationwide.

## Polio Eradication

Pakistan is on the verge of eradicating polio, with 20 reported cases in 2016 – a decline of 93% compared to 2014, and less than half the number (54) recorded in 2015. Placing community-based health workers – particularly women health professionals – at the heart of the eradication effort successfully reached children “missed” by successive vaccination campaigns. With UN support, vaccination coverage surpassed 90% in all provinces.

## Complex Challenges

Pakistan ranks 147<sup>th</sup> of 188 countries on the *Human Development Index*.<sup>3</sup> Inequality and under-employment are pervasive. Discrimination and violence afflict women, girls, transgender individuals and minorities. Malnutrition affects nearly half the country's children. One in three Pakistanis lives in poverty – income-based poverty stands at 29.5% and multi-dimensional poverty at 38.8%.<sup>4</sup> Disparities between provinces and regions abound – 71.2% of Balochistan's population is multi-dimensionally poor and 92.5% of the women in FATA are illiterate, both far higher than the national average.

Pakistan has among the highest rates of maternal and child mortality, and of out-of-school children in South Asia, as well as one of the lowest rates of female labour force participation and of gender parity in primary education. It is the seventh most vulnerable country in the world to climate change and natural hazards – spanning floods, earthquakes and drought.

Recent security operations in FATA triggered the displacement of 1.6 million people. In 2016, 227,300 families returned home. Similarly, of the 1.3 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan – the largest protracted refugee population in the world – 381,275 refugees and 250,000 undocumented Afghans returned to Afghanistan. While security threats persisted in 2016 – with terrorist attacks claiming 1,788 lives – the number of casualties was less than half the number recorded in 2015.

Fully functional Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Units at the federal and provincial levels spearheaded coordination, against the backdrop of Pakistan's new provincial *Multi-Sectorial Nutrition Strategies* and an *Infant and Young Child Feeding Communications Plan*.

Livelihood support ensured food security among communities in Sindh and Balochistan. Capacity development, community mobilisation and targeted food fortification spurred enhanced food production and diversification. This, in turn, paved the way towards agricultural development that benefits the most vulnerable.

## Overcoming Challenges

Despite our achievements in 2016, this year was not without its challenges. Access constraints, insecurity, funding gaps, a lack of data and frequent institutional turnover were notable hurdles. The UN worked to surmount these challenges by strengthening partnerships, engaging in capacity development and investing in data collection and analysis.

## Financial Implementation

In 2016, the 19 UN agencies, funds and programmes in Pakistan successfully implemented the OP II's joint programming framework. The implementation of activities valued at US\$ 341.22 million contributed to the achievement of strong impacts under the OP II's 54 Joint Outputs, 20 Outcomes and six Strategic Priority Areas.



**US\$ 341.22 million**  
delivered under the OP II in 2016

<sup>1</sup> Finance Division (2016) *Pakistan Economic Survey 2015-16*. Islamabad: Government of Pakistan.

<sup>2</sup> World Bank (2015) *GDP growth (annual %)*. Washington, DC: World Bank

<sup>3</sup> UNDP (2016) *Human Development Report (HDR) 2016*. New York: UNDP.

<sup>4</sup> Planning Commission of Pakistan, UNDP and OPHI (2016) *Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan*. Islamabad: UNDP.





## Humanitarian Trends

UN humanitarian assistance targeted 3.6 million people across Pakistan in 2016 – including temporarily displaced persons (TDPs), those returning to FATA, Afghan refugees, and children, women and communities affected by protracted drought in Sindh. Alongside immediate relief, gender-responsive support centred on lasting solutions for all those in need – helping to reinvigorate livelihoods, combat malnutrition and strengthen resilience.

Capacity development on preparedness continued to bear fruit in 2016, with the Federal and Provincial Governments increasingly capable of managing risks and responding to emergencies. In collaboration with the UN, Pakistan is developing a landmark *Disaster Management Framework* to guide coordination. While continuing to support the *FATA Sustainable Rehabilitation and Returns Strategy*, future assistance will focus on the seminal package of FATA reforms, approved in 2016, through which the region will be incorporated into the province of KP.

## Sustainable Development Goals

Taking forward Pakistan's strong commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – as one of the earliest adopters of the *2030 Agenda* – we worked with our government partners to localise the Global Goals to fit the Pakistani context. A national SDG Task Force and SDG Support Units – at the federal level, in Sindh and in Punjab – are laying the foundation for implementing all 17 goals nationwide.

Together, we are working to mainstream the SDGs in local development plans and strategies, while clearly outlining resource requirements. The UN's strong relationship with Parliamentary SDG Task Forces is spurring parliamentary engagement at the federal and provincial levels – a vital move to ensure that the SDGs are localised effectively. In tandem, we are strengthening coordination, reporting and monitoring mechanisms for the SDGs, with a focus on data generation. Federal and provincial "innovation funds" are being set up to finance interventions on specific SDGs, as well as to catalyse progress on the Goals as a whole. The UN is also spearheading policy research and analysis to advance the SDG agenda.


## Cross-Cutting Issues

At the heart of the One UN Programme II are the UN's key normative principles: human rights, gender equality, environmental sustainability and capacity development. 2016 was a year in which we further integrated these cross-cutting issues throughout all of the UN's work in Pakistan.

### Human Rights: Examples of Key Results in 2016

 **97%** of children under 1 received routine vaccinations

 Right to better nutrition ensured for **2.4 million** vulnerable children and women

 **761,800** marginalised children in KP and FATA gained access to education

 **2.4 million** people gained access to toilets and improved sanitation

### Gender Equality: Examples of Key Results in 2016

 **Women's Rights**  
advanced by pioneering legislation in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan

 **4,700**  
women electoral candidates trained, improving the climate for women's participation in governance

 **211,400**  
girls enrolled in primary schools via the *Every Child in School* initiative

 **520**  
women home-based workers economically empowered via skills development

### Environmental Sustainability: Examples of Key Results in 2016


 **25%**  
decrease in pesticide use by 1,500 farmers trained in Sindh

 **Cleantech Programme**  
awards innovative technologies for environmental sustainability


 **4 power plants**  
in Punjab spearhead the use of renewable biomass energy

 **20 Conservation Agriculture (CA)**  
schemes advance environmental sustainability

### Capacity Development: Examples of Key Results in 2016

 **600,000**  
polling staff trained to improve local government elections

 **1,050**  
law enforcement officials through e-learning on case management

 **15,000**  
Lady Health Workers trained on routine immunisation in Sindh, FATA, GB and Balochistan

 **10,100**  
farmers - women and men - trained, improving agricultural practices and food security in Balochistan





# One UN Programme II: A Focus on Impacts

## Strategic Priority Areas for Pakistan

6 Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs) comprise the One UN Programme II<sup>5</sup>



## UN Delivery (Budgetary Expenditure) by SPA in 2016 (US\$)



<sup>5</sup> All the information, statistics and results reported in this section are derived from the 2016 Participating Agency (PA) Reports compiled by the UN agencies involved in the OP II's implementation in Pakistan.











# OUR STORIES

The real measure of success for the UN is the impact we have on people's lives. This Annual Report includes glimpses into the lives of people across Pakistan.

Their stories are a testament to the real-life impact of our work as "One UN" throughout the One UN Programme II's six Strategic Priority Areas.

- SPA 1 
- SPA 2 
- SPA 3 
- SPA 4 
- SPA 5 
- SPA 6 





SPA

1

## QUALITY SERVICES

*“Our freedom can never be complete, or our democracy stable, unless the basic needs of our people are met.”*

– Nelson Mandela





# Strategic Priority Area 1


## Vulnerable and Marginalised Populations Have Equitable Access to and Use of Quality Services

### What Does SPA 1 Aim to Achieve?

- 1** Policy environment, legislation, budgetary allocation and accountability mechanisms strengthened in support of equitable access to social and basic services for human development
- 2** Increased public awareness / behaviours change to ensure vulnerable and excluded populations practice safe behaviours, as well as access and use quality services, including housing
- 3** Capacity for equitable social service delivery improved at all levels, including using innovative technology

 Progress on immunisation and polio eradication

 Better maternal, newborn and child health

 Greater attention to adolescent, sexual and reproductive health & family planning

## IMPACTS in 2016

 Expanded HIV/AIDS services for key populations

 Improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene

 Growing support for child protection

 Expanded access to education, especially for girls

 Stronger policy frameworks on health, HIV, WASH, child protection & education

### Delivery in 2015

US\$ Expenditure

120.27 million SPA1

SPA 1 is coordinated by UNICEF and WHO, bringing together the efforts of IOM, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, UN Women, and WFP.

*Placing people at the heart of human development means ensuring that everyone – women, men, girls, boys and transgender individuals – can access basic social services which meet their needs and uphold human dignity. Equitable access to services is the cornerstone of SPA 1, the first most crucial step for improving the well-being of Pakistan's population. The UN works as one, enhancing access to health care, water and sanitation, and education, particularly for the most vulnerable.*

In 2016, we worked towards SPA 6's outcomes by focusing on:

## HEALTH

### A Step Forward for Universal Health Coverage

The *Prime Minister's National Health Programme*, developed with UN support, marks a pioneering step towards universal health coverage. By offering health insurance for the poor, this social protection initiative is expanding access to health care across the country. Its phased introduction in 2016 extended coverage to 3.2 million people in 23 districts. As it is rolled out across Pakistan, it will cover the needs of a 100 million people – over half the country's population.

Stronger institutional mechanisms enhanced immunisation, from Effective Vaccination Management (EVM) Secretariats in Pakistan Administered Kashmir (PAK), Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) and Balochistan, to provincial *Immunisation Communication Plans* and *Social Mobilisation Plans* for the *National Expanded Programme on Immunisation* (EPI). Community health workers remained the backbone of the EPI, with training helping them to "reach every child" and raise community awareness. Best practices from the *Polio Eradication Initiative* were applied to routine immunisation, while enhancing Pakistan's cold chain and dry storage capacity helped vaccines reach extremely remote areas.

### Spearheading Immunisation

Vaccines now protect more children in Pakistan than ever before. Maternal and neonatal tetanus (MNT) has been eliminated in Punjab. High-impact UN interventions overcame inequities in routine immunisation with the *Reaching Every District/Community* (RED/REC) approach in 35 deprived districts nationwide. *Behaviour Change Communication* (BCC) improved vaccinator performance and prompted greater public trust in local health facilities. In high-risk areas, the rate of refusals of vaccination fell to 0.07%.

2016's gains were made possible by strengthening the capacities of mid-level health managers across all provinces, training Lady Health Workers (LHWs) and district vaccination surveillance coordinators, monitoring surveillance indicators and supporting outbreak response and case management.





**2.14 million** children & women vaccinated

**81%** immunisation coverage in 35 deprived districts

**15,000** LHWs trained on routine immunisation in Sindh, FATA, GB and Balochistan

**300,000** children benefit from new vaccine storage warehouses



**3.3 million** children dewormed

**1 million** newborns protected from umbilical cord infections

**7.3 million** women reached through Mother & Child Weeks

**87,300** people benefitted from LHW outreach in Punjab

**740** health care providers trained

### Supporting Pakistan's Midwives

The *Midwifery Workforce Policy* – aligned to international standards with UN support – has set the scene for a workforce of midwives better equipped to deliver quality maternal and neonatal health care. A Bachelor of Science degree in Midwifery is leading the way, producing a cadre of skilled graduates. Community midwives became more effective in 2016, following standardised clinical skills training packages and efforts to involve them in family planning.

#### IMPACT



More children protected from vaccine-preventable diseases than ever before

#### IMPACT



Improved health for millions of mothers, newborns & children

### Strengthening Family Planning

UN advocacy roused crucial backing for family planning in 2016. National Assembly Speakers pledged their proactive support and the Government adopted human rights-based *Family Planning Protocols*. Media engagement – particularly via the *Population Media Network* – prompted greater coverage of population issues. With UN assistance, a new Country Engagement Working Group advanced the *Family Planning 2020 Agenda (FP2020)*. The *Pakistan FP2020 Commitment Report* outlined ways forward, while KP's and Sindh's *Costed Implementation Plans* set out concrete actions to meet FP2020 targets. New *Standard Operating Procedures* guided the efficient distribution of contraceptives to NGOs.

### Eradicating Polio

2016 was a breakthrough year, with Pakistan on the cusp of reaching “zero” polio cases. Cases of the disease fell to 20, less than half the number recorded in 2015. Some 57 million children were vaccinated on *National Immunisation Day* and *Supplementary Immunisation Day*. The percentage of children “missed” by immunisation drives fell from 0.72% in 2015 to 0.31% in 2016. Following sustained UN advocacy, inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) was incorporated into the *National Routine Immunisation Schedule*. Government commitment underpinned these successes, as did management support, planning and coordination through the Emergency Operations Centre Network.

### Better Maternal and Child Health

Maternal and child health improved throughout the country thanks to UN initiatives, including high-impact, low-cost *Mother & Child Weeks*, which delivered vital health education to millions of women. Equipped with portable projectors, Punjab's Lady Health Workers raised awareness in remote areas by screening videos on birth preparedness and essential newborn care.

By enhancing health care providers' capacity to use chlorhexidine – an antiseptic for umbilical cord care – over a million vulnerable newborns were saved from deadly infections. *Essential Newborn Care* and *Helping Babies Breathe* initiatives in five tertiary hospitals in Punjab, coupled with training and equipment for 14 Newborn Care Units, provided live-saving treatment for 2,500 infants. A new Kangaroo Care Centre of Excellence in Punjab supported staff training across Pakistan.

With UN support, the Government's *Continuum of Care* approach for reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCH) improved service delivery. Upgrading gynaecological facilities and paediatric wards in Balochistan, FATA and PAK enhanced care and lowered mortality rates. Essential service packages in scores of priority districts around the country improved health outcomes, while tackling diarrhoea and pneumonia.

**93%** decline in polio cases since 2014

**54** polio cases in 2015

**to**

**20** in 2016

#### IMPACT



Pakistan is on the road to zero polio cases



Doctors like Fazl-e-Rabi are saving children's lives in Swat

### Dr Fazl's Story: Saving Lives in Swat

“My son was unable to breathe properly until I brought him here,” says Asma at Swat's Saidu Teaching Hospital. Its staff have saved thousands of premature babies like Asma's son with UN support – ranging from training to the provision of critical equipment like incubators and phototherapy units.

Doctor Fazl-e-Rabi, head of the hospital's nursery unit, is at the forefront of this life-saving drive. “Our unit is receiving about 25 new cases every day,” he says, “as we have gained the population's trust with our new facilities.”

UN training on behaviour change has been indispensable. Now, Dr Fazl explains, “our staff is not only providing care to the newborns and their mothers but also counselling patients to challenge societal norms [...] We are educating them about breastfeeding techniques and the necessity of proper care and hygiene for a newborn.”





US\$ **17.3** million worth of reproductive health commodities procured

**84** officials & trainers trained on family planning Punjab, Sindh & KP



**IMPACT**

Increased capacity, awareness & support for family planning

With our support, the Government of Punjab established nine Adolescent Counselling Centres, improving adolescent health across the province. A mapping of life-skills education offered evidence to help mainstream this key issue in school curricula.

**Health Care for Migrants**

UN-backed Migration Health Assessment Clinics (MHAC) in Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi and Mirpur provided some 41,500 migrants with medical examinations prior to immigration.

**2,240** young people and couples benefitted from ASRH services



**IMPACT**

Greater attention to adolescent, sexual and reproductive health (ASRH)

**Promoting Adolescent Health**

UN initiatives triggered a greater focus on adolescent health in 2016. Adolescent and Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH) Centres provided information, counselling and referrals in Punjab, Sindh and KP. Training bolstered the capacity of service providers, while community mobilisation and awareness raising prompted more young people – particularly women – to seek out ASRH services.

**Pioneering Health Strategies**

2016 witnessed significant steps towards better health care across Pakistan through a range of policy frameworks developed with UN assistance, such as:

- *Pakistan National Health Vision 2016-25*
- *Integrated Reproductive, Maternal, Child, Adolescent Health & Nutrition Action Plans 2016-2020*
- *Service Protocols on Adolescent and Youth-Friendly Sexual and Reproductive Health Services*
- *Reaching Every District/Community (RED/REC) Operational Plans*
- *Costed Every Newborn Action Plans (ENAPs)*
- *Federal and Provincial Disability Bills*
- *Sindh's Health Workforce Strategy*
- *Costed Effective Vaccine Management (EVM) Improvement Plans*
- *Costed Implementation Plans for Family Planning in Sindh and KP*
- *Population Policies in Sindh and KP*
- *Draft Youth Policies for Sindh and Balochistan*
- *The draft Punjab HIV Bill*

**Addressing Drug Abuse**

UN efforts tackled the dangers of drug abuse by championing harm reduction services. Hundreds of drug dependent children and families were treated for addiction and screened for HIV and hepatitis. Capacity-building for doctors, outreach workers and community mobilisers helped them prevent and treat drug use in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan. Training also enhanced understandings of law enforcement's role in the public health response to drug abuse in Asia.

**340** drug dependent children & family members treated

**85** doctors, outreach workers & police trained to address drug abuse



**IMPACT**

Enhanced capacities to treat drug abuse

**HIV/AIDS**

**An Effective HIV/AIDS Response**

Pakistan became better equipped to uphold the rights of people affected by HIV, as UN advocacy fostered a more collaborative HIV response. Paired with technical support for developing HIV policies and legislation at the federal level, two *AIDS Control 2016 Bills* were drafted through a consultative process. Provincial HIV programmes secured US\$ 43 million to cover prevention and treatment between 2016 and 2019. These funds are vital for effective interventions which target the people, and the areas, that need them most.

Awareness raising and dialogue with religious leaders, the media, health care providers and parliamentarians evoked commitments to uphold the rights of people living with HIV and other key populations, including drug users, transgender individuals and sex workers.

**Reaching Key Populations**

UN efforts helped to reduce key populations' vulnerability to HIV/AIDS, while enabling people living with HIV to access treatment. The number of people accessing HIV-related services rose by nearly a third, thanks to some 70 sites offering Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART), HIV Testing services (HTS), Preventing Parent-To-Child Transmission (PPTCT) and Community Home-Based Care (CHBC).

Sensitising female sex workers promoted positive health-seeking behaviour, mitigating their vulnerability to HIV and the likelihood of unwanted pregnancies. Training for prison officials enabled the provision of HIV services in female prisons in Sindh's largest cities, Karachi and Hyderabad. New training modules addressed discrimination in health care settings. Mapping and *Integrated Biological & Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS)* across 23 cities identified high-risk populations, offering crucial data for an evidence-based response.





**17,230**  
people accessed  
HIV-related services

**30%**  
increase in people  
accessing HIV services  
(2015-2016)

**1,100**  
female sex workers  
sensitised on HIV

**180**  
female prisoners  
accessed HIV services



**IMPACT**

Key populations became  
**less vulnerable**  
to HIV/AIDS

**Preventing Parent-To-Child Transmission (PPTCT)**

The transmission of HIV from parents to children was curbed with UN support for PPTCT services for over 100 HIV-positive pregnant women. Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) was scaled up for thousands of men and women, lowering the levels of virus in a person's body and reducing the risk of HIV transmission by as much as 96%. Further gains were secured through a new *Early Infant Diagnosis of HIV System* and a revised *National Strategy on the Prevention of Parent-To-Child Transmission* – a welcome move towards better integrating HIV services within the health system.

