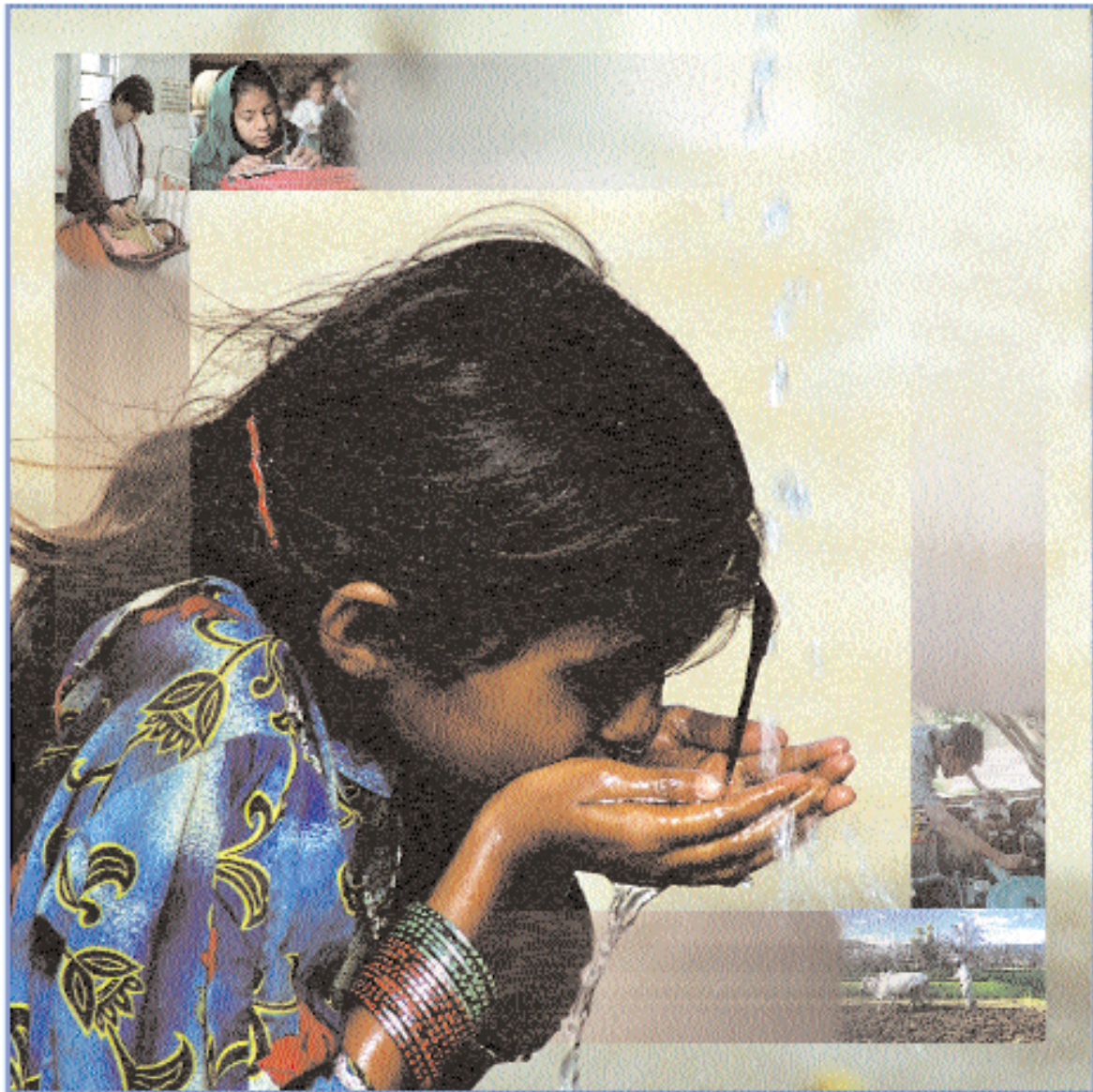




UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE
FRAMEWORK



PAKISTAN
2004-2008

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE
FRAMEWORK



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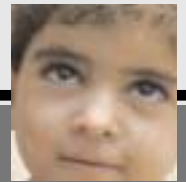
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The United Nations System in Pakistan Publication

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank	NGO	Non Governmental Organization
ADP	Annual Development Programme	NHP	National Health Plan
AEPM	Academy of Educational Planning & Management (Islamabad)	NPA	National Plan of Action
CCA	Common Country Assessment	NWFP	North West Frontier Province
CBOs	Community Based Organizations	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance
CIET	Community Information and Epidemiological Technologies	PIHS	Pakistan Integrated Household Survey
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women	PITES	Provincial Institute of Technical Education System
CRPRID	Centre for Research, Poverty Reduction & Income Distribution	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
CRC	Convention on the Rights of Child	PRHFPS	Pakistan Reproductive Health & Family Planning Survey
CCBs	Community Citizen Board	PW-MIS	Population Welfare Management Information System
DFID	Department For International Development	RC	Resident Coordinator
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Therapy	RH	Reproductive Health
EFA	Education for All	RTIs/STDs	Reproductive Tract Infections/Sexually Transmitted Diseases
EMIS	Education Management Information System	SC	Steering Committee
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization	SMEs	Small & Medium Enterprises
ESR	Education Sector Reforms	SMEDA	Small & Medium Enterprise Development Authority (Lahore)
FAO	Food & Agriculture Organization	TFR	Total Fertility Rate
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	ToRs	Terms of Reference
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate	TVE	Technical and Vocational Education
GoP	Government of Pakistan	TWG	Thematic Working Group
HMIS	Health Management Information System	UNCT	Country Team
HFA	Health for All	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
HoAs	Heads of Agencies	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization
HRCPC	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IASU	Inter-Agency Support Unit	UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
ICT	Information & Communications Technology	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IFIs	International Financing Institutions	UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
ILO	International Labour Organization	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observers Group in India and Pakistan
IPRSP	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
KAP	Knowledge Attitude & Practices	WFP	World Food Programme
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	WHO	World Health Organization
MOSS	Minimum Operating and Security Standards	WTO	World Trade Organization
MoE	Ministry of Education	WB	World Bank
MoF	Ministry of Finance	3YPRP	Three-Year Poverty Reduction Programme (2001-2004)
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate	10YPDP	Ten-Year Perspective Development Plan (2001-2011)
MNNT SIAs	Maternal & Neo-Natal Tetanus Supplementary Immunization Activities		
NEAS	National Education Assessment Studies		
NER	Net Enrolment Rate		
NFBE	Non Formal Basic Education		



United Nations Development Assistance
 Framework for Pakistan (UNDAF)
 2004 - 2008



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United Nations Country Team Mission Statement

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The United Nations Country Team is committed to supporting the national goals of human development in Pakistan. Our overriding mission is to help Pakistanis achieve their full potential through expanding choices and enlarging opportunities, especially for the poor, women and vulnerable. We will strive to develop national capacity and provide quality advisory services to promote development objectives and further policy dialogue complementary to the Millennium Development Goals. We will improve our collaboration through enhanced synergy based on the distinct competencies and responsibilities of individual organizations. This will continue to expand our trusted partnerships and realise the mission of the United Nations to offer development results.

