

Asia Pacific Country	Comment by Member State	CO remarks
Pakistan	Germany	
	We support the UNDP country programme Pakistan with the following comments:	UNDP would like to thank the Government of Germany for thoroughly reviewing the draft UNDP Country Programme Document for Pakistan and supporting it.
	1. The recently concluded census 2017 revealed significant higher population data and population growth. The document should be updated on this point and revised in order to identify potential consequences for the impact of the programme.	The provisional results of census relating to population as well as growth rate have now been reflected in the CPD; however please note that the provisional census results are yet to be endorsed by the national parliament.
	2. The document announces cooperation “with the Government, United Nations organizations and the private sector” (29.). We strongly recommend to include a continuous exchange with further partners such as the bilateral development partners. E.g., German Development Cooperation in Pakistan focuses on several of the areas mentioned in the document and important linkages could be identified especially with a. “Local Governance (LoGo) in KP” and “FATA Development” programmes, both implemented by GIZ: e.g. SDG, planning and budgeting system b. “Disaster Resilience in KP” Programme, implemented by Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (BGR): Disaster Risk Reduction, esp. Risk Exposure Analysis to geological hazards in KP (counterpart: PDMA KP), supporting community-level interventions, building institutional capacities.	The potential partners (such as Government of Germany) are listed in the draft CPD's Results and Resources Framework. Please also note that the Project level partnerships will be further elaborated through the Joint Work Plans of United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) 2018-2022.

	<p>3. Specific DRM needs: The main challenges are seen in the field of technical aspects of DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, especially non-structural mitigation (spatial planning processes), lack of scientific and technical staff on provincial and local level and standardization of methodological approaches to implement the existing strategies and road maps, improved spatial data infrastructure which should provide the information on which decisions are based on (compare Pakistan's commitments in the Sendai Process).</p>	<p>Noted. Under CPD Outcome 2 (UNSDF Outcome 6), UNDP Pakistan will be working with the national and provincial governments not only to strengthen the government's capacities to implement existing policies/regulations pertaining to disaster risk reduction but UNDP will also work with the relevant national/sub-national governments to develop/tailor policy guidelines covering technical aspects of DRR.</p>
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Pakistan	<p>Canada</p> <p>UNDP's overall program direction for Pakistan is sound, given the rationale provided, the priorities identified by Pakistan in its Vision 2025, as well as UNDP's comparative advantage and niche in Pakistan, such as access to FATA, earlier work on climate resilience, etc. There are many good elements, for example the exchange via south-south learning of best practices to foster an enabling environment in legislation, regulatory frameworks and development policies. The program is very ambitious in its desire to foster an enabling environment, build institutions and systems, and support scalable community-level interventions.</p>	<p>UNDP thanks Canada for its careful consideration of the Country Programme for Pakistan. We particularly appreciate Canada's assessment on our comparative advantage.</p>

<p>(para 1): Recent census results out in August of this year indicate that the population has surged to 207.8 million at an annual growth rate of 2.4%. Thus, the earlier estimates of 195.4 million at an annual rate of 1.89%, on which the programme was designed, no longer hold. The composition and distribution of population (e.g. between urban and rural) will have implications for development assistance</p>	<p>The provisional results of census is referred in the CPD as suggested; however please note that the provisional census results are yet to be endorsed by the national parliament.</p>
<p>(para 6) While literacy rates for women have increased by 9% over a decade, and representation in the National Assembly and Senate has improved, overall indices for women around health and other sectors are far less encouraging (e.g. the 2017 World Economic Forum Gender Gap Index rates Pakistan 143rd of 144 countries).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o It would be relevant to include mention of the development challenges in FATA, the IDP and returnees situation and the FATA reforms process. • The sections Risk Management section does not mention security issues that could affect program implementation, especially in FATA. 	<p>Thank you. We acknowledge that significant work is needed and challenges exist on gender and in FATA which will be reflected through activities in the joint work plans in detail.</p> <p>Earlier drafts of the CPD did refer to the specific security challenges in FATA as well as the reference to the 2017 World Economic Forum Gender Gap Index rating Pakistan 143rd of 144 countries, however these were removed upon the explicit request of the Government of Pakistan</p>
<p>(Para 13) The document would benefit from a short description on how UNDP will implement the three tiers.</p>	<p>The details of the implementation strategy for the three tiers in the new country programme is presented in the paragraphs 15, 16, 17 for Outcome I and Paragraphs 19, 20, 21 in Outcome II.</p>