**1,050** men, **410** women and  
**150** children accessed ART



**IMPACT**

Reduced parent-to-child transmission of HIV

**WATER,  
SANITATION  
AND HYGIENE**

**Expanding Access to WASH**

In 2016, UN projects transformed social norms around sanitation across Pakistan. Through community-led interventions, over 2.4 million people gained access to toilets, heralding thousands of villages to be declared “free” of open defecation. In Punjab's Bahawalpur district alone, we helped over 23,400 impoverished households build latrines. As a result, scores of children and adults are protected against diseases caused by poor sanitation.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions in schools benefitted thousands of students with gender-segregated toilets, improving hygiene and girls' school attendance. *Communication for Development (C4D) Strategies* and a national multi-year *Behaviour Change Campaign* radically altered attitudes around hygiene, with millions aided by information on WASH and preventing illnesses like diarrhoea – a leading killer of children in Pakistan.

**2.4 million**  
people empowered to  
construct and use toilets

**3,400**  
villages became “open  
defecation free”

**5 million**  
people sensitised on  
WASH

**156,400**  
students benefit from  
toilet facilities



**IMPACT**

**Improved sanitation**  
and health outcomes  
for millions of people



**Enhancing Waste Management**

By supporting waste management, UN efforts improved health outcomes and sanitation in 2016. Under the *Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation Plus (PATS Plus)*, litter bins and a composting unit in Hyderabad, Sindh, tackled solid waste and arrested the spread of diseases like polio – protecting 20,000 people.

New boreholes, water pumps and water distribution networks provided clean water, as did water tanks and purification filters in schools and *madrassas*. Leakages in sewage pipes were fixed, while latrines were built in schools and Basic Health Units. A new Integrated Resource Recovery Centre (IRRC) in Islamabad – the country's first – is set to process three tonnes of municipal solid waste each day.

**20,000** people benefit from waste management in Sindh's slums



**IMPACT**

**Better waste management**  
improved sanitation & prevented diseases

**Securing WASH in Crises**

UN initiatives helped secure clean drinking water and sanitation services in KP and FATA, benefitting scores of temporarily displaced persons and returning families. US\$ 9.6 million worth of small grants were spent on WASH infrastructure – from irrigation canals to school facilities – which aided community recovery.

**Robust WASH Frameworks**

The launch of PATS Plus complemented the *Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation (PATS)*, helping Provincial Governments to integrate additional WASH packages into their approach. New frameworks cemented a strong policy environment, including *WASH Sector Master Plans* in Punjab and Balochistan, *Drinking Water and Sanitation Policies* in Sindh and *Water Policies* in KP and FATA. UN capacity building resulted in a well-defined *Human Resource Plan* in Punjab. Training on WASH bottlenecks for Punjab's officials and WASH District Committees enhanced the effectiveness and accountability of interventions.



**90** officials and district committee members trained to overcome WASH bottlenecks







Activists like Nadia are making Pakistan "open defecation free"

### Nadia's Story: Ending Open Defecation

Just a year ago, half the people in the tiny village of Killi Sarqhar, Balochistan, had no access to toilets. "Children were constantly suffering from diseases like typhoid, diarrhoea and malaria," recalls Nadia Ghafar. This year, the village was declared "open defecation free" thanks to community activists like Nadia.

Ever since the 21-year-old student joined her local Women's Village Sanitation Committee, she has been on a quest to end open defecation by educating the community. "I go from house to house talking to women about the importance of having toilets and how to keep them clean," she explains. "We are armed with knowledge now. If you walk around, you will see that everyone has built a latrine."

## EDUCATION

### Expanding Education

Greater access to education was one of 2016's foremost gains. Across 50 districts of Punjab, Balochistan, KP and FATA, the UN-backed *Every Child in School* initiative fostered positive attitudes to education among parents and communities. Thousands of marginalised children – over half of whom are girls – were enrolled in education programmes, many for the first time. Studies on out-of-school children in PAK and GB guided strategies to educate vulnerable children. Rehabilitating 88 schools in FATA – including 60 girls' schools – secured an education for 32,000 students.

### Making Education More Inclusive

With UN support, *Alternative Learning Programmes* (ALPs) were integrated into the plans and practices of Provincial Governments. Recommendations from a *2015 Report on Alternative Learning Programmes* fed into Non-Formal Education policies in Sindh, Balochistan and FATA, reaching children affected by poverty, insecurity and displacement. Provincial authorities are developing *SDG 4 Strategy Documents*, a huge step towards mainstreaming its targets within the work of provincial Education Departments.

**103,000**  
children and adolescents enrolled in school, 46% are girls

**50,100**  
children and youths in Sindh reached with ALP & Non-Formal Education

**32,000**  
students benefit from rehabilitated schools in FATA

**22,000**  
youths engaged in sports events in Balochistan



**IMPACT**  
Expanded access to education for marginalised children

School Management Committees engaged parents and communities nationwide in school oversight, while getting disadvantaged children into school. Capacity-building for Committee members enhanced school planning, accountability systems and child-friendly learning environments able to attract and retain students.

**17,200**  
School Management Committees trained

**12,000**  
teachers trained on quality learning and teaching

**6,200**  
Parent-Teacher Committee meetings held

**560**  
officials benefit from provincial/district advocacy seminars



**IMPACT**  
Improved capacities and community engagement on more inclusive education

### Education Atlas 2016

With UN support, Pakistan's annual *Education Atlas* came to fruition. This unique policymaking tool offers decentralised, sex-disaggregated data – highlighting vulnerable areas, enabling gender-sensitive planning and offering a useful baseline for SDG 4, "Quality Education".

### Successes of School Feeding

The UN's *School Feeding initiative* in FATA boosted nutrition and raised enrolment rates by 15%. Reaching over 198,000 primary school students with take-home rations, the programme caused retention rates to soar to 97%. Building the capacity of teachers and implementing partners ensured the initiative's success.

### Shahzad's Story: Reaching Out-Of-School Children

"When I started working at the barber shop three years ago, I could not imagine that going to school was still possible for me," says 12-year-old Mohammad Shahzad. Until he was enrolled in a UN-supported Non-Formal Centre in Punjab's Bahawalpur district, he had never been to school.

The Centre's flexible approach allows marginalised, out-of-school children like Shahzad to complete their primary education. After being enrolled for 30 months, he is now in Grade 5, preparing for exams which will qualify him to join Grade 6 in a regular public school.

12-year-old Shahzad now has another chance at an education





**198,000**  
students benefit from  
school feeding, including  
**77,000** girls

**15%**  
rise in enrolment  
**97%**  
rate of retention

**IMPACT**  
Higher  
**enrolment**  
rates for FATA's students

### Advancing Child Protection

2016 was a year of progress on child protection, as Pakistan's *Criminal Law* was brought in line with the *2nd Optional Protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child* (CRC). With UN support, Balochistan enacted its landmark *Child Protection Act*, establishing a more effective case management and referral system for child protection – the first in the country in full compliance with CRC standards. The rigorous legislative review process of the Government of GB sought to align the region's *Child Protection Response Bill 2016* with the CRC, to ensure that abused children receive the protection they need.

**170,000**  
children aided through  
social protection cash  
transfers since 2013

**74,000**  
people benefit from child  
protection awareness  
via Multi-Functional  
Community Centres

**IMPACT**  
Greater awareness of  
**child  
protection**  
benefits thousands of  
children

UN assistance for household-based child labour surveys in Punjab and Sindh – using the methodology of the *Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour* (SIMPOC) – will provide the first datasets in over 20 years, a vital stepping stone for effective policies. Support for the Ministry of Planning, Development & Reforms helped strengthen institutional *Civil Registration and Vital Statistics* (CRVS) capacity for birth and marriage registration. This is a cornerstone of child protection, ensuring basic rights and combating child marriage.

### Preventing Drug Abuse

Public engagement protected children from drug abuse, as the UN-backed *Unplugged Programme* trained teachers in Punjab and KP to raise student awareness.

Over 80 sports events championed positive, healthy behaviour around the country. Media campaigns were paired with awareness raising sessions for students, teachers, religious leaders and law enforcement. Billboards, banners, sports kits and public transport were emblazoned with drug prevention messages in nine major cities.

**4,700**  
pamphlets,  
24 radio talk shows,  
900 promos & 720 ads

**35,200**  
students, teachers  
& religious leaders  
sensitised

**IMPACT**  
Greater awareness &  
**prevention  
of drug  
abuse**  
among students





SPA  
2

# INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH

*“What is growth for,  
if not to help ordinary  
people thrive?”*

– Winnie Byanyima,  
Executive Director, Oxfam International





# Strategic Priority Area 2

## Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods

### What Does SPA 2 Aim to Achieve?

- 1 Creation of employment opportunities and decent work through industry, construction, services, vocational/skills training, agricultural and cultural development, as well as promoting youth employment and public-private partnerships
- 2 Industrial development, both urban and rural, emphasising SME/SMI development, women's participation, clean development and sustainable energy supply and use at affordable cost
- 3 Equitable and fair trade promotion enhanced

 Expanded livelihood opportunities for youths & communities

 Women's economic empowerment gained pace

 Thriving trade and international market linkages


## IMPACTS in 2016

 Growing prospects for foreign direct investment

 New economic opportunities safeguard heritage

 Use of renewable energy in industrial development

 Growing entrepreneurship around clean technologies

 Enhanced capacity for demographic research

### Delivery in 2016

US\$ Expenditure

6.18 million SPA2

SPA 2 is coordinated by UNIDO, bringing together the efforts of FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNOPS and UN Women.

*Pakistan's economic outlook is strong, with GDP growth rising by over 4% each year. Yet, too many people are trapped in the clutches of unemployment or under-employment, unable to lift themselves out of poverty or realise their true potential. Making economic growth work for all Pakistanis is the foremost aim of SPA 2. UN efforts strengthen capacities to expand sustainable livelihoods, address inequalities and ensure decent work for all, especially for the most vulnerable. While speaking to the needs of a growing population, we promote growth which upholds human rights, in which trade is equitable and industrial development rests on the bedrock of environmental sustainability.*

In 2016, we worked towards SPA 6's outcomes by focusing on:

## DECENT WORK

### Empowering Women Workers

Pakistan's private sector is bridging the divide between pledges and action on women's empowerment with UN support. Capacity-building for 18 businesses in Sialkot, Punjab, helped them apply the *Women's Empowerment Principles* in practice – creating new opportunities and a better work environment for their 1,500 women workers, while offering a useful model for replication. Skills training and awareness raising for Sialkot's garment workers encouraged women to enter the formal workforce.

UN research is set to inform evidence-based policies that harness women's immense economic potential. The new *Status Report on Women's Economic Participation and Empowerment in Pakistan* provides crucial data and analysis. Its *Women's Economic Empowerment Index* can be used to measure progress at the provincial level, offering a useful baseline for SDG 5, "Gender Equality".

18 Sialkot companies supported to apply the *Women's Empowerment Principles*

1,500 women workers benefit from a better working environment



IMPACT Women's economic empowerment gains pace in Punjab



## Training Carpet Producers

Hand in hand with the Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers & Exporters Association (PCMEA), the UN is reinvigorating Pakistan's handmade carpet industry – its largest rural cottage industry, which supports the livelihoods of 2 million people.

Training workers on improved production techniques and creative design is helping to recover the industry's market share – which fell from US\$ 300 million in 2007/08 to US\$ 120 million in 2014/15. This offers particular opportunities for women by reviving Pakistan's complete carpet value chain, from the lucrative wool industry to high-quality finished carpets.

# SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

## Skills Training for Youth

The UN's *Youth and Social Cohesion* initiative improved the lives of thousands of young men and women in KP with targeted skills training that expanded their livelihood opportunities. Empowering youth bolstered local economies, while offering positive alternatives to violence. Youth engagement was centre stage during the development of *Pakistan's National Human Development Report* (NHDR) on youth, which engaged thousands of young people in discussions on youth's critical role in sustainable development.



Shahid's new management skills have transformed his business

## Samiullah's Story: Skills Changing Lives

"In my village, after the father grows old, the eldest brother is responsible for providing financial support to the family," explains Samiullah Khan. But the 23-year-old, born with a medical condition that restricts his growth and mobility, couldn't work as a day labourer – the only work available to young, uneducated men in this corner of KP's Bannu district.

Just as Sami started to lose hope, the *Youth and Social Cohesion Project* identified him as a promising candidate for a tailoring course – because physical disability shouldn't stand in the way of a better life. Equipped with new skills, Sami became a tailor in his village. Today, he earns a regular income, supports his family and plans to set up his own tailoring business.



Samiullah is now a successful tailor in his village

## Shahid's Story: New Business Horizons

Shahid Noor Afridi had to relaunch his family's sandal business from scratch when they returned to FATA after years of displacement. Managing the business was a struggle for the 22-year-old, until he attended a UN-sponsored entrepreneurial skills training course. With his new management skills, Shahid's business is now booming.

"I have applied the knowledge from the training to our business," says Shahid, "which has resulted in improved quality of sandals and introduction of new designs. The monthly income from my shop has also improved and I am expecting more, once the market gets fully functional in Bara."

1,750 youths benefit from skills development in KP

**IMPACT**  
Expanded livelihood opportunities  
for thousands of vulnerable young men and women

## Reviving Livelihoods in FATA

Enhancing skills for reconstruction among communities returning to FATA aided the recovery of livelihoods across the region. Training workers to rebuild infrastructure, laid waste by the tumult of mass displacement, spurred new economic opportunities by linking workers to local markets. Training on business management equipped over a thousand young people with the skills to start and expand enterprises. Their innovation and creativity is now driving FATA's economic recovery.





**300** FATA workers trained on skills for reconstruction

**1,000** FATA youths trained on business management

**IMPACT**  
Improved livelihoods for youths boosts FATA's economic recovery



In Makli, Sindh, linking local women with ceramic masters gave communities lucrative prospects while preserving traditional crafts in this World Heritage Site. Engaging women to grind the pure clay needed for high-quality ceramics is keeping traditions alive while enabling them to earn an income.

**90** women in Kalash, KP, trained in traditional handicraft skills

**25** women in Makli, Sindh, trained in traditional ceramics

**IMPACT**  
Women & communities gain new opportunities and safeguard heritage



### Inclusive Development in KP

The UN's *Economic Development Programme* in KP improved the livelihoods of impoverished communities in the province's least developed areas, with a focus on women and vulnerable youths. The *Suppliers Development Programme* enhanced the productivity and competitiveness of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs), while mapping their employment needs and tailoring skills training for workers to demand. As a result, 8,000 workers stand to gain jobs in KP's industries.

**8,000** job opportunities identified for skilled & semi-skilled workers in KP



### Linking Traditions to Modern Livelihoods

UN initiatives are safeguarding Pakistan's rich cultural heritage and economically empowering communities in KP and Sindh. In the valley of Kalash, KP, women gained new avenues for income generation through training in traditional handicrafts and links to 10 market outlets to sell their wares. A dry fruit processing plant is being built to enhance the production of Kalash's renowned, traditional produce.

### Championing Creative Economies

With UN assistance, Pakistan is tapping into the vast potential of its creative economy. The country is in the process of ratifying UNESCO's *Convention for the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions*, a key step towards promoting innovation and inclusive economic development. A situational analysis of Pakistan's creative economy engaged over 100 young entrepreneurs, coupled with high-profile conferences and a Facebook page to expand debates to a wider youth demographic.

Alongside a participatory mapping survey of historic buildings in Rawalpindi, Punjab, a poster competition involving over 50 students raised awareness of urban heritage. Practical *Guidelines on the Adaptive Re-Use of Historic Buildings* are primed to improve urban living conditions, heritage management and environmental sustainability in Pakistan's town centres.

### Sustainable Urbanisation

With UN support, Pakistan is exploring ways to make urbanisation more sustainable. A new Community of Practice on Sustainable Urbanisation in KP, replete with a dynamic Advisory Committee (AC), offers a platform for linking knowledge, expertise and policy analysis.

### Pioneering Research

Innovative UN research provides a strong foundation for action on development issues. The *Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan* report, developed with the national Planning Commission and the Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI), explores the multi-dimensional nature of deprivation at the national and sub-national levels. Four editions of *Development Advocate Pakistan* championed action on inequality, extremism, civil service reform and water security.

**50** public departments

**200** private businesses &

**50,000** individuals benefit from UN support for an improved business environment

**IMPACT**  
Thriving trade and international market linkages



## TRADE AND INDUSTRY

### Flourishing Trade

2016 was a year of improved business performance and stronger market linkages. With [UN assistance](#), the Government's trade capacity improved. Pakistan now has a *National Quality Policy*, a *Plant Health Regulatory Authority Bill* and 34 accredited product-testing laboratories to verify compliance with international standards. By achieving such compliance, Pakistan's fisheries sector resumed lucrative exports to the EU, while mangoes and mandarins were exported widely to Europe and Asia. A new UN initiative built capacity in the textile and leather sectors to attract foreign direct investment and boost trade.

Improved competitiveness was heralded by several Pakistani products attaining a *Conformité Européenne* (CE) mark. A new Intellectual Property Organisation (IPO) and the digitalisation of 1,000 records fortified Pakistan's intellectual property regime. The UN also facilitated the Government's first study on the employment prospects of the *China-Pakistan Economic Corridor* (CPEC), identifying the kinds of jobs being created across CPEC's 39 on-going projects.





## Promoting Italian Investment

Italian investors are beginning to flock to Pakistan, following UN efforts to forge partnerships between Italian enterprises and Pakistani companies, SMEs and entrepreneurs. Training for staff and partners of the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA) helped promote investment, upgrade technologies and assist entrepreneurs. Company visits identified where support is needed, pinpointing opportunities in the industrial and manufacturing sectors. Pakistani businesses took part in trade fairs in Italy, while UN-backed seminars in Italy and Pakistan raised awareness of market linkages.

A new Investment Promotion Unit (IPU) in Lahore offered investment support services. Over 150 profiles uploaded to the *Sub-contracting Partnership Exchange (SPX) Information Management System* allowed companies to promote themselves to buyers.

**150** SMEDA staff & partners trained  
**60** company visits assessed needs



## Driving Industrial Development with Biomass Technology

Environmentally-friendly Biomass Gasification Technologies are taking root as a means of industrial power generation. Alongside four power plants in Punjab, new feasibility studies, policy advisories, training for research institutes and awareness raising will help biomass make a real impact in Pakistan. In 2016, the Dutch Knoepf Engineering firm and K-Axis Engineering Pakistan began to jointly design and produce new biomass gasifiers. A Master's-level course on biomass is being rolled out at two engineering universities, as is a vocational training course on operating gasifiers. Once industries commercially apply biomass, both their reliance on the National Electric Grid and carbon emissions will drop drastically, thus helping to solve energy challenges and promote environmentally sustainable growth.