Executive Summary

To assist the Government of Pakistan in meeting the global targets of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for 2015, the United Nations System will better coordinate its efforts at the country level. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is a collective response to national challenges as identified in the Common Country Assessment (CCA), focused on political, economic and social development. Under the UNDAF, the United Nations System will encourage civil society participation and partnership, particularly for the poor, women and marginalized groups. Four priority areas of cooperation have been chosen: Participatory Governance, Poverty Alleviation, Health, and Education. Fundamental crosscutting themes are: Population, Gender, Environment, Humanitarian Affairs, Drugs Control and Crime Prevention, and Culture and Development.

Participatory Governance

National documents point to the centrality of governance reform relative to other challenges in Pakistan. All four thematic concerns of this UNDAF are premised on good governance as the enabling environment. Under national reform, elected district-level authorities and local councils have been empowered to undertake development at the local level, through participation of the people. The United Nations System will contribute toward institutional strengthening and greater participation in decision-making processes by the least advantaged, including women. Areas of cooperation are:

- ♦ Support institutional capacity building for improved governance, particularly at the local Government level
- ♦ Strengthen community-level initiatives for empowerment and development of civil society

Poverty Alleviation

The Government has fundamentally shifted its anti-poverty efforts to encompass a holistic, dynamic framework targeting a diverse set of factors that result in inequality and lack of human development. By adopting this, the Government aims at forging broad-based alliances with civil society and the private sector in the quest for eliminating poverty of opportunity as well as income poverty. Thus, both restoring economic growth and improving access to basic needs will be essential for poverty alleviation. The United Nations System will concentrate its poverty reduction efforts in resource-poor areas of Pakistan. Areas of cooperation are:

- ♦ Strengthen pro-poor growth and productivity
- ♦ Contribute to employment and income generation, with special emphasis on women, the disadvantaged and youth/adolescents
- ♦ Create social assets for the poor

Fundamental Crosscutting Issues

Under the theme of population, the United Nations System will work toward population growth commensurate with sustainable human development, through assistance to development of a multi-sectoral approach to population issues.

Turning to gender equality, the focus will be on improving the legislative and policy framework for the protection and empowerment of women, girls and children, as well as support to effective implementation of relevant international conventions.

The United Nations System also will support implementation of the National Environment Action Plan and globally identified priority areas of action in order to improve living conditions for all Pakistanis, particularly the poor, through management of the environment for sustainable development.

With regard to humanitarian affairs, it will work to strengthen disaster response and mitigation systems and to rehabilitate communities affected by prolonged emergencies.

In drugs control and crime prevention, the United Nations System will focus on demand and supply reduction for drugs as well as on supporting the Government in addressing threats posed by transnational organized crime.

, To enhance culture and development, the United Nations System will support the development of a comprehensive plan for preserving, maintaining and managing the World Heritage sites in Pakistan, explore the income generating potential of cultural tourism as well as promote cultural diversity, inter-cultural dialogue, creativity, arts and crafts.

Health

The Government is committed to improved health services for all citizens, given that Pakistan bears, for example, a high burden of poverty-related communicable diseases, exacerbated by malnutrition and maternal risks. However, resource constraints and inadequate managerial capacity currently hamper implementation of an ambitious health agenda. In assisting the expansion and improvement of health care, the United Nations System will support a rural focus and strengthened partnerships with civil society. Areas of cooperation are:

- ♦ Reduce prevalence of communicable diseases and non-communicable diseases
- ♦ Bridge basic nutritional gaps
- ♦ Improve reproductive health, especially with a focus on safe motherhood, child spacing and prevention of RTIs/STDs
- ♦ Institutional strengthening/crosscutting health issues

Education

The unfinished task of basic education for all in the country is to reach the unreached and underserved, which predominantly includes girls and children from poor rural families, minority groups and the tribal population. In this context, United Nations assistance, in the form of support to advocacy, capacity building and policy reform, will supplement national efforts in meeting the challenges. Areas of cooperation are:

- ♦ Universal, free and compulsory quality primary education for all children, especially girls
- ♦ Literacy and non-formal basic education programmes for out-of-school children and youth, particularly girls and women
- ♦ Institutional capacity building for improved educational management and administration
- ♦ Improve secondary education, with a focus on technical and vocational education and life skills development for adolescents and youth
- ♦ Strengthen higher education opportunities and networking, especially for adolescent girls and young women ■

Introduction

Intensified collaboration among United Nations Agencies, of which the UNDAF is one strategic tool, was a vital component of the general reform of the United Nations System initiated by the Secretary-General in 1997. Through improved sharing of institutional knowledge, enhanced cooperation and complementing of resources, the UNDAF is intended to give rise to better decision-making and greater synergy in action. Thus, it is the centrepiece of United Nations reform at the country level, in Pakistan as elsewhere.

This approach is both anchored in national priorities and aimed at reaching directly into communities, where changes actually occur. When Government, civil society, United Nations organizations and other development partners concentrate their efforts toward realizing a set of clearly articulated goals, human development is accelerated. Such ambitions are embodied in the eight Millennium Development Goals for 2015, which address aspects of poverty reduction and will improve the quality of life for the Earth's 6 billion people.

By deploying its combined resources, the United Nations System is well placed to assist the Government in meeting these global targets, and it will seek platforms for enhanced joint and collaborative programming through support to specific

geographic areas, national programmes or national institutions. Lack of inclusion as a joint priority in the UNDAF, however, in no way precludes other themes from receiving support from individual United Nations organizations.

With the initiation of participatory, dynamic and continuous CCA/UNDAF processes in 2002, a new level was reached for inter-Agency consultations within the United Nations System in Pakistan. In October 2002, with the CCA in its final stages, the UNCT held a two-day workshop with Government representatives from the federal, provincial and district levels at which substantive areas of development were



discussed with a view toward elaborating a common United Nations approach. Emphasis was placed on linkages with the MDG, as well as with national documents and policies. Overall objectives of the workshop, which were





reflected in the outputs, included:

