PAKISTAN
One UN Programme Report
2011

Contents

Abbreviations and Acronyms
Executive Summary
Introduction
Part I: Background

1 Major Developments in Pakistan in 2011
2 UN Reforms in Pakistan: Institutional Progress
Part II: One Programme Progress in Pakistan

3 Overall Progress
4 Progress by Individual Joint Programmes
5 Progress on Cross-Cutting Issues
6 Challenges and Way Forward
Part III: Financial Performance

7 Financial & Budgetary Status of One UN Programme
8 Financial & Budgetary Status of Pakistan One Fund
Annexes

Annex I: One Programme Joint Programme Component Level Financial Reports
Annex I: Joint Programme Co-Chairs, Convening Agents and Participating Agencies
Annex II: Management Arrangements for One UN Programme
Annex III: Case Studies/Best Practices

List of Tables

Table 1: Consolidated Financial Status of One UN Programme for 2011 (US$)
Table 2: Consolidated Financial Status of One UN Programme for 2010 (US$)
Table 3: One Programme Financial Status 2011 by Joint Programme Components (US$)
Table 4: Total Donor Commitments to One Fund, cumulative as of 31 December 2011
Table 5: Total Donor Deposits into UN One Fund (US$)
Table 6: One Fund Disbursements and Expenditure by Joint Programmes and Joint Programme Components
Table 7: Transfer of Funds and Expenditure by Participating UN Organizations (US$)
Table 8: One Fund Expenditure by Harmonized Cost Category (US$)
Table 9: Overall Financial Statement and Balance for Pakistan One Fund (US$)
Table 10: Interest Earned by Pakistan One Fund (US$)

List of Figures

Figure 1: One Programme JPC Wise Fund Utilization Status 2011
Figure 2: Donor Deposits

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AA	Administrative Agent
ARP	Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction
CCI	Cross-Cutting Issues
CDM	Clean Development Mechanisms
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CO	Community Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DaO	Delivering as One
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DEWS	Disease Early Warning System
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EAD	Economic Affairs Division
EFA	Education For All
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EMR	Education Management Reform
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute
EVAW	End Violence Against Women
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (UN)
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
GB	Gilgit-Baltistan
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GEI	Gender Equality Initiatives
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GRIP	Grassroots Initiative Project
HLC	High Level Committee (on UN Reform in Pakistan)
IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JP	Joint Programme
JPC	Joint Programme Component
JPSC	Joint Programme Steering Committee
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LHW	Lady Health Worker
LSBE	Life Skills Based Education
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MNCH	Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health
MoCC	Ministry of Climate Change
MoE	Ministry of Environment

MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
NACTE	National Accreditation Council for Teachers Education
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NAVTTC	National Vocational and Technical Training Commission
NCSW	National Commission on the Status of Women
NEIMS	National Environment Information Management System
NFC	National Finance Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIC	National Identity Card
NPPI	Norway Pakistan Partnership Initiative
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OP II	One Programme II
PAK	Pakistan Administered Kashmir
PCO	Population Census Organization
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PEPC	Pakistan Environment Protection Council
PFEG	Pakistan Framework for Economic Growth
PHC	Primary Health Care
RAHA	Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RH	Reproductive Health
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
ToT	Training of Trainers
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TEVTA	Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority
TWG	Thematic Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

Background:

Pakistan's One UN Programme (OP I) was signed on 4th February 2009 in the presence of the UN Secretary General and the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Initially for a two-year period (2009-10), OP I was extended until December 2012 by mutual agreement of the Government of Pakistan and the UN. The first generation One Programme united 19 resident UN agencies and one non-resident agency and provided support to development initiatives of the Government of Pakistan through five Joint Programmes on (a) Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction (ARP), (b) Disaster Risk Management (DRM), (c) Education, (d) Environment, and (e) Health and Population, with four cross-cutting issues of Gender Equality, Human Rights, Civil Society, and Refugees. In turn these Joint Programmes comprised 21 Joint Programme Components. 2011 was the third year of implementation of the programme.

Major Developments in Pakistan in 2011:

2011 proved to be a crucial year in Pakistan's development trajectory. The new Framework for Economic Growth, which is the Government's overarching economic policy document, was unveiled in June. Though not as devastating as the 2010 floods, August 2011 saw the displacement of over 9 million people in Sindh and Balochistan. The 18th Amendment to the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan became effective by July 2011, resulting in a transformation of Government through comprehensive devolution of power to the provinces

Pakistan's economy has been affected by a fast growing population, low levels of foreign investment, a predominant reliance on agriculture, an ongoing energy crisis, and security challenges. The economy has shown signs of modest recovery. GDP growth for 2011-12 has been estimated at 3.7 percent as compared to 3.0 percent in the previous fiscal year. However, latest data indicate that average inflation will still be in double digits i.e. about 10.8 percent, against 13.8 percent in the last year. Though there are no recent poverty numbers available, it is highly likely that the high inflation rate, removal of subsidies and floods disasters, have pushed the vulnerable below the poverty line and the poor deeper into poverty.

Key improvements have been recorded in health and education despite a litany of crises that has affected the country in the past six years. Pakistan has seen an improvement in infant mortality rate (IMR), maternal mortality rate (MMR), under five mortality rate (U5MR) but still falls short of 2015 targets and is marked both by urban-rural differences and stark regional disparities. A government-led analysis of MDG targets in 2010 concluded that, of the 32 targets reported on, Pakistan is off-track on 4 targets and lagging behind on

19 others, while it is ahead on 6 and on track on 3. According to KP MDG report launched in 2011; the province, which has been in the frontline of the security problems that have rent the nation, is not on track to achieve the ambitious MDG agenda. The Government of KP has shown a resolve and a vision which is commendable, and although it may fall short of MDG targets, it can still bring about significant positive change if the security situation remains at current levels of stability, or improves; and if rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts post-flood go as planned. Likewise Balochistan province displays wide discrepancies on progress within and on various MDGs. It lags behind national averages on almost all indicators, with discrepancies being quite wide in some cases.

While positive strides have been taken in recent years to alleviate core development issues, the stresses of an economy under pressure, poverty, gender inequality, inequities and the demands of sustainable development have been exacerbated by both natural disasters and crises. Many of these challenges link Pakistan to its immediate neighbours and the international community at large. The impact has been particularly severe on the poor, women, children, the elderly, conflict-affected populations, persons with disabilities, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

One Programme Progress in 2011

Measured in terms of the four roles of the UN system – as adviser, convener, advocate and provider of technical support – the progress achieved in 2011 has built on the work of the previous years, through the five joint programmes (JPs) and four cross-cutting issues (CCIs), to partner federal and provincial governments of Pakistan in contributing towards the national development agenda.

Under **JP Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction**, substantial achievements were demonstrated in promoting sustainable agriculture through capacity building of rural communities, social mobilization and skills development. Livelihood opportunities were supported through the supply of agriculture inputs, strengthening of vocational training, and resource and systems improvement. The capacities of Provincial Labour Departments were strengthened through provision of equipment and training of officials on child labor issues in four provinces (Balochistan, KP, Punjab and Sindh). Two baseline surveys on child labour were completed for the districts of Sukkur (Sindh) and Sahiwal (Punjab).

The catalytic role of the UN system was seen in the implementation of a model project, to help the Punjab Employees Social Security Institute (PESSI) extend social security coverage to brick kiln workers. Provincial MDG reports were prepared and disseminated. Relevant ministries were supported in formulation of national strategies, especially the Pakistan Framework for Economic Growth, with focus on inclusive growth, rural development and gender mainstreaming. Advocacy was carried out on child and bonded labour, acid crimes, human trafficking, and to promote decent work. Alternative dispute resolution was promoted through support for *Musalihat Anjumans* across the four provinces.

Under **JP Disaster Risk Management,** UN efforts focused on strengthening the policy framework and institutional mechanisms for DRM, establishing early warning and information systems, building educational/training capacities for DRM, and promoting community-based DRM. During 2011, the policy framework and institutional mechanisms for DRM were strengthened through inclusion of a chapter on DRR Mainstreaming in the Government's 10th Five-Year Plan, as well as the notification of a number of ministerial working groups on DRM. Community based DRM was strengthened in 20 high risk districts (including 8 cities) through various initiatives including training of farmers in agriculture and mitigation of livestock diseases; set up of Search and Rescue Teams and development of volunteer network in Punjab for disaster response and assessment.

In relation to refugee affected and hosting areas (RAHA), community-based organizations in Balochistan and KP were trained to promote greater social cohesion through community and leadership management skills. To promote livelihood generation infrastructure such as roads and irrigation channels were constructed/rehabilitated. Comprehensive Primary Health Care (PHC) services including Maternal and Child Health, and Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) services were strengthened. To foster environmental improvement, agro-forestry initiatives, rehabilitation of degraded forests, and establishment of wind shelter belts were undertaken.

Under **JP Education**, advocacy interventions were launched for enforcement of Article 25-A (Right to Education) and achievement of Education For All targets in the country. Early-Childhood Education (ECE), education for girls and literacy were promoted through advocacy, capacity building, policy dialogue and other initiatives, including increased access in disadvantaged communities. Schools were resourced, and the quality of literacy programmes was enhanced through capacity development and preparation of literacy materials. Access to adult literacy centres was expanded and Non Formal Education centres established for adult rural females as well as child labourers. Education systems were strengthened, and coordination among national and provincial stakeholders enhanced. Collection and analysis of Education Management Information System (EMIS) data was supported.

Advocacy was carried out on the importance of National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST) and the accreditation of training institutes. New curricula were introduced in the vocational sector. School feeding directly benefited 900,000 disadvantaged students. Provincial taskforces were formed to promote use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in secondary education. The education sector's emergency response strategy was strengthened and disaster risk reduction/mitigation was mainstreamed in provincial education policies and plans. A policy dialogue was initiated among key stakeholders to promote barrier-free access to education for all children, youth, and adults, and create an inclusive learning-friendly environment.

Under **JP Environment**, key milestones achieved included the formulation of the National Climate Change Policy, and development of the Environmental Information Management System (EIMS). Provincial instruments, including policy, strategies and action plans, were aligned with national WatSan policies and approved in Punjab; MIS for water and sanitation was developed; and WatSan facilities were provided in rural areas, informal urban settlements and schools. Activities for integrated natural resource management covered three broad areas: provision of support for the management of water resources, wetlands and forests; study of climate change impact and its mitigation; and protection of threatened species of plants, animals and their habitats. Sustainable land management (SLM) interventions, including rain-fed agriculture and rangeland rehabilitation, were implemented. Sustainable urbanization was promoted through urban development strategies and improved urban governance. Progress was made on 'green' initiatives. A One UN Coordination Unit was set up within the Ministry of Climate Change, to strengthen capacities for environmental management.

Under **JP Health and Population** increased coverage of Maternal Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) and family planning (FP)/reproductive health (RH) services was promoted through a range of interventions, including services and voucher schemes for the poor; provision of essential supplies and equipment; training of health care providers, and community mobilization. Activities were carried out for control of polio transmission, tuberculosis, hepatitis and malaria, and increased immunization coverage. Other key results included expansion of the Disease Early Warning System (DEWS), adoption of national TB control strategy, countrywide implementation of TB Directly Observed Treatment Short (DOTS), and development of national policy for hepatitis control. The School Health Programme was strengthened, and efforts to control dengue fever were supported. Improved knowledge and practices of mothers/caregivers on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) was enhanced through training and advocacy. A National Nutrition Survey 2011 was completed. The Universal Salt Iodization (USI) initiative provided micronutrients through 888 Supplementary Feeding Programme sites in the areas affected by the 2011 floods.

As part of healthcare system strengthening, targeted support was provided to improve the District Health Information System. Progress was made on treatment, care and support of HIV-related conditions and technical assistance was provided to integrate AIDS Prevention messages into textbooks and to orient teachers and education managers about HIV and AIDS related threats faced by youth in Pakistan. A Pakistan AIDS Strategic Framework was developed and efforts were made to integrate HIV within health and social services, at the policy level for scaling-up of AIDS services. Institutional capacity of the Population Census Organization was built through training, including gender sensitization, and establishment of GIS labs and a data processing centre.

In **Cross-Cutting Issues (CCI)** strong progress was made in 2011, notably gender equality. Advocacy initiatives in relation to gender equality, child and bonded labour, decent work

and human trafficking achieved positive results, including passage of the Acid Control and Acid Crime Prevention Bill. Gender mainstreaming was promoted through inclusion of a chapter on women's empowerment in the 10th Five-Year Plan, as well as in budget preparation. Civil society engagement continued with civil society organizations (CSOs) largely playing roles in advocacy and capacity building, and as implementing partners for One UN projects. A partnership was forged between the UN System and the Ministry of Human Rights to support its role in advancing the national human rights agenda, and preparing for the Universal Periodic Review. Efforts for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) focused on improved services and infrastructure, promoting social cohesion and creating livelihood opportunities.

UN Reforms in Pakistan: Institutional Progress

During the year, the UN Country Team (UNCT) continues efforts to promote UN reforms and strengthen the DaO process initiated in 2009. Improvements were made to strengthen the process of Delivering as One (DaO), notably in harmonization of business practices, which include shared procurement and hiring processes. The online UN OneView provides an opportunity for greater transparency and accountability once fully operational, and provides a useful mapping and planning tool for UN agencies transitioning to the new OP II. A global evaluation of the DaO process in all pilot countries including Pakistan[1], as well as internal reviews of JPs and a Gender Audit, were carried out to identify ways to improve the current One UN Programme, and more effectively design the One Programme II (OP II) for 2013-17. During 2011, the UNCT and its partners focused on consolidating the gains of OP I and planning of OP II, based on lessons learned.

Financial Performance:

In terms of financial performance, the One UN Programme in 2011 had a planned budget of over US$ 465 million, while available funds amounted to US$ 338.5 million, reflecting a funding shortfall of over US$ 127 million. The total expenditure of the One UN Programme in 2011 amounted to US$ 302 million, a delivery rate of 89.2 percent (marginally less than that of 2010 whereby total expenditure amounted to US$327 million with delivery rate of 90 percent). In terms of expenditure JP ARP spent 95 percent of available funds, closely followed by JP Education (93 percent) and JP Health and Population (87.8 percent). Donor deposits in 2011 into the Pakistan One Fund totalled US$ 21.0 million, bringing the cumulative donor deposits into the One Fund to US$ 73.2 million (as of 31 Dec. 2011).

[1] Available at http://www.un.org/en/ga/deliveringasone/finalreport.shtml

Challenges and Lessons Learned:

The overall security concerns and economic crisis proved challenging to the UN OP in 2011. The UN system made progress in improving coordination among UN agencies and with Government through harmonization of programming and operational processes. As identified by the global evaluation and other reviews, monitoring and evaluation of the One Programme needs to be improved, through, *inter alia*, the establishment of clear indicators, baselines and targets. Making the One Programme more effective and results-oriented is a lesson carried over to OP II. The need for flexible and responsive governance structures continues to be a challenge and has become all the more important in light of the 18th Amendment. Developing provincial and local capacity remains crucial to sustainability and ownership of development results. A shift from joint programmes *per se* to joint programming arrangements has been identified as the way forward for the new OP. The funding gap remains a challenge that needs to be addressed through collective resource mobilization. Government leadership of the One Programme and partnership with the UN has been and remains crucial to success.

Conclusion:

2012 is the final year of the One Programme I (OP I) and, while transitioning to the second generation One Programme II, efforts will be focused on consolidating gains towards OP I outputs and outcomes as well as in accelerating progress towards the MDG targets. More emphasis will be placed on effective strategic planning, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation, and capacity building of provincial counterparts, in the post-devolution context. Another key area of focus will be the transition from early recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation toward broader issues of inclusive development and sustainability. Despite internal and external constraints, the experience and results achieved by the One UN Programme in 2011 are significant, and highlight the value added due to a coordinated approach resulting from the UN's Delivering as One reforms. The process of OP II preparation and consultations with stakeholders are underway and will conclude in 2012.

Introduction

This is the third One UN Programme Annual Progress Report for Pakistan. It details progress made by the UN system under the One Programme in 2011.

The report begins with Part I (Background), detailing major developments in Pakistan during the year, focusing on the impact of floods disaster, the economic situation and changes in human development indicators; and institutional progress made in the One UN Programme.

Part II of the report on 'Programme Progress' begins with an review of overall progress under the One UN Programme. This is followed by more detailed review of progress by each of the Joint Programmes: JP on Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction; JP on Disaster Risk Management; JP on Education; JP on Environment; and JP on Health and Population. A brief situation analysis is given for each Joint Programme, focusing on developments in Pakistan in 2011 that had a bearing on JP implementation, followed by descriptions of key results and a financial summary. The aim is to present an overall picture of the strategic thrust of JP activities in 2011 and the results achieved.

Chapter 5 looks at the integration of cross-cutting themes (gender equality, civil society engagement, human rights, and refugees and crisis affected populations) across the One Programme. Chapter 6 presents the main challenges faced by the One UN Programme in 2011, and charts the way ahead. Part III presents the financial situation of the One UN Programme in 2011.

It is hoped this report will provide the stakeholders with an update of progress made by the One UN Programme during 2011, while highlighting the challenges faced, and examining how these have been and can be addressed in future.

PART I:
Background

1. MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN PAKISTAN IN 2011

1.1 GOVERNANCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS[2]

The 18th Amendment to the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan became effective by July 2011, resulting in a transformation of government through devolution of power to the provinces. The 18th Amendment, which strengthens provincial economic and political power, represents a landmark in the history of the country, both on the political front, as well as in terms of governance reforms. This amendment garnered cross-cutting political support and has ushered in a new era in the political, governance and development realms, with changes that are broad in scope, complex in detail and game-changing in their implications. Resource and capacity challenges in provinces would need to be overcome if the promise and opportunity of the 18th Amendment is to be realized.

Pakistan's economy has been affected by range of internal and external factors including a fast growing population, low levels of foreign investment, a predominant reliance on agriculture, an ongoing energy crisis, natural disasters and security challenges. The economy has shown signs of modest recovery. GDP growth for 2011-12 has been estimated at 3.7 percent as compared to 3.0 percent in the previous fiscal year. However, latest data indicate that average inflation will still be in double digits i.e. about 10. 8 percent, against 13.8 percent in the last year.

In terms of sectors, agriculture is the largest employment sector; agriculture and industry have the highest employment growth potential but this is yet to be realized. Moreover the inequitable distribution of growth has maintained high incidence of poverty, which according to some estimates, is increasing. The national labour market is also undergoing structural changes, as reflected in the increasing share of services in GDP. Population growth rates have fallen to around 2.03 percent and the total labor force has increased from 56.33 million in 2009-10 to 57.24 million in 2010-11.

At present Pakistan is confronting unsustainable fiscal deficits and unabated debt service charges. However, Pakistan’s economy has fared well in terms of fiscal deficit in the recent past, reducing deficit from 7.6 percent in 2007-08 to 5.9 percent in 2010-11.In 2010 the government took a major step towards fiscal decentralization by signing the 7th National Finance Commission (NFC) award between the federal government and provincial governments and by passing 18th Constitutional Amendment. Under the 7th NFC award, the financial autonomy of the provinces has been ensured by increasing their share in the divisible pool from 50 percent to 56 percent in 2010-11 and 57.5 percent from 2011- 12.

[2]Economic Survey of Pakistan 2011-2012, (Government of Pakistan).

During 2010-11 provincial revenues witnessed a growth of 34 percent compared to 20.4 percent in 2009-10.The accelerated growth in revenues was mainly due to the increase in the provincial share in federal revenues under the 7th NFC award. It is noteworthy that for the first time in many years, the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) did not face any cuts.

The Pakistan Framework for Economic Growth (PFEG) was adopted by the National Economic Council in May 2011. This recognizes that Pakistan, in its old growth model, had been excessively focused on public sector investment and producing labour with low-end technical skills. The new growth model will focus on increasing both the quantity and quality of investment with improved physical capital, enhanced skills and education, and increased productivity through innovation, entrepreneurship and access to markets. The private sector is expected to drive economic growth with the public sector ensuring timely implementation of market reforms to promote competitiveness. Both the PFEG and the poverty alleviation strategy of the 10th 5-Year Plan (2010-2015) are geared to changes in the inequitable institutional structure, and include provisions for access to credit and assets, and job opportunities through skilling.

A government-led analysis of MDG targets in 2010 concluded that, of the 32 targets reported on, Pakistan is off-track on 4 targets and lagging behind on 19 others, while it is ahead on 6 and on track on 3. According to KP MDG report launched in 2011; the province, which has been in the frontline of the security problems that have rent the nation, is not on track to achieve the ambitious MDG agenda. The Government of KP has shown a resolve and a vision which is commendable, and although it may fall short of MDG targets, it can still bring about significant positive change if the security situation remains at current levels of stability, or improves; and if rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts post-flood go as planned. Likewise Balochistan province displays wide discrepancies on progress within and on various MDGs. It lags behind national averages on almost all indicators, with discrepancies being quite wide in some cases.