## Clean Technology Innovations

The UN's *Global Cleantech Innovation Programme (GCIP)* built national capacity for clean technologies and fostered an environment for entrepreneurship that offers sustainable solutions for local problems. Three GCIP cycles provided over 1,000 innovators – both SMEs and start-ups – with training, mentoring and access to investors. Winners of the *Cleantech competition* took part in Silicon Valley's Global Forum, where a Pakistani start-up won the *2016 Global Award* for "waste-to-energy" innovations. Placing women centre stage developed their entrepreneurial potential, including via a new Women Business Growth Centre.

Cleantech's business accelerator programme helped young entrepreneurs turn their innovations into successful businesses. Benefitting from the publicity, support and networking opportunities offered by the GCIP, Zaheen Machines – 2015's winner – rolled-out their second product to reduce electricity consumption.

**80** SMEs and start-ups assisted by the Cleantech programme



## Sustainable Energy for Industries

Energy efficiency and renewable technologies are becoming integrated in industrial development thanks to the UN's *Sustainable Energy* initiatives. Baseline audits, energy management systems, capacity development and technical assistance are enabling manufacturing industries to pilot renewable technologies. New business models are popularising such technologies across the industrial sector.

**3** Renewable Energy Demonstration projects  
**2** studies on renewable energy



## 2016 Cleantech Competition

- **National Winner:** SSUETIANS' energy-efficient technique reduces the radiation dose from CT scans, lowering cancer risks and energy consumption.
- **1<sup>st</sup> runner up:** VegA's mechanism curbs pollution and conserves energy by treating industrial waste water without external power.
- **2<sup>nd</sup> runner up:** Green Team turns municipal solid waste into an alternative to coal, reducing pollution and optimising waste management.
- **Most Promising Women-Led Team:** The energy-efficient Incubating Blanket offers a cheap, portable alternative to traditional incubators.



# POPULATION TRENDS

## Preparing for the 2017 Census

Pakistan is more capable of addressing the causes and consequences of population growth following preparations for its sixth National Census, the first in nearly two decades. With UN support, data collection tools were brought in line with international standards and a new centralised data processing centre was set up with modern IT equipment. Training enhanced staff capacities to manage data, while a *Census Strategy* maximised efficiency by integrating lessons learned from past censuses.

**135** experts helped lay the groundwork for Pakistan's 2017 census



## Promoting Demographic Research

By strengthening the capacities of demographers across Pakistan in 2016, the UN aided the collection and analysis of demographic data to inform effective public policies. Demographic Cells in KP and Punjab are now adept at compiling district profiles that guide evidenced-based planning. Training for federal and provincial technical staff enhanced their capacity for research and population projections. A *Policy Brief on Population Growth and Reproductive Health*, a meta-analysis of population data and an analysis of the *Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS)* offered a wealth of evidence on which to base family planning and reproductive health interventions.

Pakistan's *National Transfer Account (NTA)* project shed light on its "generational economy" – that is, how population trends influence economic growth, gender equality and generational equity. An age-based consumption profile highlighted the potential demographic dividend of the country's age structure.



SPA

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## RESILIENCE TO DISASTERS

*“While disasters may stem from natural hazards, their impact is based on whether we take action to reduce the risk”*

– Helen Clark,  
Former Administrator, UNDP





# Strategic Priority Area 3

## Increased National Resilience to Disasters, Crises and External Shocks

### What Does SPA 3 Aim to Achieve?

- 1 National, provincial and district capacities to prevent, assess, reduce and manage risks are developed
- 2 Vulnerable populations benefit from improved sustainable environmental management practices, including climate change mitigation and adaptation
- 3 Vulnerable populations benefit from improved prevention, risk reduction and response (mitigation), and are assisted to reach development goals including MDG targets
- 4 Country policies, plans and institutions are enabled to prevent and manage narcotics trafficking-related challenges

**IMPACTS in 2016**

- Stronger capacity for risk preparedness, disaster management & flood forecasting
- Effective support for displaced/returning community recovery, building back better & rehabilitating infrastructure
- Community resilience & mitigation of disasters
- Child-centred and gender-sensitive DRR
- Access to basic services for displaced persons
- Economic opportunities & agricultural recovery safeguard livelihoods
- Enhanced financing to tackle climate change
- Law enforcement equipped to tackle trafficking

### Delivery in 2016

US\$ Expenditure

40.31 million SPA3

SPA 3 was coordinated by UN Habitat, IOM (until August 2016) and UNDP and WFP thereafter, bringing together the efforts of FAO, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNOPS, UN Women and WHO.

*Pakistan is among the countries most vulnerable to natural and “human-induced” disasters. Time and again, this vulnerability has taken a disproportionate toll on the marginalised and impoverished. As climate change gains pace, the risk of natural hazards increases. Poverty and social exclusion threaten to run rampant if the effects of disasters are left unchecked, or if man-made crises like trafficking are not curtailed. With SPA 3, the UN helps Pakistan to weather the storm. Under its banner, we offer immediate relief and bolster the resilience of Pakistan’s people – by strengthening preparedness, improving response and enhancing local capacities to rebound from disasters.*

In 2016, we worked towards SPA 3’s outcomes by focusing on:

## PREPAREDNESS AND DRR

### Strengthening Preparedness, Reducing Risks

UN efforts improved Pakistan’s capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), the cornerstone of safeguarding lives and livelihoods from disasters. Multi-hazard, cross-sectoral *Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans* were put in place, as were provincial *Monsoon and Drought Contingency Plans*. Emergency supplies are available for those most in need, with contingency stock secured for 100,000 people, long-term contingency agreements signed, and humanitarian response storage facilities set up in Sindh and PAK. Environmental sustainability was advanced by *Integrated Natural Resources Management* plans in FATA, enhancing agricultural productivity, water and livestock management, while mitigating hazards.

Efficient risk management is being informed by a national *Multi-Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment* (MHVRA) document, 10 *MHVRA Atlases* in hazard-prone areas of Sindh and Punjab, and Community Risk Maps for 35 high-risk districts.

Assistance for district-level Disaster Management Authorities followed suit, cementing resilience through DRR strategies and multi-sectoral interventions. Vulnerabilities related to health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) were curbed by integrating DRR and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) into provincial health plans and the *Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation Plus* (PATS Plus) initiative.

**100,000** people worth of contingency stock secured

**200** Community Risk Maps, MHVRA Atlases & new policy frameworks informed risk management

**IMPACT**  
Preparedness strengthened across Pakistan





### Children at the Centre of DRR

By placing children at the heart of Disaster Risk Reduction, UN initiatives protected them from crises. Training for officials and teachers laid the groundwork for child-centred DRR and *Comprehensive School Safety* across all of Pakistan's provinces, helping them evaluate vulnerabilities and prepare for disasters affecting school children. Dispatching mobile vans to risk-prone areas in KP and FATA raised awareness of child protection in crises. Female and male social mobilisers engaged women, men, girls and boys.

With UN support, a *Child Protection in Emergencies* (CPIE) approach was taken up by Disaster Management authorities, thus securing protective spaces for children. In hazard-prone areas, advocacy pushed forth district-level *Risk Management Plans* that include protective measures for children and women.

**2,200**  
woman-headed TDP households received identity cards

**7,950**  
women benefit from new livelihood opportunities

Policy progress on making DRR gender-sensitive



**IMPACT**  
Women's and girls' needs mainstreamed in DRR

## DISASTER RESPONSE



**357,000**  
children better understand hazards thanks to DRR kits

### Making DRM Gender-Sensitive

Women's needs are being prioritised in Disaster Risk Management, as new policy instruments came to the fore in 2016. The UN aided the National Disaster Management Authority's (NDMA) *2017 Strategic Plan on Gender and Gender-based Violence (GBV)*, as well as multi-sectoral *Standard Operating Procedures* for addressing GBV in emergencies.

A focus on GBV was streamlined into Balochistan's *Provincial Disaster Management Act*, while both Balochistan's and PAK's *Gender Equality Policy Implementation Plans* involve disaster management. Enhancing the capacities of Balochistan's Gender and Child Cell (GCC) promoted gender-sensitivity through sex disaggregated data and contributed to the *People's Plan of Action* in the Ziarat district – where social reconstruction responded to women's and girls' needs.

Beyond policy progress, 2016 was a year of improving women's lives on the ground. UN advocacy secured Computerised National Identity Cards (CNICs) for displaced female-headed households from North Waziristan, allowing access to food aid, health care and education. Thousands more benefitted from home-based entrepreneurship opportunities and livelihood support – from poultry and crop packages, to training at Women Open Schools and Farmer Business Schools.

### Basic Services for TDPs

UN assistance improved the lives of millions of temporarily dislocated persons (TDPs) through access to basic services – enhancing health, safeguarding dignity and expanding opportunities for a better life. Shelter for thousands of vulnerable TDP families in KP was paired with safe drinking water and sanitation in camps, host communities and areas of return in FATA.

**20,800**  
families received mosquito nets to prevent malaria

**200,000**  
TDPs secured access to water & sanitation

**205,800**  
children vaccinated against measles

**10,800**  
women vaccinated against tetanus



**IMPACT**  
TDP lives improved through quality WASH & health services

### Addressing Climate Change

By mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national budgeting and planning systems, Pakistan is better equipped to tackle climate change. Based on the robust evidence of the *Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review* (CPEIR), an institutional set-up was put in place to respond to climate change at the federal level and in KP. Throughout 2016, the UN aided a *Climate Change Financing Framework* (CCFF), enabling the Government to integrate climate issues into its *Medium-Term Budgetary Framework*, while strengthening the capacities of institutions involved in planning, budgeting and implementing climate action.

### Improving Flood Forecasting

Accurate flood forecasting is proliferating across Pakistan – a vital step for ensuring that floods do not strike without warning. The first automated weather station (AWS) entirely made in Pakistan was developed for rapid weather observations. Workshops on the *Indus Integrated Flood Analysis System* (Indus-IFAS) enhanced understandings of forecasting analysis and data gaps. Analysis of the Indus system's hydrology was fed into databases to improve forecasting, while emergency response simulation exercises for provincial Disaster Management officials strengthened response mechanisms. Training equipped stakeholders to reduce soil erosion caused by water runoff – which contributes to floods – as did land and water management training for farmers in KP and Punjab.

### Community-Based Disaster Risk Management

When disaster strikes, both communities and authorities are now able to respond more effectively – capacities that will save thousands of lives. In 2016, communities across Pakistan became more resilient, as UN efforts empowered them through risk-related awareness and capacity-building. Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) gave women the space to participate as agents of change in their communities – a twofold victory, empowering women and strengthening risk management by taking gender-specific needs into account.

**9,500**  
community members trained on CBDRM

**3,700**  
health workers trained to raise community awareness

**79,000**  
people benefit from CBDRM



**IMPACT**  
Communities prepared to manage risks





Making sure that all of our actions were inclusive is what ultimately made them effective. By involving affected communities in needs assessments and decision-making, real needs were met. *Rapid Pro* mechanisms let beneficiaries give real-time feedback on the usefulness of UN assistance. Providing separate, well-lit, covered latrines and bathing facilities protected women and girls, while including menstrual hygiene management items in hygiene kits catered to their needs. TDP health was safeguarded through immunisation and access to maternal and child health services. Providing women with emergency obstetric services in rural KP and FATA saved lives in over 1,000 high-risk pregnancies.

### Advancing Education in Crises

UN efforts ensured that 103,000 children enjoyed their right to an education in the face of displacement. Nearly half these children are girls, including marginalised out-of-school girls in camps and host communities. Social mobilisation, awareness raising and community engagement paved the way for girls' education, while training for teachers helped them play a key role in girls' enrolment and retention in highly conservative environments.

Support for 200 education managers and Disaster Management officials ensured that the needs of girls' schools were addressed. Following UN advocacy, provincial authorities included TDP children in enrolment campaigns, provided them with free textbooks and exempted camp schools from examination fees.

**103,000** displaced children stayed in school  
**1,520** teachers trained for TDP schools  
**46%** are girls  
**630** Primary School Certificate teachers trained to spearhead girls' education

**IMPACT**  
 Right to education ensured for thousands of displaced children




### Empowering Communities, Reducing Risks

Through the participation of women, men, girls and boys in UN initiatives, communities in disaster-prone areas mitigated risks. In Sindh, thousands of women and men – including *haris* (landless peasant farmers) – benefitted from Conservation Agriculture technologies, training on water conservation, and tenancy agreements that enhanced their security and resilience. The rehabilitation of tube wells and water courses reduced water losses by 35%.

In KP, communities engaged in upstream gully plugging and slope stabilisation, built check dams, planted indigenous fruit trees and pursued agro-forestry and bio-engineering activities. These reduced flood risks at their source, prevented landslides, curbed soil erosion and rehabilitated the environment. Structural measures were paired with non-structural ones, like capacity-building for communities and local authorities on DRR, hygiene, livestock and crop management, and handicraft skills. As a result, preparedness soared, the impacts of floods and drought were mitigated and new avenues for income generation emerged.

**64,000** *haris* in Sindh benefit from resilience initiatives  
**1,520** people in Chitral, KP aided by livelihood support  
**175,000** TDPs receive *Food Assistance for Assets* worth US\$ 3.3 million

**IMPACT**  
 Communities became more resilient in areas beset by floods and drought



UN *Food Assistance for Assets* (FFA) interventions improved the lives of TDPs with cash-based transfers worth US\$ 3.3 million in KP and FATA. This injection of cash reinvigorated the household economy and local markets. In drought-stricken Sindh, such initiatives boosted food security. Integrating DRR as a cross-cutting theme in livelihood initiatives made communities more resilient. Village Committees ensured local representation in decision-making, particularly for women, while the UN's beneficiary feedback mechanism let them voice their concerns.

### Protecting Livestock

Livestock protection efforts secured the livelihoods of thousands of households in 2016. Sustained training for veterinary professionals, government officials and farmers prevented outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), *Peste de Petits Ruminants* (PPR) and other ailments around the country. Vaccines, de-worming, veterinary supplies and assistance for veterinary hospitals, dispensaries and laboratories kept livestock healthy and productive.

**1,620** farmers & 820 officials trained to curb PPR  
**15,000** families benefit from livestock vaccinations  
**915,515** animals vaccinated against FMD, PPR & anthrax

**IMPACT**  
 Healthy livestock safeguards TDP livelihoods




Saving Umbar Khan's livestock provided a lifeline for his dislocated family

### Umbar's Story: A Lifeline for Livelihoods

"It's not easy to be displaced from home," says Umbar Khan. "We produced all the food the family needed." Everything changed when security operations displaced 1.3 million people from FATA, including Umbar's family. As they fled North Waziristan, they had no choice but to leave many of their animals behind. Those they rescued lacked shelter, water and feed. They began to starve. Without these animals, his family would have followed suit.

UN support for dislocated farmers saved the lives of Umbar's livestock. With animal compound feed and urea molasses, milking and feeding implements, and vaccines to prevent diseases, his animals grew healthier. "This support is a lifeline," Umbar Khan declares, "not only for our animals, but also for the entire family."



# RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE

## Rehabilitating Infrastructure

By rehabilitating community infrastructure, we helped over 185,600 vulnerable people in FATA access basic services. Even the smallest resource – a link road, a small bridge – had an enormous effect, connecting communities to schools, health care and markets. Repairing irrigation channels restored vast swathes of agricultural land to their productive best, boosting food security and household income. By facilitating access to water in GB, UN initiatives revitalised agriculture, WASH and community well-being – with an immense impact for local women.

**185,600**  
people in FATA benefit from restored infrastructure

**12,000**  
returnees benefit from new economic opportunities in FATA



## Reviving Economies in FATA

As displaced families returned to FATA, new economic opportunities for over 12,000 women and men contributed to community recovery and long-term economic stability. UN support equipped returnees with the skills to start or expand businesses and revitalise markets. By offering short-term job opportunities to vulnerable groups, like people with disabilities, we strived to make sure that “no one is left behind”.

Community mobilisation promoted a culture of inclusiveness, prompting regular community meetings which paid attention to women’s and men’s different needs. Despite the conservative context, continuous awareness raising and advocacy helped women participate in training, businesses and community decision-making. All this reduced the likelihood of community conflict, while increasing social cohesion and resilience.

## Spurring Agricultural Recovery

Support for the recovery of agricultural economies in areas beset by calamities – displacement in FATA, floods in KP, and drought in Sindh and Balochistan – secured livelihoods. Activities like poultry distribution, livestock training and Farmer Field School sessions especially met the needs of women farmers, as did training on land and livestock management, irrigation and kitchen gardening.



Kitchen gardening has given Kushi a new lease on life

## Khushi’s Story: Kitchen Gardens as a Ray of Hope

“The training [sessions] have provided many of us with a set of practical skills to help make a living” says Khushi, one of the women in KP’s Chitral’s district whose life has been transformed by kitchen gardening.

UN initiatives provided women like Khushi with seeds, toolkits and training on how to plant vegetables in their backyards. Now Khushi and others in her community are benefitting from new, sustainable livelihoods.

Agricultural input packages tailored to local needs aided FATA’s recovery, alongside irrigation channels; the rehabilitation of agricultural land; animal feed; fruit nurseries, orchards and vegetable production units; and training for farmers on agricultural good practices, livestock management, kitchen gardening, pest control, compost-making and crop production.

In Sindh, agriculture was revitalised through wheat crop packages, demonstration plots showcasing Conservation Agriculture, training on alternative sowing practices, and the introduction of a new variety of wheat well-suited to the province’s arid climate.

## Amina’s Story: Transforming Lives in GB

“I was forced to pull out my two daughters from school to help me with fetching water and taking turns at night to irrigate the fields,” says Amina Bibi. The lives of women in GB’s Siksa village revolve around water, forcing them to trudge for hours to fetch water from distant sources for cooking, cleaning and irrigation.

By bringing water to their doorsteps, a UN-backed project transformed women’s lives. “Finally we have enough water for all households and no one has to stay awake during the night to take turns to water the fields,” Amina explains. With this disproportionate burden lifted, girls can finally go to school and women can pursue new economic and cultural activities. “It feels like we are in heaven,” she says.



Access to water has transformed Amina’s life in rural GB

**7,000**  
households benefit from input packages & irrigation in KP

**135,700**  
households benefit from Rabi and Kharif season inputs in FATA

**900**  
locals participated in cash for work activities in KP

**3,200**  
farmers trained on improved agriculture in FATA

**2,000**  
hectares of agricultural land rehabilitated in KP

**4,100**  
hectares of agricultural land rehabilitated in FATA



**IMPACT**  
Community resilience enhanced and long-term economic recovery secured in KP & FATA







### Building Back Better

In FATA, UN initiatives helped vulnerable TDP communities rebuild their lives. Training on construction skills facilitated sustainable returns with shelter able to withstand future hazards. After having trained 15 “Master Trainers” – who, in turn, trained over 900 people – hazard-resistant and environmentally-friendly construction techniques are being used. The fact that FATA’s Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Unit led advocacy efforts ensured local ownership. The collection of data on flood-resistant shelters will further resilience, sustainability and local acceptability.