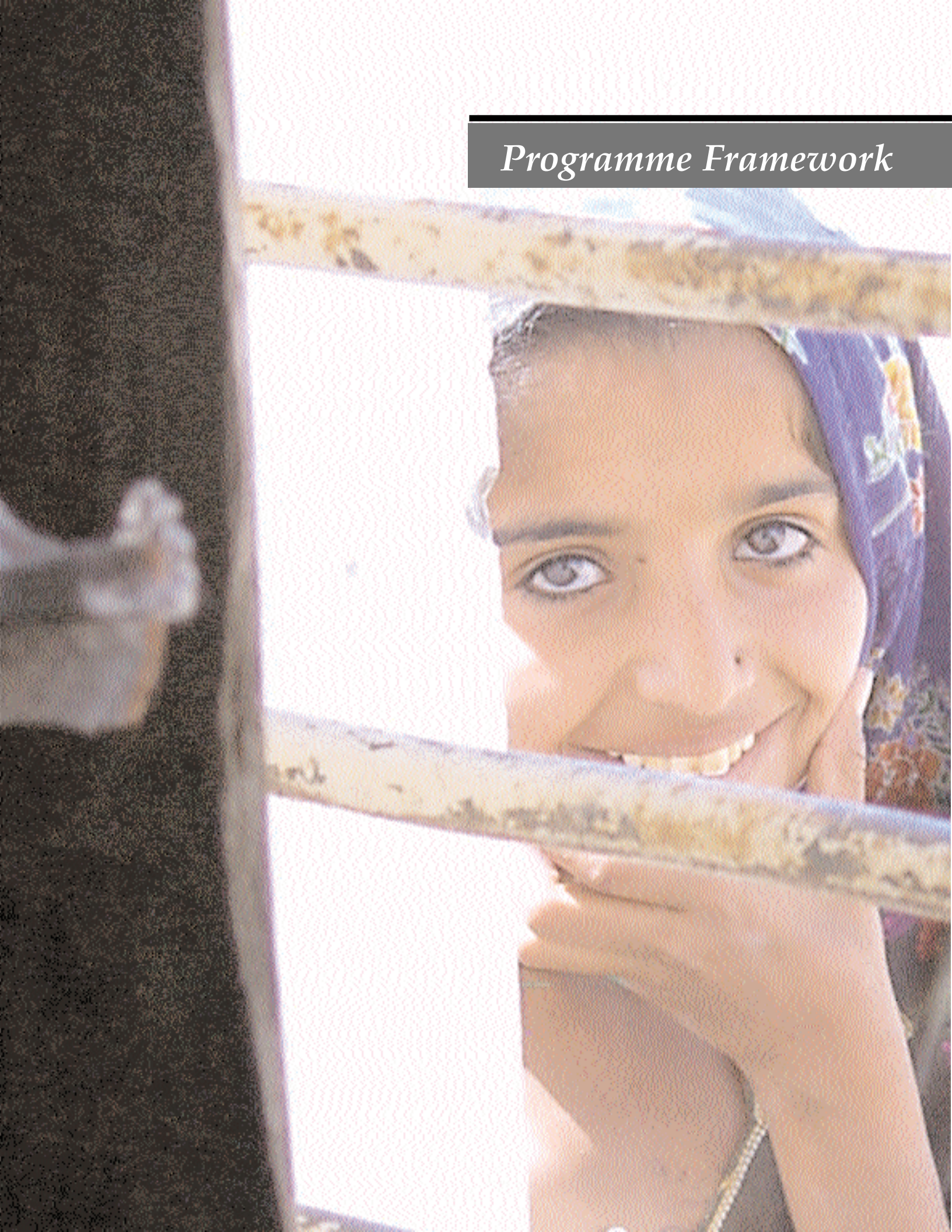
- ♦ Establishing priority areas of action for the UNDAF, arising from the CCA, national plans, MDGs and Agency mandates
- ♦ Outlining the key benchmarks for the UNDAF process
- ♦ Identifying areas for collaborative programming and building consensus
- ♦ Developing an action plan for initiating and finalizing the UNDAF process
- ♦ Working more effectively together as a team

Consensus was reached on four priority areas of cooperation: Participatory Governance, Poverty Alleviation, Health, and Education. At the same time, the following were identified as fundamental crosscutting themes for all areas: Population, Gender, Environment, Humanitarian Affairs, Drugs Control and Crime Prevention, and Culture and Development.

In the second phase of the UNDAF process during November and December 2002, five inter-agency thematic working groups for UNDAF were established to support the UNCT in the elaboration of the UNDAF and to seek views and opinions of the Government as well as the civil society in the preparation of their inputs. External and national expertise fielded helped in further finetuning of the inputs. Meetings with Federal Government and its different line ministries during the drafting process, inputs from the Planning Commission, UN regional counterparts, as well as consultative session with the donors and civil society on the initial draft further refined the areas of cooperation into expected medium- to long-term development impacts, as well as to decide upon collaborative strategies. Thus after an extensive review process by Government (at all levels- federal, provincial and district) as well as the civil society and donors, A final version of the framework document was launched by the Government of Pakistan and the United Nations System on 20 March 2003 ■



Programme Framework





I. Participatory Governance

Context

Good governance is a decisive factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development. For Pakistan, this has been a particularly formidable challenge. By the end of 90s, governance has clearly emerged as Pakistan's foremost development concern. A bold governance reform agenda encompassing a comprehensive Devolution Plan has been adopted by the Government. The national reconstruction strategy is rights- and responsibility-based, since rights carry responsibilities with them, for both the state and people. Citizens' rights are being reinforced in the right to development, right to participation and right to information. At the same time, through the change agenda, it is intended that Government become more service-oriented.

Under this plan, powers and responsibilities have been devolved to elected district-level authorities and local councils, through institutionalised participation of the people at the grassroots level. Five empowerment targets have been identified: In addition to devolution of political power, these are decentralization of authority, deconcentration of management functions, diffusion of the power-authority nexus, and distribution of resources. This process was completed in 96 districts across four provinces in

August 2001.

The new local governance system is intended to ensure the introduction of ownership at the grassroots level, serving as the foundation on which will be built a broader democratic edifice. Reconstruction of local Government has taken centre stage in the national reconstruction process because a large majority of issues of daily concern to the people are encountered at that level. Concentration of reform at the local level aims at addressing the largest number of problems in the least amount of time. The Pakistani initiative has been particularly noteworthy in its fast-track timetable – it was announced in March 2000 – and in the breadth of its intended reforms, which also include civil service reform, improved access to justice, and financial transparency. Much of this is under way. Now, the next step will be from political to fiscal decentralization.





Rationale

Because of devolution, a paradigm shift in governance is taking place in Pakistan at the district and local levels. The Common Country Assessment (CCA) identifies governance as a comprehensive



economic, social, cultural and political process, aiming to improve the well being of the population and of all individuals on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of benefits resulting there from. Moreover key lessons emerging from programme implementation highlight the centrality of democratic governance towards achieving the lasting regeneration of economic growth, poverty reduction and social cohesion in Pakistan, founded firmly on the rule of law, and considerable devolution of power to local levels. Other key lessons include the need to (i) increase the focus on efficiency and

quality of public investment in social sectors (ii) ensure flexibility in the design of policy reforms at the macro and sectoral levels to accommodate roll back in reform (iii) invest in institutional development and capacity building to sustain the development momentum and

(iv) institute a monitoring mechanism to track policy compliance (v) monitor implementation effectiveness. The United Nations System will assist the Government in implementing its Devolution Plan, in order for Government to be more accountable to the people and responsive to their needs. Empowerment, cooperation, equity, sustainability and security are issues directly affecting the lives of all Pakistanis, particularly the poor and marginalized, and are dimensions of governance

that will guide all United Nations System initiatives in support of national development goals. Such issues require long-term, flexible interventions, carefully designed to involve the public sector, private sector and civil society alike.

National documents such as the Ten Year Perspective Development Plan (2001-2011), the Three-Year Poverty Reduction Programme (2001-2004) and the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper all point to the centrality of governance reform relative to other challenges in Pakistan. Several key partners in the governance arena shape the landscape for



support by the UN. The IMF takes the lead in supporting macroeconomic policy reforms. The Asian Development Bank support focuses on provincial and district judicial and police reform and the federal, provincial and district administrative and institutional reforms arising from the devolution plan. The ADB also aims to improve corporate governance and restructuring of state owned enterprises, particularly in the financial sector. The World Bank focus is on furthering the transparency and accountability through Freedom of Information, effective functioning of Public Accounts Committees, Civil Service Reform, the establishment of a lasting institutional basis for the National Accountability Bureau and the creation of a Public Procurement Authority at the federal level and across provinces and public agencies.

The UN system support to the Governments' devolution programme promotes not only institutional

strengthening but also greater participation in decision-making processes by the least advantaged, including support to Government for enabling women to expand their roles in public decision making. Important capacity building components relate to political and fiscal/ devolution, expenditure management, transparency and accountability of economic policies, strengthening public policy capacity, enforcing women and child rights, promoting public/ private partnerships, provision of services in rural areas and enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of services delivery as a result of community management. Through direct and indirect engagement with governance issues in Pakistan, access to better-quality education and health services; social security; and adequate standards of living and working conditions, including access to food, water, decent housing and adequate income.