1.2 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Pakistan's population continues to expand rapidly – According to the latest estimates the population of Pakistan stood at 177.10 million in 2011 making it the sixth most populous country of the world. If the existing trend remains unchanged, it will reach 191.7 million by the year 2015 and 242.1 million by 2030 (estimates and projection by Sub-Group II for the 10th Five-Year People's Plan 2010-15). The growth rate is 2.03 percent and the total fertility rate is 3.5 per woman.

Poverty incidence may have increased due to multiple challenges, including natural disasters –Though recent poverty numbers are not available, the MDG 2010 report notes

that poverty incidence may have increased due to economic slowdown and natural disasters, pushing the vulnerable below the poverty line and the poor deeper into poverty. As well as the cumulative impact of the 2010 and 2011 floods, reasons for increased poverty include the slow economic growth rate over the past three years, double digit inflation especially food inflation, increase in fuel prices in international markets, and the deteriorating law and order situation. The Pakistan National Nutritional Survey 2011 suggests that 60 percent of the total population faces food insecurity.

Achieving MDGs for maternal and child mortality will be a challenge - Life expectancy in Pakistan has improved over the past few years (67 years for both males and females). Child mortality and infant mortality rates fell in the first few years after 2000, but unfortunately due to the negative impact of successive human and man-made disasters, these improvements faded away in recent years. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is 87/1,000 children; given the impact of the latest floods, it is difficult to see Pakistan reducing child mortality by two-thirds (of the 2000 rate) by 2015. During the past few years there was also a reduction in the maternal mortality rate (MMR), but again, this reduction is not significant enough to put Pakistan on track to achieving the target of reducing it to three-fourths by 2015.

Initial health gains notwithstanding, disease prevalence remains high – Pakistan ranks fifth in the world for TB burden and has significant Drug Resistant TB[3]; 270,422 new cases are detected in 2011, indicating a case detection rate of 64.4[4]. Hepatitis prevalence is 7 percent for Hepatitis B and C, or 12 million persons[5]. 2011 surveillance data confirm the profile of a concentrated HIV epidemic among key affected populations (KAPs) in the country, but indicate a rapidly growing and entrenched epidemic among injecting drug users (IDUs), with prevalence of 27.2 percent compared to 20.8 percent in 2008.[6]

Access to water and sanitation is improving but quality is an issue – The share of the population with access to an improved water source increased from 86 percent in 1990 to 95 percent in 2010, and the share with access to improved sanitation from 33 percent to 58 percent during the same period.[7]However, the sector still faces major challenges: public spending on water and sanitation accounts for only 0.20 percent of GDP; poor drinking water quality and sanitation lead to major outbreaks of waterborne diseases. Moreover, the floods in 2010 and 2011 have worsened the situation.

[3] World TB Report 2011, WHO, Geneva

[4] National TB Control Programme Data, Ministry of Iner-Provincial Coordination, Islamabad

[5] Prevalence of Hepatitis B and C in Pakistan 2008 by Pakistan Medical and Research Council

[6]HIV second Generation Surveillance in Pakistan National report Round IV 2010 by National AIDS Control Programme Pakistan

[7]WHO/UNICEF JMP Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation – March 2012 Update
WHO/UNICEF Improved Water Coverage Estimates (1980-2010) – March 2012 Update
WHO/UNICEF Improved Sanitation Coverage Estimates (1980-2010) – March 2012 Update

Education achievement remains low with slow progress – The education sector in Pakistan continues to be plagued by issues like parallel systems of education leading to inequalities in the provision of education , insufficient budget by the public sector, low participation rates, politicization of appointments and transfers of education personnel, and teacher absenteeism. The overall literacy rate is 58 percent but there are significant male-female disparities: male literacy is 69 percent compared to female literacy of 46 percent[8]. Over 50 million Pakistanis are estimated to be illiterate. There are currently over 231,700 education institutions in the country, with overall enrolment at 32.024 million; over 150,000 are public sector education institutions, the rest in the private sector.[9] Out of 20 million primary school age children, one-third or about 7 million children are out of school, and of those who are enrolled, 45 percent will drop out between grades 1-5. The net primary school enrolment rate is 60 percent for males and 53 percent for females, while net secondary enrolment rates at 24 percent for males and 21 percent for females[10]. As well as wide male-female disparities there are inter-regional (see table below) and rural-urban disparities.

Net Enrolment Rate at Primary Level by Province and Sex

Province	Male (%)	Female (%)
Punjab	60	53
Sindh	57	48
KP	57	45
Balochistan	56	35
Overall	66	53

Source: Pakistan Social & Living Measurement Survey (PSLM Survey) 2010-11

Public sector spending on education amounted to 2.1 percent of GDP (2009-10). None of the provinces have promulgated laws or framed rules needed for enforcement of Article 25-A of the Constitution.

Landmark legislation enacted but Implementation of gender equality commitments is weak - Gender equality is a key commitment of the Government of Pakistan, reflected in its Constitution and subsequent policies, plans and frameworks. Despite this, Pakistan has a Gender Inequality Index value of 0.573, ranking it 115 out of 146 countries in the 2011 index.[11] Moreover, as demonstrated above, regional and urban-rural gender disparities

[8] Pakistan Social & Living Measurement Survey (PSLM Survey) 2010-11

[9] Economic Survey of Pakistan 2010-11, (Government of Pakistan)/ NEMIS – 2010-11 (Provisional)

[10] Pakistan Social & Living Measurement Survey (PSLM Survey) 2010-11

[11] Human Development Report 2011-UNDP

make it more difficult for poor women in disadvantaged rural areas of Pakistan to access basic rights and services.

1.3 FLOODS DISASTER

During 2011 the monsoon season began with normal rainfall, but intensified from 10 August onwards triggering severe flooding in various parts of the country, and most particularly in Sindh and Balochistan. Many of the areas affected by the 2011 floods had previously been hit by the 2010 floods. Government figures indicate that a total of 9.2 million people were initially affected by the floods, with the vast majority of these (8.92 million) in Sindh. A multi-sector needs assessment in October 2011 found 5.2 million people to be in need, including 1.28 million women and 2.57 million children. The assessment revealed that almost 797,000 houses had been damaged, 328,555 of which had been destroyed. In agriculture, cotton was the most affected crop with 92 percent of production lost in some areas, and 81 percent of sugarcane production in flood affected areas. In addition 57.4 percent of affected families reported losses of livestock. The floods also caused severe damage to infrastructure, and severely disrupted health, education and other services in affected areas.

The 2011 floods disaster had a massive impact on development activities, particularly in Sindh province; in addition to the resources and effort diverted to the humanitarian response in 2010 and 2011, the country faces a formidable task of reconstruction and rehabilitation in flood affected areas.

The floods disaster also highlighted the great risks posed by climate change. Based on the human and capital loss caused by the 2011 floods, German Watch ranked Pakistan amongst the most vulnerable countries to the impact of climate change. It should be noted that prior to the monsoon rains of August 2011 in Sindh – which saw the highest rainfall on record for that period - in the second week of August the province was experiencing severe drought conditions and did not receive any rainfall throughout the previous year. This is a clear indication of how fast the climate is changing and of its impact on weather patterns.

2. UN REFORMS IN PAKISTAN: INSTITUTIONAL PROGRESS

Background:

In 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi Annan, announced the establishment of a High-level Panel on System-wide Coherence in the areas of Development, Humanitarian Assistance and the Environment.[12] The panel was tasked with recommending ways of ensuring efficiency and effectiveness of the UN system as a whole, in keeping with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness of 2005. The High-level Panel, whose report titled "*Delivering as One*" was launched in November 2006, made recommendations regarding operations, funding and resource allocation, joint programming, and empowered leadership. Eight countries volunteered to pilot the programme with Pakistan being the largest. The Delivering as One pilot intended to streamline UN interventions, increase national ownership, reduce transaction costs, improve joint programming and increase harmonization and accountability through four main pillars – One Leader, One Budget, One Office and One Programme.

Pakistan's One UN Programme (OP I) was signed on 4th February 2009 in the presence of the UN Secretary General and the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Initially for a two-year period (2009-10), OP I was extended until December 2012 by mutual agreement of the Government of Pakistan and the UN. The Pakistan OP is conceived to enhance UN systemic coherence and synergy, ensuring that the UN's collective intervention is focused on achieving optimal strategic impact based on alignment with national priorities and Millenium Development Goals (MDG) targets and adherence to core UN principles, while leveraging the UN's comparative advantage in Pakistan.

The first generation One Programme united 19 resident UN agencies and one non-resident agency and provided support to development initiatives of the Government of Pakistan through five Joint Programmes on (a) Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction (ARP), (b) Disaster Risk Management (DRM), (c) Education, (d) Environment, and (e) Health and Population, with four cross-cutting issues of Gender Equality, Human Rights, Civil Society, and Refugees. In turn these Joint Programmes comprised 21 Joint Programme Components. 2011 was the third year of implementation of the programme.

During 2011 the UN Country Team (UNCT) continued efforts to promote UN reform and strengthen the 'Delivering as One' (DaO) process initiated in 2009. At the same time preparations were underway for the One Program II; these entailed an extensive review and assessment exercise of the One UN Programme's performance to date.

[12] More information is available at http://www.un.org/events/panel/

2.1 STRENGTHENING THE DELIVERING AS ONE PROCESS

A number of achievements were made in 2011 with regard to strengthening institutional arrangements and improving the DaO process in Pakistan. Efforts were made by the UN to make the Management Information System (MIS) (especially OneView) fully operational in relation to all aspects of Delivering as One, including the budgetary framework. The online UN OneView provides an opportunity for greater transparency and accountability once fully operational, and provides a useful mapping and planning tool for UN agencies transitioning to the new OP II. In compliance with a High Level Committee (HLC) decision, a mapping exercise of UN engagement in Pakistan was conducted and presented through OneView.

Under UNCT guidance, the Operation Management Team (OMT) worked to facilitate conformity with the UN reform agenda of simplification and harmonization. Significant areas of inter-agency cooperation for harmonized business practices included: development of common procurement rules for One Procurement Centre; sharing of procurement documents on a One UN portal; establishment of a vehicle tracking system software; adoption of competency-based recruitment procedures; as well as a range of cost-saving innovations.

The One Fund component of the One Programme accounts for around 10 percent of all funding for 2009-12. Though small in quantum, the One Fund remained useful in filling the UN's budgetary gap (especially in relation to the un-earmarked provisions) and also was a key source of UN coherence. National ownership for allocation and approval of One Fund funding was built in to UN work in Pakistan. The Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the Pakistan One Fund. The MPTF Office receives, administers and manages contributions from Donors, and disburses these funds to the Participating UN Organizations in accordance with the decisions of the Steering Committee. The One Programme Annual Report 2010, capturing the results of five joint programmes and cross-cutting issues, consolidated by the Administrative Agent (UNDP) was finalized and disseminated.

The Security Management Team (SMT) remained vigilant and responsive during an extremely volatile security situation. In high risk areas, co-location of offices into more secure facilities allowed development and humanitarian programs to be sustained despite fluctuation in risk levels.

2.2 REVIEW EXERCISES

Identification of DaO results and stocktaking of the lessons learnt was a key priority of the UNCT during 2011. Internally, the Joint Programme Co Chairs and Thematic Working Groups conducted individual reviews of the five Joint Programmes along with their line ministry counterparts. These reviews were designed both to improve the existing One UN Programme, and to promote effective planning of the One Programme II for 2013-17.

The strengths that emerged from the collective review exercise included inter-agency cooperation and consensus-based decision-making, and the stimulating dialogue around transition from relief to recovery phases of humanitarian responses. The 18th Constitutional Amendment and devolution of many functions to the provinces, was identified as both a challenge and an opportunity: a challenge in having to deal with the transition and the often capacity gaps at provincial level, and balancing greater devolved engagement with continued federal interaction on Pakistan's international obligations; but an opportunity in enabling the UN to engage with provincial stakeholders and promote development goals in provincial policies and programs.

The UN General Assembly mandated independent evaluation of DaO pilots was conducted by UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs for all DaO pilots. The evaluation reviewed the four strategies of One Programme, One Leader, One Budgetary Framework and One Office in relation to the intended goals of system wide coherence at the country level. The evaluation reported that DaO had given cohesion for the UNCT to function as a system in a very volatile national environment, and – despite challenges and increased transaction costs for individual agencies -- had increased the capacity of the UN System to deliver projects, thereby offering the potential for the UN to play an increasingly important role in Pakistan's development.

The draft report highlights the need for enhanced inter agency monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms with monitoring, evaluation and reporting at a more strategic level, as well as the need to further enhance synergy and coherence across programs. The draft report also highlighted the need to streamline UN Headquarters' rules, streamline governance mechanisms at the country level, and to achieve greater clarity across UN documents about the One UN Programme budget cycle, components and outlay – necessary for coherence and reduced transaction costs.

In order to enhance the UN's collective capacity to examine itself using a gender lens, and to build ownership towards achieving gender equality, a Gender Audit of the UN System in Pakistan was conducted. It was found that progress was visible through an increased mention of women and girls, men and boys in UN documents, but there was still much room for improvement. The main challenges faced in integrating gender equality as a cross-cutting issue include few gender equality projects, the deteriorating security situation, high turnover of government counterparts, lack of thematic coordination between various government counterparts; and availability of data, particularly sex disaggregated data on key indicators. Audit findings and recommendations were shared with all partners and presented to the UNCT. The Cross-Cutting Issues group has prepared a draft management response corresponding to the UN gender audit observations and recommendations.

2.3 ONE PROGRAMME II PREPARATION

During 2011 the UNCT and its partners focused on ensuring a continuation of the DaO reforms in Pakistan, particularly consolidating the gains and setting the medium-term agenda based on lessons learned. As the One Programme is due to conclude in 2012, considerable effort was put into planning and development of the next One Programme II (OP II) for the period 2013-2017. The process as well as the One Programme is aimed at enhanced provincial engagement after the implementation of the 18th Amendment, while ensuring increased alignment of UN programming with national and provincial plans and priorities.

In 2011 a Common County Assessment (CCA) was completed using a meta-analytic approach, which formed the basis for One Programme II prioritization and substantive planning; the meta-analysis applied a specific filter of patterns of exclusion, discrimination and inequality. An OP II roll-out plan agreed with the GoP was implemented by the UNCT with the support of the Resident Coordinator's office (RCO). The aim was to ensure alignment of OP II with key national and provincial priorities, balancing these priorities with areas of strategic transformational potential and the UN System's comparative advantage. The OP II roll-out plan was launched at federal and provincial level though a series of fifteen provincial and regional consultations (both with the political leadership and technical partners) led by the UN and EAD.

The consensus reached through these consultations was taken forward at the National Prioritization Workshop with input from the Common Country Assessment (CCA). Major decisions emerging from these consultations defined the structure as well as the substance of the OP II document. On the basis of this agreement, federal, provincial and regional representatives met with the UNCT under the leadership of the RCO and the Secretary EAD at the Strategic Prioritization Retreat. Here the Strategic Priority Areas and Outcomes that would frame the One UN's work in Pakistan for the period 2013-17 were finalized. The OP II sets out two levels of results - outcomes and outputs. Outcome level results are grouped within six Strategic Priority Areas:

-Vulnerable and marginalized populations have equitable access and use of quality services;
-Inclusive economic growth through the development of sustainable livelihoods;
-Increased national resilience to disasters, crises and external shocks;
-Strengthened governance and social cohesion;
-Gender Equality and Social Justice;
-Food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable groups.

In addition, OP II reflects the key normative programming principles including human rights based approaches, gender equality and environmental sustainability as well as operational strategies (results-based management and capacity development) that underpin all UN common country programming approaches.

PART II:
One Programme Progress in Pakistan

3. OVERALL PROGRESS

The progress of the UN is measured against the four roles of the UN : (i) an adviser to Government; (ii) a convener of stakeholders; (iii) an advocate for international norms and standards; and (iv) a provider of technical expertise for operational activities and capacity building in favour of the most vulnerable. Considerable progress was made in relation to all these roles in 2011.

a) Adviser to Government

Under the One UN Programme, the Government was supported in the formulation of a number of key policies and strategies. The Climate Change Policy was formulated, and the National Wetlands Policy for Pakistan was compiled. To promote WatSan access, provincial instruments were aligned with national WatSan policies; in Punjab the Drinking Water Policy was approved; and provincial behaviour change communication strategies were finalized. Under Sustainable Urbanization, provinces were facilitated in formulating "Urban Development Strategies" based on the Planning Commission's Urban Task force recommendations. Under the health program, strategy documents/policies/guidelines were finalized for TB, hepatitis and malaria control and Pakistan AIDS Strategic Framework was developed. Chapters on DRR Mainstreaming and on gender equality and women's empowerment were included in the Government's 10th Five-Year Plan. Support is being provided to the Ministry of Human Rights in its preparation of the Pakistan Universal Periodic Review (UPR) report. Technical assistance was extended to the Senate of Pakistan for preparation of a draft Bill on Right to Education for enforcement of Article 25-A in Islamabad Capital Territory. Provincial governments were supported in preparation of provincial MDG reports, which would facilitate informed provincial planning and policy making for MDG acceleration.

b) Convener of Stakeholders

UN agencies engaged with a range of stakeholders, and promoted interaction and collaboration between them, on diverse development issues. In relation to education systems strengthening, a series of meetings of the Inter-Provincial Forum on Education were organized. National and provincial level meetings of public sector, civil society, and private sector education stakeholders were convened. Provincial coordination committees on Child Labor were constituted and Ministerial working groups for DRM were notified in a number of ministries. UN convened and coordinated the early recovery coordination framework at the federal, provincial and local levels. CEDAW Provincial Committees were formed and strengthened to advance gender equality agenda at the provincial level. UN played a central role in bringing together the environmental stakeholders under the platform of One UN

Environment programme, particularly with respect to the National Climate Change Policy and formulation of provincial adaptation and mitigation plans.

c) Advocate for International Norms and Standards

Advocacy efforts under the One UN Programme were both extensive and wide-ranging: child and bonded labour, decent work, right of children to free education, gender equality, human trafficking, literacy, environmental protocols and conventions and HIV/AIDS were the main issues addressed. Advocacy on acid crimes was particularly effective, leading to passage of the Acid Crime Bill. Substantial achievements were also seen in integrating gender in policy-making and budgeting: gender disaggregation of data by the Ministries of Education and Health, and – as cited above - inclusion of a specific chapter on women empowerment and gender equality in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Public awareness on issues related to out of school children, illiteracy, and girls' education was increased through observance of Education For All Week, International Literacy Day, and World Teachers Day.

A large number of activities were geared to increase awareness of child and bonded labour, including trainings for provincial and district officials, advocacy campaigns and expansion of projects for child and bonded labourers in Punjab. Engagement was carried out with parliamentarians to promote decent work. A range of sensitization initiatives were carried out for policy-makers and planners related to the School Health Programme and its benefits, integration of AIDS messages into school curricula, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and education goals in the MDGs, EFA, etc. A dengue fever booklet and other information, education and communication (IEC) materials were developed to raise awareness among target communities. To improve teacher education, advocacy was carried out on the importance of National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST) and accreditation of teacher training institutes. Compliance with the Montreal Protocol to combat Ozone Depleting Substances and control Persistent Organic Pollutants was supported through a number of workshops, studies and capacity development projects in different cities.

d) Provider of Technical Expertise

The most achievements were seen in 2011 in relation to this role of the UN. In all sectors and thematic areas the One UN Programme provided technical expertise, capacity development, resources and other support. To promote sustainable agriculture, rural communities were mobilized and organized, and various training programmes delivered for them. Livelihood opportunities were supported through skills development; vocational training was strengthened through development of curricula and training modules. UN provided technical assistance to the Planning Commission, including by bringing together a group of international economists, in the preparation of the Pakistan Economic Growth Framework, which was approved by the Government in 2011.

Capacity development efforts targeted the Pakistan Environment Protection Council (PEPC), Global Environment Facility (GEF) Cell, Ozone Cell, and provincial EPAs. The National Environment Information Management System (NEIMS) was developed, as well as an MIS for water and sanitation. Support was provided for capacity development in water quality testing and treatment.

To support sustainable urbanization, the Planning Commission Urban Task Force was assisted in preparation of Urban Development Strategies. Early warning systems were strengthened through the preparation of Hazard and Livelihood Vulnerability Reports for eight priority districts, and initiation of community-based hazard digital mapping in 20 flood prone districts. Capacities of educational and training institutions and professional bodies in relation to DRM were strengthened.