The foundations for lasting social cohesion were cemented by improving the Government’s and civil society’s understandings of the drivers of violence among youth. Alongside research undertaken in collaboration with academia, understandings were augmented by enabling youths to share their experiences at monthly community meetings. The new *Virtual Platform for Peace and Development (VPPD)* helped government agencies coordinate decision-making around conflict prevention.

**1,750**  
youths benefit from skills development and livelihood opportunities

**1,500**  
youths benefit from sports & cultural activities

**79,000**  
people in KP & FATA aided by social cohesion initiatives



**IMPACT**  
Youth became less vulnerable to violence, enhancing social cohesion

### Engaging Youth, Promoting Social Cohesion

Engaging youth in KP and FATA decreased their vulnerability to violence. Sports, cultural and recreational activities helped develop a counter-narrative of peace. Offering youth constructive alternatives – such as diversified livelihood opportunities via skills training – promoted well-being, productivity, innovation and social cohesion. Women took on a key positive role as peacebuilders and agents of change in communities thanks to their economic and cultural engagement.

All too often, young people in Pakistan lack spaces where they can *be* young. Partnerships with the corporate sector and research institutes operationalised community centres, creating spaces for youth expression.

### Dialogue on Disasters

Conferences and consultations advanced understandings of cross-cutting, multi-sectoral actions to overcome natural disasters and employ the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*. The stage is set for greater cooperation in the Asia Pacific region – particularly with academics – on water security and mechanisms for sharing good practices.

**216**  
eLearning modules completed on trafficking

**100**  
officials trained on case management & scientific investigation

**230** law enforcement & immigration officers trained to curb all forms of trafficking

### IMPACT



Law enforcement agencies equipped to tackle drug & human trafficking and migrant smuggling

## COMBATING TRAFFICKING

### Ending Human Trafficking

By strengthening national capacity in 2016, the UN helped combat the scourge of trafficking and migrant smuggling in Pakistan. A landmark eLearning programme, with three new modules, helped law enforcement agencies identify, investigate, combat and prosecute migrant smuggling. Following hands-on training, immigration officers are well equipped to identify fraudulent travel documents. The first public-private conference on human trafficking and migrant smuggling prompted inter-agency cooperation by bringing the Government, law enforcement agencies, civil society, international organisations, NGOs and the media together to devise common solutions.

### Countering Drug Trafficking

Law enforcement agencies became more capable of tackling narcotics trafficking in the wake of UN capacity-building. A new eLearning Centre at the Anti-Narcotics Force’s (ANF) Regional Directorate in Lahore boosted capacities to reduce illicit drug trafficking, as did training on identifying drugs and precursor chemicals, case management and modern scientific investigation methods. Three new police stations in Balochistan and a new ANF check-post in Sost, along the Sino-Pakistani border, are now equipped to tackle drug trafficking along the main trade route with China and along routes that cross into Pakistan from Afghanistan. Providing IT equipment in KP facilitated data collection and the seizure of drugs.

### The Impact of Trafficking in Pakistan

Pakistan is a major source, transit and destination country for human trafficking and migrant smuggling – crimes which ruthlessly exploit women, men, girls and boys. It is also highly vulnerable to drug trafficking, sharing a 2,430 km porous border with Afghanistan, the world’s largest producer of opium. In 2016, the UN bolstered the capacities of law enforcement and regulatory agencies to deter, detect and counter the menace of trafficking in all its guises.

### Greater Regional Cooperation

Regional dialogue was fostered in 2016 by events like the *6<sup>th</sup> Pak-Afghan Integrated Border Management Workshop*, where agencies from both countries discussed common solutions to border management and narcotics challenges. A regional *Joint Resolution* endorsed by Pakistan and Afghanistan offers opportunities for synergies to make disaster response attuned to the needs of women and girls, while harnessing their potential as agents of change.





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## STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE

*“Good governance  
is perhaps the single  
most important  
factor in eradicating  
poverty and promoting  
development.”*

– Kofi Annan,  
Former UN Secretary-General





# Strategic Priority Area 4

## Strengthened Governance and Social Cohesion

### What Does SPA 4 Aim to Achieve?

- 1 The capacity of institutions to be more democratic and accountable is strengthened, including, *inter alia*, the engagement of civil society organisations, media and academia
- 2 Rule of law and public security institutions strengthened to enhance public trust and social stability, and to provide improved safety and security, including measures to address transnational crime and trafficking
- 3 Improve accountability and access to quality social protection and other services for excluded and vulnerable people
- 4 Strengthened decentralised governance



Greater capacity for effective decentralised governance



More transparent & inclusive electoral processes



Enhanced capacities of law enforcement & the justice system

## IMPACTS in 2016



Improved climate for women's participation in governance



Social cohesion strengthened in crisis-prone areas



Improved livestock protection safeguards livelihoods



Protection for marginalised children & vulnerable migrants



Strengthened labour administration system

### Delivery in 2016

US\$ Expenditure

23.52 million SPA4

SPA 4 is coordinated by UNDP, bringing together the efforts of FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, UN Women, and WHO.

*In recent years, Pakistan has taken great strides towards strengthening democratic governance. The UN works with the Federal and Provincial Governments to ensure that Pakistan's state machinery functions efficiently – from political institutions to the judiciary, regulatory bodies, public enterprises and the organs of civil society. By enhancing performance, service delivery and accountability, SPA 4 seeks to usher in a new age of democratic norms, social cohesion and protection for the most vulnerable.*

In 2016, we worked towards SPA 4's outcomes by focusing on:

## GOVERNANCE REFORM

### Promoting Electoral Reform

By working to strengthen Pakistan's electoral institutions and post-election programming, UN efforts encouraged more responsive and transparent processes. A computerised *Results Management System* made elections more efficient, as did GIS mapping of polling stations across provincial capitals and an application that lets voters instantly locate polling stations. Training built the capacities of polling staff in Sindh and Punjab, as well as officials at the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP), on election administration, operations and legal frameworks.

An awareness raising campaign engaged thousands of women and men in remote areas on the "what", "how" and "why" of voter registration. New national and provincial Gender & Disability Electoral Working Groups began collaborating with civil society to decrease barriers to electoral participation for women, people with disabilities and marginalised groups.

61,400 people engaged on voter registration, including

47,000 women

10,000 polling stations mapped with GIS technology

90 ECP officials trained on electoral management



IMPACT  
More inclusive electoral processes

### Women's Political Participation

In addition to collaboration with Women's Parliamentary Caucuses in KP and Balochistan, UN training for thousands of aspiring women candidates helped advance women's participation in governance. With our support, the *Public Companies Act* was amended to ensure that women make up 33% of Executive Board members. The *Violence against Women in Politics Report* was used to raise awareness of the challenges women face in South Asia's political sphere.





**4,700**  
women candidates  
trained

**33%** representation  
of women required on public  
company boards



### IMPACT

Improved climate for  
**women's  
participation**  
in governance

### Civil Service Reform

Cabinet reforms strengthened Pakistan's civil service by raising the age limit for civil service examinations from 28 to 30. This will attract a broader range of talent to the public sector – including candidates with work experience in the private sector, those who have studied and worked abroad, and those who were unable to complete their education by the age of 28 due to poverty or other factors. This will offer fresh perspectives and capabilities to the civil service, while promoting inclusiveness.

### Better Decentralised Governance

With UN assistance, the Federal and Provincial Governments worked to create a more effective and inclusive decentralised governance system. Capacity-building for newly elected officials in KP facilitated local government reforms, as did workshops for provincial Human Rights Departments.

**190** officials trained on local governance reform in KP



### IMPACT

Enhanced local  
government capacity for  
**decentralised  
governance**

### Labour Sector Governance

Stronger labour administration – a key driver of decent work – is coming to the fore with new laws on *Employment & Services Conditions* and *Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)*, a *Social Protection Strategy* in KP and the Pakistan Social Protection Business Network. National and provincial Action Plans are reforming the labour inspection system. Consultations strengthened the regulatory framework for labour inspections, laying the groundwork for laws on industrial relations, workers' compensation and social security. An analysis of PAK's labour administration system identified gaps in legislation, capacities and outreach, feeding into a comprehensive improvement plan. With greater institutional capacity for labour inspections, reporting on ILO conventions, and stronger provincial labour laws, Pakistan stands to improve its international image and attract foreign investment.

**100**  
labour inspectors  
trained on OSH

New **policy frameworks**  
& analysis of labour  
administration



### IMPACT

Strengthened labour  
administration, paving the  
way towards decent work  
& inclusive growth

### Compliance with Labour Laws

By improving compliance with national labour laws and health and safety criteria, Pakistan's industries are increasingly curbing exploitative work practices. The Pakistan Textile Exporters Association (PTEA) is leading the way with a new Integrated Compliance & Reporting Unit, bolstered by training for local monitors on the decent work agenda.

Training for labour inspectors in Sindh and for Balochistan's Department of Labour helped enforce minimum wage laws. New Gender Units in provincial Labour Departments strived to close the gender pay gap. Information sharing between textile stakeholders and international buyers improved transparency, while training for police officers tackled workplace harassment.



### Labour Migration Governance

National capacities to oversee labour migration improved in 2016 – a significant gain, as there are over 8 million Pakistani migrant workers. Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs) in Islamabad and Lahore were equipped to provide training and guidance for migrants to Gulf countries. A *Code of Conduct for Overseas Employment Promoters* championed ethical business practices to reduce exploitation. Four UN research studies identified challenges faced by migrants. A seminar on engaging the Pakistani diaspora in national development prompted plans for a *One Window Facilitation System* to help Pakistanis based abroad identify business opportunities in Pakistan.

### Enhancing Urban Management

UN efforts promoted better urban management by collecting and analysing sex-disaggregated data on urbanisation – evidence which will help urban planners make decisions based on facts, rather than guess work. Better understandings of the demographic, economic, physical, environmental and cultural dynamics of Pakistan's cities are evoking targeted resource allocations to support cross-sectoral, inclusive and truly urban solutions to urban challenges.

## LAW AND ORDER

### Strengthening Law Enforcement

With UN support, Pakistan's law enforcement agencies became more capable of responding to community needs and more adept at crime scene investigation. By developing 10 *Annual District Policing Plans*, we helped the police train over 1,000 officers on community policing. Eighteen Model Police Stations improved record keeping, with Gender Desks to ensure gender-responsive policing and halls for community forums.

Crime scene investigation was enhanced through training for forensic technicians and the establishment of a central Crime Data Analysis Centre, linked with divisional and district-level police stations. Mobile crime units replete with data extraction equipment and fingerprint comparison apparatus assisted Punjab's specialised homicide units. *Police Prosecutor Cooperation Manuals* facilitated inter-agency cooperation, as did training on police-prosecutor cooperation for investigators.





**1,590**  
police officers trained on gender responsive community policing & CSI

**800**  
first responder kits distributed in Punjab

**90**  
women officers promoted to roles of responsibility

**36**  
mobile crime units dispatched in Punjab

**IMPACT**  
Greater police capacity to respond to community needs

### Improving Law & Order with eLearning

A groundbreaking UN eLearning programme revitalised the capacities of law enforcement officials – both police and prosecutors – in a cost-effective manner. Online training on legal ethics and advocacy honed the skills of prosecutors in Balochistan, while the *Case Management and Monitoring System* evoked more efficient court processes.

In Swat, KP, a new eLearning Centre bolstered police capabilities. In Karachi, Sindh, the *Anti-Money Laundering System* (goAML) helped address data conversion and migration.



**1,050**  
police officers trained by eLearning courses

**480**  
judges, court staff & paralegals trained in KP

**5,500**  
eLearning modules completed

**50**  
prosecution officials trained in Balochistan

**IMPACT**  
Police & prosecutors manage cases and uphold human rights more effectively

## SOCIAL PROTECTION & COHESION

### Registering Every Birth

An innovative UN initiative is revolutionising the registration of births in Pakistan by using mobile phone technology – an effective, low-cost way of ensuring that every child enjoys their right to a legal identity. Following a successful pilot with the Telenor company, the initiative was scaled up in Punjab and Sindh. With our support, the Federal Government is developing a *Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Strategy*, laying the groundwork for universal birth registration by 2024 – a critical means of safeguarding children's rights.

### Social Cohesion and Education

*Alternative Learning Programmes* (ALPs) gave thousands of out-of-school children a chance to learn in hard-to-reach, crisis-prone areas in FATA, Balochistan and Sindh. Reaching out to refugees sparked a 25% rise in enrolments among Afghan refugee children in targeted areas. Community mobilisation expanded education for girls, while social cohesion initiatives gave young people something many of them had never experienced – spaces in which to be young. Such efforts promoted community cohesion, bolstered by innovative informal activities like calligraphy in *madrassas*. A *Social Cohesion and Resilience* (SCR) approach was integrated into 60 district *Education Sector Plans* in Balochistan and Sindh, enabling SCR to become part and parcel of the education system.

### Amelia's Story: Paralegals Reaching Out to Communities

"Paralegals understand the problems of their communities," Amelia explains. Thanks to UN-supported training, this community-based paralegal is putting her knowledge to good use. In two years, Amelia has delivered awareness raising sessions to 525 women in Bannu, KP.

Reaching out to temporarily displaced persons (TDPs) from FATA, she helps displaced women access justice. "I am giving my best to support the rights of marginalised people," she says. With her new-found skills, Amelia is a testament to the power of capacity-building – training one dedicated community paralegal means reaching out to hundreds of people in need.

Paralegals like Amelia are reaching out to communities in need



### Honing Legal Skills

UN advocacy helped strengthen provincial justice systems and capacities to better protect human rights across the criminal justice chain. In KP, alongside training for hundreds of paralegals, we supported the KP Judicial Academy in training judges and court staff on forensics, juvenile justice, intellectual property rights, gender mainstreaming, procedural law and case management. Paired with conferences on women's inheritance rights, support for women lawyers enabled over 40 of them to begin practicing law. This has been a boon to women clients seeking legal representation.

### Effective Prison Management

The *Prison Management Information System* (PMIS), now operational in 20 prisons across Punjab, made the handling of prisoner data and prison operations more transparent and efficient. In 2016, we provided eight of these prisons with equipment to enhance effectiveness.





### Hadiya's Story: New Possibilities in KP

Hadiya Khan never imagined she would run her own business. The restrictive environment in which she grew up in Dera Ismail Khan, KP, and its volatile security situation, mean that women rarely have a chance to pursue their dreams.

Everything changed in 2015, when the UN's *Youth and Social Project (YSCP)* organised a cultural festival for women in her village. Hadiya attended – it was the first time the 18-year-old had seen her friends outside the confines of school.

She soon became involved with a local youth group and attended a beautician's training course at the new Multi-Functional Community Centre. Within a few months, she won a competition and used her prize money to open a parlour in her house. Since that first crucial trip to the cultural festival, Hadiya's horizons have expanded.



18-year-old Hadiya's horizons have expanded

**16,200**  
out-of-school children benefit from Alternative Learning Programmes

**25%**  
rise in the enrolment of refugee children



**370**  
journalists trained on keeping safe in crisis & post-crisis areas

**IMPACT**  
New opportunities for children & youths strengthens **social cohesion**

### Upholding Press Freedom

UN efforts brought the issues of journalists' safety and freedom of expression to the fore in 2016. *World Press Freedom Day* events garnered recommendations from a range of stakeholders on the proposed *Journalists Protection and Welfare Bill* and *Right to Information Laws*. New insight was offered by a pilot study on *Supporting the Safety of Journalists in Pakistan*. Hundreds of media professionals and mass communications students from across all provinces were trained on gender-sensitive humanitarian reporting and how to keep safe in crisis-affected areas.

## AGRICULTURAL REFORM

### Combating Livestock Diseases

With UN support, Pakistan quelled livestock diseases and safeguarded livelihoods with enhanced capacity in diagnosis, surveillance and field response. Assistance for eight diagnostic laboratories around the country helped them lead the fight against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). Inoculation proved so effective that scores of farmers sought vaccinations for their animals.

Illnesses like *Peste de Petits Ruminants (PPR)* were controlled by enhancing the capacity of field veterinarians, government veterinary staff and farmers on diagnosis, surveillance and control. Through nationwide training of trainers (ToT) initiatives, provincial Livestock and Disaster Management Departments were sensitised on how to prevent and tackle future outbreaks.

**16,200**  
farmers & 820 officials trained to curb PRR

**427,500**  
sheep & goats vaccinated, benefitting

**1,230**  
veterinarians, officials & farmers trained in Sindh

**7,500** families

### IMPACT



Livestock diseases quelled and **livelihoods safeguarded**

### Improving Soil Fertility

Key players in Pakistan are well placed to improve soil fertility in the wake of innovative UN initiatives. Commodity-based workshops for farmers highlighted the benefits of balanced fertilizer application – which boosts economic returns by improving soil health and, thereby, productivity. A Task Force worked on commodity-specific 4R packages (“Right source, Right rate, Right time and Right place”) for communities, to supply the nutrients needed for flourishing crop production at competitive prices.

Ten training modules on *Soil Fertility Management for Sustainable Intensification* promoted better soil management, as did a *Baseline Input Atlas*, training materials on monitoring crops through satellite technology, crop forecasts and crop masks in Punjab and Sindh. Workshops and seminars on *Fertilizer Policy Dialogue, Public Private Partnerships* and *4R Nutrients for Food, Environmental and Economic Security* raised awareness among government departments, farmers' associations, the fertilizer industry and research institutions.





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# GENDER EQUALITY

*“We cannot all succeed  
when half of us are held  
back.”*

– Malala Yousafzai,  
Winner of the Nobel Peace Prize





# Strategic Priority Area 5

## Gender Equality and Social Justice

### What Does SPA 5 Aim to Achieve?

- 1 Government and civil society are active and accountable in eliminating discrimination against women and girls
- 2 Political, economic, social and legal rights of all, and especially excluded groups, are respected, protected and fulfilled, including through institutional strengthening and capacity development of duty bearers
- 3 Human rights institutions strategically positioned, and advocating for integrating human rights on all levels

 Legislative progress on women's & children's rights

 Economic empowerment of home-based workers & women farmers


 Greater women's economic participation free from workplace harassment

 Women farmers spearheading food security

## IMPACTS in 2016

 A gender-sensitive, rights-based approach to health for people with disabilities & vulnerable groups

 Expanded access to HIV services for women, transgender people & marginalised groups

 Strengthened institutional capacity to uphold gender equality and human rights

### Delivery in 2016

US\$ Expenditure

3.87 million SPA5

SPA 5 is coordinated by UN Women, bringing together the efforts of FAO, ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS and WHO.