In addition, the United Nations System will assist the Government encouraging the implementation of laws whose substance and contents protect and promote people's rights. Thus, there is collective commitment to infusing and supporting a strong normative element in the process of governance reforms in pursuit of Millennium Development Goals.

Through its approaches, the



United Nations System will assist public sector officials in becoming more responsive and accountable to citizens, and especially more cognisant of the needs of the poor. At the same time, the United Nations System will assist the Government to ensure that agencies of civil society will constitute a more essential part of the legitimizing force of democratic governance. Governance in Pakistan will thus become more dynamic and extensively networked with civil society.

Goal

As part of the official development assistance to Pakistan the overarching goal of the UN system in the governance domain is to contribute to:

Improved governance at federal, provincial and particularly district levels by supporting the devolution and decentralisation objectives through political and fiscal devolution, transparency and accountability, strengthening of state institutions, system and capacity and promotion of local participation and ownership.

Areas of cooperation

[see also Annex A-1]

1. Support to institutional capacity building for improved governance, particularly at the local Government level

- ♦ Reform of political structures and system, government structures and

system, law enforcement structures and system, public employment system, primary health care structures and system, educational structures and system, public information structures and system and economic structures and system (10YPDP)

- ♦ Governance reforms (iPRSP)
- ♦ Transfer of power and authority to people's representatives (Devolution Plan)
- ♦ Service orientation of Government (Devolution Plan)
- ♦ Fiscal needs judged by conditions of areas (Devolution Plan)

People-centred development is now the basic principle for Pakistan's political, administrative, economic and social reconstruction strategies. Being empowered with new responsibilities and benefits, however, people must know what is expected of them under governance reform, as well as what the reforms can deliver in return. Training is therefore the highest priority, not only because there is an element of newness to





those taking power – for example, nearly 4 in 5 women union councillors had never before run for political office – but also an issue of illiteracy [45% of women and 11% of male union councillors are illiterate]. The United Nations System will collectively assist with capacity building of local Government institutions and officials at the union, tehsil and district levels in the management of municipal functions such as basic health care, primary education, water, sanitation and solid waste. It will further support development of research and extension capabilities in municipal functions.

At the same time, the United Nations System will support ongoing governance reforms, including political and fiscal devolution, civil service reform, access to justice and financial transparency, through working directly with the provincial and district governments in administering policy, legal and regulatory frameworks necessary to support reform activities, instituting institutional arrangements to articulate regulations, supporting financial management, planning and budgeting, social service delivery and promotion of social dialogue on reform issues. It will assist in training of local officials in development of rules and regulations, management of assets, raising of funds and development of local databases and information systems, all of which are crucial to strengthened local

Government. Likewise, it will support establishment and institutionalisation of not only overall mechanisms for coordination and oversight, but also internal United Nations mechanisms for tracking involvement of different United Nations Agencies in different regions of Pakistan in order to seek complementarities and avoid duplication. Knowledge management and sharing of best practices to facilitate partnerships, particularly between local and national institutions, will be promoted.

2. Strengthening community-level initiatives for empowerment and development of civil society



- ♦ Reform of political structures and system, government structures and system, law enforcement structures and system, public employment system, primary health care structures and system, educational



structures and system, public information structures and system and economic structures and system (10YPDP)

- ♦ Introduction of genuine democracy at grassroots level (Devolution Plan)
- ♦ Transfer of power and authority to people's representatives (Devolution Plan)
- ♦ Institutionalisation of people-centered development as basic principle for reconstruction strategies (Devolution Plan)
- ♦ Basis of rights and responsibilities for reconstruction strategies (Devolution Plan)

Health and more stable democracy is no longer a historical privilege in Pakistan. Increased people's participation is central to reducing social isolation in decision-making and planning with regard to development, in line with both national priorities as well as international development targets addressing the most compelling of human desires – a world free of poverty and the misery that poverty breeds. Among Pakistan's governance reforms, devolution is designed to enable the poor and marginalized groups to exercise power by revolutionizing the levels of representation of women in local Government, doubling representation of farmers and workers, and providing representation to minorities.

Good governance is thus a crosscutting issue for the United Nations System in that it directly affects the primary foci of the United Nations in Pakistan, including public health; education and culture; population and development; children;

agriculture; food security; labour rights and standards; local industrial enterprises; HIV/AIDS prevention and care; and protection of refugees and internally displaced persons. The United Nations System will concentrate its efforts on capacity building of civil society, particularly the poor and marginalized, including women, in participatory approaches to development and communications skills. At the same time, it will raise awareness among civil society on the importance of people's participation in governance and will work toward increased effective partnerships between Government and citizen groups through facilitation of dialogue. Joint advocacy will be undertaken for establishment of minimum standards of delivery of services by local Government through facilitation of means of developing consensus on such standards.

In integrating the poor and marginalized groups into the governance process, capacity building will be targeted toward these groups on citizens' responsibilities and rights in governance. This will be complemented by awareness raising initiatives as well as networking among the poor and marginalized themselves.





II. Poverty Alleviation

Context

Poverty has been increasing in Pakistan since the 1990s, after declining during the previous two decades. At the macroeconomic level, the rate of economic growth fell to 4.4% in the last decade, which was not enough to generate necessary additional employment. At the human level, several studies indicate that the proportion of poor rose from 22%-26% in fiscal 1991 to 32%-35% in fiscal 1999. [No uniform method for estimating poverty in the country exists.] In terms of absolute numbers, an estimated 47 million Pakistanis are believed to live in poverty, of whom 35 million are in rural areas.

Pakistan's fiscal constraints preclude significant increases in pro-poor spending through the development budget. Despite achievements on the macro front, Government expenditures are dominated by debt service payments and other non-development spending. The quality of governance has also as profound impact on poverty. On the economic side, low tax collection, large non-performing loans and financial losses in public enterprises has affected the ability of the government to mobilize resources for the poor. On the political side, the transition process has influenced the level of foreign

and domestic investment in country.

The broad governance reform process under way in Pakistan attempts to address more effective poverty reduction by bringing Government closer to the people at the district and local levels. In recognition that devolution of responsibilities alone cannot bring about change, however, this will be complemented by support to decision makers in enhancing accountability and to the poor in giving them a voice. All this is central to the country's new Poverty Reduction Strategy, in which the Government has fundamentally shifted its anti-poverty efforts to encompass a holistic, dynamic framework targeting a diverse set of factors that result in inequality and lack of human development. By adopting this framework, the Government aims at forging broad-based alliances with civil society and the private sector in the quest for eliminating poverty. Moreover, this further builds on strategies to revive the





economy and empower the poor outlined in the Ten-Year Perspective Development Plan (2001-2011), the Three-Year Poverty Reduction Programme (2001-2004) and the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP).

Because poverty is the result of a myriad of mutually reinforcing factors, lack of income per se is not the only contributor to vulnerability of the poor. Indeed, poverty of opportunity often causes poverty of income. Just as the poor in Pakistan lack economic and governance resources, they also require improved access to basic needs such as education,

learning ability and reduced population growth. In particular, education appears vital in distinguishing the poor from the non-poor. Only 27% of heads of households in poor families are literate, while the total is 52% for non-poor households. In addition studies indicate that the poorer the household, the higher is the likelihood of its dependence on female labour. This is further corroborated by evidence on greater impoverishment in households relying on womens productive labour, due to the low economic value of female labour. The lower educational base of women and their restricted mobility inhibits their

ability to compete for access to social and productive assets on an equal footing with men. An urgent need exists to strengthen the social protection system, which does not encompass workers in the agriculture sector, the informal economy or those in the formal sector who are employed temporarily or in very small enterprises, nearly 98% of the total employed labour force.