Teacher training manuals were developed and teacher resource centres supported. Efforts to enhance quality of literacy programs entailed both capacity development of personnel, and preparation of literacy materials. Trainings for provincial level education planners and managers covered the skills needed for improvement of the education system, as well as technical topics. Collection and analysis of EMIS data was supported, notably in Balochistan, and progress was made on GIS mapping of schools. Technical assistance was provided for preparation of draft Law and Rules for implementation of Article 25-A (Right to Education) of the Constitution of Pakistan.

Comprehensive Primary Health Care (PHC) services were strengthened, and 16 selected health care facilities were provided medical equipment. Improved knowledge and practices of mothers/caregivers on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) was enhanced through training and advocacy. Technical assistance was provided to the Nutrition Wing for sustained advocacy with the Government on the iodine deficiency disorder (IDD)/universal salt iodization (USI) legislation agenda. To promote health system strengthening, preparation of provincial HR profiles was underway and a package of HR activities was agreed to support devolution. Support was provided to improve the District Health Information System. Much work was done to build the institutional capacity of the Population Census Organization: GIS labs and a data processing centre were set up, and various trainings were conducted for census staff, including gender sensitization.

The catalytic role of the UN System was seen in the implementation of a model project by the JP, to help the Punjab Employees Social Security Institute (PESSI) extend social security coverage to brick kiln workers in Punjab. Similarly a PC-1 was prepared for replication of an existing project to help bonded labourers be replicated in four other districts of Punjab. A number of initiatives were targeted at particular vulnerable groups including women from minorities, refugees in camps, and youth. The JP supported access to justice for the poor and vulnerable through strengthening of Musalihat Anjuman for alternative dispute resolution.

As part of efforts to strengthen the pro-poor policy framework, substantial progress was made on integrating gender in policy-making and budgeting. Engagement with the Planning Commission led to the inclusion of a specific chapter on women empowerment and gender equality in the 10th Five-Year Plan, while training of federal ministries in gender responsive budgeting led to the Ministries of Education and Health giving gender disaggregated data in the Medium-Term Budgetary Framework. The UN also supported the Planning Commission in the preparation of the new Framework for Economic Growth; UN support focused on making the framework more inclusive and pro-human development.

4. PROGRESS BY INDIVIDUAL JOINT PROGRAMMES

4.1 JOINT PROGRAMME ON AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY REDUCTION (ARP)

4.1.1 Situation Analysis

The major developments in Pakistan in 2011 impacting the JP Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction were the floods disaster, the energy crisis and the 18th Constitutional Amendment.

The massive monsoon rainfall and subsequent flooding between July and September 2011 damaged over 3.6 million hectares of standing crops valued at US$ 2.9 million, 1.2 million heads of large livestock and 6 million poultry. Energy shortages created production constraints in several industries, and had an overall negative impact on economic activity. The serious economic situation was reflected in various indicators, e.g. the CPI inflation rate at the end of FY 2010-11 was 13.7 percent (food inflation at 18.0 percent), but fell to 10.9 percent in July-December 2011.Ministries affected by devolution under the 18th Amendment included Food and Agriculture, Livestock, Industries and Production, Labour and Manpower, Local Government and Rural Development.

4.1.2 Key Results

The Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction Joint Programme comprises four Joint Programme Components (JPCs).

The major focus of activities under JPC1 Pro-Poor Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development was on community mobilization and organization, provision of agriculture inputs for livelihood generation, water and land management, and skills development. A total of 300 COs were created in different districts of Balochistan, leading to the formation and successful implementation of over 50 village development and action plans. Based on community meetings and needs assessments, various training programmes were delivered

covering both functional (community management, leadership, planning, marketing, financial management) and technical (floriculture, food processing, land leveling, Karez systems, nursery management and so on) skills.

Livelihood opportunities were supported through the supply of more than 154,476 plants to over 1,500 beneficiaries, enough to plant 1,731 acres of orchards. 480 tons of certified seed were allocated to 1,439 farmers of 173 COs who contributed 50 percent of the cost; this covered 9,600 acres of irrigated wheat and 200 acres of barley. In relation of improved water and land management, over 11,000 acres of land were worked on benefiting more than 80,000 households. Over 18,000 hectares of degraded and unproductive land were converted into productive land which resulted on average in increased productivity of the land. The additional wheat/cereal/rice production amounted to US$ 24.7 Million for the beneficiaries, small landholders.

In Balochistan 14 greenhouses were established, producing 266,000 plants, 62 water harvesting structures were developed which provided water for cultivation of 1,240 acres of land benefitting 930 households, along with 2,400 kg of seeds for fodder production on 200 acres of land. Furthermore, 20 schemes of High Efficiency Irrigation Systems (HIES) were set up; these conserve 36 percent water to the fields.

During 2011 significant contributions were made under JPC1 for skills development, including conduct of training sessions on wool sector related skills at Quetta and other parts of the country and the establishment of a Wool Collection Centre at Pishin, Balochistan. Similarly, the Leather Products Development Institute, Sialkot, was updated with new and advanced technology for leather products manufacture, as well as training in use of this. This led to three Pakistani leather companies being awarded contracts in 2011 for the supply of leather and leather products to Turkey.

Under JPC2 Decent Employment and Poverty Alleviation the focus was on tackling child and bonded labour and vocational training. A large number of activities were geared to increase awareness of child and bonded labour, reflected in media reports and an increased number of NGOs working on the issues. Provincial Coordination Committees on Child Labour (PCC-CL) were constituted and capacities of the provincial labour departments were strengthened through provision of equipment and training of officials on child labour issues in four provinces (Balochistan, KP, Punjab and Sindh). Two baseline surveys on child labour were completed for the districts of Sukkur (Sindh) and Sahiwal (Punjab). A PC-I was developed in Punjab for replication of the existing district model to tackle the worst forms of child labour in four more districts. Vocational training was provided through mobile and home-based centres, largely for traditional crafts and cultural industries, and through technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions. The latter were supported to develop training modules, in particular to address the needs of girls and women, with some designed to assist in operationalization of NAVTEC's national skills strategy. Economic empowerment

of women and girls was supported through building their capacity in traditional crafts and cultural industries aiming to provide decent means of livelihoods in South Punjab.

Curricula were developed against ten target trade areas, including the garments industry and dairy sector. In addition a life skills curriculum was developed which will be applicable in all TVET institutions. Eleven Satellite Training Units (STUs) were established within factories in Sindh and Punjab, and 127 master trainers were trained. 2,752 workers, of which 70 percent were female, were trained and given employment in the factories where the STUs were established on a wage rate of PKR 7,000. An extensive capacity building programme for Sindh TEVTA was initiated, which included development of Sindh Skills Strategy (the first provincial skills strategy after devolution of powers), exposure to national and international good practices, mainstreaming entrepreneurship education in TVET Institutes, and systematic adoption of career counseling and vocational guidance for TEVTA students.

During 2011 JPC3 Empowerment, Mobilization and Protection of Poor and Vulnerable Groups interventions related to a number of issues and groups: bonded labour, women from minorities, youth and service delivery in refugee camps, alternative dispute resolution, and policy reform. Advocacy efforts at policy level under JPC3 led, among other achievements, to the EVAW/G Alliance successfully lobbying for the Acid Crime Bill.

On bonded labour, a PC-1 was developed in Punjab for replication of an existing model to tackle bonded labour in four other districts. A model intervention was carried out to help the Punjab Employees Social Security Institute (PESSI) extend its social security coverage to brick kiln workers in Lahore District. Technical support and advocacy helped mainstream this intervention with PESSI into the PC-1 of the Punjab Labour Department's new project for brick kilns workers. A model was also established to increase the representation and voice of the 'working poor' in social dialogue mechanisms. A database with information on social, political and economic conditions of women from minorities in 26 districts of Sindh and Punjab was established. 18 Social Welfare Committees were formed in refugee villages in Punjab.

Greater efforts were made under JPC3 to involve youth in planning and development. A number of advocacy meetings were held with policy makers at provincial level to ensure their involvement, and health care providers were trained to provide youth friendly services. Over 140 youth representatives were trained through Y-PEER networks, and Y-peers carried out advocacy on youth issues, including participating in media programmes.

As part of efforts to promote alternative dispute resolution, 92 *Musalihat Anjumans (MAs)* were notified during the year with the addition of Swat and Buner, and 407 MA/MJs were formed/rehabilitated in the six flood affected districts of KP and Sindh. At national level, the MAs received a total of 5,635 cases, of which 4,452 were amicably settled. A total of 400

government officials were trained in Alternate Dispute Resolution skills along with 1,283 *Musaliheen* (adjudicators).

To improve service delivery in refugee camps, large numbers of committees (health, water, education and welfare) have been set up. During 2011 over 126 such committees were operationalized in Balochistan, and a number of refugee welfare committees were set up in urban settlements.

The focus of JPC4 MDG-Driven Pro-Poor Policy Framework in 2011 was on integrating gender in policy-making and budgeting, and on promoting decent work. Collaboration with the Planning Commission contributed to the inclusion of a specific chapter on women empowerment and gender equality in the 10th Five-Year Plan. The Government of KP added a gender-sensitive Annexure in its Budget Call Circular, so as to make the ADP planning process more pro-poor and gender-sensitive. Technical assistance provided to federal ministries during the budget making process (gender responsive budgeting workshops) resulted in gender disaggregation of data by the Ministries of Education and Health in the Medium-Term Budgetary Framework. Further efforts to promote gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) in 2011 included incorporation of a module on GRB into the syllabus and training curricula of the National School of Public Policy and the Audit and Accounts Training Institute. Trainings were conducted for government officials on 'Budget and Gender Issues' and 'Budget Cycle'. The CEDAW Provincial Committees (CPCs) were launched, and had high level representation from key line departments. The CPC proved to be a forum to strengthen coordination between the federal and provincial governments.

In relation to decent work, engagement was carried out with 267 parliamentarians from Sindh, Punjab and KP on issues of decent work and vulnerable workers. Technical and financial support was provided to the Planning Commission (PC) in the development of the Pakistan Framework for Economic Growth (PFEG). This support was focused on making the economic framework more inclusive and pro-human development. The UN system helped the PC to launch the PFEG in an international conference. The UN supported the Planning Commission in transforming the CPRSPD into an Inclusive Growth Centre, which will help the government to implement the New Growth Strategy.

JP ARP: Cross-Cutting Issues

Gender Equality–Significant progress was made in gender-responsive budgeting. Budget call circulars by the Ministries of Education and Health included sex disaggregated data. Gender advocacy efforts targeted the media (126 journalists were trained in reporting) and employers, as well as government stakeholders [MoWD, MoL, National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW), parliamentary groups] and CSOs. There were separate trainings for women in almost all projects. Women's participation in projects increased significantly in some of the most conservative areas, notably Balochistan. During the reporting period 4,018 women embellishers (WEs) were registered and 147 female sales agents (FSAs). Advocacy efforts were undertaken in relation to decent work, child and bonded labour, human trafficking and acid crimes; the latter led to the Acid Crime Bill. A Business Growth Centre (BGC) was established to promote women's economic

empowerment through enhanced access to business development centres (BDCs), market linkages and provision of finance for women entrepreneurs.

Civil Society Engagement –The large scale distribution of agricultural inputs was expedited through civil society organizations to respective communities in flood affected areas. Community organizations were established and capacities were built through a variety of trainings programmes. Civil society organizations were also involved actively in promotion of rights for vulnerable groups in their respective areas. Considerable efforts were made to promote involvement of youth in planning and development activities.

Human Rights –Considerable efforts were made to reach out to the poor and other vulnerable groups, especially in flood affected areas, to promote gender equality, child rights and protection, and youth rights.

Refugees and Crisis Affected Populations– To improve service delivery in refugee camps, 126 refugee committees relating to health, water, education and welfare were operationalized in Balochistan. In KP refugee villages, too, large numbers of school management, health and water committees were formed.

4.2 JOINT PROGRAMME FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (DRM)

4.2.1 Situation Analysis

Pakistan is a highly disaster prone country. In 2011 it was hit by heavy monsoon rains and flooding, which affected large parts of Sindh and Balochistan. Coming on top of the 2010 floods which affected many of the same areas, the 2011 disaster caused widespread damage to housing, crops and livestock, and severely impacted livelihoods. The country also continued to suffer the humanitarian consequences of crisis in the north-west (FATA, parts of KP and Balochistan), manifested in destroyed infrastructure, displaced populations, loss of livelihoods and increased poverty.

4.2.2 Key Results

The Joint Programme for Disaster Risk Management comprises two Joint Programme Components.

Under JPC1 Disaster Risk Management, efforts in 2011 focused on strengthening the policy framework and institutional mechanisms for DRM, establishing early warning and information systems, building educational/training capacities for DRM, and promoting community-based DRM. A chapter on DRR Mainstreaming was included in the Government's 10th Five-Year Plan, and ministerial working groups for DRM were notified in a number of ministries, including Foreign Affairs, Production, Petroleum and Natural Resources, Information and Broadcasting and the Cabinet Division. Institutional arrangements for disaster management were strengthened through the provision of 34 warehouses with provincial DMAs, 150 transitional shelters in Gilgit-Baltistan, and 20 speedboats in Sindh – the latter were deployed in the flood response.

Overview

The Joint Programme Disaster Risk Management aims to reduce the impact of disasters on the poor and most vulnerable by strengthening national capacities and systems in disaster risk management. During 2011 the policy framework and institutional mechanisms for DRM were strengthened through inclusion of a chapter on DRR Mainstreaming in the Government's 10th Five-Year Plan, as well as the notification of a number of ministerial working groups on DRM. Disaster preparedness and response was enhanced through several initiatives to establish early warning and information systems - largely hazard assessments and mapping. Disease early warning systems were functional in most districts.

The JP also works to promote reliable integrated multi-sectoral knowledge and information on DRM reaching to the grassroots, and enhance the capacities of key educational and training institutions and professional bodies to develop human resources for DRM.

In 2011 community-based DRM was strengthened in 20 high risk districts through various initiatives including set up of search and rescue teams, and volunteer networks for disaster response, and construction of evacuation routes.

Early warning systems were strengthened through the preparation of Hazard and Livelihood Vulnerability Reports for eight priority districts, largely in KP and Pakistan Administered Kashmir (PAK); completion of seismic hazard microzonation studies of Chitral, Murree and Quetta; and initiation of community-based hazard digital mapping of 422 villages in 20 flood prone districts. Flood early warning system was augmented through upgrading real time forecasting, flood risks and hazard mapping using satellite technologies and spatial data. For the capacity building of flood forecasting and management, stakeholders were engaged for development of standard operating procedures for managing extreme events like floods. In addition disease early warning systems were functional in most vulnerable districts, and a Health e-Atlas for the Pakistan Floods 2010-11 was developed. The Pakistan Meteorological Department was equipped with automatic weather stations and GPRS communication systems.

A number of initiatives were undertaken to strengthen capacities of educational and training institutions and professional bodies. Earthquake resistant design and construction related course content was incorporated in the Diploma of Associate Engineer (Civil) curricula, 62 civil technology teachers from across the country were trained in delivery and training equipment was provided to Polytechnics and Colleges of Technology offering DAE Civil course. Finally, the One Million Safer Schools and Hospitals Campaign was launched, and school safety action plans were finalized for Sindh and Balochistan. Community-based DRM was strengthened in 20 high risk districts (including 8 cities) through various initiatives: training of farmers in agriculture and mitigation of livestock diseases; set up of Search and Rescue Teams; and, in Punjab, development of a network of volunteers for disaster response and assessment. Moreover, 70 percent of construction

The human resource base for DRM was enhanced – thereby promoting long-term capacity for DRM – through integration of seismic course content in civil technology curricula and training of teachers to deliver this.

The JP takes an area development approach to dealing with the issues of refugees and host communities. Social cohesion in refugee camps was promoted in 2011 through training of community organizations in leadership. Development of refugee affected and hosting areas was supported under the JP through interventions to improve service delivery (notably health care), develop skills and generate livelihood opportunities. The JP supported the restoration and improvement of the environment in refugee affected areas by promoting agro-forestry, both through planting of saplings and awareness-raising, and through rehabilitation of degraded forests and establishment of wind shelter belts.

work on evacuation routes in high risk districts was completed.

JPC2 Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) activities in 2011 were designed to promote greater social cohesion, improved livelihoods, restoration of social services, and environmental improvement. Social cohesion and harmony was promoted through training of 157 women's and 159 men's CBOs (Balochistan and KP) in community and leadership management skills. To promote livelihood generation in refugee affected areas a study was conducted on the potential for improved breeding of local livestock species. Construction/rehabilitation of 118.24 km of farm-to-market and village roads also helped in this regard. Other initiatives to improve services entailed 206 schemes for rehabilitation of irrigation channels, and construction of water storage and harvesting structures. Health delivery systems were improved through strengthened comprehensive Primary Health Care (PHC) services including Maternal and Child Health, and Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) services, and the capacity of 16 selected health care facilities was enhanced through provision of medical and diagnostic equipment; 6 ambulances were also provided to the Health Departments of KP and Balochistan. Pool of 10 master trainers was created and training module was developed in provincial institute of teacher education in Peshawar and Quetta respectively on education leadership and management and trained 255 head teachers. 2500 copies of school improvement booklet and 1300 copies of Disaster Master Game were also distributed and 259 school management committees were re-activated. District education recovery plans were developed and 29 flood damaged primary to high schools were repaired and renovated.

To foster environmental improvement, 285,000 saplings were planted for agro-forestry activities and awareness-raising events on agro-forestry were conducted for 320 farmers. A further 41,200 saplings were planted to rehabilitate 1,030 acres of degraded forests making use of water recharge/harvesting/spreading techniques. 137,000 saplings were also planted to establish wind shelter belts (protecting against soil erosion) and conserve water in farmlands.

RAHA programme has been identified as one of the main solution strategies for Afghan refugees in support of voluntary repatriation, and assistance to host communities in Pakistan.

JP DRM: Cross-Cutting Issues

Gender Equality – Efforts to promote this cross-cutting issue were largely seen in the inclusion of females in trainings and field activities. Mainstreaming of gender concerns was fostered through the gender toolkit made available on the NDMA and UN-Women websites, and the establishment of Gender and Child Cells. One pilot project in also being launched in two districts of KP and Punjab to strengthen systems, structures and processes of District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) around disaster response.

Civil Society Engagement – Civil society organizations were involved in the identification of beneficiaries under RAHA initiatives, and District Coordination Committees were involved in decision-making processes. Training of CSOs in refugee areas was designed to promote social cohesion and harmony.

Refugees and Crisis Affected Populations– As seen specific support provided in 2011 included capacity development for greater social cohesion, improved services and infrastructure, and initiatives to improve the environment and generate livelihood opportunities.

4.3 JOINT PROGRAMME FOR EDUCATION

4.3.1 Situation Analysis

Under the 18th Amendment, education has been totally devolved to the provinces and more funds have been provided to them through the 7th NFC Award. Despite this, the education budgets allocated by the provinces remain far below needs. Secondly, free and compulsory education for children aged 5 to 16 has been recognized as a constitutional right by insertion of Article 25-A. However, no legislation was initiated by the provinces during 2011 to enforce this constitutional provision passed by the parliament during April 2010. Uncertainty about the role of the Ministry of Education prevailed during early periods of 2011. The federal Ministry of Education was eventually abolished; its functions relating to education in the Islamabad Capital Territory were assigned to a newly created Capital Administration and Development Division. A new 'Ministry of Professional and Technical Training' was created. Likewise, the National Vocational and Technical Training Commission was established (to replace National Vocational and Technical Education Commission) as a national body to regulate TVET.

About 7 million children are out of school, and 5 million Pakistanis aged 10 and above, mostly women, are illiterate. Efforts are underway to achieve the MDGs, EFA targets and improve quality of education at all levels. Based on past trends and future projections, it is feared that Pakistan is most likely to miss Education For All Goals and targets of MDG 2 and 3. Financial pressures due to the floods disasters, security concerns and the energy crisis led to a reduction in funding for education.

Overview

Passage of the 18th Constitutional Amendment and its full implementation in 2011 provided a strong boost to achievement of the Joint Programme Education objective to achieve universal and free compulsory education up to class 10. Article 25-A of the Constitution makes the provision of education free and compulsory for all children aged 5 to 16 years. When coupled with the 7th NFC Award, which has devolved financial resources to the provinces, this represents an excellent opportunity to increase education spending. Post-devolution an important issue is ensuring vertical and horizontal coordination between different entities involved in education provision. The UN System helped establish an Inter-Provincial Forum on Education with federal and provincial representation, and organized seminars to foster provincial-district coordination.