*Gender equality is gaining momentum in Pakistan. Across the country, women and girls have increasing opportunities to realise their potential and exercise their rights. The nation's recognition of sexual minorities is a promising step. There remains a long way to go, however, towards a society in which all persons can exercise their rights equally, free from stigma or violence. The UN stands firmly with Pakistan in traversing the road ahead. Through SPA 5, we work together to dismantle the hurdles faced by women, girls and vulnerable groups; eliminate discrimination and violence; and ensure social justice for all.*

In 2016, we worked towards SPA 5's outcomes by focusing on:

## ADVANCING RIGHTS

### Milestones for Women's Rights

2016 was a landmark year for women's rights in Pakistan. Aided by sustained UN advocacy, the *Punjab Protection of Women against Violence Act 2016* was passed. For the first time in the country's history, a piece of legislation offers women truly comprehensive protection against crimes – from stalking to domestic violence, emotional and economic abuse, and cyber-crime. Balochistan's *Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act 2016* provides the security needed for women to participate in the workforce. The UN is committed to supporting the implementation of anti-honour killing and anti-rape bills, unanimously approved by the Government in October.

Sindh became the first province to adopt a *Home-based Workers' (HBW) Policy* – a breakthrough for women's and workers' rights. Home-based workers make up the lion's share of Pakistan's informal workforce, yet without legal protection, they face exploitation. Drafted with UN assistance, this new policy is a harbinger of fair wages, social security and basic rights for millions. A *Gap Analysis* and recommendations on Punjab's draft HBW policy aim to prompt similar advances in the province.

## Legislative landmarks

for women's rights in Punjab, Balochistan, Sindh and at the federal level

### IMPACT

Advances in women's rights

pave the way for their full economic, social, legal and political participation

## Championing Gender Equality

Gender equality remained centre stage in 2016, thanks to a plethora of UN events, initiatives and campaigns. From [football matches to empower girls and young women](#), to high-level [consultations on creating safer public spaces](#), [campaigns advocating for the rights of women with disabilities](#), and efforts to [engage men and boys](#) in advancing gender equality – the UN was at the forefront of promoting gender equality across the country.



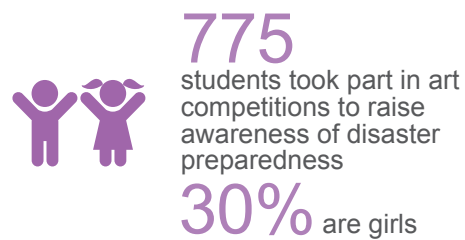
Support for the Government of Punjab's [Women on Wheels \(WoW\)](#) initiative helped women learn to ride motorcycles and tackle street harassment. Events marking [16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence](#) proliferated, a resounding expression of support for the UN Secretary-General's [UNiTE to End Violence against Women](#) campaign.

### Social Justice for Children

With the UN aiding pioneering legal reforms, 2016 was a year of progress on child rights. Pakistan's *Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill* committed to raising the age of criminal liability and incorporating the 2<sup>nd</sup> *Optional Protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child* (CRC) into the Penal Code. Balochistan's unanimously-approved *Child Protection Bill* protects vulnerable children through its referral and management system for cases of child abuse. By drawing together stakeholders from the government and justice system, UN-backed consultations spearheaded a draft *Juvenile Justice Bill*. Our assistance also informed an upcoming national framework on child labour and bonded labour.

### Protecting Children from Crises

Using art as an educational tool, UN initiatives raised awareness of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) among school children, promoting the survival skills needed to weather disasters.



### Boosting Institutional Capacity

Pakistan's institutions are increasingly capable of upholding gender equality. One-on-one dialogue with national women's machineries contributed to Pakistan's *5th Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Report* and identified where progress is needed. Enhancing the capacity of the new-found National Human Rights Commission and its provincial chapters helped the NHRC fulfil its mandate and meet Pakistan's reporting obligations under the *Universal Periodic Review (2017)*.

A new Women Lawyers' Association advanced women's participation in the legal profession, while national and provincial Gender & Disability Electoral Working Groups tackled barriers to electoral participation for women and people with disabilities.

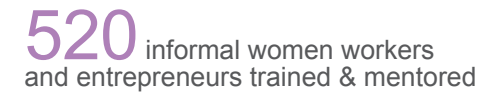
Strengthening 640 community-based organisations in FATA contributed to social cohesion. Capacity development for law enforcement in six districts of KP facilitated gender-responsive policing, as did Gender Desks in 18 police stations in Punjab. UN workshops on gender mainstreaming and nutrition helped officials in Balochistan and Sindh meet women's and men's specific needs via gender-sensitive nutrition interventions. Draft *Gender Integrated Food Based Dietary Guidelines* are primed to follow suit. A *Gender Equity and Rights (GER)* approach is being streamlined into the health sector, particularly in Punjab, enhancing its response to gender-based violence.

## SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

### Supporting Home-Based Workers

Scores of home-based workers were economically empowered in 2016 through UN skills training. A workshop in Punjab promoted the model used by India's highly successful *Million Kitchen*, an online platform for ordering home-cooked meals. By honing home-based workers' skills in everything from cooking quality food to competitive pricing, the workshop helped them seek new employment opportunities and develop their own businesses. Training for social entrepreneurs and IT professionals expanded their understanding of how to market food products, create websites and develop applications. Connecting home-based workers to entrepreneurs, bloggers, IT institutes and local NGOs fostered promising links for enterprise development.

Through training and mentoring, Business Incubation Centres in Islamabad and Punjab honed the skills of home-based workers in a range of trades. They helped over 200 entrepreneurs launch businesses around "waste-to-products", supported by the *Women in Green Industry* campaign. In collaboration with the NGO Baidarie, five women entrepreneurs from Sialkot learned about business models in Kathmandu, Nepal, and became agents of change in their communities.



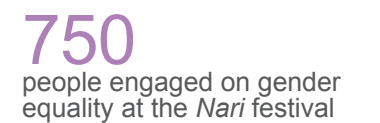
#### IMPACT

Home-based workers & entrepreneurs are increasingly

economically empowered

### Women Driving Food Security

Through innovative UN initiatives, women farmers in Sindh led the way towards food security for their families and communities. Providing homestead kitchen gardening packages in the impoverished districts of Mirpur Khas and Dadu helped women to conserve foods for use in periods of crisis or drought, or for sale at local markets to supplement their income.



#### IMPACT

Women farmers spearhead food security

### Zaheeran's Story: The Power of Empowerment

"Until last year, my entire family used to work in the cotton fields, including my young children," says Zaheeran. Poverty pushes scores of children into cotton picking in this corner of Sindh.

The new Multi-Functional Community Centre in the village of Ghulam Hyder Hundal, set up with UN support, changed Zaheeran's life. At the Centre, women learn about the importance of education, health and hygiene. They help each other excel at traditional crafts, producing items for the local market.

Many women have won Income Generating Grants to start micro-businesses. Zaheeran is one of them. "I bought some raw material and, with the help of my daughters, started producing 'rillies' [hand-crafted bed spreads] and cushion covers. We sell these products in the market," Zaheeran explains. "Now, the entire family does not have to work in the cotton fields anymore and my children are able to continue their studies."



Zaheeran's micro-business is a testament to empowerment





Champa's food preservation skills have changed her family's life

### Champa's Story: Providing for a Rainy Day

"Due to the heavy floods we were never able to harvest much and we were always left hungry and without food," explains Champa. Her village in Mirpur Khas, Sindh, is no stranger to floods and the hunger they bring. Thanks to UN-backed training on food preservation, Champa's family is now food secure.

Champa learned how to cut, boil, mix and dry local vegetables, pulses and spices, before packaging and storing her wares. "We are applying the skills learned and have food available for a rainy day," she says proudly. "When we have more than enough food stored we sell it in our village shop to earn some extra money to buy seeds."

### Ending Workplace Harassment

Women's active participation in the labour force was promoted by UN awareness raising on ending workplace harassment. Sensitising managers, workers and young trade union leaders on the links between decent work, increased productivity and sustainability helped evoke harassment-free, gender-sensitive working environments. Public service messages on prominent television channels raised awareness of harassment across the country.

In Punjab, these efforts were aided by the new Task Force on Promoting Sustainable & Responsible Business in Sialkot's sports goods' manufacturing sector, as well as the Federal Government's online *Complaint Management Information System (CMIS)* on workplace harassment. With our assistance, gender equality is being mainstreamed into business and media studies' curricula. Domestic workers, and workers in the agricultural and fisheries' sectors, gained the right to advocate for their rights collectively.

**10,000** people sensitised on the *Harassment Act*

**500** trade union leaders – men and women – trained

**300** employers engaged on harassment-free workplaces

**IMPACT**  

**Women's workforce participation promoted**

## GENDER AND HEALTH

### Upholding Rights to Health

A range of new health frameworks, developed with UN support, are improving the lives of vulnerable people across Pakistan. The *National Health Vision 2016-25*, aligned to *Vision 2025* and the SDGs, champions gender equity and human rights as cross-cutting principles. The *Prime Minister's National Health Programme's* gender-sensitive approach offers pro-poor social protection and free health care to impoverished citizens. Rehabilitation services for children with disabilities improved their well-being and enrolled them in schools. Federal and provincial *Disability Bills* will further advance the rights of people with disabilities, as will the *Global Cooperation on Assistive Technology (GATE)* initiative.

**750** children with disabilities benefitted from rehabilitation services

New **health frameworks** for vulnerable groups

**IMPACT**  

**A human rights-based approach to health benefits the vulnerable**

### Positive Change for Key Populations

Greater access to HIV testing, treatment, care and support services transformed the lives of thousands of people nationwide. By the end of 2016, 3,500 HIV positive people were registered with *National and Provincial AIDS Control Programmes*. Gender-sensitive legislation in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) and Punjab is countering the menace of violence against women and the transgender community. This is a key means of reducing their vulnerability to HIV, curbing discrimination, empowering marginalised groups and promoting their inclusion in Pakistan's social fabric.

**3,500** HIV positive people registered with *AIDS Control Programmes*

**2,600** received Anti-Retroviral Treatment

**IMPACT**  

**Gender-sensitive HIV services improved lives nationwide**

### A Gender-Sensitive HIV Response

A people-centred, gender-sensitive approach guided the use of funds received from the *Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria*. UN oversight was complemented by capacity development for Pakistan's Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM). Its capacities strengthened, the CCM directed strategic interventions and advanced the provision of services to vulnerable groups – from women and girls to transgender individuals, people living with HIV and drug users.

Collaboration between the UN and Pakistan's *National AIDS and Tuberculosis Control Programmes* was a harbinger of change in policymaking, improving the tools used to address HIV among key populations. Punjab's new Technical HIV Working Group will advance further progress in the province.

Throughout 2016, we supported the implementation of the *Pakistan AIDS Strategy 2015-2020*. The first *Training Manual, Handbook & Fact Sheet for Parliamentarians on HIV & AIDS* reached out to Parliamentary SDG Task Forces at the national and provincial levels. Engaging parliamentarians, religious leaders, health care providers and the media championed the cause of "zero discrimination".





SPA

# 6

## FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

*“In a world of plenty,  
no one, not a single  
person, should go  
hungry.”*

– Ban Ki-moon,  
Former UN Secretary-General





# Strategic Priority Area 6

## Food and Nutrition Security for the Most Vulnerable Groups

### What Does SPA 6 Aim to Achieve?

- 1 Household food security increased
- 2 Nutrition security increased, especially for vulnerable and excluded groups, shift from relief to recovery



Better child and maternal nutrition



Stronger nutrition and learning outcomes through school feeding



Improved nutrition through wheat fortification & salt iodisation

## IMPACTS in 2016



Groundwork for a reduction in stunting



More sustainable agricultural livelihoods in Balochistan and Sindh



Improved IYCF practices among vulnerable communities



Immediate and long-term food security for TDPs & returnees



Stronger foundation for evidence-based nutrition & food security policies

### Delivery in 2016

US\$ Expenditure

147.07 million SPA6

SPA 6 is coordinated by WFP and FAO, bringing together the efforts of UNICEF, UN Women and WHO.

Few challenges facing Pakistan match the scale of malnutrition and food insecurity. Nearly half of its children are malnourished<sup>6</sup> and 44% of the population is food insecure.<sup>7</sup> Progress is shackled by the struggle of the most vulnerable to meet their daily food needs – simply put, malnutrition costs Pakistan 3-4% of its GDP each year. Yet, the country produces more than enough food to feed its population. The fact that hunger persists means that these are largely problems of inequality and a lack of awareness, exacerbated by recurrent crises. Through SPA 6, UN agencies work “as one”, helping the Government to counter inequalities and ensure that all of Pakistan’s people can access sufficient, nutritious food for an active, healthy life.

In 2016, we worked towards SPA 6’s outcomes by focusing on:

## NUTRITION

### Strengthening Nutrition Policies

Improved nutrition practices are becoming the norm across Pakistan as a result of groundbreaking policy frameworks. In collaboration with the UN, a gender-sensitive *Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Strategy* was developed, as was an *IYCF Communications Strategy*, costed *IYCF Communication Plans* and *IYCF Emergency Guidelines*. Integrating Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) into provincial *Planning Commission (PC1) Nutrition Plans* offers a golden opportunity to reach more children in need.

Country-wide consultations laid the basis for innovative *Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategies* at the provincial and national levels, associated *Monitoring & Evaluation Frameworks* and *National Food-Based Dietary Guidelines*. Support for the National Fortification Alliance informed a forthcoming *National Fortification Strategy* and new *Vitamin A Guidelines*.

National **SUN** Secretariat & Provincial SUN Units set up

New **policy** frameworks enacted on nutrition security



IMPACT  
Stage set for multi-sectoral nutrition interventions

### Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)

Pakistan’s national SUN Secretariat and provincial SUN Units became equipped to lead the multi-sectoral interventions needed to tackle malnutrition. UN technical assistance enhanced their coordination capacity and understanding of public financing for nutrition – central aspects of “scaling up” nutrition nationwide. Support for the SUN Business Network, the *Cost of Diet* study and an upcoming *Filling the Nutrient Gap* study prompted outreach across sectors.

<sup>6</sup> Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) *SUN Countries: Pakistan*.

<sup>7</sup> Aga Khan University; PMRC; Government of Pakistan and UNICEF Pakistan (2011) *National Nutrition Survey Pakistan (NNS)*.





## Universal Salt Iodisation

Iodine deficiency was averted across Pakistan through UN support for salt iodisation – the simplest, safest means of preventing serious disorders. With 80% of all salt iodised, 184 million people benefitted and a public health crisis was averted. Progress was underpinned by training sanitary inspectors on monitoring and quality control, providing rapid test kits, building the capacity of salt producers, raising public awareness and collaborating with the Government. Vitamin A deficiency – the leading cause of child blindness – was curbed by capacity building and a modified *Vitamin A Supplementation Strategy*, with data collection tools to facilitate reporting and supplement distribution.

**184 million**  
people benefit from salt iodisation

**2,460**  
inspectors trained to monitor iodisation

**90,000**  
inspectors trained to monitor iodisation

**15,000**  
rapid test kits provided



### IMPACT

Millions of iodine deficiency disorders prevented

## Wheat Flour Fortification

By fortifying wheat, Pakistan's main staple, better nutrition was ensured for 65% of PAK's population in 2016. 3.3 metric tonnes of vitamin and mineral premix was provided to the region's Food Department, enabling them to distribute over 98,820 MT of fortified flour across PAK. Millions more will benefit as we continue to support 11 local flour mills, and as new *Wheat Flour Fortification Standards* are approved.

**2.6 million**  
people benefit from wheat fortification in PAK

**98,820<sup>MT</sup>**  
of fortified flour distributed in PAK



### IMPACT

Nutrition improved for 65% of PAK's population

## School Feeding Boosting Nutrition

UN-backed on-site school feeding improved nutrition among thousands of girls and boys across FATA. While reducing the region's high rates of malnutrition, this contributed to higher rates of enrolment, attendance and retention, as well as stronger learning outcomes.

**280,530**  
children at 1,600 schools in FATA received

**2,200<sup>MT</sup>** of fortified biscuits



### IMPACT

Improved nutrition, enrolment, retention and learning in FATA

A focus on nutrition in emergencies had a pronounced impact in FATA, where three new Stabilization Centres were equipped to treat malnourished children with medical complications. Assessing provincial *Health and Nutrition Surveillance Systems* – especially in KP, FATA and drought-affected Sindh – helped monitor nutritional status and prepare for emergencies. New beneficiary feedback mechanisms made UN nutrition initiatives more responsive to people's needs.

**1,600**  
Targeted Supplementary Feeding Sites set-up

**6,240<sup>MT</sup>**  
of specialised nutritious food distributed

**2.4 million**  
children & women reached

**535,000**  
children & women treated for malnutrition

## Improving Feeding Practices

Better infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices are taking root across Pakistan, thus helping to tackle malnutrition. In addition to screening, treating and providing micro-nutrient supplements for pregnant women, mothers and children, these results are built on gender-sensitive *Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) strategies*, which engaged men in awareness raising and promoted community action.

They are equally grounded in UN capacity-building – enabling nutrition workers to foster positive IYCF practices, and businesses to produce chickpea-based specialised nutritious foods locally, at competitive rates.



### IMPACT

Improved nutrition for millions of children and women







10-month-old Raza is recovering from malnutrition thanks to his local UN-supported CMAM Centre

### Raza's Story: Fighting Malnutrition in Sindh

"These women are goddesses, they saved the life of my grandson," says Maai Jeaari of the staff at the local centre for the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM).

When he was first brought to the Centre in Jamshoro, 3-month-old Raza Muhammad weighed just 2.7 kg – less than half the weight of a healthy child. He was suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition, a condition that kills thousands of children in Pakistan every year.

Staff advised Raza's mother to breastfeed exclusively until he was 6 months old, when they added UN-supplied Ready-To-Use Therapeutic Food to his diet. Now, 10-month-old Raza is on the road to recovery.

Scores of children in the area owe a great deal to Raza's grandmother. Mai Jeaari not only convinced Raza's parents to take him to the CMAM Centre, she has also become a community mobiliser. This kind of local engagement is weaving better nutrition practices into the social fabric of communities across Pakistan.

### Community Management of Acute Malnutrition

UN support for the *Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)* enhanced nutrition among 2.4 million children and women in 46 districts across the country. Alongside government and NGO partners, our efforts bolstered better nutritional outcomes through community outreach and awareness; locally-produced specialised nutritious food; equipment for rural health facilities; and training for health care providers, especially female health workers. Thousands of *Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP)* sites reached out to the poorest people in remote, rural areas, ensuring that "no one is left behind".

### Stopping Stunting in its Tracks

UN efforts are breaking the intergenerational cycle of stunting. In 2016, thousands of cases of malnutrition were prevented by providing specialised nutritious food to 92,000 women and children in Sindh. Ensuring country-ownership made such initiatives sustainable, which promises to multiply their impact several fold.

Overcoming stunting isn't just about treating malnutrition. It also means preventing malnutrition in the first place. The UN's *Stunting Prevention Programme* did just that by strengthening local capacities. In Sindh's Thatta and Sajawal districts alone, training 540 Lady Health Workers (LHWs) led to an impressive knock-on effect, overcoming malnutrition with improved IYCF practices and better hygiene.