Rationale

An underlying and cross cutting factor that runs through out the CCA is the increasing level of poverty and inequality. The assessment highlights the poverty amongst women who suffer disproportionately in terms of weak access to education and health care. Significant reduction in employment opportunities, continuing declining share



health, clean drinking water and proper sanitation. Exclusion of the poor in development planning has led to a supply-driven approach to service provision. But for the poor themselves, public social services strengthen their human capital and, in a national context, lead to increased productivity, improved



of development expenditures, overall depression in economic activity and mounting debts has also contributed to increase in poverty.

Support by the multilateral banks to poverty reduction focuses on supporting activities that assist structural reforms to lay the basis for more rapid, long term economic growth; promoting growth in sectors that are labour intensive to generate employment opportunities; and, improving expenditure management and efficiency in the delivery of basic public services. Bilateral donors are supporting key aspect of the poverty reduction strategy, including participatory poverty assessments as well as indicator development for measuring the performance of social service delivery within the PRSP framework.

Key lessons emerging from implementation clarify that accelerating human development is as much an issue of increasing expenditure on social sectors as of improving the effectiveness of spending through better governance. The result is increasing gaps in social indicators between the rich and the poor, and rural and urban areas. Moreover given Pakistan's low gender development index ranking, women's participation in the workforce particularly in the formal and informal sectors needs to be actively promoted. The Small and Medium enterprises absorb the bulk of Pakistan's non-agricultural workforce and needs to be further strengthened as an important platform.

Thus the double challenge of reviving

productivity and reducing poverty, both restoring economic growth and improving access to basic needs will be essential for poverty alleviation. The



United Nations System will concentrate its poverty reduction efforts in resource-poor areas of Pakistan and will support development of policy initiatives supporting pro-poor governance, social service delivery as well as economic opportunities for the poor, and vulnerable, that positively influences the lives of the poor. In addition the UN system will feed its experiences into the Government's PRSP formulation process from a gender perspective particularly through gender sensitive budgeting, gender aware regulatory frameworks and mainstreaming gender in macro-economic policies for poverty reduction. Moreover support to highlighting the poverty environment nexus particularly in terms of the vulnerability of the poor to air and water pollution will be pursued.



sustainable. Likewise, the United Nations will support the Government's strategy of mainstreaming environmental and gender issues across all projects, particularly promoting involvement in the labour force by women, youth and adolescents.

Goal:

The overarching goal towards poverty reduction is as follows:

The UN support in Pakistan will aim to address the issue of human development, asset poverty, economic and social vulnerability and gender disparity through supporting pro-poor policies and programmes.

The iPRSP identifies the sectors of agriculture, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and energy to lead the revival of economic growth, and these are priority areas in this UNDAF. At the same time, because social protection measures are essential to promote equitable development, the United Nations System will assist the Government to ensure that these also are moved forward in Pakistan. Under both strategies, the objective will be to reduce poverty by expanding choices for the poor to enable them to participate in the development of the country.

United Nations assistance will be implemented consistent with overall governance reforms and will particularly be focused on making devolution

Areas of Cooperation

[see also Annex A-2]

1. **Strengthen pro-poor growth and productivity**
 - ♦ Engendering growth through stabilization, an enabling investment environment and strengthened infrastructure (iPRSP)
 - ♦ Low productivity of agriculture, livestock and fisheries sector (10YPDP)
 - ♦ Increased economic opportunities for the poor (3YPRP)
 - ♦ Improvements in water resources development (10YPDP)
 - ♦ Poor marketing infrastructure (10YPDP)
 - ♦ Governance reforms (iPRSP)
 - ♦ Promotion of ICT (10YPDP)

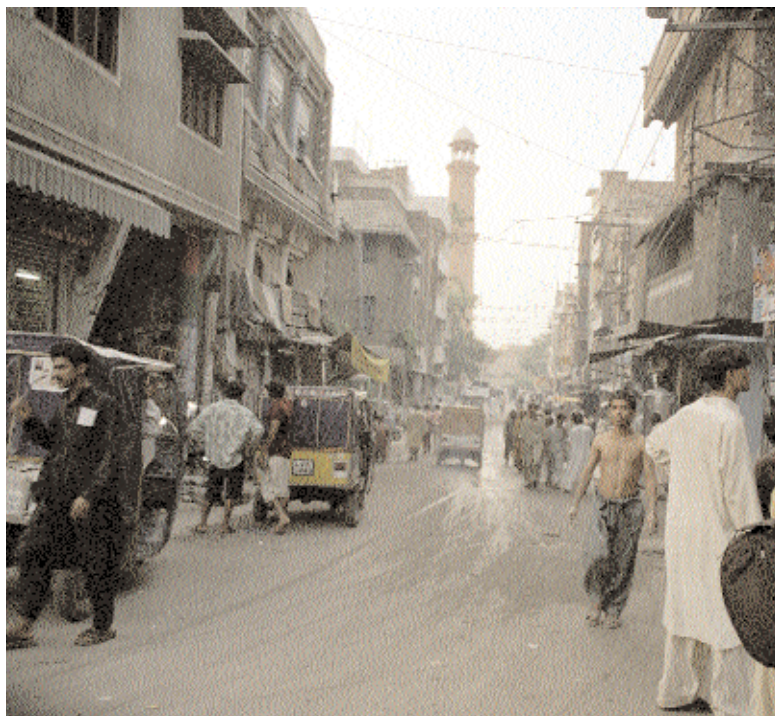


Recognizing the close linkages between governance and poverty, the United Nations System will support the Government in developing and implementing its Poverty Reduction Strategy, Ten-Year Perspective Development Plan and Three-Year Poverty Reduction Programme. It will strengthen joint policy advice for improving capacity to formulate and implement pro-poor policies. This will be achieved through capacity building for policy makers, including a focus on support to local Government to implement the Devolution Plan; knowledge management and sharing of best practises with national institutions, local Governments, NGOs and civil society to facilitate opportunities for public-private partnerships; and capacity building of institutions engaged in poverty monitoring, to strengthen the availability of data.

The United Nations System also will work to increase and broaden production in agriculture, livestock and fisheries, which has been particularly low at just 1.6% in recent years, partially because of the severe drought that began in 1999. Agriculture is responsible for about 25% of GDP and contributes most of the raw materials for the industrial sector, the source of another 17% of GDP, but public investment in agriculture is declining. Robust agricultural production will be assisted

through increased support to small farmers, fishermen and marketing associations, as well as enhanced joint policy advice, particularly on Pakistan's participation in the next round of trade negotiations in agriculture. Infrastructure development for enhanced access to markets will be promoted, along with community mobilization for more effective agricultural marketing, awareness and training for effective use of inputs. The United Nations System also will support agricultural research reform and improved agricultural extension services.

Growth in the agriculture sector strongly relies on the state of the environment, particularly land and water resources. About 25 million acre-feet of water is lost annually because of low water management efficiency, for example. Because the poor tend to be strongly





dependent on the natural resource base, they are particularly vulnerable to environmental degradation and deterioration, which manifests primarily in health effects. The United Nations System will assist the Government in working toward improved water and natural resources management utilization, through facilitation of effective partnerships between Government and civil society and enhanced joint policy advice. Support will be provided to improved water and soil conservation techniques, as well as mainstreaming environmental concerns in development policies.