The JP carried out a number of interventions in 2011, in collaboration with government counterparts, to increase enrolment and retention in schools, particularly of girls, and to foster a better learning environment and quality teaching for students. Provision of equipment and learning materials, support for improved teacher training, and provision of incentives such as rations, all contributed to this. Education services were greatly disrupted in flood affected areas, but the JP Education inputs (including materials and teacher training) helped bring about restoration of these.

The UN System used its advocacy role to raise awareness of key education goals (MDGs, EFA), to promote enrolment of girls, to raise awareness of the need for the School Health Programme and the importance of literacy, to integrate important themes such as DRR in education curricula, and to raise awareness of the importance of quality teaching and professional teaching standards.

4.3.2 Key Results

The Joint Programme for Education comprises four Joint Programme Components (JPCs).

The major focus areas of JPC1 Pre-Primary and Elementary Education in 2011 were advocacy for enforcement of Article 25-A (Right to Education) of the Constitution, capacity building for early childhood education (ECE), inclusive education, ensuring access to education for girls, improved school planning and management, and teacher training. ECE was promoted through advocacy efforts, development of an ECE Strategy in Punjab, and the establishment/strengthening of ECE classes in Sindh, Balochistan, GB and PAK, while advocacy for child-friendly schools (CFS) continued across the country.In relation to education for girls, district education departments were supported in advocating for this; an impact study was conducted of the Gender in Education Policy Support Project; and continued support was provided through teacher training and supplies for 74 government girls' primary schools in which Grade 6 classes had been initiated – thereby making middle schooling available for girls in remote areas. Incentives were offered to the most disadvantaged areas to increase student enrolment in ECE classes, which led to encouraging results. For instance, with the provision of free support items such as dry milk powder, uniforms and shoes, attendance and retention of girls significantly improved in 30 schools in flood affected areas of Sindh. Similarly, with the provision of required teaching-learning aids and services of ECE facilitators, quality of learning improved in Katchi (ECE) classes of flood affected areas and produced positive results in attracting, retaining students in schools and also improving learning outcomes in schools

Effectiveness of School Management Committees (SMCs), Mothers Support Groups (MSGs) and Student Councils was promoted through streamlining of these bodies, and capacity building/orientation focused on

As part of efforts to tackle child labour, the JP supported the inclusion of non-formal basic education in government initiatives to rehabilitate child labourers.

The JP supported education system strengthening through capacity development initiatives targeting policy makers, sector managers and planners at provincial and district level, and a range of community groups (Mothers Support Groups, Parent Teachers Committees, School Management Committees). Improved planning was also supported through capacity building in collection and analysis of education MIS data, and GIS mapping of schools. A pilot for education management reform in Sindh was expanded from one to five districts. A good example of the way the UN System works through government entities was seen in its promotion of a training module on Know About Business (KAB). Developed under the JP, this was adopted by Sindh TEVTA; the JP provided training to teach the module in TVET institutes. Various initiatives supported use of ICT in secondary education.

school improvement and elimination of corporal punishment. Parent Teacher Committees (PTCs) and MSGs were actively involved in the preparation of school development plans for 4,897 government schools across the country. A better learning environment for children was fostered through provision of essential items such as science laboratory equipment, recreation kits, water coolers and blackboards. Under the school health programme, 1.6 million children benefitted from health screening and deworming, while hygiene education and WatSan facilities were provided to 215 schools in Balochistan. To foster better quality teaching, teacher training manuals were developed and support provided to teacher resource centres; moreover teachers and mobility support were provided to reopen some schools. Finally, a number of studies were carried out under JPC1: an out-of-school study in one district each of Sindh and Balochistan; baseline studies of primary teacher competencies and learning outcomes of child friendly schools (CFS) and non-CFS schools; and a firm was hired to facilitate the Education Sector Situation Analysis, Resource Mapping and Sector Planning.

Major activities under JPC2 Adult Literacy and Non-Formal Basic Education (NFBE) in 2011 revolved around improving the quality of literacy programmes, advocacy and promoting literacy in relation to child labour. Efforts to enhance quality of literacy programmes entailed both capacity development of personnel, and preparation of literacy materials, the latter with a strong emphasis on gender sensitization and promotion of gender related issues (girls' education, elimination of GBV, safe motherhood, etc). Access to adult literacy centres was expanded (110 adult literacy and skill training centres were set up for girls and women of flood affected families), and various courses in addition to basic literacy were taught, e.g. on hygiene, kitchen gardening, livestock. 150 Community Learning Centres were established in Punjab, KP & Sindh (50 each), and about 5,000 adult rural females were made literacy

through non-formal basic education and provided vocational training on different trades enabling them to empower economically and end their poverty cycle. Nationally 43,839 people benefitted from literacy courses taught in 12,000 adult literacy centres.

Sensitization campaigns targeted policy makers, donors and the media, and stressed the importance of literacy for socioeconomic development.Coordination and sharing of information among literacy actors was strengthened through organization of provincial and national level forums and seminars. To ensure funding for literacy initiatives, a study of financing of current literacy programmes was conducted and alternative funding options explored.

Guidelines for the Cash for Work Programme to Prevent Child Labour were prepared, which included ensuring non-formal education (NFE)/literacy opportunities for children where such services were not available. Moreover NFE centres for children (freed from child/bonded labour) were established in Punjab; in centres in Sahiwal and Sukkur approximately 5,000 child labourers were being rehabilitated through free NFE. The Punjab Government is completely funding projects to provide free NFE/literacy to rehabilitate approximately 10,000 child labourers.

JPC3 Education Systems Strengthening activities during the year aimed at promoting coordination, capacity development (including training materials), data collection and research, and quality teacher training. In relation to coordination, an Inter-Provincial Forum on Education was established with federal and provincial representation, and seminars were organized to foster provincial-district coordination. Resource materials were developed and used for capacity building of provincial and district level education planners and managers; these covered the procedures, methodologies, and skills needed for improvement of the education system, and specifically for preparation of Education Sector Plans. Modules were also developed on technical topics, e.g. sector wide approaches, assessment of learning outcomes, and education in emergencies. A total of 2,600 education supervisors and master trainers benefitted from the trainings. Piloting of education management reform (EMR) continued in Sindh, expanding from one to five districts. The Pakistan Education Atlas Project has been shortlisted for presentation at the 31st Esri User Conference. A situation analysis of the education sector in all four provinces was carried out.

A range of sensitization/orientation initiatives were carried out for policy-makers and planners related to the School Health Programme and its benefits, integration of AIDS messages into school curricula, DRR, as well as about education goals in the MDGs, EFA, etc. A number of interventions supported collection and analysis of EMIS data, notably in Balochistan; they included training of district level EMIS officials. Progress was also made on GIS mapping of schools, again notably in Balochistan as well as Punjab. An independent study on education quality (learning achievements of students and dropped out children) was conducted, covering 6,000 households in 30 districts. A situation analysis was conducted for preparation of the Balochistan Education Sector Plan, and sectoral analysis

was conducted at national and provincial levels. Efforts were made to improve teacher education, included meetings of the Inter-Provincial Forum on Education to develop national/provincial strategic frameworks for teacher education, and pilot testing of tools for assessment of teacher education programmes for accreditation purposes. Advocacy on the importance of National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST) and accreditation of teacher training institutes was carried out, geared especially to policy makers and politicians.

Under JPC4 Secondary and Technical and Vocational Education use of a training module on 'Know-About-Business' (KAB) was promoted. Following its translation, the KAB module was adopted by Sindh TEVTA and a training course of KAB facilitators organized in Karachi, with post-training support; 6 TEVT institutes were short-listed for teaching of KAB. Efforts to promote use of ICT in secondary education included formation of provincial taskforces to develop ICT in Education Plan of Action, and conduct of workshops to develop draft action plans. Progress was also made on training of master trainers in basic IT skills and technology integration in pedagogy: teacher training content was finalized and master trainer selection surveys conducted in KP, Balochistan and AJK. A number of schools in Punjab were provided with equipment for ICT labs. The National Vocational and Technical Training Commission (NAVTTC) formally approved and notified Competency Standards and Curricula in two construction-related fields, masonry and building carpentry. Training materials and assessment resources for masonry were developed, and preparations were made for training of a core group of masons on new Competency Standards. Finally, a centre of excellence in electronics was established in Multan.

JP Education: Cross-Cutting Issues

Gender Equality – Gender in education featured prominently in JP interventions. This was seen in efforts to promote access to education for girls, continued support for provision of middle schooling in government girls' primary schools in remote areas, targeting of females in literacy programmes, the emphasis on gender issues in literacy materials, and integration of gender in school curricula.

Civil Society Engagement – Involvement of parents and communities in schools was greatly encouraged through the formation and strengthening of PTCs, SMCs and MSGs Civil society organizations (CSOs) were also actively engaged in implementation of education interventions, e.g. NFE centres for child labourers, and in upstream work such as advocacy and capacity building.

Human Rights – Promotion of human rights was supported through literacy materials which were designed to raise awareness of issues such as gender-based violence, and through the efforts to promote literacy and non-formal education for child/bonded labourers. Moreover, in all advocacy work, literacy and basic education were stressed as a basic human right.

Refugees and Crisis Affected Populations – A number of literacy programmes benefitted refugee communities

4.4 JOINT PROGRAMME ON ENVIRONMENT

4.4.1 Situation Analysis

Overview

The third year of implementation of the Joint Programme Environment saw continued work towards the goal of creating an 'enabling environment for improved environmental management and development' in Pakistan. This was done through support to the Government of Pakistan in establishing policy frameworks in critical environmental themes such as sustainable development and climate change, institutional strengthening of relevant organizations, capacity development, advocacy and through a range of specific on-ground initiatives.

UN policy assistance to the Government, which is the functional domain of JPC 1 'Strengthened and Operational Institutional Mechanisms for Integrated Environmental Management', was further strengthened in 2011. While other JPCs continued to work on the implementation front, JPC 1 provided an active interface for all other components on policy formulation and capacity building. Achievements in this regard include revision of the National Sustainable Development Strategy, finalization of the National Climate Change Policy, preparation of provincial Drinking Water and Sanitation Strategies, and review of policies in the light of sustainable land management. The JP supported the alignment of provincial policies and strategies with national goals and commitments – particularly important in the light of the 18th Amendment and devolution.

Key developments in Pakistan in 2011 impacting on the JP Environment were passage of the 18th Constitutional Amendment, and the floods disaster in Sindh and Balochistan. As a result of the 18th Amendment, the Ministry of Environment was devolved on 30 June 2011, and most of its functions transferred to provincial Planning and Development Departments. This rendered key national partners, including those responsible for water and sanitation, redundant. Moreover, in some cases provinces need strengthened capacities and funding to carry out devolved functions.

Since Pakistan is signatory to 14 international conventions and protocols on the environment, it was important to retain an entity at federal level to take care of international obligations and commitments, as well as for coordination purposes to address trans-boundary problems and conflict resolution. Hence, while many environment related functions were transferred to the provinces, some (e.g. dealing with international obligations, conventions and the One UN JP Environment) were initially transferred to the Planning Commission. These were later passed over to the Ministry of Disaster Management, formally set up in November 2011, later on renamed as Ministry of Climate Change.

Pakistan continued to be afflicted by problems and challenges typical of the developing world, including rapid population growth and urbanization, poor waste management, water stress and so on.It also continues to be affected by global factors such as climate change, and the global economic downturn.Despite the government's commitment to the environment sector, the country's track record on dealing with environmental issues reflects institutional and management gaps and capacity constraints.

The JP Environment continued to visibly reflect a high level of government ownership of the JP mechanism, which was even enhanced by the devolution process. The One UN Coordination Office on Environment continued to be functional, instituted as an integral part of the newly formed Ministry of Climate Change. Similarly, the PICs (Provincial Implementation Committees) continued to play a critical role in the implementation of the JP Environment.

The JP assisted the Government of Pakistan in its participation, presentation of its case and engagement with international partners at the forthcoming Rio+ Summit. Pakistan was supported to meet its obligations under multilateral environmental agreements. The Ozone Cell, for example, was supported in reporting compliance to phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances under the Montreal Protocol.

Under the JP Environment capacities and skills for environmental management were strengthened. The National Environmental Information Management System was operationalized, while development of an MIS at national level for the water and sanitation sectors was a landmark achievement, enabling better planning and decision-making with the ultimate objective of increasing access to safe drinking water and sanitation across Pakistan. Integration of environmental subjects into education curricula contributed to the development of long-term capacity for environmental management.

On-ground interventions addressed a wide range of environmental issues, yielding tangible results and providing models for wider replication. Examples of initiatives in 2011 include provision of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in rural communities, schools and health facilities; sustainable land management interventions such as rain-fed agriculture; sustainable energy projects; and set up of a modern fat extraction unit for tanneries in Kasur.

4.4.2 Key Results

The JP Environment comprises five Joint Programme Components (JPCs).

The major focus of activities under JPC1 Strengthened and Operational Institutional Mechanisms for Integrated Environmental Management in 2011 was on developing priority setting and coordination mechanisms for better environmental management, engaging a broad range of stakeholders in the development and implementation of environment policies, and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of environmental projects. The Climate Change Policy was finalized and submitted to the cabinet for approval. To support environmental initiatives, the National Environment Information Management System (NEIMS) was developed, and national and provincial environmental profiles prepared, as well as an Environmental Atlas of Pakistan. A GIS application for monitoring environmental changes at national level and future modeling was in the final stages of completion. The Pakistan Environment Protection Council (PEPC) was fully resourced and active as a Directorate within the MoCC. Capacity development efforts targeted the PEPC, Global Environment Facility (GEF) Cell, Ozone Cell, and provincial EPAs. A One UN Coordination Unit set up in the MoCC remained active in facilitating and monitoring the JPE implementation in close coordination with the MoCC and provincial implementation committees.

Under JPC2 Integrated Programme on Access to Safe Water and Improved Sanitation activities during the year were geared to furthering an enabling environment for improved WatSan access through support for policies and strategies, and on actual provision of WatSan facilities. In relation to the former, efforts were made to align provincial instruments with national WatSan policies. In Punjab the Drinking Water Policy was approved, while in Punjab, KP, G-B and PAK the Water Strategy and

Sanitation Policies were finalized and awaiting government approval Apart from finalization of provincial Behavior Change Communication Strategies establishment of an MIS for water and sanitation, placed in the MoCC's Water and Sanitation Directorate, and launch of the WatSan website was a major landmark for better planning and decision-making in the sector.

WatSan facilities were provided in rural areas, informal urban settlements and in schools.In rural communities safe drinking water was provided to 4.8 million people (including 2.4 million children), and sanitation to 3.5 million people (including 1.7 million children) (- 1.1 million of these as part of scaling up of the sanitation initiative for open defecation free (ODF) villages across Pakistan), and hygiene promotion to 3.4 million people. 450 households in informal urban settlements were provided improved access to WatSan facilities. As part of the School WASH Programme 792 schools were provided with WASH facilities benefitting 132,040 children. An additional 5,324,300 benefitted from hygiene education in schools, almost 3,800 School Management Committees were established, and just under 2,000 teachers trained in School Sanitation and Hygiene Education. Hygiene was also promoted through celebration of Global Hand-washing Day (GHD), which led to signing of the GHD Declaration whereby the government and partners committed to promote hand washing with soap, mainly in schools.

Efforts under JPC2 to improve water quality included support for capacity development in water quality testing and treatment for the Ministry of Health, drafting of a national level Strategy for Water Quality Monitoring, Surveillance and Safety, development of an Advisory Plan to Implement the National Drinking Water Quality Standards, and updating of the National Action Plan for Arsenic Mitigation.

Activities under JPC3 Integrated Natural Resource Management in Demonstration Regions covered three broad areas: provision of support for the management of water resources, wetlands and forests; study of climate change impact and its mitigation; and protection of threatened ecosystems covering species of plants, animals and their habitat. Under the first in 2011, the National Wetlands Policy for Pakistan was compiled and strategic guidelines for four ecological zones prepared and disseminated. A GIS-based information management system for Pakistan Wetlands protection with all the provincial GIS Nodes was established and functional and the Digital Wetlands GIS Atlas was compiled and published. Three additional wetlands sites were recognized under the Global Convention on Wetlands. A comprehensive mid-winter waterfowl census was also organized at 70 sites in Pakistan, and the Digital Wetlands GIS Atlas was compiled and published. An MSc course on Wetlands Management was successfully launched at the University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Sindh. A few certificate level programs in Wetlands Management were also introduced at select universities.

To promote sustainable land management (SLM) practices; sectoral policy level review in water, land use and agriculture were undertaken for gap analysis. The results were

disseminated to relevant departments. The sustainable land management policies led to specific allocation of funds for SLM in the provincial annual development plans.

Through a consultative process, the Balochistan Government and local communities finalized and endorsed a dossier (Nomination Form) for submission to UNESCO Secretariat, to declare the Juniper forest ecosystem of Ziarat as a 'man and biosphere reserve'. The initiative is in line with the Government of Pakistan's commitment at Nagoya for the conservation of biodiversity resources. Sustainable use and conservation of natural resources was practiced in the Juniper forest and two critically threatened eco-systems in Noshki and Chagai districts of Balochistan, and the capacity of local communities built in use of alternate energy resources and efficient use of wood resources.

The major focus of activities in 2011 under JPC4 Sustainable Urbanization was on urban development strategies and improved governance for sustainable urban development. The Government of Pakistan's Economic Growth Framework includes the concept of 'Creative Cities'. The Planning Commission Urban Task Force was assisted in preparation of Urban Development Strategies, and collation of these within an urban development policy framework. To improve governance, urban observatories, urban forums and urban projects were established in the selected cities on a pilot basis. The urban observatory is an interactive web-based portal that provides government and citizens with easy access to information on urban development. City pages were launched in 2011 for 40 cities with city profiles also uploaded on urban web portal. A harmonized, well defined and state-of-the-art Master Plan was finalized to assist the relocation of scattered tanneries in Sialkot to a central place and implementation was started.

Considerable progress was made under JPC5 Support for Green Industries, Waste Management, Energy and Jobs in 2011, both on on-going and new initiatives. Among the former, the project for Institutional Capacity Enhancement for Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) in Pakistan was completed. This entailed capacity building and institutional strengthening of the CDM Cell, now in the MoCC, as well as of the Ozone Cell, also now in the new Ministry. This support will facilitate Pakistan in compliance with the Kyoto Protocol on CDM and the Montreal Protocol on consumption of ozone depleting substances (ODS).

A number of projects to promote renewable energy use were implemented in small village communities without grid power supply – thereby helping alleviate the country's energy crisis. These included wind power project whereby wind resource assessment equipment was installed at potential wind sites in the Sindh coastal region. The project also entailed provision of tools and training for relevant government bodies as well as private sector investors. Over 20 private sector investors have acquired generation licenses to build and operate commercial scale wind power plants in wind potential zone in Sindh coastal areas.

A third focus area of JPC 5 was waste management, specifically of pollution due to solid, industrial and chemical waste from industries. In this regard a project was implemented in collaboration with the Punjab Government and Kasur Tannery Waste Management Agency (KTWMA) to promote public-private partnerships to reduce industrial effluent pollution through technology transfer (for extraction of fat from limed fleshing) and capacity building of tannery workers in use of such advanced technology.

JP Environment: Cross-Cutting Issues

Gender Equality - A project on 'Gender Mainstreaming in Water Sanitation Sector' was implemented in the urban slums of select cities through awareness raising campaigns and WASH trainings of slum dwellers in constructing water sanitation facilities, and for better and efficient use of these. After receiving an overwhelming response from both beneficiary communities and government, the same project is being replicated in more cities.

Civil Society Engagement – CSOs remained involved in implementing 24 GRIP directly addressing environmental issues. Local NGOs/CSOs were provided with technical and financial assistance, and implemented interventions demonstrating holistic environmental management at local level. These included awareness-raising campaigns and capacity development focused on three thematic areas: solid waste management; community based natural resource management; and grassroots climate change initiatives.

Refugees and Crisis Affected Populations–A youth training program was conducted under the 'Host-Refugee Fusion Project' in Karachi, Mansehra, Peshawar and Quetta, bringing together Afghan and host community youth to identify priority issues; small projects were undertaken for their resolution. In Karachi initiatives were undertaken to improve sanitary conditions and construct a community center as a confidence-building measure for host and refugee communities. A similar water supply project was implemented in Peshawar.