### What is Stunting?

Stunted growth is a manifestation of chronic nutritional deprivation, causing physical and cognitive damage that is often irreversible. Stunting affects nearly half of Pakistan's children under the age of 5 – twice the global average. The UN combats stunting by focusing on the first critical 1,000 days of a child's life, starting from conception. Our multi-sectoral efforts emphasise treatment, prevention and improving nutrition among mothers and pregnant women.



Long-term food security was advanced with cash transfers worth US\$ 8.2 million, smoothing the transition from relief to recovery. Complemented by training, these transfers funded the building and rehabilitation of assets – bringing land back into productive use, restoring infrastructure and reinvigorating agricultural livelihoods. New Village Development and Food Management Committees gave returnees – especially women – an active role in their community's recovery. At all humanitarian hubs, the UN *Online Data Verification System* managed the influx of new TDPs and ensured rapid, uninterrupted assistance.



## FOOD SECURITY

### From Relief to Recovery in FATA

The UN's *Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)* initiative overcame short-term food insecurity in FATA, laying the groundwork for a more resilient, food secure region. The immediate food needs of over a million temporarily displaced persons (TDPs) and returnees were met via monthly relief assistance. Humanitarian hubs in KP and FATA reached out to displaced and returning families, with beneficiary feedback mechanisms and grievance desks to ensure that real needs were met.

### A Clear Picture of Food Insecurity

In 2016, key players in Pakistan became more capable of tackling food insecurity following capacity-building for over 150 officials on *Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)* analysis and the *IPC Information Support System. IPC Chronic Analysis* in Sindh, for instance, will bolster crisis prevention, mitigation and response.

Understandings of food consumption were strengthened by a national *Food Composition Table*, a *Pre-Crisis Market Assessment*, a *Livelihood and Food Security Assessment* for FATA, a *Drought Needs Assessment and Household Economy Analysis* in Sindh and research on aquaculture in Punjab and Balochistan. The findings of the *State of Food Security and Nutrition Report* will feed into an evidence-based *National Food Security Policy* that caters to women's and men's specific needs.





### Gul Baro's Story: Empowering Women in Agriculture

"I am now able to grow and sell vegetables more efficiently," reports Gul Baro Bibi. She is one of 400 women from Bara, FATA, whose lives have been transformed by UN-supported training at a local Women Open School (WOS).

Women like Gul Baro play a key role in FATA's agricultural sector, but often lack the capacity to benefit from the post-production economy. Equipped with new skills on growing vegetables, Gul Baro now feeds her family and supplements their income by selling excess produce. Becoming self-sufficient isn't just financially lucrative, it has improved her family's nutrition. "Throughout the season, my family and I consume chemical-free fresh vegetables," she beams.

Gul Baro's new vegetable growing skills are a boon for her family

## RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS

### Communities Pioneering Food Security in Sindh

Promoting innovative, resilient agricultural practices among communities in Sindh enhanced food security exponentially. With UN support, over 220 Producer Marketing Groups, Peasant Organisations, Farmer Organisations, Water User Associations and DRR Committees were formed in the districts of Dadu and Mirpur Khas. These fostered dialogue – between and among landlords and tenants – leading to over 1,200 mutually beneficial tenancy agreements, the sustainable management of resources and stronger agricultural livelihoods for thousands of families.

Conservation Agriculture is helping to tackle the effects of climate change. Innovative methods like the dry cultivation of rice and direct-seeded rice increased crop productivity while conserving water – solutions suited to Sindh's arid terrain. Water-efficient technologies and practices protected the environment by sparking a 25% decline in the use of pesticides and commercial fertilizers.

**220** community-based organisations formed

**20** Conservation Agriculture schemes set-up

**25%** decline in pesticide use by farmers in Sindh



**IMPACT**  
Greater food security, community resilience and environmental sustainability in Sindh

### Strengthening Agricultural Livelihoods in Balochistan

Food security is being cemented across great swathes of Balochistan as a result of UN support for agricultural livelihoods. Thousands benefitted as new technologies and management techniques were extended; seeds, egg-producing poultry pullets and animal feed were distributed; kitchen gardens founded; and indigenous karez irrigation systems rehabilitated.

Ultimately, these efforts improved lives because they were paired with sustained capacity development. Training for local farmers – both women and men – enabled them to take up new practices effectively. Thousands were trained on crop management, food processing, kitchen gardening, book keeping, leadership skills and wool shearing, allowing them to

unlock the vast potential of Balochistan's wool industry. Throughout 2016, incomes soared and thousands of new jobs were created. Communities began ensuring sustainability by re-investing profits in agricultural development and infrastructure.

**5,000** hectares of land benefits from improved management

**US\$ 7.94 million** in incremental sales among Farmers' Marketing Collectives

**10,100** farmers trained on improved agricultural practices

**8,830** farmers & small business owners increased their incomes

**700** farmers benefit from new irrigation systems, seed distribution & kitchen gardens

**1,900** full-time jobs created among communities in Balochistan

**900** families receive 15,350 poultry pullets

**US\$ 5 million** re-invested by communities in agriculture & infrastructure



**IMPACT**  
Sustainable agricultural livelihoods & food security ensured for thousands in Balochistan



Khalil now irrigates his fields with treated water

### Khalil's Story: Environmentally-Friendly Agriculture

"Whenever I used untreated sewage water for the irrigation of my fields, I felt guilty as I always considered this land to be our mother," explains Haji Khalil. With no other options, he and his fellow farmers had to rely on waste water. The smell of rotting sewage overpowered the village of Bhama, Punjab. Khalil's family never consumed their own vegetables.

Everything changed when the joint UN-Coca Cola New World Project helped the Society for Empowerment and Environmental Protection (SEEP) build a water treatment plant for the village. Now, Khalil uses treated water to irrigate his land. Safe in the knowledge that they are protecting the environment, his family can finally benefit from their crops.



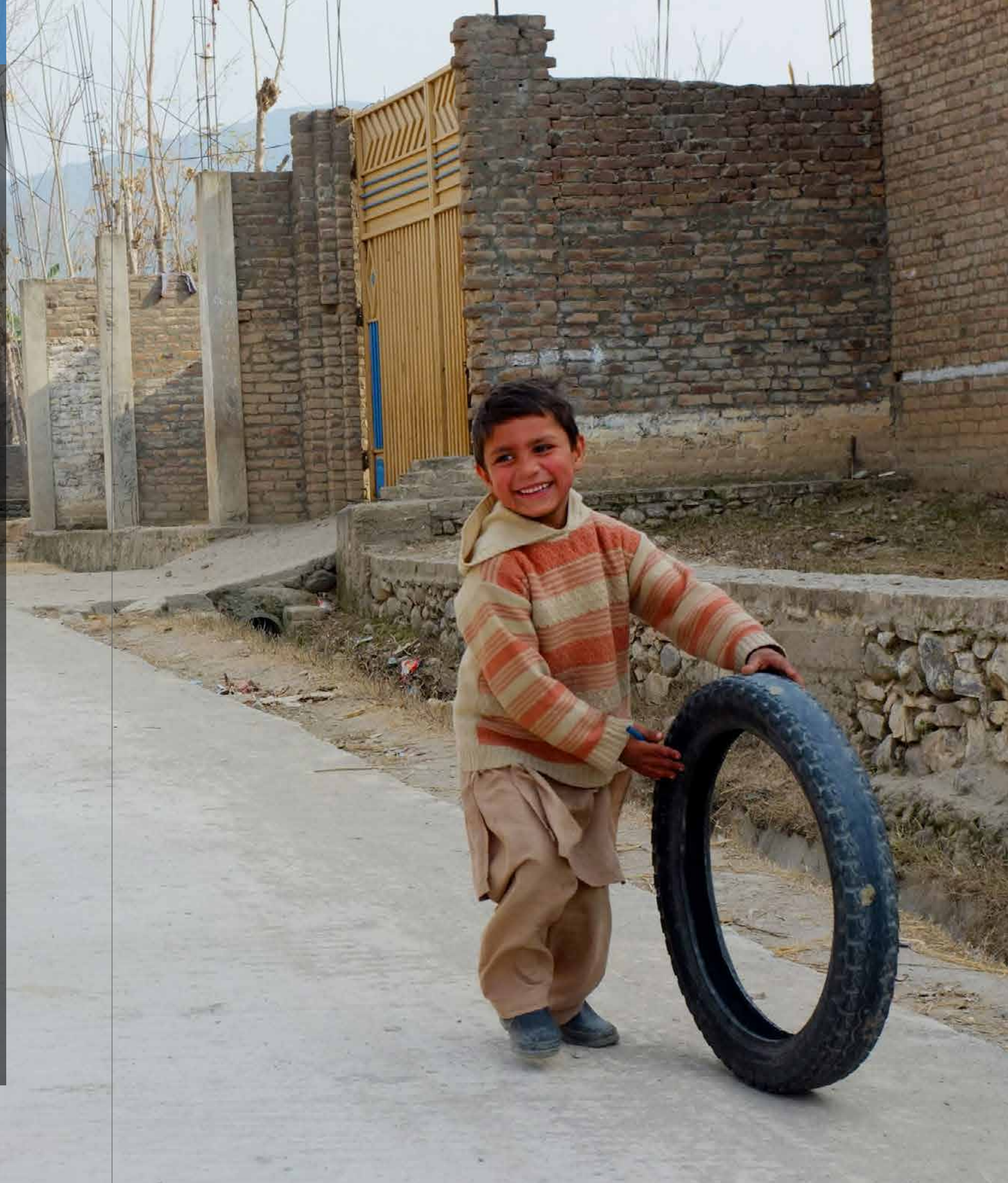




# LESSONS LEARNED & WAYS FORWARD

*“We will continue to strive to enable the people of Pakistan to create the world they want, for themselves and for their children.”*

– Neil Buhne,  
Resident Coordinator,  
United Nations Pakistan





As we take stock of our achievements in 2016, this is a time for us to look to the future – to determine what we can do to consolidate our gains and deliver ever strong results. In partnership with the Government and people of Pakistan, the UN family will continue to work as “one” – to expand people’s opportunities, to empower them to make their own choices, to protect the vulnerable and to meet the Sustainable Development Goals. Together, we will strive to build a brighter, more prosperous future for all the people of Pakistan.

### Policy Progress

With UN support, stronger policy frameworks improved lives across Pakistan in 2016 – from new legislation against gender-based violence to breakthroughs on child protection, climate change financing and a human rights-based approach to HIV. We will continue working with all tiers of Government, championing policy progress on issues as diverse as health care; infant and young child feeding; migration; population trends; decent work; women on boards; gender-based violence in emergencies; social cohesion and resilience; and sustainable energy for all (SE4All), to name but a few. The coming year will centre on consensus-building to translate commitments into action.

### Advancing the SDGs

Building on progress in 2016, we will continue working with our government partners to localise the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to fit the Pakistani context – making sure that targeted, context-specific action furthers the course of sustainable development across the country.

2017 will be a year of mainstreaming the SDGs in local development plans and strategies; generating and analysing data to provide reliable baselines for measuring progress on the SDGs; and strengthening coordination, reporting and monitoring mechanisms. Policy research and analysis on the SDG agenda will remain centre stage. Federal and provincial “innovation funds” established in 2016 will finance interventions on specific SDGs and catalyse progress on the Global Goals as a whole. Working with Parliamentary SDG Task Forces, we will engage parliamentarians at the national and provincial levels. Continued media engagement advocacy will remain instrumental for raising awareness of the SDGs among the public.



2017 will be a year of progress on the SDGs

### Strengthening Capacities

2016’s high-impact results were grounded in strengthened stakeholder capacity across Pakistan. We will continue to provide capacity development for our partners in key areas – such as health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), nutrition, education, urbanisation, law and order, human rights, child protection, women’s empowerment, international labour and environmental standards, renewable energy, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), the creative industries and data collection. Honing the skills of federal and provincial stakeholders will be vital for advancing inclusive, decentralised governance.

### Engaging Communities

Placing communities at the heart of UN initiatives was the basis of our achievements in 2016. Communications strategies will reach out across the country in support of gender equality, immunisation, education, WASH, ending open defecation, nutrition, population and youth policies, family planning, youth policies, social cohesion, DRR and migration.



### Data for Development

UN efforts will continue to champion data as the bedrock of effective policy development and service delivery. To enhance demographic data, special support will be afforded to the 2017 National Census. Assistance for data collection, management and analysis will continue to focus on vulnerable groups, with plans afoot for a national drug use survey; child labour surveys in Balochistan, KP and GB; and studies on migration, urbanisation, food security, inclusive and sustainable development, women’s economic empowerment and the effects of climate change on social protection.

### Synergies between Sectors

Championing synergies between key sectors will be a priority for the UN, since the development challenges that Pakistan faces – from nutrition, to DRR and WASH, among others – require effective, multi-sectorial responses.

### Addressing Security Concerns

Insecurity and access issues posed significant challenges in 2016. To ensure that UN initiatives “reach the unreached” and “leave no one behind”, we will continually monitor the security situation, implement security measures and work closely with local partners.

### Building on 2016’s Successes

Building on lessons learned in 2016, we will redouble our efforts to deliver better results for the people of Pakistan. Hand in hand with our partners, we will take forth initiatives to improve maternal and child nutrition, education for marginalised children, better WASH and nutrition, food security, and community resilience and risk management in the face of disasters. We will aid efforts to scale up school feeding, Disaster Risk Reduction, the use of mobile technology for birth registration, HIV interventions for female key populations, financing for climate action, clean technology innovations and renewable biomass technologies in industrial development. We will continue to advocate for gender equality and the decent work agenda, particularly for youth, home-based workers and marginalised groups.







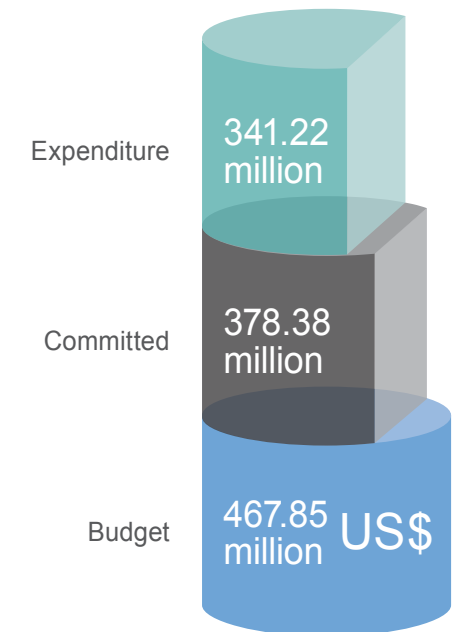
# Financial Performance

In 2016, the fourth year of the One UN Programme II (OP II) in Pakistan, the UN successfully used available financial resources to deliver high-impact results under the OP II's Strategic Priority Areas.

The planned or "indicative" budget for 2016 was US\$ 467.85 million, of which US\$ 378.38 million were obtained at the beginning of the year, yielding a funding gap of approximately US\$ 89.47 million. Over the course of 2016, the bulk of the funds obtained were successfully implemented.

Overall expenditure in 2016 totalled US\$341.22 million, reflecting a strong delivery rate of 90.18%. Approximately 11.9% of available resources were "core" funds of UN agencies, provided to them by their headquarters and allocated to the OP II. 88.1% of the resources available were mobilised by the agencies.

## One UN Programme II Financial Snapshot 2016



### Resource Framework

The resource framework of the One UN Programme II in Pakistan comprises core and non-core resources of UN agencies, funds and programmers, alongside the pass-through arrangement of the One Fund. Together, these contribute financially to the OP II's 54 joint outputs, 20 outcomes and six Strategic Priority Areas. The indicative budget of OP II in 2016 was a subset of the costed five-year OP II Operational Plan Results Framework.

## Humanitarian Funding in 2016

Overall humanitarian funding in Pakistan during 2016 totalled US\$ 322.96.<sup>8</sup> These funds are not included in the financial reporting of the OP II, as specific humanitarian funding is used to provide life-saving, time-critical relief, rather than contributing to the longer-term objectives of the OP II.

US\$ 322.96 million

Humanitarian Funding in 2016

<sup>8</sup> Information sourced from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) in Pakistan.



# ANNEXES

*“This is the moment in which we need to recognise that only global solutions can address global problems and that the UN is the cornerstone of that multilateral approach.”*

– Antonio Guterres,  
UN Secretary-General

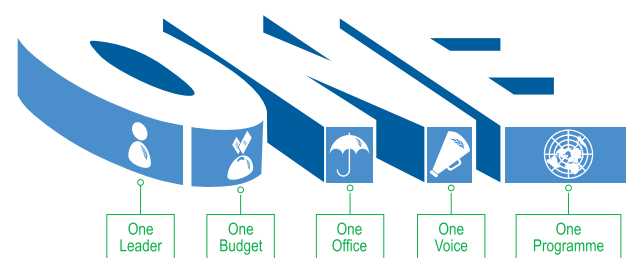




# Annex I: Delivering as One in Pakistan

The UN in Pakistan has been “Delivering as One” since 2007, when Pakistan became one of the eight original pilot countries to adopt the approach. As part of UN reforms to enhance the efficiency and efficacy of our work, Delivering as One (DaO) streamlines UN interventions, increases national ownership, improves joint programming among UN agencies at the country level, reduces transaction costs, and fosters harmonisation and accountability. It does so through five pillars: One Leader, One Programme, One Fund, One Office and One Voice.

The One UN Programme I in Pakistan (2009-2012) was developed during the Delivering as One pilot phase.<sup>9</sup> The second iteration of the One UN Programme II (2013-2017) focuses on six Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs), aligned with national priorities, and four normative principles: human rights, gender equality, environmental sustainability and capacity development. OP II focuses on addressing inequities, fostering social justice and strengthening national capacity, towards the true ownership of the fruits of development by all the people in Pakistan.



## One Leader

The Resident Coordinator leads the UN family and, with the United Nations Country Team – comprising the heads of UN agencies in Pakistan – provides strategic oversight and technical support for the One UN Programme II's implementation. The following management arrangements support their leadership:

**Operations Management Team:** Advances common business practices, including finance, administration, procurement, information and communications technology and human resources to improve the effectiveness of joint services.

**Programme Management Team:** Manages the planning, implementation and monitoring of the OP II, while ensuring the Programme's coherence across its six Strategic Priority Areas. Provincial Programme Teams, operational since 2015, work to improve programming at the provincial level.

**Inter-Agency Group on Gender Equality:** Draws together experts to develop capacities and provide technical support for addressing gender equality in the context of the OP II.

**Human Rights Task Force:** Brings together the heads of UN agencies to offer technical support for the advancement of human rights and a “human rights-based approach” to programming throughout the OP II's implementation.

**UN Communications Group:** Raises awareness of Pakistan's development priorities, engages counterparts in communicating these priorities and keeps the donor community informed about the achievements of the OP II.

<sup>9</sup> OP I's five thematic joint programme areas were: agriculture, rural development and poverty reduction; disaster risk management; environment; education; and health and population.