Lastly, the United Nations System will work toward the use of Information and Communications Technology to broaden access to markets and information among the poor. This will be achieved through capacity building for improved marketing information services; strengthened collaboration among economic agents, particularly investors, and markets and institutions for technology transfer and production of alternative energy solutions; and strengthened joint policy advice on cleaner technologies.

2. Contribute to employment and income generation, with special emphasis on women, the disadvantaged and youth/adolescents

- ♦ Increased economic opportunities for the poor (3YPRP)
- ♦ Creating income generating opportunities through asset creation

and improves access to microfinance (iPRSP)

- ♦ Empowerment of the poor (3YPRP)
- ♦ Reducing vulnerability of the poor to economic and other shocks (iPRSP)
- ♦ Economic empowerment of women (10YPDP)
- ♦ Reducing unemployment among youth (10YPDP)

Real wages and employment create an important link between economic growth and poverty reduction. Therefore, reducing unemployment is critical for poverty alleviation. Unemployment statistics in Pakistan are often unreliable





because of a high incidence of disguised unemployment and employment in the informal sector, particularly by the poor. It is believed, however, that at least 600,000 people are added annually to the rolls of the unemployed.

In particular, women suffer disproportionately from poverty. Data indicate that the poorer the household, the higher the likelihood of dependence on female labour. Women's access to the formal labour market is only 13.7%, and women have a relatively lower skills and literacy base, concentrating their work in low-paid or undervalued employment sectors. In support of national goals, the United Nations System will give special emphasis to the fact that women are integral in helping to raise themselves and their families out of poverty. This will be achieved through support to the implementation of the National Plan of Action for Women. Likewise, capacity building and skills training programmes for women will be strengthened and institutions assisted to provide micro credit to women.

For women and men alike, SMEs can generate significant employment opportunities, as they are highly labour intensive. SMEs in the manufacturing sector also account for a significant share of manufactured exports. SMEs suffer from lack of access to credit, excessive government regulations, an arbitrary tax administration, a weak technological base, and lack of business support services. United Nations assistance will aim to strengthen capacities of SMEs through a thorough assessment of the

obstacles to SME growth, strengthened coordinated policy advice on regulatory reforms, capacity building of supporting institutions, enhancing access to credit and business support services, facilitation of increased networking among SMEs, and support to community mobilization to form SMEs. Technical upgrading of formal and non-formal enterprises will be enhanced and improved market and export information provided.

With Pakistan's very young demographic structure, pressure will continue to build on labour markets and unemployment rates if jobs are not available for new entrants into the market. It will be crucial to strengthen the focus on appropriate employment opportunities for youth and





adolescents, through capacity building and skills training programmes as well as support to the identification of areas where employment can be created for these groups. The United Nations System will undertake support to functional literacy/workforce education initiatives, in particular vocational education. In addition, it will support development of an employment plan for youth, strengthened population research capacities and prevention of the worst forms of child and bonded labour.

3. Create social assets for the poor

- ♦ Improving human development (iPRSP)
- ♦ Empowerment of the poor (3YPRP)
- ♦ Access of the poor to physical, social assets (3YPRP)
- ♦ Access to welfare and support through development of appropriate social safety nets (3YPRP)
- ♦ Reducing vulnerability of the poor to economic and other shocks (iPRSP)
- ♦ Governance reforms (iPRSP)

The United Nations System will work to improve access of the poor to public social services, on which they are highly dependent. This will be achieved through support to devolve Government responsibilities and powers, including delivery of social services, to district and local levels; enhanced development of the social protection system; increased opportunities, especially for women and girls, to access social services, through support for equality in education and health; and mobilization for human resources development.

The United Nations System will promote social safety mechanisms to address the needs of the poor, given that more than one-third of poor households are headed by aged persons who would be dependent on incomes such as pensions and other forms of social support. Training for service providers will be designed to enhance delivery of affordable, equitable and effective public goods and services, and awareness of citizens' rights will be raised among key stakeholders, including NGOs, communities and families. As delineated further in Sections IV and V, the United Nations System will provide support to accelerated enrolment in school for girls; to reduced maternal, infant and under-5 mortality rates; and to reduced calorie-based poverty.





III. Fundamental Crosscutting Issues

Context and Rationale

The Common Country Assessment (CCA) identified six areas as fundamental crosscutting issues for this UNDAF. These include population; gender; environment; humanitarian affairs; drugs control and crime prevention; and culture and development.

3.1.1 Population

Pakistan's population had increased from 34 million in 1951 to 142.5 million by mid-2001, due in large part to high population growth rates. Pakistan is one of the few countries with an inverse sex ratio of 108 men for every 100 women. Over one third of the people are living in poverty. Fertility and poverty are associated in a tight feedback loop. Studies prove high infant and maternal mortality rates are correlated with high fertility rates among poor women. There is a strong correlation between the number of children in a family and the extent of poverty. Continuing population growth on such a scale, coupled with weak human development indicators, is likely to undermine efforts to reduce poverty and improve living standards, particularly for the most vulnerable. Although population growth has fallen to 2.1% per annum, Pakistan still has a high rate

compared with countries in the region. Under the Population Policy 2002, the Government is committed to lowering the growth rate further, to 1.6% in 2012 and to reaching the replacement level of fertility by 2020. In addition, Pakistan is faced with a large young population (ages 15-24, 70% below the age of 30), which has serious implications for provision of education, health services and other basic needs in the coming decades. Finally, rapid population growth contributes to environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources. A key lesson that has emerged through our programmes is the need for integrating reproductive health within the primary health care services to ensure a holistic and comprehensive approach to health services provision.

A number of bilaterals and multilateral agencies are supporting the Government in pursuing its population agenda.

3.1.2 Gender

Women's status has relatively improved in recent years, including education and employment, although the overall position of women in Pakistan remains fragile. In some parts of the country, and





at certain social levels, many women and girls suffer gender-based discrimination and poverty of opportunities throughout their lives. Gender inequalities in



processes remains elusive in Pakistan. The Government is committed to ensure equality, empowerment and development of women through enhanced political and economic participation, through the devolution and economic reform initiatives. In addition efforts towards monitoring the implementation of international conventions like the CRC and CEDAW particularly in terms of equitable access to social services, protection and accountability remain an important priority. It is recognized that enhancement of the status of women is essential not only on grounds of equity and human rights but also to meet the goal of sustained growth, human resource development and poverty alleviation.

The multilateral banks, bilaterals and all UN agencies are working together to strengthen the government's analytic capacity on gender sensitive policies as well as mainstream gender concerns throughout sector programme implementation.