4.5 JOINT PROGRAMME ON HEALTH AND POPULATION

4.5.1 Situation Analysis

In the wake of the 18th Constitutional Amendment, the Ministry of Health was devolved at the end of June 2011 and responsibilities shifted to the provinces. EPI and routine immunization services faced challenges because of gaps in technical and managerial capacity after devolution. The 2011 floods also severely impacted health system infrastructure and services in Sindh and Balochistan, while in KP and FATA a similar effect resulted from the ongoing IDP crisis. The floods dramatically affected the epidemiology of malaria in Pakistan: the number of reported cases doubled from 2009 to 2010, with continued high incidence in 2011. The year also saw the worst ever outbreak of dengue, with 21,000 cases and 350 deaths, 90 percent of these in Lahore. Changes in the role of the National AIDS Control Programme were introduced in September. The revised mandate is more confined and pertains to the follow-up of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) Round 9 grant on HIV obtained in 2010, as well as follow-up on country wide surveillance and reporting on AIDS relative to national, regional and global commitments.

Overview

During 2011 the Joint Programme for Health and Population made considerable progress in promoting universal coverage of MNCH and FP/RH services, and in raising health care and vaccination awareness among the public, specifically among pregnant and lactating women. Provision of equipment and training of health care providers contributed to better nutritional outcomes for infants. Micronutrient deficiencies were addressed through Vitamin A supplementation and promotion of salt iodization. During the 2011 floods the Supplementary Feeding Programme treated over half a million moderate/acute malnourished children under five years of age.

Communicable disease control was promoted through administration of almost 190 million doses of polio drops, and various initiatives to control TB, hepatitis and malaria. Expansion of the Disease Early Warning System (DEWS) from 54 to 95 districts, and development of an online eDEWS reporting system were major achievements in this regard. Health promotion was fostered through strengthening of the School Health Programme.

The Joint Programme efforts for health system strengthening were consistent with devolution of responsibilities under the 18th Amendment. Thus a package of HR activities was agreed to support devolution, and a position paper on other countries' experiences was shared with the government. A number of research initiatives were carried out to promote evidence-based planning and thereby improve the quality of health care.

The 2011 floods, the on-going security situation and political environment led to the main count for the Population and Housing Census being postponed – it was to have been held around September 2011. A further development was the merger of the Population Census Organization, Agricultural Census Organization and Federal Bureau of Statistics into a single new entity, the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. Arrangements for the merger are currently underway.

4.5.2 Key Results

The Joint Programme on Health and Population comprises six Joint Programme Components (JPCs).

Under JPC1 Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health, Family Planning and Reproductive Health, universal coverage of MNCH and FP/RH services was promoted through contracting out of health service delivery (initiated in two districts and planned in ten), voucher schemes to ensure equitable access, provision of essential newborn care (ENC) kits in ten districts, and of essential supplies and equipment to District Headquarters (DHQs) as well as some Tehsil Headquarters (THQs) and Rural Health Centres (RHCs). Various health care providers were trained in integrated management of newborn and childhood illness (IMNCI), ENC protocols, emergency obstetric and newborn care (EmONC), infant and young child feeding (IYCF) protocols and District Health Information System (DHIS) tools. Operational research was initiated in relation to reduction of maternal anemia and low birth weight: field data collection was underway. Vaccination and health care messages were conveyed to 162,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) through 296 RHCs; attendance of PLWs at health facilities was also encouraged through the provision of food (vegetable oil) incentives. During the April round of Mother and Child Week 8.8 million children were de-wormed and 8.1 million children during the November round. A special round was also conducted in September in 14 severely flood affected districts.

Activities under JPC2 Communicable Disease Control during the year were geared towards control of polio transmission, increased immunization coverage, control of TB, malaria and

A combination of advocacy, service provision, capacity building and resource mobilization was carried out under the Joint Programme to contain HIV infection and provide HIV care for key affected and at risk populations, notably injecting drug users and highly susceptible persons. Integration of HIV within mainstream health and social services, and a range of sectors, was supported. Notable among these was the education sector in which HIV prevention messages were promoted. Again, consistent with the new devolved set up, provincial policy makers were targeted to support AIDS programmes in different sectors and mapping of the HIV situation in all four provinces was carried out to enable effective planning of the AIDS response. Various interventions helped improve the provision and quality of care for people infected and affected by HIV.

The Joint Programme significantly enhanced the technical capacity of the Population Census Organization through setting up of GIS labs and the first of three planned data processing centres, and through training of PCO staff. Major progress was made in gendering the census. Despite the resultant strengthening of PCO capacity to conduct the census, this was yet again postponed.

hepatitis, and strengthening of the Disease Early Warning System (DEWS). While targets for polio cases in 2011 were not achieved – there were 198 cases in 58 districts compared to the target of less than 50 cases in under 10 districts – a number of activities were undertaken which potentially would contribute to interruption of polio virus transmission. A total of 9 national/sub-national immunization days were conducted and around 32 million children aged under five years were vaccinated. Around 189.88 million doses were administered and 840,146 NID teams were trained.

A TB control strategy document was adopted, printed and disseminated, and technical support was provided for TB prevalence surveys in 12 districts. The UN is supporting development of an electronic surveillance system. Various interventions were carried out to ensure proper management of TB cases in health facilities, e.g. development of public private mix (PPM) models. TB screening of 70,000 migrants was carried out, and the government was supported to initiate dialogue for finalization of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for cross-border TB control with Afghanistan. A national policy for hepatitis control was developed, and national guidelines for diagnosis and management were revised and disseminated. Injection safety equipment was provided in a number of health facilities. Over US$ 100 million funding was secured from GFATM to combat hepatitis. Malaria control guidelines were updated and disseminated and technical support provided to strengthen capacity for diagnosis and treatment of the disease, including use of rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) and artemisinin combination therapy (ACT), and promotion of long lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs). A survey to monitor anti-malarial drug efficiency was conducted in Balochistan and Sindh, and provincial dengue control plans developed for Sindh and Punjab – part of efforts to promote integrated vector management.

One of the big achievements in 2011 was improvement of communicable disease surveillance. DEWS was supported to expand from 54 districts with passive surveillance to 95 districts with active surveillance. In collaboration with District Health Officers and other stakeholders, over 6,000 alerts were investigated, of which 1,000 outbreaks were confirmed and

contained. To address the problem of too much time being spent on weekly compilation of data, an online system called eDEWS was developed, which is linked to DHIS system and automatically compiles and analyses data.

Activities under JPC3 Health Promotion and Nutrition focused on increasing knowledge and practices for health promotion, and improving nutritional status. The School Health Programme (SHP) was strengthened, e.g. through provision of training material, capacity building of teachers on psycho-social rehabilitation, and conduct of three provincial seminars with policy makers and others on the need for SHP.

Utilization of micronutrients in target populations was enhanced through support for the Universal Salt Iodization (USI) initiative, including installation of iodization equipment, provision of rapid test kits (RTKs), training of salt processors on salt iodization and school-based advocacy. Vitamin A supplementation in May and October covered some 30 million children.

Following the 2011 floods, 888 Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) sites were established and 522,513 moderate/acute malnourished (MAM) children under 5 treated. National Nutrition Survey 2011 was completed and the report was disseminated.Other achievements were development of the Pakistan Integrated Nutrition Strategy (PINS) and a Nutrition Atlas showing SFP sites online, and establishment of a nutrition surveillance system in food insecure districts.

Under JPC4 Health System Strengthening, as part of efforts to promote an effective system of human resources development for health and population, preparation of provincial HR profiles was underway and a multi-sectoral Country Coordination and Facilitation Mechanism was established. A package of HR activities was agreed to support devolution. To assess the feasibility of social health insurance a health financing inventory was compiled showing levels of donor contributions to the sector. Support was provided to provincial health departments to improve the District Health Information System (including through training of district officers), and a long-term technical assistance plan for HIS strengthening was developed. A number of publications were supported, e.g. the National Public Health GIS Atlas.

Several activities were carried out in relation to public health research, including studies on Hepatitis B and C, and on tropical diseases, publication of research papers in scientific journals, and conferences on maternal mortality and neonatology.

To support devolution, a technical assistance (TA) Plan has been developed largely based on the health system strengthening approach. Work is being done to bolster district health planning capacities. A position paper highlighting the experience of devolution in other countries was shared with government counterparts.

Under JPC5 HIV and AIDS, advocacy, service-provision, capacity-building TA, and resource mobilization support for HIV prevention and care were provided for key affected populations (KAPs) and vulnerable populations. Those reached in this way included 14,000 injecting drug users (IDUs) (mostly males), 500 partners/spouses of drug users, 12,000 highly susceptible persons (mostly female) and 400 transgender people. Various efforts were made for integration of HIV within specific health and social services, such as prevention for at-risk persons in sexual and reproductive health, health care for refugees and host communities, through prevention of parent to child transmission (PPTCT) (national guidelines were finalized) and pediatric care, and HIV prevention in the education sector. PPTCT and Pediatric AIDS training manual for GFATM Round 9 Sub-Recipients was developed and health care providers were trained. Ten PPTCT sites were made fully operational according to national standards, using these guidelines.

Support was extended for integration of HIV and AIDS prevention messages in school textbooks and orientation of teachers about this epidemic and the vulnerability of youth in Pakistan. A study on 'Assessment of Learning Needs of Youth in Pakistan about HIV/AIDS and Adolescence Education' was undertaken followed by preparation of a Policy Framework for AIDS Prevention Education in Pakistan in consultation with relevant stakeholders. Progress was made on treatment, care and support of HIV-related conditions through access to antiretroviral (ARV) medicines for opportunistic infections, viral load and CD-4 testing, counseling and social support. Considerable time was invested at the policy level for scaling-up of AIDS services, and on community participation. Throughout the year, various forums and advocacy missions were undertaken in the provinces to support AIDS programs in the health, education, drugs, and social welfare sectors. A policy framework on AIDS Education in Pakistan was prepared as a result of advocacy undertaken with federal and provincial government officials and media. To enhance planning of the AIDS response in Pakistan, efforts were made to increase the information-base on the HIV situation in the provinces. Mapping of HIV-related services in all four provinces was undertaken. A Pakistan AIDS Strategic Framework was developed and, for the first time, Provincial AIDS Strategies (PAS) for 2012-16. TA has been secured to ensure gender-related vulnerabilities on HIV are addressed in these strategic plans. To ensure the appropriate utilization of the findings of various studies conducted over the past few years, a national 'Strategic Information and Evidence' group on HIV/AIDS was set up.

Activities under JPC6 Population Census in 2011 focused largely on building the institutional capacity of the Population Census Organization (PCO). In this regard, a full-time Census Technical Advisor has been provided to the PCO. GIS labs were set up at Karachi, Lahore and Quetta and the first of three planned data processing centres was established in Karachi. Various trainings were conducted for census staff, including on GIS and development of a geo-database. Census questionnaires were printed and delivered, the census procedural history was prepared. To ensure collection of gender disaggregated data, sensitization of supervisors, enumerators and other relevant government staff was

carried out. A census training film on gender was also developed and gender training conducted for 30 master trainers and 1,150 census trainers and 100 enumerators. In February the Prime Minister inaugurated a seminar to mark the launch of the 2011 Census. The house listing operation was successfully completed in May 2011: the results highlighted some abnormally large census blocks which are now being divided into smaller ones.

JP Health and Population: Cross-Cutting Issues

Gender Equality – There was substantial integration of gender equality in JP interventions. Under JPC1, by definition, many activities targeted women. Similarly, many JPC3 activities were focused on women and children. Gender-related vulnerabilities were addressed in provincial AIDS strategies, and extensive gender sensitization was carried out in preparation for the Population Census.

Civil Society Engagement – Efforts to involve communities in JP initiatives were seen in the stress on CMAM for malnutrition and CHBC for people living with HIV (PLHIV). It was also seen in efforts at community mobilization and capacity development, e.g. of APLHIV.

Human Rights – Human rights of excluded groups such as transgender, were promoted under JPC5.

Refugees and Crisis Affected Populations – Efforts were made to provide HIV preventions and care services for refugee populations. TB screening of 70,000 migrants was carried out, and the government was supported to initiate dialogue for finalization of SOPs for cross-border TB control with Afghanistan.

5. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

5.1 GENDER EQUALITY

Gender equality and women's advancement as paramount drivers of reducing poverty, exclusion and injustice are core principles within One UN in Pakistan. Within this paradigm, the UN System in Pakistan was successful in securing a total of US$ 12 million for enhanced Gender Equality Interventions (GEI) across the 5 Joint Programmes. 2011 saw the second year of implementation with a very high delivery rate.

Advocacy achievements include: passage of the Acid Crimes Bill, increased awareness of obstetric fistula, and development of a National Policy on Home-Based Workers. Achievements in relation to institution building and technical advice include: support for women from marginalized communities to become entrepreneurs; establishment of a women's wing in the All Pakistan Labour Federation; Child and Gender Cell set up in NDMA; and incorporation of SOPs on gender-based violence (GBV) for health personnel. Capacity building achievements include: application of literacy and numeracy skills by women in four Punjab districts to become economically self-reliant; and cascade training by women master trainers for the marble, apparel and manufacturing sectors. Establishment of Business Growth Centre helped enhance the ability, mobility, visibility and connectivity of women entrepreneurs. The gender sensitive vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) approach provided a comprehensive framework for enhancing gender sensitive industrial development in Pakistan and promoting gender integration in industries.

Some groundbreaking work was initiated to improve working conditions for women in the country. Affirmative actions were started after detailed research on: sexual harassment at the workplace; gender disparities in youth employment programmes; gender disparities in career counseling; and residential facilities for Pakistani working women. Other publications include a statistical analysis of Home-Based Workers in Labour Force Survey; gender review of the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Policy of Pakistan; decent public transport for working women; and a toolkit for trainers on Gender Equality and Mainstreaming.

5.2 CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT

UN agencies in Pakistan are working with a wide and progressively widening spectrum of civil society organizations (CSOs) across a host of development and humanitarian themes and within all provinces and administrative areas. UN civil society partners include international, national and local NGOs, Rural Support Programmes (RSPs), thematic networks and social entrepreneurs. However, philanthropists, charities, voluntary associations, cultural associations, professional interest groups and faith based organizations are conspicuously missing from the UN partners list. Key factors which have contributed to increased UN collaboration with civil society include collective advocacy for legal reforms, collaboration in rights campaigns such as EWAV alliance, efforts to set up a Civil Society Advisory Group and achieving a system-wide consensus on protocols of CSO engagement.

A fundamental challenge faced in partnering with civil society continues to be how to maximize the political impact of interaction between an inter-governmental body such as the UN and non-state actors. Despite recent changes most UN staff still view their primary working relationship to be with government and have given sporadic support for civil society engagement at systemic level. Partnerships are usually short-term, ad hoc and defined and led by the UN only.

5.3 HUMAN RIGHTS

In terms of the UN System role in spearheading the human rights agenda in Pakistan, very successful results were recorded in 2011. A partnership was forged between the UN System and the Ministry of Human Rights to work on supporting the latter's role in advancing the human rights agenda in the country, and specifically preparing for the upcoming UPR process, for which a national report is to be submitted to the Human Rights Council (HRC) by mid-2012. This is of particular importance for the Government of Pakistan, given its plans to run again for elections for the HRC in May 2012.

The human rights task force (HRTF), which includes the UN System and Government, met regularly and developed the framework of support by the UN System on the UPR process; this includes funding for new positions to prepare the report.

Examples of human rights integration in programming include: promotion of literacy and NFBE for child/bonded labourers; promotion of human rights through literacy materials; and provision of health care and other support to specific vulnerable groups, including people living with HIV transgender population etc. .Throughout 2011, the UN also engaged with stakeholders to ensure adherence to international commitments.

Challenges faced in integration of human rights as a CCI included resource constraints, security concerns, understanding of human rights, and limited capacities.

6. CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

6.1 CHALLENGES

A number of challenges were faced by all Joint Programs, notably the floods disaster of 2011, and the security situation in parts of the country. The monsoon rains of July-September 2011 caused widespread flooding in Sindh and Balochistan. Many of these areas had previously been affected by the 2010 floods. The disaster had a significant impact on JPs' regular activities, as resources and effort were diverted to the humanitarian response. As well as dealing with immediate relief and recovery needs, the floods disaster will necessitate huge investment in reconstruction and rehabilitation, and thus represents a major setback to development progress in affected areas.

The security situation remained concerning in Balochistan, FATA and parts of KP in particular. Security concerns hampered the pace of work in some projects, made recruitment and deployment of staff in the field difficult, and made monitoring difficult, in some cases necessitating the use of third party monitoring.

The 18th Amendment, which strengthens provincial economic and political power, represents a landmark in the history of the country, both on the political front, as well as in terms of governance reforms. However, unequal governance resources and capacities across provinces are challenges that need to be overcome if the promise and opportunity of the 18th Amendment is to be realised. The transition from federal to provincial bodies sometimes left a vacuum, for example, appointment of the JP Environment National Project Director was delayed in the interim arrangements. Secondly, provincial bodies in many cases had limited capacity to carry out devolved functions. The EPI program (JP Health and Population), for example, was particularly hit in the past year due to the impact of devolution on vaccine supply and other issues related to service provision and utilization. Thirdly, abolition of federal ministries has also raised issues of monitoring of progress on international commitments made by Pakistan and representation of the country in regional and global forums, for example, Education For All and MDGs.

A fourth common challenge was resource constraints. Scarcity of resources for JP DRM led to limited implementation of some activities by participating agencies. Similarly a number of important initiatives under JP Education (JPC2) could not be implemented. Two

provinces did not release any funds for literacy and NFBE programs and, following the conclusion of the WB-DFID project supporting NEAS and PEAS, the government did not provide funding for large-scale quality assessments. For the same reason two important initiatives under JP Education (JPC 4) - diagnostic study of science and math teaching and use of ICT in education in secondary schools, and construction of workshops to institutionalize training in masonry and building carpentry on new competency standards - could not be carried out. Available funds for JP Environment for FY2011 were US$ 18 million, far less than the US$ 32 million mobilized the previous year.

Individual JPs faced additional specific challenges. JP ARP women empowerment activities planned for Balochistan could not be fully implemented both because of the law and order situation, and because of inactive female participation in some areas, due to cultural constraints and lack of awareness. Other problems included political interference in *Musalihat Anjuman*, parochial attitudes hindering community advocacy/awareness of legal rights of women, and repeated change in provincial Youth Department administration. In JP DRM short project duration, e.g. for DRM interventions in schools, made follow-up work such as training of PTCs difficult. In some cases difficulties were faced in gaining support among partner institutions and ministries for DRR mainstreaming. A problem faced in JP Education was that governments focused more on access and less on quality or improving the system through management reforms. Some JP Health and Population interventions were hampered by high turnover among government counterparts, and shortage of female personnel for outreach services such as vaccination. The Population Census was again postponed; this could in turn affect the validity of house listing operation data, require retraining of field personnel, and lead to donor fatigue in relation to resource mobilization and support for the census.

Operational challenges faced in One Programme implementation identified in the internal review reports of the Joint Programmes relate to coordination among UN agencies, differentiated financial management and reporting systems, limited number of joint implementation projects, and availability of data and effective indicators and mechanisms for monitoring.

6.2 WAY FORWARD

Key lessons to emerge from the One UN Programme experience in 2011 included the importance of engaging with provincial entities and building their capacity to carry out devolved functions. Others were the need for better coordination among UN agencies and implementing partners; the need for greater joint planning and implementation of projects; the need for sharing of experiences to improve programme effectiveness; the need for establishment of baselines and feasible outcome indicators; and the urgency of resource mobilization.

Specific programme lessons include, for JP ARP, the potential to use functional local councils as a means to strengthen Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanisms. The experience of the 2011 floods highlights the need for district level DRM training, equipping and contingency planning. It also shows the importance of sustaining DRM activities – which in turn requires continuous donor support and commitment. To bring about the visibility and public awareness of the DRM programme, its objectives and achievements need to be enhanced. The JP Education experience shows that continued advocacy is required in key areas such as literacy, early childhood education, and technical and vocational training.

2012 is the final year of the UN reform pilot programme and efforts will be focused on applying these lessons and progressing towards outputs and outcomes that have already been targeted and implementation begun. Efforts will be made to ensure that only activities which are fully funded or have significant funding prospects are included in the joint annual work plan. Attention will be paid to results-based monitoring and reporting over the whole period of the JP from 2009 to 2012. It will also be important to align relevant programmes and activities in flood affected areas with those of recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation.