## One Budget

A Common Budgetary Framework allows the UN Country Team to present all planned and costed programme activities in one place, alongside available and expected funding sources, including the One Fund. It enables transparency and joint resource mobilisation, while enhancing performance.

## One Fund

The Pakistan One Fund is a key instrument of UN reform for country coherence, transparency, accountability and national ownership. By supporting the Delivering as One process and the implementation of the One UN Programme II, it enables us to respond to Pakistan's emerging needs. It addresses critical funding gaps and strengthens our convening power by bringing together UN agencies and the Government to agree on joint planning and programming.

Operational since 2009, the Pakistan One Fund has managed a portfolio of US\$ 87.04 million to date. Its 2016 funds originate from the [Delivering Results Together Fund](#). The Pakistan One Fund is administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office in New York, which provides real-time data related to the Fund via the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).



**US\$ 87.04**  
million portfolio has been managed by the Pakistan One Fund since 2009

## One Voice: Communications

The inter-agency UN Communications Group supports the efforts of the United Nations Country Team to “communicate as one”.

## One Voice Key Actions in 2016

In 2016, the UN reached out to the public to raise the profile of UN values and initiatives. Partnerships with Pakistan's vibrant media scene enabled successful awareness raising – among the public and decision makers – on a range of issues, spanning human rights, malnutrition, stunting, urbanisation, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Alongside opinion pieces in leading English daily newspapers, innovative events raised awareness of fundamental rights, heralding calls for [action on the rights of persons with disabilities](#) and of the transgender community.





The *Human Rights through Cinematography Film Festival* brought to the fore discussions of human rights, migration, democracy, forced marriages, domestic violence, honor killings, press freedom, decent work and women's empowerment. This advocacy initiative brought the UN family closer – both to each other and to the public. Public engagement turned the film festival's events in Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta and Gujrat into a platform for debate on key human rights' issues in Pakistan.

### One Office: Operations

Operations in Pakistan continued to be harmonised in 2016 to promote cost effectiveness and support the delivery of results under the OP II's priority areas.

### One Office Key Actions in 2016

The UN Pakistan *Business Operations Strategy* (BOS) was revised in 2016, articulating the implementation of the One Office pillar. This medium-term plan outlines the joint approach for UN business operations in support of the OP II. It aims to improve the quality, cost effectiveness and timeliness of operations, administration and programme delivery. Rolling out this strategy in 2016 led to the restructuring of the Operations Management Team (OMT) and its OMT Working Groups, in order to make the UN's drive for results more efficient and effective.

An *Environmental Sustainability and Human Rights Due Diligence Policy* was adopted to guide improved UN operations, with a focus on protecting the environment and upholding human rights across all business operations.

## One UN Programme II 2013-2017

### UN Programming Principles

*Human rights principles such as universality, indivisibility, non-discrimination, participation and the rule of law guide all phases of the programming process. This human rights-based approach leads to better, more sustainable outcomes.*

As the One UN Programme II looks to a future that fosters greater social justice for all, it embraces the UN's key normative programming principles: human rights, gender equality, environmental sustainability and capacity development. These cross-cutting issues underpin the values and ethical considerations evident across all procedures, programmes, systems and initiatives of the OP II. They are the vital principles that guide our achievements and against which we benchmark progress.

### Strategic Priority Areas

Six Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs) are the cornerstones of the OP II. Jointly determined by the Government of Pakistan and the UN, they reflect priorities identified through national and provincial consultations.

These six areas, and their 20 supporting outcomes, are spheres with strategic potential in which the UN has a comparative advantage. These are areas to which we contribute by collaborating closely with all tiers of Government and other key partners. Working groups, organised around each SPA, provide a platform for guidance, collaboration, coordination and dialogue.

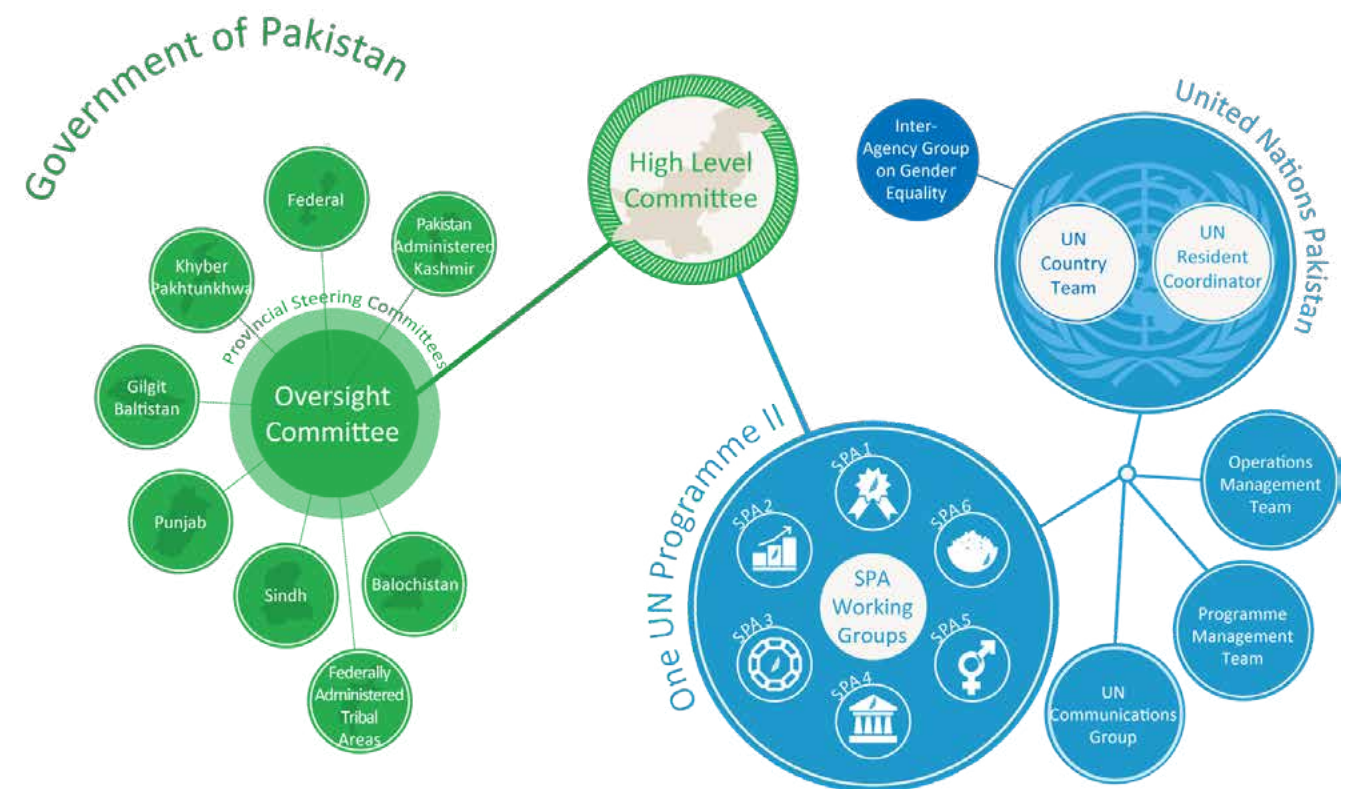
## Management Arrangements

The OP II's management and coordination architecture articulates the principles of partnership, government ownership and UN coherence. A high-level national committee offers overall strategic guidance to the Delivering as One process and the implementation of the One Programme II.

Nine administrative area steering committees – set up in 2013 at the national, provincial and regional levels – provide monitoring oversight and guidance to the devolved priorities and targets of the OP II's Operational Plan.

In 2016, this arrangement continued to facilitate ownership and accountability at the provincial level. Senior government representatives co-chair these Steering Committees alongside a UN agency. This agency represents the Resident Coordinator at the provincial level and takes the lead on UN coordination. This is the first time that the entire UN has been represented at the sub-national level, working with all Government line departments.

## OP II Management Architecture





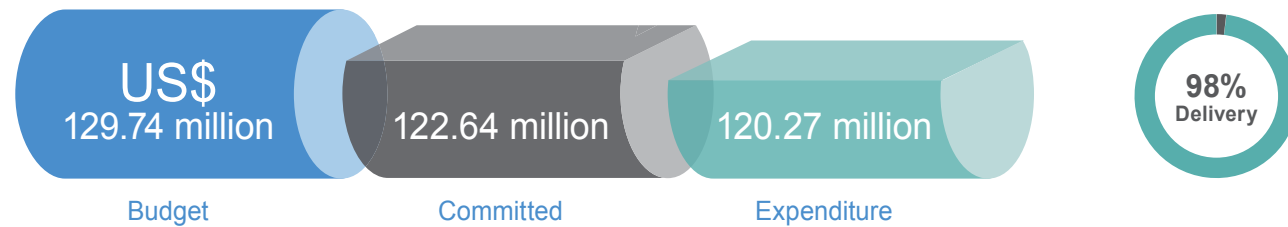
# Annex II:

## 2016 Joint Budgetary Status at the SPA level



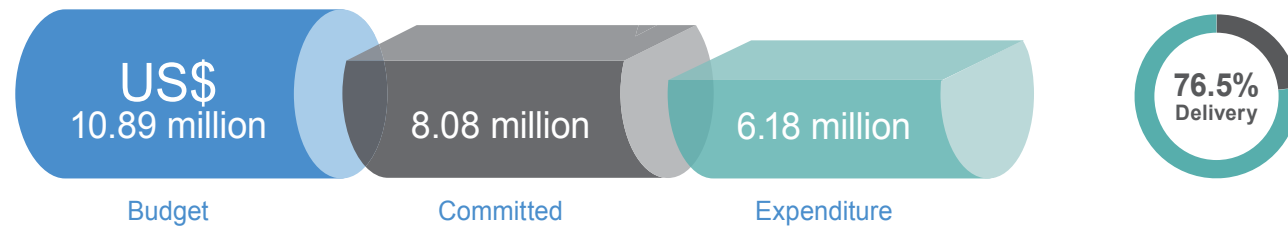
### Strategic Priority Area 1

Vulnerable and Marginalised Populations Have Equitable Access to and Use of Quality Services



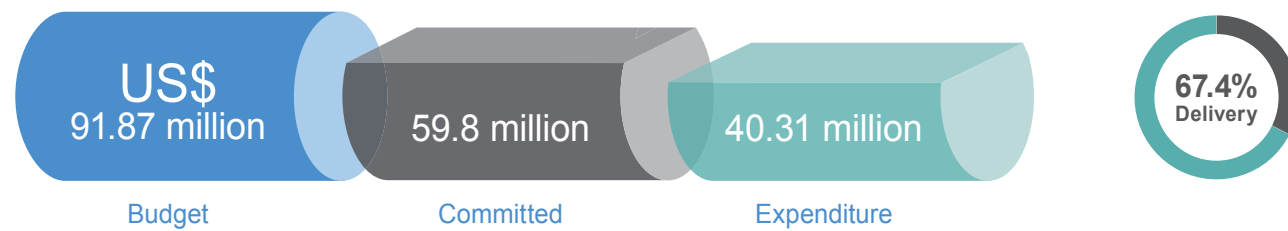
### Strategic Priority Area 2

Inclusive Economic Growth through the Development of Sustainable Livelihoods



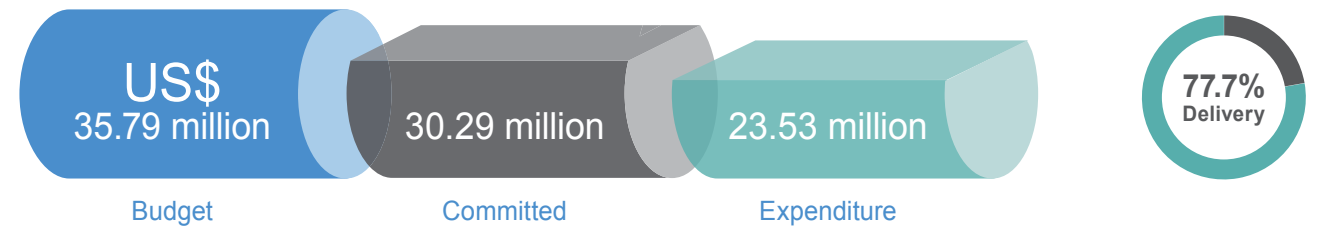
### Strategic Priority Area 3

Increased National Resilience to Disasters, Crises and External Shocks



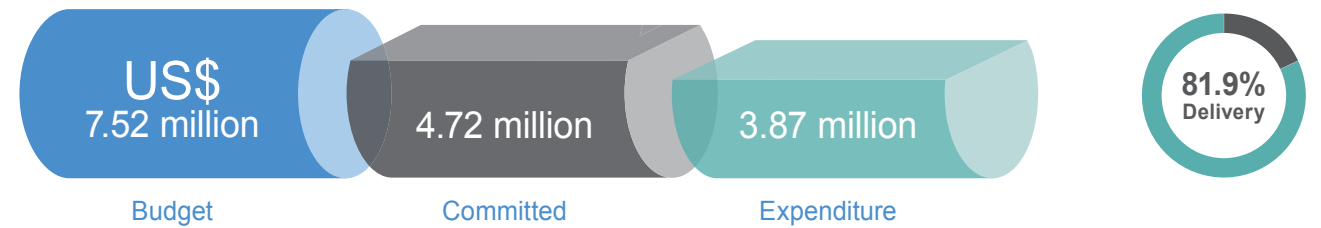
### Strategic Priority Area 4

Strengthened Governance and Social Cohesion



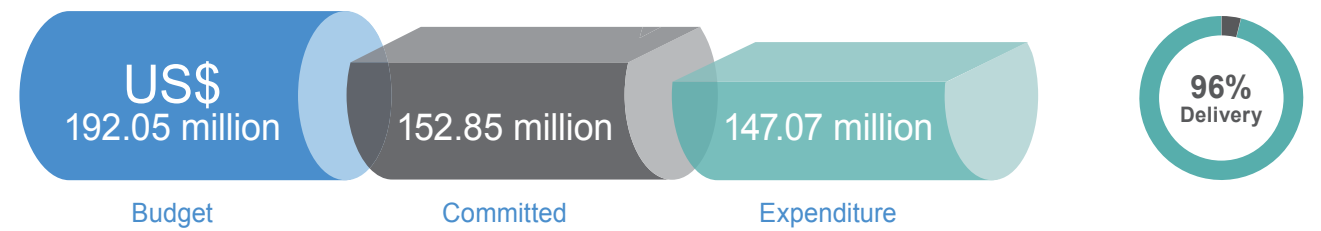
### Strategic Priority Area 5

Gender Equality and Social Justice



### Strategic Priority Area 6

Food and Nutrition Security for the Most Vulnerable Groups





# Budgetary Status by SPA in 2016

Strategic Priority Area (SPA)	Budget (a)	Committed (d)		Committed (d) Total (d=b+c)	Funding Gap (a-d)	Expenditure (g)	% Delivery (100*g/d)
		Core (b)	Non Core (c)				
1. Vulnerable and Marginalised Populations Have Equitable Access to and Use of Quality Services	129,738,266.92	27,006,287.33	95,629,690.94	122,635,978.27	7,102,288.65	120,270,928.86	98.07%
2. Inclusive Economic Growth through the Development of Sustainable Livelihoods	10,885,662.12	5,495,002.00	2,588,712.12	8,083,714.12	2,801,948.00	6,180,376.12	76.45%
3. Increased National Resilience to Disasters, Crises and External Shocks	91,868,867.08	2,109,814.25	57,692,315.89	59,802,130.14	32,066,736.94	40,307,490.31	67.40%
4. Strengthened Governance and Social Cohesion	35,786,616.10	4,134,875.00	26,156,543.60	30,291,418.60	5,495,197.50	23,525,330.71	77.66%
5. Gender Equality and Social Justice	7,524,574.00	2,865,415.00	1,851,489.00	4,716,904.00	2,807,670.00	3,866,903.00	81.97%
6. Food and Nutrition Security for the Most Vulnerable Groups	192,047,062.14	3,380,274.00	149,473,042.00	152,853,316.00	39,193,746.14	147,069,292.80	96.22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>467,851,048.36</b>	<b>44,991,667.58</b>	<b>333,391,793.55</b>	<b>378,383,461.13</b>	<b>89,467,587.23</b>	<b>341,220,321.80</b>	<b>90.18%</b>





# Annex III:

## 2016 Joint Budgetary Status at the Outcome level

### Budgetary Status of OP II Development Assistance by Outcome in 2016

SPA Outcome	Budget (a)	Committed (d)			Funding Gap (a-d)	Expenditure (g)	% Delivery (100*g/d)
	Core (b)	Non Core (c)	Total (d=b+c)				
1.1 Policy environment, legislation, budgetary allocation and accountability mechanisms strengthened in support of equitable access to social and basic services for human development	8,771,375.76	6,964,802.13	459,695.63	7,424,497.76	1,346,878.00	7,101,796.16	95.65%
1.2 Increased public awareness / behaviours change to ensure vulnerable and excluded populations practice safe behaviours, as well as access and use quality services, including housing.	99,087,374.16	9,490,573.00	82,444,763.79	91,935,336.79	7,152,037.37	88,937,394.38	96.74%
1.3 Capacity for equitable social service delivery improved at all levels, including using innovative technology	21,879,517.00	10,550,912.20	12,725,231.52	23,276,143.72	-1,396,626.72	24,231,738.32	104.11%
2.1 Creation of employment opportunities and decent work through industry, construction, services, vocational/skills training, agricultural and cultural development, as well as promoting youth employment and public-private partnerships	4,787,697.29	944,152.00	2,107,597.29	3,051,749.29	1,735,948.00	2,685,355.29	87.99%
2.2 Industrial development, both urban and rural, emphasising SME/SMI development, women's participation, clean development and sustainable energy supply and use at affordable cost	3,549,783.00	3,055,783.00	428,000.00	3,483,783.00	66,000.00	2,196,860.00	65.06%
2.3 Equitable and fair trade promotion enhanced	507,317.00	507,317.00	0.00	507,317.00	0.00	261,941.00	51.63%
2.4 Key causes and consequences of population growth addressed	2,040,864.83	987,750.00	53,114.83	1,040,864.83	1,000,000.00	1,036,219.83	99.55%
3.1 National, provincial and district capacities to prevent, assess, reduce and manage risks are developed	29,349,417.60	916,352.00	22,419,109.60	23,335,461.60	6,013,956.00	13,876,458.35	59.47%
3.2 Vulnerable populations benefit from improved sustainable environmental management practices, including climate change mitigation and adaptation	2,730,795.89	11,547.25	2,519,248.64	2,530,795.89	200,000.00	2,075,876.31	82.02%
3.3 Vulnerable populations benefit from improved prevention, risk reduction and response (mitigation), and are assisted to reach development goals including MDG targets	56,083,690.65	1,181,915.00	29,048,994.80	30,230,909.80	25,852,780.85	20,911,909.80	69.17%
3.4 Country policies, plans and Institutions are enabled to prevent and manage narcotics trafficking-related challenges	3,704,962.94	0.00	3,704,962.85	3,704,962.85	0.09	3,443,245.85	92.94%
4.1 The capacity of institutions to be more democratic and accountable is strengthened, including, <i>inter alia</i> , the engagement of civil society organisations, media and academia	9,657,646.00	1,112,162.00	4,536,960.00	5,649,122.00	4,008,524.00	4,573,970.26	80.97%
4.2 Rule of law and public security institutions strengthened to enhance public trust and social stability, and to provide improved safety and security, including measures to address transnational crime and trafficking	14,854,434.00	1,153,476.00	12,349,853.00	13,503,329.00	1,351,105.00	10,508,256.00	77.82%
4.3 Improved accountability and access to quality social protection and other services for excluded and vulnerable groups	7,173,790.10	535,256.00	6,502,965.60	7,038,221.60	135,568.50	6,613,889.72	93.97%
4.4 Strengthened decentralised governance	4,100,746.00	1,333,981.00	2,766,765.00	4,100,746.00	0.00	1,829,214.73	44.61%
5.1 Government and civil society are active and accountable in eliminating discrimination against women and girls	3,941,697.00	1,993,377.00	104,972.00	2,098,349.00	1,843,348.00	1,633,460.00	77.85%
5.2 Political, economic, social and legal rights of all, and especially excluded groups are respected, protected and fulfilled, including through institutional strengthening and capacity development of duty bearers	3,582,877.00	872,038.00	1,746,517.00	2,618,555.00	964,322.00	2,233,443.00	85.29%
5.3 Human rights institutions strategically positioned and advocating for integrating human rights at all levels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
6.1 Household food security increased	157,752,188.13	321,637.00	119,308,472.00	119,630,109.00	38,122,079.13	118,941,368.80	99.42%
6.2 Nutrition security increased, especially for vulnerable and excluded groups	34,294,874.01	3,058,637.00	30,164,570.00	33,223,207.00	1,071,667.01	28,127,924.00	84.66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>467,851,048.36</b>	<b>44,991,667.58</b>	<b>333,391,793.55</b>	<b>378,383,461.13</b>	<b>89,467,587.23</b>	<b>341,220,321.80</b>	<b>90.18%</b>