3.1.3 Environment

education, skill attainment and in the legal, economic and political sphere tend to shape women's access to productive resources and employment opportunities. as a result, indicators for them are still low in terms of survival, development, protection and participation Moreover, the lower status of women and girls, as the primary caregivers of children, also has a negative impact on the fulfilment of children's rights. In the absence of gender disaggregated poverty related data, a systematic gender analysis of poverty

In Pakistan, as in much of the developing world, environmental quality has deteriorated rapidly, resulting from increased population pressures, air, land and water pollution, loss of biodiversity, irrigation water waste, insufficient sewerage and sanitation, deforestation, rapid growth of urban slums and squatter settlements, untreated toxic waste from industries and overuse of pesticides. The poor are affected most due to environmental degradation. They are prone to suffer the adverse health



impacts. This is because of their greater exposure to polluted water, lack of adequate nutrition, overcrowded housing and lack of health facilities, increasing their vulnerability to diseases. Low-income neighbourhoods mushroom around industrial areas where exposure to air pollution is high. To comprehensively address the environmental issues linked with poverty, the Government in 2001 approved the National Environmental Action Plan, which aims to safeguard public health, promote sustainable livelihoods and enhance quality of life of the people through achieving an acceptable state of the environment. Meanwhile, population pressure, the transition to a market-based economy, and rural and urban changes in lifestyle all are manifesting in negative environmental consequences; for example, the major urban centres faces some of the worst levels of air pollution when compared to WHO standards. The environmental impact on human health, again especially among the poor, is considerable, and much remains to be done to improve trends in natural resources management. Particular challenges are raised by desertification and deforestation, as well as biodiversity loss, groundwater depletion and rapid urbanisation.

3.1.4 Humanitarian Affairs

Disaster management in Pakistan is currently seen as the provision of relief, rather than the management of all phases of disaster situations and long-term management of risk. The provision of information is inadequate, as are training opportunities. Given the lack of awareness of more effective approaches to disaster management, there is a priority need for a strategic policy on risk reduction and management at the national and local levels. At the same time, Pakistan has been host to more than



3 million Afghan refugees for over two decades. Stabilization of conditions in Afghanistan and continuing repatriation of refugees is an opportunity to rehabilitate the local economy, infrastructure and environment of refugee hosting communities.



Following the massive voluntary repatriation of some 1.56 million Afghan refugees in 2002, the Governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan signed on 17 March 2003, a landmark Tripartite Agreement. The latter provides a roadmap and a 3 year time frame for the repatriation process, and emphasizes its voluntary nature. It also foresees that at the end of the agreed period, the residual population will be subject to screening to determine Afghans who may still be in need of international protection. A key feature of the agreement is the recognition that voluntary repatriation should be gradual and correlated to Afghanistan's absorption capacity.

3.1.5 Drugs Control and Crime Prevention



The magnitude and complexity of the drugs problem undermines sustainable human development in the country. Experience shows that drug abuse increases poverty, health risk and weakens social structures. Moreover injecting drug abuse is associated with a high risk of spreading blood borne diseases such as Hepatitis and HIV/AIDS. The Government has given priority to tackling issues related to illicit drugs and is committed to attain measurable goals by 2003 and 2008 under the declaration of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Drugs. In 2000, for example, Pakistan was declared poppy-free, to international acclaim; overall, it has achieved significant success in eliminating cultivation and production of drugs. However, resurgence of poppy production on Pakistan's borders could jeopardize these gains and must be closely monitored. Trafficking also remains a serious issue, with a magnitude and complexity faced by few other countries, and the Government's efforts are likely to be constrained by continuing international demand for illegal drugs. The drugs business in Pakistan is increasingly linked with transnational organised crime, harming social and economic performance in many ways. Greater emphasis is envisaged for intelligence-based crime investigation, including initiatives against money laundering.

3.1.6 Culture and Development

The link between culture and development has become an important



lead into overall social sector development and is being increasingly seen worldwide as a rejuvenating force in societies in transition. Cultural activities can be translated into such vital areas of concern as cultural and ecotourism, heritage preservation, arts and cultural heritage education and crafts revival. Thus, the rich and diverse culture of Pakistan can be used as a tool for development in terms of economic growth, intellectual development and the enhancement of creativity and quality of life. The country's six World Heritage Sites, other monuments and intangible heritage of music, poetry, dance and theatre hold the potential of providing a strong base for income generation and job opportunities.

Areas of Cooperation

[see also Annex A-3]

3.2.1 Population

- ♦ Population growth rate reduced from 2.16% in 2002 to 1.6% in 2012 (Population Policy 2002)
- ♦ Decrease Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.8 by 2012 (Interim Population Sector Perspective Plan)
- ♦ Contraceptive prevalence rate increased from 28% in 2001 to 53% in 2012 (Population Policy 2002)

The United Nations System will also jointly work toward population growth commensurate with sustainable human development through assistance to development of a multi-sectoral approach to population issues. It likewise will help to build capacity for management and



delivery of family planning services at national, provincial and district levels. In addition support is envisaged for strengthening the collection, analysis and utilisation of population data, and incorporating population factors in national and local development plans. Because men have a dominant role in decision-making in the family setting, the United Nations System will focus on male involvement in reproductive health issues through training of service providers, advocacy to workers' organizations and provision of contraceptives. In empowering women, youth and adolescents for responsible decision-making, it will support access to improved service delivery and social marketing to these groups.

3.2.2 Gender



- ♦ Enhance women’s power and decision-making role within the family and community (National Plan of Action, CEDAW)
- ♦ Promote measures to contain and eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women (National Plan of Action, CRC)
- ♦ Ensure respect for views of children in all matters which affect their lives, according to their evolving capacities (CRC, National Plan of Action for Children)

To enhance women’s power and decision-making roles, promote the rights of the girl child and ensure respect for views of children, the United Nations System will work to improve the legislative and policy framework for these groups’ protection and empowerment. Increased joint policy advice will be offered for review, revision, repeal and drafting of laws, and national, provincial and district systems will be supported for monitoring and adequately addressing concerns

related to violence and discrimination. Induction of unprecedented increase of women parliamentarians, mainstreaming of gender issues across sectors, support to initiatives including gender disaggregated poverty data and gender budgeting are important signals of change in public policy, and need to be supported. Staff will be trained on understanding and adopting gender-sensitive practises at all levels. To ensure effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the United Nations System will jointly advocate for inclusion of indicators in National Plans on ending discrimination and protecting children and women from violence and abuse. It also will advocate for ratification of the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

3.2.3 Environment



- ♦ To initiate actions and programmes for achieving a state of the environment that safeguards public health, promotes sustainable livelihoods, and enhances quality of life of the people (National Environmental Action Plan)

Support to implementation of the National Environment



Action Plan and to priority areas of action identified at the World Summit for Sustainable Development will be critical to improving living conditions for all Pakistanis, particularly the poor, through environmental management for sustainable development. The United Nations System commits itself to these cooperation strategies to achieve such an end. It will support revised regulatory frameworks and mechanisms, along with institutional strengthening of Government and civil society organizations, particularly at the provincial level; better ecosystem management; and development of sustainable energy resources. At the same time, it will assist initiatives for improved access to safe water sources and adequate sanitation facilities.

3.2.4 Humanitarian Affairs

The United Nations System will work collaboratively to improve disaster response and mitigation systems for disaster risk reduction, through support to effective national policies as well as to institutions and community initiatives for rehabilitation of areas affected by emergencies and disasters. Joint advocacy will be undertaken for development of a national disaster management plan. In addition, the United Nations System also

will jointly work to rehabilitate areas and communities affected by prolonged emergencies, offering support to strengthen their economy, infrastructure and environment.