JP-specific considerations for the way ahead include, for JP DRM, expansion of RAHA programme activities into FATA, continuous monitoring of on-going initiatives in KP and Balochistan to capture lessons, and conduct of participatory, provincial and regional consultative workshops to support work planning. Under ARP, technical assistance will be provided to further the government's socioeconomic agenda in line with the objectives of the Economic Growth Framework. Under JP Education support to provinces will continue for preparation of Education Sector Plans. Under JP Environment, successful implementation of the Grassroots Initiative Project (GRIP) will form the basis for sustaining the small scale developments at grassroots level and escalating the GRIP to other districts across Pakistan. Under the JPs, efforts will be made to lay out clear guidelines for contracting, procurement and other processes; initiated activities will be consolidated and, where appropriate, these will be scaled-up and expanded. The UN System will continue to provide technical support to the newly set up Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, and will support the census publicity campaign.

The process of One Programme II (2013-2017) preparation is fully underway, with six Strategic Priority Areas and twenty key outcomes under them already identified. Development of OP II will continue, drawing on the lessons of the current One UN Programme and on inputs from national, provincial and regional consultations. OP II seeks to align UN programmes with national and provincial priorities especially in the context of 18th Amendment, while focusing on areas of strategic transformative potential and the UN System's comparative advantage.

In conclusion, the experience and results achieved by the One UN Programme in 2011 are significant, and have demonstrated the gains to be made by a coordinated approach,

despite constraints due to the humanitarian crisis and conflict-related limitations. The challenge ahead is to consolidate and strengthen these gains, overcome setbacks, and ensure that the UN System is able to effectively support Pakistan in addressing the development needs of its people.

PART III:
Financial Performance

7. FINANCIAL and BUDGETARY STATUS OF THE ONE UN PROGRAMME IN 2011

7.1 FINANCIAL STATUS OF OVERALL ONE UN PROGRAMME (BY JOINT PROGRAMMES)

In terms of financial performance, the One UN Programme in 2011 had a planned budget of over US$ 465 million, while available funds amounted to US$ 338.5 million, a funding shortfall of over US$ 127 million. The total expenditure of the One UN Programme in 2011 amounted to US$ 302 million, a delivery rate of 89.2 percent (marginally less than that of 2010 whereby expenditure was US$ 327 million with delivery rate of 90 percent). JP Health and Population reported highest expenditure (US$ 124 million), followed by JP Education (US$ 66 million) and JP ARP (US$ 61.5 million). Donor deposits in 2011 into the Pakistan One Fund totalled US$ 21.0 million, bringing the cumulative donor deposits into the One Fund to US$ 73.2 million (as of 31 Dec. 2011).

The Budgetary Framework of the One Programme in Pakistan comprises of the core and non-core resource of the agencies, contributing towards the One Programme results framework, and consequently, the results framework of the Joint Programmes/Components. Table 1 gives an overview of the budgetary status of the One UN Programme in 2011. The estimated budget is based on the Annual Work Plan for 2011; available funds refer to all sources (One Fund and agencies' core and non-core resources). The shortfall in overall funding in 2011 was over US$ 127 million, much greater in absolute and relative terms than the US$ 48 million (12 percent) shortfall in 2010. The Budgetary Framework has enabled greater transparency of UN assistance and predictability of funding.

In terms of available funds, JP Health and Population had the largest portfolio amongst the five Joint Programmes with US$ 141.5 million (albeit less than in 2010), followed by JP Education with US$ 71 million. Funding of US$ 64.8 million for JP ARP was less than the US$ 112.8 million it received last year, putting it in third place among the Joint Programmes. JP Environment had the lowest level of funding with US$ 18.5 million. JP ARP and JP Education have had high delivery rates (with more than 90 percent); followed by JP Health and Population at 88 percent, JP DRM at 86 percent, JP Environment at 81 percent and CCI-Gender Equality at 62 percent.

Table 1: Consolidated Financial Status of One UN Programme for 2011 (US$)

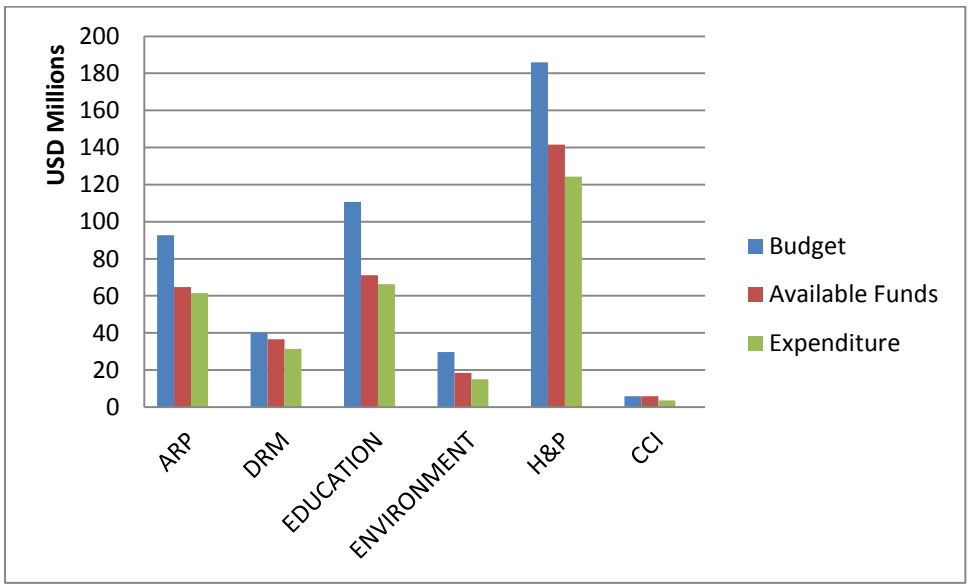
Joint Programme	Budget	Available Funds	Expenditure	Delivery
JP Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction	92,720,001	64,803,598	61,533,523	95%
JP Disaster Risk Management	40,091,960	36,658,469	31,417,325	86%
JP Education	110,720,689	71,143,287	66,208,292	93%
JP Environment	29,652,066	18,508,154	14,966,624	81%
JP Health and Population	185,997,669	141,543,675	124,263,783	88%
CCI-Gender Equality	5,934,713	5,934,713	3,651,256	62%
Total	**465,117,098**	**338,591,894**	**302,040,803**	**89%**

*MDG funds

Table 2: Consolidated Financial Status of One UN Programme for 2010 (US$)

Joint Program	Budget	Available Funds	Expenditure	Delivery
JP Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction	104,907,368	112,797,942	107,916,060	96%
JP Disaster Risk Management	34,555,899	32,036,452	23,794,438	74%
JP Education	59,993,902	42,656,571	35,021,593	82%
JP Environment	44,092,821	13,706,518	9,867,636	72%
JP Health and Population	166,208,807	160,251,713	150,222,634	94%
Total	**409,758,797**	**361,449,196**	**326,822,361**	**90%**

Figure 1: One Programme JPC Wise Fund Utilization Status 2011



7.2 FINANCIAL STATUS BY JOINT PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

Table 3 gives the financial status of the One UN Programme by JPCs. As seen, delivery rates among the majority of JPCs ranged from 27-100 percent. However, there were a few notable exceptions both in terms of higher and lower delivery. JPC2 Communicable Disease Control (JP Health and Population) had the highest delivery rate at 100 percent, followed by JPC 2 RAHA (JP DRM) and JPC 1 Pro-poor Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development (JP ARP) at 99 percent . The low delivery rates were seen in JPC2 Decent Employment and Poverty Alleviation (JP ARP) at 27 percent, JPC2 Adult Literacy and Non-Formal Basic Education and Sustainable Urbanization (JP Environment) at 43 percent, and JPC6 Population Census (JP Health and Population) at 43 percent.

Table 3: One Programme Financial Status 2011 by Joint Programme Components (US$)

Joint Programme	Budget	Available Funds	Expenditure	Delivery
JP Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction	92,720,001	64,803,598	61,533,523	95%
JP Disaster Risk Management	40,091,960	36,658,469	31,417,325	86%
JP Education	110,720,689	71,143,287	66,208,292	93%
JP Environment	29,652,066	18,508,154	14,966,624	81%
JP Health and Population	185,997,669	141,543,675	124,263,783	88%
CCI-Gender Equality	5,934,713	5,934,713	3,651,256	62%
Total	**465,117,098**	**338,591,894**	**302,040,803**	**89%**

Joint Programme	Budget	Available Funds	Expenditure	Delivery
JP Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction (ARP)				
JPC1 Pro-Poor Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development	63,168,823	37,859,471	37,512,646	99%
JPC2 Decent Employment and Poverty Alleviation	13,580,325	1,413,123	375,696	27%
JPC3 Empowerment, Mobilization and Vulnerable Groups	12,488,853	19,968,598	19,126,881	96%
JPC4 MDG Driven Pro-Poor Policy Framework	3,482,000	5,562,406	4,518,300	81%
Total JP	**92,720,001**	**64,803,598**	**61,533,523**	**95%**
JP Disaster Risk Management				
JPC 1 Disaster Risk Management	16,214,638	12,781,147	7,699,177	60%
JPC2 Refugees Affected and Hosting Areas, (RAHA)	23,877,322	23,877,322	23,718,148	99%
Total JP	**40,091,960**	**36,658,469**	**31,417,325**	**86%**

JP Education				
JPC1 Pre and Elementary Education	95,485,001	67,173,710	64,078,748	95%
JPC2 Adult Literacy and Non-Formal Basic Education	8,623,330	518,008	171,759	33%
JPC 3 Education System Strengthening	3,377,358	3,018,475	1,756,455	58%
JPC4 Secondary Education with a Focus on TVE and Life Skills	3,235,000	433,094	201,331	46%
Total JP	**110,720,689**	**71,143,287**	**66,208,292**	**93%**
JP Environment				
JPC1 Strengthened and Operational Institutional Mechanisms for Integrated Environmental Management	5,002,822	3,046,248	2,717,696	89%
JPC2 Integrated Programme on Access to Safe Water and Improved Sanitation	6,738,123	3,201,285	2,306,499	72%
JPC3 Integrated Natural Resource Management in Demonstration Regions	4,247,856	3,860,718	3,087,476	80%
JPC4 Sustainable Urbanization	4,588,992	1,003,489	429,893	43%
JPC5 Support for Green Industries, Waste Management, Energy and Jobs	9,074,273	7,396,415	6,425,060	87%
Total JP	**29,652,066**	**18,508,154**	**14,966,624**	**81%**
JP Health and Population				
JPC1 MNCH and FP/RH in the context of PHC	25,885,440	16,156,237	8,502,182	53%
JPC2 Communicable Disease Control	57,260,151	66,842,765	67,039,868	100%
JPC3 Nutrition and Health Promotion	88,836,440	44,931,990	38,556,442	86%
JPC4 Health System Development	5,555,912	5,397,636	5,019,480	93%
JPC5 HIV and AIDS	3,777,191	3,709,020	3,192,587	86%
JPC6 Population Census	4,682,536	4,506,027	1,953,224	43%
Total JP	**185,997,669**	**141,543,675**	**124,263,783**	**88%**
CCI	**5,934,713**	**5,934,713**	**3,651,256**	**62%**
GRAND TOTAL	**465,117,098**	**338,591,894**	**302,040,803**	**89%**

8. PAKISTAN ONE FUND

In 2011, the One Fund continued to support the One UN Programme by filling the budgetary gap and enable country allocations via the steering mechanism. From the overall One Fund provisions so far, 50.1 percent have been provided as un-earmarked funding, while the rest is soft earmarked funding.

Financial management of the UN agencies' core and non-core funds are the responsibility of the respective UN agencies. The UNDP Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office is the Administrative Agent for the Pakistan One Fund[13]. All the tables included in this chapter have been provided by the MPTF office, which consolidates data on the basis of certified financial reports submitted by Participating Agencies' HQ to MPTF Office[14].

8.1 DONOR COMMITMENTS AND DEPOSITS

Six donors (AusAID, DFID, SDC, and the Governments of the Netherlands, Norway, and Spain) as well as the Expanded DaO Funding Window have been the contributors to Pakistan One Fund, with total commitment of USD 100 million. The deposits for the year 2011 amounted to US$ 21.0 million, which makes the cumulative deposits into the One Fund as US$ 73.2 million. Table 4 gives donor deposits into the One Fund since its establishment.

Table 4: Total Donor Commitments to One Fund, cumulative as of 31 December 2011

Contributor/Partner	Commitment	Deposits	Deposit rate
NETHERLANDS, Government of	7,811,680	6,101,680	100%
NORWAY, Government of	42,829,478	17,617,066	41%
SPAIN, Government of	12,000,000	12,000,000	100%
DEPARTMENT FOR INT'L DEVELOPMENT (DFID)	3,238,118	3,238,118	100%
SWISS AGY FOR DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION	960,000	960,000	100%
Australian Agency for Int'l Development	12,376,080	12,376,080	100%
Expanded DaO Funding Window	20,861,000	20,861,000	100%
TOTAL	**100,076,356**	**73,153,944**	**75%**

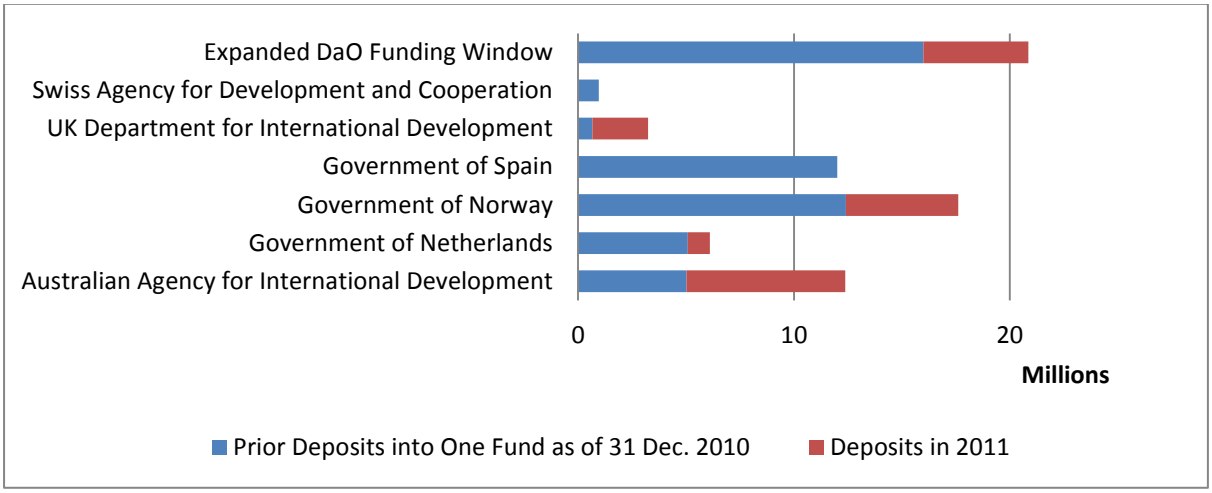
[13] As per the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between Participating UN Organizations and the Administrative Agent (AA), as well as the Standard Administrative Arrangement concluded between donors and the AA, the responsibilities of the AA include the receipt, administration and management of contributions from the donors, disbursement of such funds to Participating UN Organizations in accordance with the approved programmatic documents, and provisions of consolidated reports, based on the reports submitted by Participating UN Organizations.

[14] Financial information is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY http://mptf.undp.org

Table 5: Total Donor Deposits into UN One Fund (US$)

Donors	Prior Deposits into One Fund as of 31 Dec. 2010	Deposits in 2011	Total
Australian Agency for International Development	5,021,737	7,354,343	12,376,080
Government of Netherlands	5,086,680	1,015,000	6,101,680
Government of Norway	12,411,444	5,205,622	17,617,066
Government of Spain	12,000,000	-	12,000,000
UK Department for International Development	664,487	2,573,631	3,238,118
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	960,000	-	960,000
Expanded DaO Funding Window	16,000,000	4,861,000	20,861,000
TOTAL	**52,144,347**	**21,009,597**	**73,153,944**

Figure 2 Donor Deposits



8.2 DISBURSEMENTS AND EXPENDITURE

8.2.1 Allocations and Expenditure by Joint Programmes

Table 6 details One Fund allocations and expenditure by JPs and JPCs for the past three years. By far the greatest allocations were made under JP Health and Population, with JPC1 MNCH and FP/RH for US$ 15 million and JPC3 Nutrition and Health Promotion accounting for US$ 11.4 million, and JPC6 Population Census for US$ 3.7 million; these were followed by JP Education JPC 1 with US$ 3.4 million. In terms of expenditure, this was greatest for JPC1 and JPC3 under JP Health and Population, US$ 8.8 million and US$ 5.1 million respectively, followed by JP Education JPC1 with US$ 3.0 million.

8.2.2 Disbursements and Expenditure by Participating UN Agencies

Table 7 gives details of One Fund disbursements and expenditure by individual UN agencies. Total disbursements for the year came to US$ 21.3 million, up from US$ 18.3 million in 2010. However, expenditure for the year was US$ 15.1 million, down from US$ 24.2 million in 2010. UNICEF received the largest allocation in 2011 with US$ 8.35 million, followed by WHO with US$ 5.1 million and UNDP with US$ 3.2 million.

8.2.3 Expenditure by Harmonized Cost Category

Table 8 gives details of One Fund spending by harmonized cost categories. Contracts accounted for 38 percent of expenditure, followed by supplies, commodities, equipment and transport with 30 percent and personnel 25 percent while the training of counterparts accounted for 4 per cent. The One Fund provisions aim to fill the funding gap to undertake prioritized activities under respective JPs. The harmonized cost category shown in Table 8 only reflects the use of the funding provided by One Fund and does not include activities through agency core/non-core resources.

Table 6 : One Fund Disbursements and Expenditure by Joint Programmes and Joint Programme Components

	2009		2010		2011		TOTAL	
Joint Programme Component	**Transfers**	**Expenditure**	**Transfers**	**Expenditure**	**Transfers**	**Expenditure**	**Transfer**	**Expenditure**
JP Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction								
JPC1-Pro-Poor Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development	659,740	3,729	990,000	1,376,678	0	230,026	1649740.00	1,610,433
JPC2-Decent Employment & Poverty Alleviation	401,000	0	0	358,619	1,000,000	167,612	1,401,000	526,231
JPC3-Empowerment, Mobilization and Protection of Poor and Vulnerable Groups	555,740	0	495,000	1,482,686	500,001	436,756	1,550,741	1,919,442
JPC4-MDG-Driven Pro-Poor Policy Framework	75,000	0	495,000	168,876	500,000	316,132	1,070,000	485,008
JP Disaster Risk Management								
JPC1-Disaster Risk Management	1,481,520	36,373	990,000	1,435,093	600,001	816,745	3,071,521	2,288,210
JP Education								
JPC1-Pre- and Elementary Education	2,650,763	5,233	790,020	3,023,581	0	63,589	3,440,783	3,092,403
JPC2-Adult Literacy and Non-Formal Basic Education	285,000	0	396,000	622,992	0	-4,395	681,000	618,597
JPC3-Education System Strengthening	976,178	0	0	574,695	800,000	301,942	1,776,178	876,637
JPC4-Secondary Education with a Focus on TVE and Life S	335,000	0	198,000	336,616	200,000	164,621	733,000	501,237
JP Environment								
JPC1-Strengthened and Operational Institutional Mechanisms for Integrated Environmental Management	465,000	0	0	395,857	495,000	558,738	960,000	954,595
JPC2-Integrated Programme on Access to Safe Water and Improved Sanitation	615,000	7,523	222,750	655,680	0	168,982	837,750	832,185
JPC3-Integrated Natural Resource Management in Demonstration Regions	115,000	0	138,600	239,464	767,250	449,674	1,020,850	689,137
JPC4-Sustainable Urbanization	160,000	0	790,940	116,443	0	375,438	950,940	491,881
JPC5-Support for Green Industries, Waste Management, Energy and Jobs	365,000	5,561	432,630	167,098	0	542,694	797,630	715,353
JP Health and Population								
JPC1-MNCH and FP/RH in the Context of PHC	4,523,397	734,662	5,131,384	5,241,780	5,400,685	2,866,092	15,055,466	8,842,534
JPC2-Communicable Disease Control	300,000	19,626	0	161,503	500,000	0	800,000	181,129
JPC3-Nutrition and Health Promotion	937,842	119,501	2,294,303	1,557,020	8,225,961	3,487,036	11,458,106	5,163,557
JPC4-Health System Development	0	0	0	0	399,999	30,902	399,999	30,902
JPC5-HIV & AIDS	20,000	0	396,000	302,163	0	199,943	416,000	502,106
JPC 6-Population Census	1,305,129	162,279	478,522	718,113	1,882,733	233,504	3,666,384	1,113,896
CCI-Gender Equality*	7,797,985	644,802	4,082,015	5,300,485	0	3,651,256	11,880,000	9,596,544
TOTAL	**24,024,294**	**1,739,289**	**18,321,164**	****24,235,442**	**21,271,630**	**15,057,285**	**63,617,087**	**41,032,017**

*MDG funds only

** The financial variance in transfers and expenditure is due to late provisions of 2009 that were actually expended in 2010

.