# Annex IV:

## 2016 Joint Budgetary Status at the Output level

### Budgetary Status of OP II Development Assistance by Joint Output in 2016

SPA Joint Output	Budget (a)		Committed (d)		Funding Gap (a-d)	Expenditure (g)	Delivery (100*g/d)
		Core (b)	Non Core (c)	Total (d=b+c)			
1.1.1 Key national and provincial stakeholders develop and implement equity-focused, child and gender sensitive laws, policies, and strategies	4,612,986.82	3,651,280.35	298,724.47	3,950,004.82	662,982.00	3,769,001.82	95.42%
1.1.2 Equity focused and gender sensitive research and evaluation used for improved policy planning, monitoring and budget allocations	4,158,388.94	3,313,521.78	160,971.16	3,474,492.94	683,896.00	3,332,794.34	95.92%
1.1.3 Accountability systems and structures are functional, strengthened and accessed by rights holders	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
1.2.1 Vulnerable people, in particular women and child, have access to information relating to safe practices and behaviours	85,673,014.99	7,907,903.00	78,924,327.42	86,832,230.42	-1,159,215.43	83,233,408.53	95.86%
1.2.2 Vulnerable groups participate more actively in the development, implementation and monitoring of programmes design to increase access and utilisation of quality basic social services	13,025,848.17	1,194,159.00	3,520,436.37	4,714,595.37	8,311,252.80	5,322,906.85	112.90%
1.2.3 Increased availability of integrated sexual and reproductive health information and services for adolescents and youth, especially the most marginalised	388,511.00	388,511.00	0.00	388,511.00	0.00	381,079.00	98.09%
1.3.1 Duty bearers are empowered and able to deliver efficient, accountable and transparent services to the most vulnerable communities	16,024,760.00	9,224,101.20	8,107,461.52	17,331,562.72	-1,306,802.72	19,090,492.32	110.15%
1.3.2 Provincial departments Identify and channel resources to the most vulnerable communities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
1.3.3 Provincial departments put in place long term human resource management strategies and plans	1,286,811.00	1,286,811.00	1,286,811.00	2,573,622.00	-1,286,811.00	2,573,233.00	99.98%
1.3.4 Models for mapping and reaching basic services to the chronically under-served groups are developed, implemented, evaluated and successful models scaled up	4,567,946.00	40,000.00	3,330,959.00	3,370,959.00	1,196,987.00	2,568,013.00	76.18%
2.1.1 Policies and programmes to enable inclusive growth and improve livelihood and economic opportunities for the most vulnerable developed and implemented with a particular focus on agriculture, culture and post crisis recovery	2,782,953.00	789,476.00	1,543,477.00	2,332,953.00	450,000.00	2,228,137.00	95.51%
2.1.2 Marginalised and excluded groups enjoy equitable access to advanced vocational and entrepreneurship skills training under a revamped and responsive TVET System	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
2.1.3 Women and young people have increased access to skills, training and financial assets necessary to participate more fully in the formal economy	2,004,744.29	154,676.00	564,120.29	718,796.29	1,285,948.00	457,218.29	63.61%
2.2.1 Policies and programmes to promote the growth of a sustainable and inclusive SME / SMI sector formulated and implemented	1,029,000.00	535,000.00	428,000.00	963,000.00	66,000.00	865,000.00	89.82%
2.2.2 Clean production strategies—including waste management and climate change mitigation measures promoted and adopted in priority industrial sectors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
2.2.3 Targeted initiatives to enhance production and use of low-cost sustainable energy solutions, particularly among poor households, piloted at community and national levels	2,520,783.00	2,520,783.00	0.00	2,520,783.00	0.00	1,331,860.00	52.84%
2.3.1 Policies and support mechanisms for inclusive trade and development in place	507,317.00	507,317.00	0.00	507,317.00	0.00	261,941.00	51.63%
2.3.2 Women are better able to participate in and benefit from engagement with the global trade system	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
2.4.1 Key decision-makers are able to conduct demographic research and utilise data in the formulation of economic and labour policies	2,040,864.83	987,750.00	53,114.83	1,040,864.83	1,000,000.00	1,036,219.83	99.55%
3.1.1 All key disaster management institutions establish effective risk assessment, hazard mapping, coordination and oversight mechanisms at federal, provincial and district levels addressing the concerns of vulnerable population	7,315,346.84	340,000.00	4,931,519.84	5,271,519.84	2,043,827.00	4,036,344.58	76.56%
3.1.2 PDMA, DDMA and service providers develop contingency plans that respond to community and individual level vulnerabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
3.1.3 DMAs and other institutions including line departments at national, provincial, and district levels are better prepared and able to respond to and reduce risk	3,935,210.76	23,047.00	447,234.76	470,281.76	3,464,929.00	673,794.77	143.27%
3.1.4 Community-based mitigation and preparedness programmes established and function effectively	18,098,860.00	553,305.00	17,040,355.00	17,593,660.00	505,200.00	9,166,319.00	52.10%
3.2.1 Policies and programmes for integrated natural resource management and climate change adaptation and mitigation developed and implemented at national, provincial and community levels	200,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200,000.00	0.00	0%
3.2.2 Key institutions at provincial and district level design and implement [community-based] integrated natural resource management strategies in environmentally fragile ecosystems	2,530,795.89	11,547.25	2,519,248.64	2,530,795.89	0.00	2,075,876.31	82.02%
3.2.3 Knowledge and advocacy platform on trans-boundary water issues and best practices for integrated water resource management established	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%





3.3.1 Comprehensive plans are in place to provide the most vulnerable populations with reliable, comprehensive information and options to cope with the effects of climate change	38,457,028.00	1,172,028.00	24,810,028.00	25,982,056.00	12,474,972.00	16,663,056.00	64.13%
3.3.2 Right holders including vulnerable children and women, are increasingly resilient with improved capacity to assess, mitigate and respond to disasters	1,847,477.00	9,887.00	873,234.00	883,121.00	964,356.00	883,121.00	100%
3.3.3 Crisis affected communities have access to training, entrepreneurship, livelihood opportunities and community infrastructure during early recovery and rehabilitation	15,779,185.65	0.00	3,365,732.80	3,365,732.80	12,413,452.85	3,365,732.80	100%
3.4.1 Relevant institutions establish and maintain central disaggregated data base for the exchange of information on cross-border issues	3,704,962.94	0.00	3,704,962.85	3,704,962.85	0.09	3,443,245.85	92.94%
4.1.1 National legislation reflects commitments to human rights and relevant UN Conventions and treaties	2,593,967.00	112,714.00	1,408,292.00	1,521,006.00	1,072,961.00	872,872.26	57.39%
4.1.2 Federal and provincial committees and secretariats are better able to carry out effective oversight	3,617,727.00	640,000.00	117,727.00	757,727.00	2,860,000.00	750,187.00	99%
4.1.3 Civil society and media are better able to promote participation of people in democratic processes and public dialogue and discourse	61,150.00	53,774.00	0.00	53,774.00	7,376.00	53,774.00	100%
4.1.4 The electoral administration, systems and processes of the Election Commission and its field offices are reformed and aligned with international standards and best practices	3,384,802.00	305,674.00	3,010,941.00	3,316,615.00	68,187.00	2,897,137.00	87.35%
4.2.1 Effective and efficient structures and mechanisms in place and operational to ensure that the poor and marginalised are better able to access justice	12,069,575.00	1,153,476.00	9,564,994.00	10,718,470.00	1,351,105.00	7,904,985.00	73.75%
4.2.2 Communities, including rural poor and refugees benefit from grievance redress mechanisms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
4.2.3 The criminal justice system is better able to identify and respond to national and transnational crime	2,784,859.00	0.00	2,784,859.00	2,784,859.00	0.00	2,603,271.00	93.48%
4.3.1 Social protection policies and legal frameworks harmonised with relevant international treaties ratified by Pakistan, and reflect regional best practice	218,253.00	112,628.00	105,625.00	218,253.00	0.00	147,452.24	67.56%
4.3.2 National and provincial institutions have enhanced capacity and robust systems to implement social protection and social insurance schemes for the most vulnerable	5,532,712.10	0.00	5,392,143.60	5,392,143.60	140,568.50	5,111,612.48	94.80%
4.3.3 Duty bearers and right holders are aware, motivated and practice/promote peace building	1,422,825.00	422,628.00	1,005,197.00	1,427,825.00	-5,000.00	1,354,825.00	94.89%
4.3.4 Transparent and accountable registration services are available for children, refugees and other target groups	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
4.3.5 Policies and institutions for refugees management developed and strengthened	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
4.4.1 Relevant legislation and policies developed at the provincial/area and district levels to facilitate equity, sustainability and inclusiveness	3,123,546.00	863,981.00	2,259,565.00	3,123,546.00	0.00	1,173,876.00	37.58%
4.4.2 Provincial institutions/departments undertake reform to carry out their functions in line with the 18th Amendment	977,200.00	470,000.00	507,200.00	977,200.00	0.00	655,338.73	67.07%
5.1.1 National laws and legislation are revised to bring them into line with international frameworks on women's rights (in particular CEDAW and CRC)	3,766,297.00	1,828,905.00	0.00	1,828,905.00	1,937,392.00	1,518,598.00	83.03%
5.1.2 National, provincial and area policy-makers and planners are able to collect, analyse and use high quality sex disaggregated data to address biases that prevent women and girls from fulfilling their rights	175,400.00	164,472.00	104,972.00	269,444.00	-94,044.00	114,862.00	42.63%
5.1.3 Civil society and women's groups have enhanced lobbying capacity to demand accountability and advocate for the implementation of women friendly legislation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
5.2.1 National and provincial/area policies, strategies, capacities and programmes targeting the most marginalised children and youth are coherent, complementary and promote collaboration	561,800.00	124,800.00	103,000.00	227,800.00	334,000.00	21,800.00	9.57%
5.2.2 National and provincial/area policies, strategies and programmes that reduce exploitation and promote decent work, targeting the most excluded groups, are coherent and complementary, and promote collaboration	1,157,387.00	379,476.00	340,911.00	720,387.00	437,000.00	561,917.00	78%
5.2.3 National and provincial policies, strategies and programmes protect the rights of excluded groups	1,863,690.00	367,762.00	1,302,606.00	1,670,368.00	193,322.00	1,649,726.00	98.76%
5.3.1 Capacity of NHRIs to promote and protect human rights at national and provincial levels strengthened	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
5.3.2 Civil society and human rights bodies are able to act as independent monitoring and reporting mechanism on the status of human rights	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
5.3.3 Relevant government and civil society mechanisms to monitor and report on the implementation of the concluding observations and remarks of the committees of all relevant international treaties and conventions are functioning effectively	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
6.1.1 Integrated responses to improve food security	157,752,188.13	321,637.00	119,308,472.00	119,630,109.00	38,122,079.13	118,941,368.80	99.42%
6.2.1 Provincial /regional governments have developed and implemented nutrition policies, strategies and plans to address malnutrition among the most disadvantaged /vulnerable population group	2,150,777.81	486,986.00	2,379,477.00	2,866,463.00	-715,685.19	2,108,781.00	73.57%
6.2.2 Vulnerable population groups have improved their nutritional practices i.e. infants, young children, pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls	15,387,912.26	2,242,596.00	12,981,988.00	15,224,584.00	163,328.26	11,668,518.00	76.64%
6.2.3 Effective prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition in the targeted communities	16,756,183.94	329,055.00	14,803,105.00	15,132,160.00	1,624,023.94	14,350,625.00	94.83%
<b>Total</b>	<b>467,851,048.36</b>	<b>44,991,667.58</b>	<b>333,391,793.55</b>	<b>378,383,461.13</b>	<b>89,467,587.23</b>	<b>341,220,321.80</b>	<b>90.18%</b>





# Annex V: Partnerships

The achievements of the One UN Programme II in 2016 were made possible by steadfast partnerships between UN agencies and Pakistan's Federal, Provincial and Local Governments, civil society and a range of dedicated donors and key players.

## Notable Partnerships for Strategic Priority Area 1

Partners in 2016 included: The Government of Pakistan; the Governments of Punjab, Sindh, KP, Balochistan GB, PAK and FATA; the Ministries of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination, of Federal Education, Trainings and Standards in Higher Education, of Law and Justice, of Health and Population Welfare, of Climate Change, and of the Interior and Narcotics Control; federal and provincial Departments of Health and Education; national and provincial AIDS Control Programmers; National and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities; Pakistan Bureau of Statistics; Anti-Narcotics Force; EVM secretariats; Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal; Population Media Network; President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR); Agha Khan University Hospital; Academy of Educational Planning and Management (AEPAM); Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI); Akhtar Hamdeed Khan Memorial Trust (AHKMT); Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, US); European Union; GAVI - The Vaccine Alliance; IKEA Foundation; Islamic Development Bank (ISDB); Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Private Fundraising and Partnerships (PFP); Rotary International, SA; United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID); United States Agency for International Development (USAID); UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF); UN Delivering Results Together Fund (DRTF); UN Maternal Health Trust Fund (MHTF); UN Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Trust Fund (RMNCH); Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB & Malaria; UNICEF Thematic Funds; and the Governments of Australia, Canada, Denmark, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the UK and the USA.

## Notable Partnerships for Strategic Priority Area 2

Partners in 2016 included: The Government of Pakistan; the Governments of Punjab, Sindh, KP, Balochistan GB, PAK and FATA; the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms; national and provincial Planning & Statistics Departments; Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA); Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers & Exporters Association (PCMEA); Punjab Commission on the Status of Women (PCSW); Pakistan and Punjab Bureau of Statistics; Rawalpindi Development Authority; FATA Development Authority; Heritage Foundation; Knoepf Engineering Netherlands; K-Axis Engineering Pakistan; European Union; Global Environment Facility (GEF); United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID); United States Agency for International Development (USAID); UN Trust Fund for Human Security; and the Governments of Australia, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, the UK and the USA.

## Notable Partnerships for Strategic Priority Area 3

Partners in 2016 included: The Government of Pakistan; the Governments of Punjab, Sindh, KP, Balochistan GB, PAK and FATA; National and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities; National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA); provincial and regional Women's Development Departments; provincial and regional Livestock Departments; Telenor Pakistan; Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA); Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO); the Universities of Durham and Warwick; Virtual Platform for Peace and Development (VPPD); European Union; Global Environment Facility (GEF); Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Saudi Fund for Development (SFD); Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC); Telenor; United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID); United States Agency for International Development (USAID); UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF); UN One Fund; UN Trust Fund for Human Security; UNICEF Thematic Funds; and the Governments of Australia, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the USA.

## Notable Partnerships for Strategic Priority Area 4

Partners in 2016 included: The Government of Pakistan; the Governments of Punjab, Sindh, KP, Balochistan GB, PAK and FATA; the Ministries of Law and Justice, of Human Rights, of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development, of Climate Change, of National Food Security & Research; Electoral Commission of Pakistan; national and provincial Women's Parliamentary Caucuses; Parliamentary Committee on Electoral Reforms; federal and provincial police, prosecutor and prison authorities; provincial and regional Departments of Labour, of Agriculture, and of Education; national and provincial Gender & Disability Electoral Working Groups; National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC); Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC); Telenor Pakistan; ELISA Laboratories; University of Malakand; Pakistan Textile Exporters Association (PTEA); Canadian Orientation Abroad (COA); Canadian Immigrant Integration Program (CIIP); Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT); European Union; Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC); United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID); United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO); United States Agency for International Development (USAID); United States Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL); United States Department of Agriculture (USDA); UN Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF); and the Governments of Australia, Denmark, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the USA.

## Notable Partnerships for Strategic Priority Area 5

Partners in 2016 included: The Government of Pakistan; the Governments of Punjab, Sindh, KP, Balochistan GB, PAK and FATA; Ministry of Human Rights; National Commission for Human Rights; National and Provincial Commissions on the Status of Women; National Assembly Parliamentary Standing Committee on Law, Justice and Human Rights; National and Provincial AIDS Control Programmes; National Tuberculosis Control Programme; CEDAW Provincial Committees; SDG Taskforces; Balochistan Child Protection Commission; Punjab Young Parliamentarians Forum; All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA); Baidarie; Global Affairs Canada (GAC); Stora Enso; and the Governments of Canada, Japan and Sweden.

## Notable Partnerships for Strategic Priority Area 6

Partners in 2016 included: The Government of Pakistan; the Governments of Punjab, Sindh, KP, Balochistan GB, PAK and FATA; the Ministries of National Food Security & Research, of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination; Planning Commission of Pakistan; national SUN Secretariat and provincial SUN Units; National and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities; provincial Departments of Agriculture, of Fisheries, of Planning & Development, and of Women's Development; Food Security Working Group (FSWG); Aga Khan University; Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT); European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO); Micronutrient Initiative, Canada; United States Agency for International Development (USAID); UN Delivering Results Together (DRTF); UN One Fund; UN Trust Fund for Human Security; and the Governments of Australia and the USA.





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