Table 7: Transfer of Funds and Expenditure by Participating UN Organizations (US$)

Participating UN Agencies	2009		2010		2011		Total	
	Transfers	Expenditure	Transfers	Expenditure	Transfers	Expenditure	Transfers	Expenditure
FAO	1,040,000	15,303	999,750	1,647,284	75,000	185,701	2,114,750	1,848,288
ILO	883,000	6,384	396,216	614,100	865,000	700,422	2,144,216	1,320,906
IOM	253,835	603	140,965	239,974	125,000	215,343	519,800	455,920
UNAIDS	163,150	-	198,000	206,812	-	154,338	361,150	361,150
UNDP	3,662,747	194,142	2,529,729	3,824,177	3,213,578	2,481,320	9,406,053	6,499,639
UNEP	160,000	-	-	103,499	-	54,955	160,000	158,454
UNESCO	2,223,906	2,587	1,785,808	2,174,343	605,001	1,238,119	4,614,715	3,415,049
UNFPA	3,754,765	231,159	2,299,168	3,973,161	1,771,998	1,811,145	7,825,931	6,015,464
UNHABITAT	1,496,000	149,838	983,590	976,878	375,000	784,931	2,854,590	1,911,647
UNHCR	479,438	-	401,346	880,784			880,784	880,784
UNICEF	4,157,009	536,789	3,712,858	5,565,008	8,352,707	3,473,186	16,222,574	9,574,983
UNIDO	1,671,000	3,269	950,165	800,284	250,000	1,247,818	2,871,165	2,051,371
UNODC	-	-	118,800	34,746	-	62,715	118,800	97,461
UNWOMEN	532,020	172,869	745,285	633,227	347,898	407,931	1,625,203	1,214,027
WFP	692,438	40,757	276,890	390,335	185,312	256,417	1,154,640	687,509
WHO	2,854,986	385,589	2,782,594	2,170,829	5,105,136	1,982,945	10,742,716	4,539,364
Grand Total	**24,024,294**	**1,739,289**	**18,321,164**	**24,235,442**	**21,271,630**	**15,057,285**	**63,617,087**	**41,032,016**

Table 8: One Fund Expenditure by Harmonized Cost Category (US$)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Program Cost
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec. 2010	Current Year Jan-Dec 2011	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	8,395,980	3,130,856	11,526,836	29.70
Personnel	4,905,680	4,663,638	9,569,318	24.66
Training of Counterparts	1,008,837	424,783	1,433,620	3.69
Contracts	9,004,521	5,620,048	14,624,569	37.68
Other Direct Cost	1,107,525	547,764	1,655,289	4.27
Program Costs Total	**24,422,542**	**14,387,090**	**38,809,632**	**100.00**
Indirect Support Costs	1,552,189	670,196	2,222,384	5.73
Total	**25,974,731**	**15,057,285**	**41,032,016**	

8.3 BALANCE AND INTEREST EARNED

Table 9 gives the overall financial statement for the Pakistan One Fund. As seen, total deposit for 2011 came to US$ 21.2 million, at par with the US$ 21.4 million desposit in 2010. A total of US$ 21.27 million was transferred to participating organizations. Expenditure by participating organizations came to US$ 15.06 million for the year, leaving a balance for 2011 of US$ 6.21 million. The net balance for the Pakistan One Fund at the end of 2011 was US$ 22.6 million with participating UN agencies and US$ 9.25 million with the Administrative Agent (UNDP). The cumulative expenditure reported by Participating Agencies is US$ 41,032,016 as of 31st December 2011 with the balance of US$ 22,585,071 available with participating agencies.

Table 9: Overall Financial Statement and Balance for Pakistan One Fund (US$)

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec. 2010	Current Year Jan-Dec 2011	Total
Sources of Funds			
Gross Donor Contributions	52,144,347	21,009,597	73,153,944
Fund Earned Interest Income	216,212	81,054	297,266
Interest Income Received from Participating Organizations	69,405	81,647	151,052
Refunds by Administrative Agent (Interest/Others)	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total Sources of Funds	52,429,965	21,172,298	73,602,263
Uses of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	42,345,458	21,271,630	63,617,087
Refunds Received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	42,345,458	21,271,630	63,617,087
Administrative Agent Fees	521,443	210,096	731,539
Direct Costs (Steering Committee, Secretariat, etc)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	263	551	814
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total Uses of Funds	42,867,164	21,482,277	64,349,441
Balance Funds Available with Administrative Agent	9,562,801	309,979	9,252,821
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	42,345,458	21,271,630	63,617,087
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	25,974,731	15,057,285	41,032,016
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	16,370,726	6,214,345	22,585,071

Table 10 gives details on interest earned by the One Fund: a) on funds with the Administrative Agent – US$ 0.297 million, and b) received from participating agencies – US$ 0.151 million, making a total of US$ 0.448 million.

Table 10: Interest Earned by Pakistan One Fund (US$)

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec. 2010	Current Year Jan-Dec 2011	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest	216,212	81,054	297,266
Total – Fund Earned Interest Income	216,212	81,054	297,266
Participating Organizations (PO)			
UNDP	52,017	61,817	113,834
UNESCO	890	8,057	8,947
UNFPA	11,627	-	11,627
UNIDO	3,033	10,130	13,163
UNWOMEN	1,838	1,643	3,481
Total – Income Interest Received from PO	69,405	81,647	151,052
TOTAL	**285,618**	**162,701**	**448,319**

8.4 ACCOUNTABILITY and TRANSPARENCY

In 2010, the UNDP MPTF Office officially launched the MPTF Office GATEWAY (http://mptf.undp.org). It is a knowledge platform providing real-time data on financial information on donor contributions, program budgets and transfers to Participating Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the UN System to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. Each MPTF and JP administered by the MPTF Office has its own website on the GATEWAY with extensive narrative and financial information on the MPTF/JP including on its strategic framework, governance arrangements, eligibility and allocation criteria (Pakistan One Fund: http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/PK100). Annual financial and narrative progress reports and quarterly/semi-annual updates on the results being achieved are also available. In addition, each programme funded under the Pakistan One Fund has a Factsheet with specific facts, figures and updates on that programme.

The GATEWAY provides easy access to more than 5,000 reports and documents on MPTFs/JPs and individual programmes, with tools and tables displaying related financial data. By enabling users in the field with easy access to upload progress reports and related documents, it also facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN agencies. The MPTF Office GATEWAY is already being recognized as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: JPC Level Financial Reporting of One Program

JP AGRICULTURE RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY REDUCTION									
Agency	Estimated Budget (USD)	Available Funds (USD)				Expenditures (USD)			
		Core	Non-Core	One Fund	Total	Core	Non-Core	One Fund	Total
JPC 1: Pro-Poor Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development									
FAO	10,807,194	19,565	8,300,000		8,319,565	19,565	8,251,294	-21,937	8,248,922
UNDP	12,888,886	2,429,387	983,351		3,412,738	2,396,722	757,203	18,774	3,172,698
UNIDO	1,200,000							227,652	227,652
WFP	38,272,743		25,857,836		25,857,836		25,857,836	5,537	25,863,373
Total	**63,168,823**	**2,448,952**	**35,141,187**		**37,590,139**	**2,416,287**	**34,866,333**	**230,026**	**37,512,646**
JPC 2: Decent Employment and Poverty Alleviation									
ILO	6,046,038		362,886	506,010	868,896		205,307	42,690	247,997
UNDP	1,516,667	5,000	2,856	150,000	157,856	1,407	1,370		2,777
UNESCO	312,300			105,639	105,639			51,610	51,610
UNIDO	3,304,920			280,732	280,732			73,312	73,312
UNWOMEN	2,400,400								
Total	**13,580,325**	**5,000**	**365,742**	**1,042,381**	**1,413,123**	**1,407**	**206,677**	**167,612**	**375,696**
JPC 3: Empowerment, Mobilization and Protection of Poor and Vulnerable Groups									
ILO	500,000		150,000	151,595	301,595		125,000	67,697	192,697
UNDP	4,000,000	1,749,141	11,272,070	-379,160	12,642,051	1,143,493	10,715,727	363,630	12,222,851
UNFPA	210,000	28,994		168,640	197,634	28,994			28,994
UNHCR	478,853		693,185		693,185		669,758		669,758
UNICEF	6,500,000	695,584	5,294,150	125,017	6,114,751	695,584	5,294,150	6,932	5,996,666
UNWOMEN	800,000		17,419	1,962	19,381		17,419	-1,503	15,916
Total	**12,488,853**	**2,473,719**	**17,426,824**	**68,055**	**19,968,598**	**1,868,071**	**16,822,054**	**436,756**	**19,126,881**
JPC 4: MDG Driven Pro-Poor Policy Framework									
ILO	300,000.00			43,687.75	43,687.75			15,113.00	15,113.00
UNDP	1,005,000	996,000	1,658,021	796,750	3,450,771	728,665	1,636,242	191,724	2,556,631
UNFPA	80,000	58,139		60,000	118,139	58,139		110,827	168,966
UNWOMEN	2,097,000		1,949,122	686	1,949,808		1,779,122	-1,532	1,777,590
Total	**3,482,000**	**1,054,139**	**3,607,143**	**901,124**	**5,562,406**	**786,804**	**3,415,364**	**316,132**	**4,518,300**

JP DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT									
Agency	Estimated Budget (USD)	Available Funds (USD)				Expenditures (USD)			
		Core	Non-Core	One Fund	Total	Core	Non-Core	One Fund	Total
JPC 1: Disaster Risk Management									
FAO	400,000			75,000.40	75,000.40		57,085	24,157.69	81,242.69
IOM	2,344,820		1,835,820	125,000	1,960,820		1,829,499	85,162	1,914,661
UNDP	5,800,000	2,137,802	2,248,467	120,313	4,506,582	1,370,697	1,817,927	78,766	3,267,390
UNESCO	3,075,000	39,701	3,490,937	75,000	3,605,639	39,701	324,326	93,729	457,756
UNFPA	450,000			9,375	9,375			6,156	6,156
UNHABITAT	780,000			75,000	75,000			232,340	232,340
UNWOMEN	776,818		590,418	0	590,418		194,696	-8	194,688
WFP	1,608,000	1,500,000		45,312	1,545,312	920,000		214,943	1,134,943
WHO	980,000		338,000	75,000	413,000		328,500	81,499	409,999
Total	**16,214,638**	**3,677,503**	**8,503,642**	**600,001**	**12,781,147**	**2,330,399**	**4,552,033**	**816,745**	**7,699,177**
JPC 2: Refugees Affected Areas Programme (RAHA)*									
FAO	3,788,375		3,788,375		3,788,375		3,788,375		3,788,375
UNDP	4,019,425	1,277,983	2,741,442		4,019,425	1,277,983	2,741,442		4,019,425
UNESCO	1,090,882		1,090,882		1,090,882		940,374		940,374
UNHCR	12,275,345	12,275,345			12,275,345	12,275,345			12,275,345
UNWOMEN	281,746		281,746		281,746		281,746		281,746
WFP	565,666		565,666		565,666		557,000		557,000
WHO	1,855,883		1,855,883		1,855,883		1,855,883		1,855,883
Total	**23,877,322**	**13,553,328**	**10,323,994**		**23,877,322**	**13,553,328**	**10,164,820**		**23,718,148**
*Japanese contribution is reflected under non-core funds									

JP EDUCATION									
Agency	Estimated Budget (USD)	Available Funds (USD)				Expenditures (USD)			
		Core	Non-Core	One Fund	Total	Core	Non-Core	One Fund	Total
JPC 1: Pre and Elementary Education									
UNESCO	5,600,000	139,500	383,000	205,386	727,886	37,000	101,973	58,273	197,246
UNHCR	2,193,934	2,588,563			2,588,563	2,459,135			2,459,135
UNICEF	13,199,000	1,821,000	7,114,000	3,476	**8,938,476**	1,810,000	6,000,262		7,810,262
WFP	74,492,067		54,715,678	203,107	54,918,785		53,606,789	5,316	53,612,105
Total	**95,485,001**	**4,549,063**	**62,212,678**	**411,969**	**67,173,710**	**4,306,135**	**59,709,024**	**63,589**	**64,078,748**
JPC 2: Adult Literacy and Non Formal Basic Education									
ILO	150,000			39,616	39,616				-
UNESCO	8,343,330	90,000	290,000	78,187	458,187	19,072	77,082	(4,395)	91,759
UNFPA	130,000	80,000		(59,795)	20,205	80,000			80,000
Total	**8,623,330**	**170,000**	**290,000**	**58,008**	**518,008**	**99,072**	**77,082**	**(4,395)**	**171,759**
JPC 3: Education System Strengthening									
UNDP	57,358			196,199	196,199			(12,094)	(12,094)
UNESCO	815,000	110,271	71,721	581,891	763,883	77,034	57,479	235,582	370,095
UNICEF	2,355,000	275,000	1,360,000	283,393	1,918,393	275,000	1,045,000	47,551	1,367,551
WFP	150,000			140,000	140,000			30,903	30,903
Total	**3,377,358**	**385,271**	**1,431,721**	**1,201,483**	**3,018,475**	**352,034**	**1,102,479**	**301,942**	**1,756,455**
JPC 4: Secondary Education with a Focus on TVE and Life Skills									
ILO	500,000			200,000	200,000			52,719	52,719
UNESCO	2,435,000	36,710		139,700	176,410	36,710		66,250	102,960
UNIDO	300,000			56,684	56,684			45,652	45,652
Total	**3,235,000**	**36,710**		**396,384**	**433,094**	**36,710**		**164,621**	**201,331**

JP ENVIRONMENT									
Agency	Estimated Budget (USD)	Available Funds (USD)				Expenditures (USD)			
		Core	Non-Core	One Fund	Total	Core	Non-Core	One Fund	Total
JPC 1: Strengthened and Operational Institutional Mechanisms for Integrated Environmental Management									
UNDP	3,249,822	830,024	1,420,798	503,924	2,754,747	806,352	1,179,606	503,783	2,489,741
UNEP	270,000	235,000		56,501	291,501	173,000		54,955	227,955
UNESCO	250,000								
UNHABITAT	468,000								
UNICEF	495,000								
UNIDO	100,000								
WHO	170,000								
Total	**5,002,822**	**1,065,024**	**1,420,798**	**560,425**	**3,046,248**	**979,352**	**1,179,606**	**558,738**	**2,717,696**
JPC 2: Integrated Programme on Access to Safe Water and Improved Sanitation									
UNHABITAT	1,480,000		120,000	128,700	248,700		100,000	123,414	223,414
UNHCR	245,017	245,017			245,017	245,017			245,017
UNICEF	3,503,106	2,027,000	275,000		2,302,000	1,517,500	275,000		1,792,500
WHO	1,510,000		360,000	45,568	405,568			45,568	45,568
Total	**6,738,123**	**2,272,017**	**755,000**	**174,268**	**3,201,285**	**1,762,517**	**375,000**	**168,982**	**2,306,499**
JPC 3: Integrated Natural Resource Management in Demonstration Regions									
FAO	200,000	9,393			9,393	9,393			9,393
UNDP	3,697,856	936,728	2,143,878	617,250	3,697,856	776,951	1,851,459	450,112	3,078,522
UNESCO	350,000			153,469	153,469			(438)	(438)
Total	**4,247,856**	**946,121**	**2,143,878**	**770,719**	**3,860,718**	**786,344**	**1,851,459**	**449,674**	**3,087,476**
JPC 4: Sustainable Urbanization									
FAO	30,000			30,000	30,000			28,189	28,189
UNDP	113,992		113,992	39,945	153,937		24,455	35,819	60,274
UNESCO	25,800			25,800	25,800			24,935	24,935
UNFPA	42,149	30,000			30,000	30,000			30,000
UNHABITAT	4,291,051		25,000	672,132	697,132			234,289	234,289
UNIDO	50,000			50,000	50,000			35,586	35,586
WHO	36,000			16,620	16,620			16,620	16,620
Total	**4,588,992**	**30,000**	**138,992**	**834,497**	**1,003,489**	**30,000**	**24,455**	**375,438**	**429,893**
JPC 5: Support for Green Industries, Waste Management, Energy and Jobs									
UNDP	1,006,220	422,785	583,435		1,006,220	421,759	527,737		949,496
UNHABITAT	180,000								
UNIDO	7,388,053		5,663,053	570,610	6,233,663		4,932,870	488,159	5,421,029
WHO	500,000		100,000	56,532	156,532			54,535	54,535
Total	**9,074,273**	**422,785**	**6,346,488**	**627,142**	**7,396,415**	**421,759**	**5,460,607**	**542,694**	**6,425,060**

JP HEALTH AND POPULATION									
Agency	Estimated Budget (USD)	Available Funds (USD)				Expenditures (USD)			
		Core	Non-Core	One Fund	Total	Core	Non-Core	One Fund	Total
JPC 1: MNCH and FP/RH in the context of PHC									
UNFPA	6,297,309	1,424,443	70,000	2,562,469	4,056,912	1,420,516	38,834	1,401,933	2,861,283
UNICEF	14,823,626	1,724,322	3,078,768	2,715,168	7,518,258	1,724,322	1,672,738	400,150	3,797,210
WFP	350,000		465,000		465,000		465,000		465,000
WHO	4,414,505	154,680	160,000	3,801,386	4,116,066	154,680	160,000	1,064,009	1,378,689
Total	**25,885,440**	**3,303,445**	**3,773,768**	**9,079,024**	**16,156,237**	**3,299,518**	**2,336,572**	**2,866,092**	**8,502,182**
JPC 2: Communicable Disease Control									
IOM	3,442,791		3,442,791		3,442,791		3,667,580		3,667,580
UNHCR	2,486,000	2,156,697			2,156,697	2,156,697			2,156,697
UNICEF	15,618,853	754,200	13,713,808		14,468,008	754,200	13,713,808		14,468,008
WHO	35,712,507	928,998	45,370,764	618,872	46,775,269	928,998	45,343,078		46,747,583
Total	**57,260,151**	**3,839,895**	**62,527,363**	**618,872**	**66,842,765**	**3,839,895**	**62,724,466**		**67,039,868**
JPC 3: Nutrition and Health Promotion									
UNESCO	1,000,000		212,000	133,504	345,504		112,000	33,906	145,906
UNICEF	4,936,000	300,000	11,063,996	6,916,017	18,280,013	300,000	11,063,996	3,021,127	14,385,123
WFP	80,002,440		23,574,409	9,501	23,583,910		23,593,410	(283)	23,593,128
WHO	2,898,000			2,722,563	2,722,563			432,285	432,285
Total	**88,836,440**	**300,000**	**34,850,405**	**9,781,585**	**44,931,990**	**300,000**	**34,769,406**	**3,487,036**	**38,556,442**
JPC 4: Health System Development									
UNFPA	1,250,000	1,348,228		80,000	1,428,228	1,340,605			1,340,605
UNICEF	385,061	271,061	114,000	80,000	465,061	271,061	114,000		385,061
WHO	3,920,851	228,836	3,035,513	240,000	3,504,348	227,932	3,034,980	30,902	3,293,814
Total	**5,555,912**	**1,848,125**	**3,149,513**	**399,999**	**5,397,636**	**1,839,598**	**3,148,980**	**30,902**	**5,019,480**

JPC 5: HIV and AIDS									
UNAIDS	938,767	482,725	372,834	109,510	965,069	401,018	250,861	109,510	761,389
UNESCO	100,832	100,832			100,832	73,466			73,466
UNFPA	627,595	565,000	62,595	(79,726)	547,869	564,245	61,915	27,718	653,878
UNHCR	196,675	196,675			196,675	196,675			196,675
UNICEF	558,822	513,822	45,000		558,822	250,844	45,000		295,844
UNWOMEN	75,000	-	75,000		75,000		75,000		75,000
UNODC	1,030,900	912,100		84,054	996,154	852,020		62,715	914,735
WHO	248,600	268,600			268,600	221,600			221,600
Total	**3,777,191**	**3,039,754**	**555,429**	**113,837**	**3,709,020**	**2,559,868**	**432,776**	**199,943**	**3,192,587**
JPC 6: Population Census									
UNDP	1,236,536			1,236,536	1,236,536			23,519	23,519
UNFPA	1,000,000	585,275	114,761	859,501	1,559,537	585,021	114,699	28,821	728,541
UNHABITAT	1,821,000		1,020,000	300,000	1,320,000		1,020,000	126,140	1,146,140
UNWOMEN	625,000			389,954	389,954			55,024	55,024
Total	**4,682,536**	**585,275**	**1,134,761**	**2,785,991**	**4,506,027**	**585,021**	**1,134,699**	**233,504**	**1,953,224**

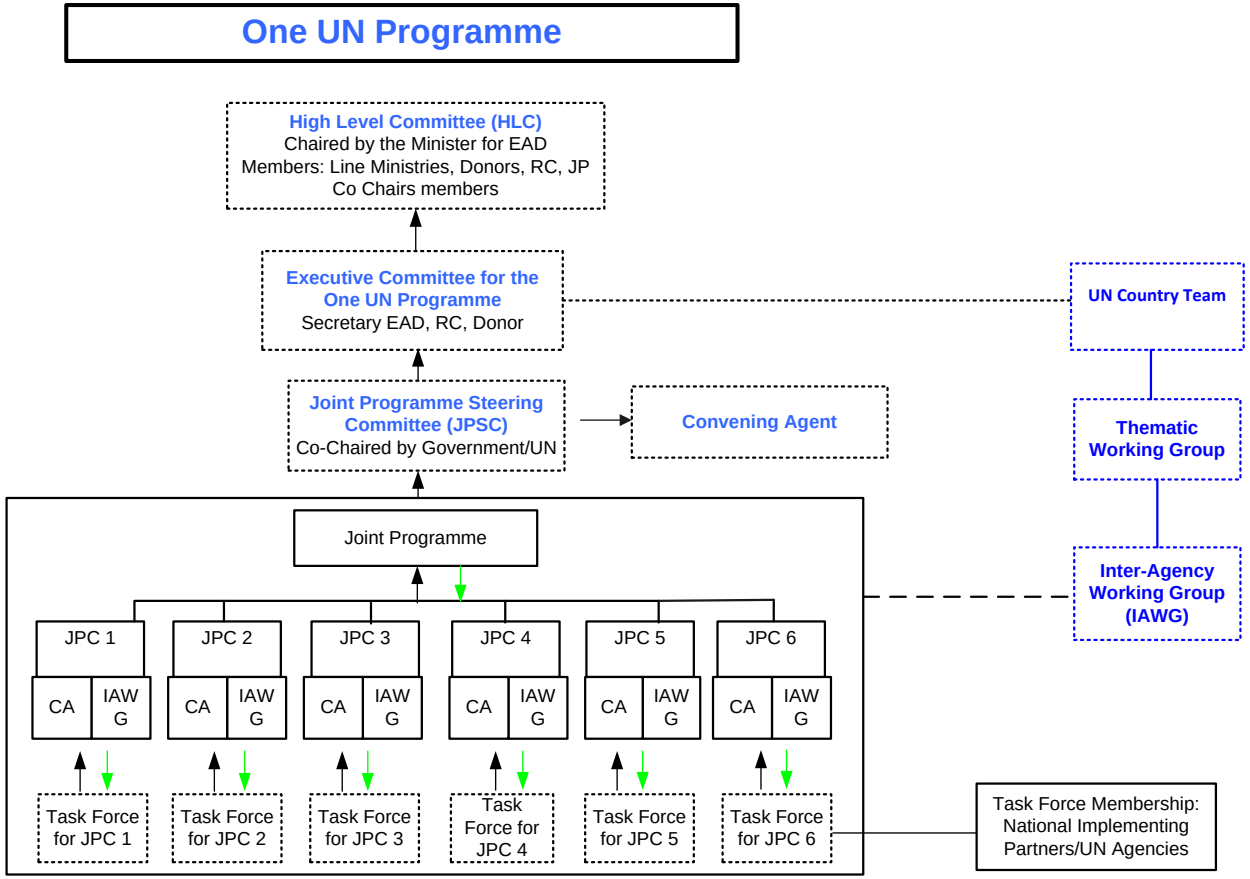
ANNEX II: Joint Program Co-Chairs, Convening Agents and Participating Agencies

Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction (12 PAs) **Co-Chairs:** ILO FAO UNDP **JPC-1:** Pro-Poor Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development **CA:** FAO **PAs:** FAO, UNIDO, UNDP, ILO, WFP, UNESCO, UNWOMEN, IFAD, UNHCR **JPC-2:** Decent Employment & Poverty Alleviation **CA:** ILO **PAs:** ILO, UNDP, UNIDO, UNWOMEN, UNESCO, FAO, UNHCR, UNAIDS **JPC-3:** Empowerment, Mobilization, and	**Disaster Risk Management** (13 PAs) **Co-Chairs:** UNDP WFP **JPC-1:** Disaster Risk Management **CA:** UNDP **PAs:** UNDP, WFP, WHO, UNAIDS, UNFPA, FAO, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, UNWOMEN, IOM, UNESCO, ILO, UNHCR **JPC-2:** Refugee Affected Hosting Areas **CA:** UNHCR **PAs:** UNDP, UNHCR, FAO, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO, WFP	**Education** (9 PAs) **Co-Chairs:** UNICEF UNESCO **JPC-1:** Pre and Elementary Education **CA:** UNICEF **PAs:** UNESCO, UNHCR, UNCEF, WFP **JPC-2:** Adult Literacy and Non-Formal Basic Education **CA:** UNESCO **PAs:** ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR **JPC-3:** Education System Strengthening **CA:** UNESCO **PAs:** UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP **JPC-4:** Secondary	**Environment** (11 PAs) **Co-Chairs:** UNICEF UNDP **JPC-1:** Strengthened and Operational Institutional Mechanisms for Integrated Environmental Management **CA:** UNDP **PAs:** FAO, ILO, UNDP (UNEP), UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, WHO, UNIDO **JPC-2:** Integrated Programme on Access to Safe Water and Improved Sanitation **CA:** UNICEF **PAs:** UNESCO, UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, WHO	**Health and Population** (16 PAs) **Co-Chairs:** WHO UNFPA **JPC-1:** MNCH **CA:** UNICEF **PAs:** UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNFPA **JPC-2:** Communicable Disease Control **CA:** WHO **PAs:** WHO, FAO, UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR, WFP, UNCESO, UNDP **JPC-3:** Nutrition and Health Promotion **CA:**UNICEF **PAs:** UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNESCO, UNFPA, ILO, UNHCR, FAO **JPC-4:** Health System

Protection of Poor & Vulnerable Groups **CA:** UNWOMEN **PAs:** FAO, ILO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNFPA, UNHCR **JPC-4:** MDG-Driven Pro-Poor Policy Framework **CA:** UNDP **PAs:** UNDP, ILO, UNHCR, UNWOMEN, UNFPA		Education, TVET & Life Skills **CA:** ILO **PAs:** FAO, ILO, UNSECO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIDO	**JPC-3:** Integrated Natural Resource Management in Demonstration Regions **CA:** FAO **PAs:** FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO **JPC-4**: Sustainable Urbanization **CA:** UN-HABITAT **PAs:** UN-HABITAT, UNDP, FAO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO, UNIDO **JPC-5:** Support for Green Industries, Waste Management, Energy & Jobs **CA:** UNIDO **PAs:** UNIDO, WHO, UNDP, ILO, UN-HABITAT	Development **CA:** WHO **PAs:** WHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNWOMEN, UNDP, IOM **JPC-5:** HIV and AIDS **CA:** UNAIDS **PAs:** UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, UNODC, WHO, UNWOMEN, UNESCO, ILO, FAO **JPC-6:** Population Census **CA:** UNFPA **PAs:** UNFPA, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNICEF, ILO, UN-HABITAT, UNESCO

ANNEX III: Management Arrangement for One UN

Governance Structure



ANNEX IV: Case Studies/Best Practices

JP ARP – Area Development Programme Balochistan Phase II (ADBP II)

ADPB II is a major poverty reduction initiative, running from 1 July 2006 to 31 December 2011. It addresses the heart of poverty-equity issues affecting Balochistan, the least developed in Pakistan. While it seeks immediate and sustainable poverty reduction through livelihood enhancement in the selected areas, it also attempts to develop a replicable model for use in the rest of the province.

Interventions were implemented in select valleys/union councils in nine of the thirty districts of Balochistan: Khuzdar, Kalat, Mastung, Quetta, Pishin, Killa Saifullah, Loralai, Ziarat and Musakhel. The objective of the programme is to directly benefit 90,000 poor individuals within these districts.

To achieve its objective, the project has mobilized communities to develop their capacities, increase agricultural and livestock productivity, improve access to social services, develop vocational and IT skills, create income generation opportunities, conserve natural resources, while the empowerment of women has cut across all these objectives. Additionally, the Programme has worked to strengthen the capacity of Government line departments and civil society organizations. The programme is entirely run by the provincial administration, as implemented by the Planning and Development Department (P&DD), Government of Balochistan (GoB) with the assistance of technical project staff. The initiative is a good example of federal and provincial cooperation, being managed by the Economic Affairs Division, Islamabad through the P&DD, Quetta.

In addition to GoB funding, UNDP and WFP have provided financial support, which complements beneficiary community contributions. Villagers contributed 25 percent of the capital cost of Productive and Social Infrastructure (PSI) schemes. Many communities, having seen the benefits, are willing to contribute even more for additional schemes.

The project follows a single composite results based monitoring and evaluation system. This streamlined gender-disaggregated reporting has saved time and resources. It closely follows the pace of implementation of all programme interventions and regularly informs the sector specialists of users' perspectives for improvement and course correction.

Project interventions have resulted in the creation of five kinds of highly useful physical assets, namely, drinking water supply schemes, irrigation schemes, water harvesting structures (that is, land), saplings for fruit and nut trees, and livestock assets. Coverage of beneficiaries through non-infrastructure activities has also been substantial.

The project is unique for a number of reasons, and represents a key success of the DaO process in Pakistan: it demonstrates clear government ownership and full integration into devolved national planning, since 50 percent of the funds have been provided by the Balochistan provincial administration and since it is a lynchpin in the Annual Provincial Plan (ADP). Though the ADPB was begun well before the 18th Amendment, it clearly combines the best principles of devolution and autonomy with broad national ownership, and the potential for replication in other provinces and regions. Most importantly, the principle of community agenda-setting of provincial plans is being pioneered here, and will have an influence on national planning as well, once the successes of ADPB are documented. None of this would have been possible without the DaO One Programme, which

unites not only UN agencies, but also the multiple tiers of government, from federal to provincial and local, through the Joint Programme prioritization, planning and oversight process. Inter-departmental cooperation (notably between Agriculture and Livestock Departments) has also been a striking feature in the success of this joint initiative.

With regard to challenges, initially, joint implementation was a major challenge as both UN agencies and government departments have their own processes and implementation modalities. The learning-through-doing here is very instructive and underscores a general shift within the UN in Pakistan to joint programming over joint programmes. It was decided to work sectorally in a single geographical area through each agency's own established modality, supporting each other's interventions and maintaining close coordination during implementation.

Resource mobilization remains a key issue: the initial budget of US$14.3 million had to be downsized to $8.22 million due to a funding gap. The success of ADPB II has prompted requests to extend project duration beyond 2011, but this will require mobilization of additional resources. Ongoing crises have affected mobility and access, especially in terms of monitoring. The leveraging of this programme through replication-with-modification is a crucial next step in the added value of ADPB II. There is a clear demand across the board that the new generation One UN Programme (2013-17) should endeavour to take this forward, learning from past experience and extending support to other areas.

JP Education: *'Bridging the Gap and Stepping into 21st Century'*

Moolia is a quaint small village located in District Abbotabad, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It was badly hit by the earthquake of 8 October 2005: people lost their homes, livestock and loved ones. The students of Government Boys High School Moolia lost their school. Once basic necessities like shelter, food and health care were taken care of in the earthquake response, children, parents and the authorities became anxious to resume education in the affected region. The Boys High School was rebuilt with UN support and is running again – but with an additional resource: an IT lab. *'I am happy because my students are happy, their faces light up when they go to the newly built IT lab for their lessons,'* says Head Teacher Mr Ijaz Ahmed.

Mr Ahmed participated in a 12-day training workshop on Leadership and Management organized by the UN with financial assistance from the Zayed Bin Al Nahayan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation. He used his training experience to motivate community and students to raise funds for the salaries of science and computer teachers. Thanks to community involvement and the inventive use of resources, learning of science and IT became accessible to the students of Moolia Boys High School.

The IT teacher has followed in the footsteps of the head teacher and is using technology resources creatively for the benefit of the students. He has transformed the school library into a library-cum-resource center; a computer unit has been placed there and is being used a teaching aid. It has led students to take more interest in their academic studies.

'Initially my students were reluctant to go near computer, as they had never seen it before, but gradually they got accustomed to it, I involve them in hand-on exploration, now every time I take them for lessons to the IT lab, I can feel the energy in the atmosphere. It brings smile to my face

when I see my students learning new concepts through technology,' says Mr Nasir Abbasi, IT teacher at the school.

The story does not end there; the UN is working in collaboration with the KP Education Department to develop capacity of the teachers in using ICT in education to improve the teaching learning environment of the school.

JP DRM: A step towards increasing community resilience

The districts of Badin, Gwadar and Thatta have a history of disaster and are vulnerable to coastal hazards. They all are target areas for project activities under the One UN DRM Programme, which are geared to increasing disaster preparedness and ensuring an effective response. To promote efficient District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) close liaison was fostered among government officials, communities, media and NGOs, and activities were carried out for their institutional strengthening and operationalization. Other interventions pertained to tsunami, cyclone and flood risk reduction. These comprised both structural and non-structural mitigation including: training on disaster mitigation, provision of basic communication equipment, establishment of effective early warning communication networks for timely evacuation, community awareness sessions, community drills on tsunami evacuation, targeting of education institutions, media campaigns, and – in Badin and Thatta – establishment of Community Rapid Response (CRR) teams.

As a result of these efforts, the response of authorities and communities in program areas hit by Cyclone Phet was very effective. The evacuation process was carried out in a timely manner, evacuation camps were set up, needs assessments carried out and relief committees formed involving the local administration, communities and NGO representatives. A total of 53,200 people in district Thatta and 7,411 in Badin were evacuated and moved to safer places, relief camps or emergency shelters. One official noted: '*As a result of series of tsunami evacuation drills, people knew when, where and how to evacuate. Even almost everyone picked up their I.D. card before leaving home which helped during relief items distribution and rapid damage assessment.'* By contrast, communities not included in the program, that had never experienced any evacuation simulation, were quite reluctant to evacuate their areas.

Control Rooms were established in all three districts and worked round the clock disseminating information about Cyclone Phet. Warnings and updates were regularly communicated through coast guards, the Navy, Gwadar Development Authority as well as volunteers' networks to the community. Warnings were particularly issued to fishermen far out at sea to call them back immediately.

The DDMAs are now more responsive and alert, and communities are more sensitized and willing to join hands with the local administration in any emergency situation. The level of trust between these two major stakeholders has increased due to project interventions. Moreover, the program has supported and fostered interventions for long-term disaster mitigation, notably planting of mangroves to act as a shield against coastal hazards. Orientation, training and provision of inputs such as seedlings, has led to active community involvement in this effort.

JP Environment: Promoting Coordination among Environment Stakeholders

The JP Environment has five convening agencies and eleven participating agencies. The challenge presented was to converge as One Voice, while keeping diverse mandates and interventions. The

One UN coordination office, set up in the Ministry of Environment* in October 2009, created the enabling environment to meet this challenge. Headed by the Additional Secretary for Environment, the Unit acts as a bridge between the Government and UN Agencies to coordinate activities of the five Joint Program Components. Moreover, it provides a 'one-stop-shop' to implementing partners other than the MoE.

The Coordination Unit has a further role in capacity building of provincial governments. This is coordinated through Provincial Implementation Committees (PICs). PICS in the provinces and PAK were established by the Coordination Unit in the first quarter of 2010. Each PIC is headed by the Additional Chief Secretary Development, and its members include senior officials from other sectors. Key functions of the PICs are to steer, implement and facilitate JP Environment implementation in the respective provinces. In the wake of the 18th Constitutional Amendment and devolution, the PICs have an even more critical role in terms of planning, implementation and monitoring of JP interventions.

Through the negotiating efforts of the Coordination Unit, all approved projects are to be executed by the provincial line departments, with no additional experts hired, except social mobilizers to enhance community participation. This approach is designed both to ensure cost effectiveness, and to build capacities and ownership among government line departments. Moreover, in its role in relation to UN agencies, as well as executing line departments, the Unit helps ensure coordinated activities on ground, e.g. with existing projects of other agencies, thereby saving cost and avoiding duplication.

With regard to challenges, the One UN Coordination Office has concentrated on intra-JPE thematic cohesion only. Given its unique position as a liaison with the PICs, it has not responded well to the challenge of inter-TWG coordination on possible areas of collaboration e.g. agriculture and health. Different agencies continue to have their programme management units. Continued advocacy for further reduction in transaction cost by closing these PMUs will be a true mark of success. The 18th Amendment remains a challenge and an opportunity; the Coordination Unit needs to strategically build on the capacities invested in the PICs to make the transition as seamless as possible.

**Following 18th Amendment, Ministry of Environment was devolved on 30th June 2011 and Ministry of Climate Change was set up in November 2011.*

JP Health and Population: Pakistan Population and Housing Census

Pakistan has a history of decennial census-taking. The first census was conducted in 1951 and the fifth in 1998. The sixth (Housing and Population) Census was due in 2008, but has been repeatedly postponed due to multiple crises affecting the country. The Census is the largest and most significant statistical activity undertaken in the country, crucial to assessing the true demographic picture of the entire population. This valuable information is utilized in assessing diverse national needs, setting priorities, devising policies and deciding resource allocations.

Since the Sixth Housing and Population Census was due at the time of planning the pilot Delivering as One (DaO) initiative, and since it was a priority activity of the Government of Pakistan (GoP), it was jointly decided that UN agencies will collaborate to strengthen the government's capacity to conduct an accurate census. This was included as one of the components of the Joint Program (JP) in

Health and Population. The Population Census JPC demonstrates both pioneering Government-UN partnership and innovative intra-UN teamwork based on complementary comparative advantage.

The Population Census Organization (PCO) is the lead implementing partner in this activity; the JPC is facilitated by seven UN agencies (ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, and UNWOMEN) as well as four independent donors (AUSAID, DFID, GTZ, and SDC) and a range of civil society organizations. The PCO was provided both financial and technical assistance. UN agencies provided financial assistance amounting to US$4.5 million, leaving a budget deficit of US$7.5 million; donors have so far contributed $3.7 million.

PCO was provided basic census-related equipment (computers, servers, generators, plotters, decoding machine and GIS scanners). Institutional capacity was further enhanced by setting up five state-of-the-art GIS laboratories (one each in Islamabad, Lahore, Peshawar, Karachi and Quetta) using US$ 1.1 million from UNFPA's core funds and technical assistance from UNHABITAT. A unique feature of inter-agency synergy and innovative operational management was seen when UNFPA provided this financial assistance by transferring funds to UNHABITAT. UNFPA also provided assistance in the development of specialized data-editing software (Edit Spec) while utilizing CS Pro. A complete data dissemination plan is now ready. he establishment of three census data processing centers will serve to enhance institutional capacity of government at the federal and provincial levels, and will complement the GIS laboratories. One in Karachi is completed, and the other two (one each in Lahore and Islamabad) are underway.

Development of the census questionnaire was jointly undertaken by PCO and UN partner agencies; these have now been printed and distributed to the provinces. Capacity of staff at federal, provincial and field level was enhanced. Federal staff was trained on equipment use, data analysis, data interpretation and data dissemination. Field staff was trained through a household listing in March-April 2011 and they have completed this task which is, in effect, a preparation for the Census.

At the provincial level, the departments of Education, Revenue and Labor provided the enumerators and support staff for the household listing. Law enforcement agencies cooperated to ensure an enabling overall environment during the listing. Key civil society stakeholders included the National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS), Population Council, University of Gujrat and Pakistan Institute for Development Economics (PIDE). All these partners provided technical facilitation in finalizing the questionnaire, streamlining methodology and holding workshops at national and provincial levels.

A month-long advocacy and awareness campaign has already been completed. A key focus of this campaign is to sensitize the public on gender issues related to the Census. Print, electronic and other media and resources are to be utilized in this campaign. In order to further sensitize enumerators a census training film has been developed, and will be utilized during the training of enumerators.

The foregoing description clearly demonstrates the effectiveness of the collaboration of various partners and UN agencies in strengthening the government's capacity to carry out an accurate and efficient census of international standards and quality. The main challenge, however, is the unpredictable security situation, which has hampered this activity for the past three years. In addition, large-scale natural disasters and political considerations are obstacles. Despite these difficulties, most of the financial and technical support to the census has been completed as of 2011. During 2012, continued policy dialogue to carry out census as early as possible will be pursued with the relevant departments.