3.2.5 Drugs Control and Crime



Prevention

- ♦ Eliminate production, ranging from cultivation of narcotics crops and harvesting of opium and/or cannabis, to processing of their derivatives such as heroin (Drug Abuse Control Master Plan 1998-2003)
- ♦ Eliminate supply by means of vigorous enforcement interventions (Drug Abuse Control Master Plan 1998-2003)
- ♦ Eliminate demand by means of a nationwide treatment and rehabilitation programme in tandem with preventive education and



public awareness projects (Drug Abuse Control Master Plan 1998-2003)

In an effort to reduce social threats from drugs and crime in Pakistan, the United Nations System will focus on demand and supply reduction for drugs as well as on prevention of transnational organized crime. It will strengthen its collaboration with Government and other institutions in the design and implementation of drugs reduction strategies and will

support the maintenance of the country's poppy-free status. Collection, analysis and dissemination of drug abuse control data will be improved, and poverty alleviation programmes will be promoted in potential poppy-growing areas. With regard to transnational organized crime, areas of cooperation among Government, the United Nations and other stakeholders will be identified and support given to develop and implement a Plan of Action as well as strengthen law enforcement capacities.



3.2.6 Culture and Development

- ♦ To enhance the income generating capacity of culture related activities. (10YPDP)
- ♦ To preserve and maintain Pakistan's historical / cultural assets (10YPDP)

The United Nations System will support the development and implementation of a comprehensive plan for preservation, maintenance and management of the World Heritage Sites in Pakistan. It will promote cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue, the economic potential of the country's rich cultural heritage and help strengthen linkages between the cultural and education sectors. Assistance will be given to build capacities of cultural and heritage institutions and potential master crafts persons, and revival and



development of arts and crafts. Support will be further provided to development of cultural and ecotourism.

IV. Health

Context

Attainment of the highest standard of health is a fundamental right of every human being. Policies outlined in the Ten-Year Perspective Development Plan (2001), National Reproductive Health Services Package (1999) and interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2001) are all testament to the Government's commitment to improved health services for all citizens.

However, Pakistan bears a high burden of poverty-related communicable diseases, exacerbated by malnutrition and maternal risks. Life expectancy is 62 years, and public health services are deemed inadequate by many Pakistanis, resulting in continuous low utilization of services. Where services do exist, there also is a need to remove socioeconomic and cultural barriers to access, through suitable interventions. Access to health services is estimated to be available only to 55% of the population, which is further decreased to 30% overall for maternal and child health. About 57% of children complete routine immunization and only 40% of pregnant mothers are fully vaccinated against tetanus, for example. Health services are likely to be further challenged due to the demographic pattern of the population, with 43% younger than 15 and nearly 46% of females in the reproductive age (15-49).

Mortality rates are high for infants (82 per 1,000), with 40% of deaths in the neo-natal period, and in under-5 children (109 per 1,000). Up to one-fourth of all children born in Pakistan are low birth weight. Likewise, the maternal mortality ratio is high at from 350 to 700 per 100,000 live births; only 24% of births are attended by skilled health personnel. The sex ratio of 108 males to 100 females is reflective of



the gender gap in early childhood care and nutritional practices, as well as the high incidence of maternal deaths. At the same time, the fertility rate stands at 4.8 and is as high as 7 in parts of the country. A large number of women are married before the age of 20. Lastly, Pakistan is considered low-prevalence but



increasingly at risk to the potential threat of HIV/AIDS.

Non-communicable diseases (NCD) and especially cardiovascular diseases (CVD) represent a major health burden in the industrialized countries and a rapidly growing problem in Pakistan. Factors such as unhealthy nutrition, smoking, physical inactivity, psychosocial stress and alcohol use are among the main contributors to the occurrence and spread of NCD. Pakistan has adopted the National Health Policy in 2001, based on Health For All goals. It prioritizes 10 areas of immediate attention:

- ♦ Reducing prevalence of communicable diseases
- ♦ Addressing inadequacies in primary/ secondary health services
- ♦ Removing professional/managerial deficiencies in the district health system
- ♦ Promoting greater gender equity
- ♦ Bridging basic nutrition gaps in the target population
- ♦ Correcting urban bias in health sector
- ♦ Introducing required regulations in the private medical sector
- ♦ Creating mass awareness on public health issues
- ♦ Effecting improvements in the essential drugs sector
- ♦ Capacity building for health policy monitoring

Rationale

The poor and underserved, particularly women and children, need basic and

better-quality health services. They are more prone to disease, are forced into occupations that harm their health, lack access to health care and education, have shorter lives, and in general lack access to the resources and means to improve their lives. Investment in human capital can help to break the cycle of ill health and poverty. Pakistani health care requires expansion and improvement with a rural focus and strengthening partnerships with civil society. However, resource constraints and inadequate managerial capacity currently hamper implementation of an ambitious health agenda.

WB is active in the health sector through their structural adjustment credit line. Bilateral donors and multilateral agencies are investing to support the government





in the development of the Health Management Information Systems as well as supporting the devolution process through training of health staff at the local level.

Goal

The overall goal of the UN system in the health sector is:

To contribute to the improvement of health conditions of the poor and underprivileged through advocating on raising public sector health expenditures, with a focus on promotion, prevention and control programmes.

Areas of Cooperation

[see also Annex A-4]

1. Reduction in prevalence of communicable diseases and non-communicable diseases

- ♦ Improve child immunization coverage to 100% by 2010 (10YPDP, NHP)
- ♦ Improve maternal tetanus coverage to 80% by 2010 (10YPDP, NHP)
- ♦ Reduce infant mortality rate to 45 per 1,000 by 2010 (10YPDP)
- ♦ Provision of clean water for all citizens (NHP and iPRSP)

Given the current suboptimal immuni-

zation coverage, the United Nations System expects to assist in intensified efforts that will be required to strengthen routine EPI and measles surveillance. It will advocate for successful eradication of polio and improving community awareness about routine EPI. The coverage attained by maternal and neonatal tetanus campaigns will be sustained through routine EPI and coupled with the promotion of clean delivery practices. This will be strengthened by using food aid as an enabler in the poorest, most food-insecure districts of the country. In this context, the United Nations objective is to support Government plans for improving skilled birth attendance and training of existing health care providers.

Continued support to the three major control programmes on tuberculosis, malaria and HIV/AIDS will be provided. Support also will be provided to enable the Government to deal with outbreaks and epidemics of both emerging and re-





as promoting the control of tobacco consumption.

2. Bridging basic nutritional gaps

- ♦ Elimination of malnutrition for under-5 from 39% to 20 % by 2011 (iPRSP, NPA for Children)
- ♦ Reducing incidence of low birth weight from 25% to 12% by 2011 (iPRSP)
- ♦ Reducing food poverty to 15% by 2011 by enabling people to meet basic food requirement (iPRSP)

emerging diseases, for example, leishmaniasis and Congo-Crimean haemorrhagic fever. United Nations assistance to minimize waterborne diseases will improve knowledge of proper water collection, storage and consumption along with good hygiene practises.

The UN system will help combat the spread of non-communicable diseases through the promotion of healthy lifestyle in the school settings and in the general population. Support will focus towards development of strategic actions at national and local level to increase public awareness that lead to measurable improvements in risk factor levels with reduced morbidity and mortality due chronic diseases related to diet and physical activities (cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and cancer) as well as support to risk prevention policies such

In the realm of prevalent protein energy malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, the United Nations System will collaborate with Government in providing iron supplementation to pregnant and lactating mothers and iron fortification of wheat flour supplementation in girls' schools. It will support prenatal care and promote proper breast-feeding and complementary feeding practices. In particular, the United Nations also will support the Government in improving consumption of iodized salt and Vitamin A. Legislation and programmes will focus on maintaining food security, reduction of early childhood malnutrition and low birth weight.

3. Improving reproductive health, especially with a focus on safe motherhood, child spacing and prevention of RTIs/STDs



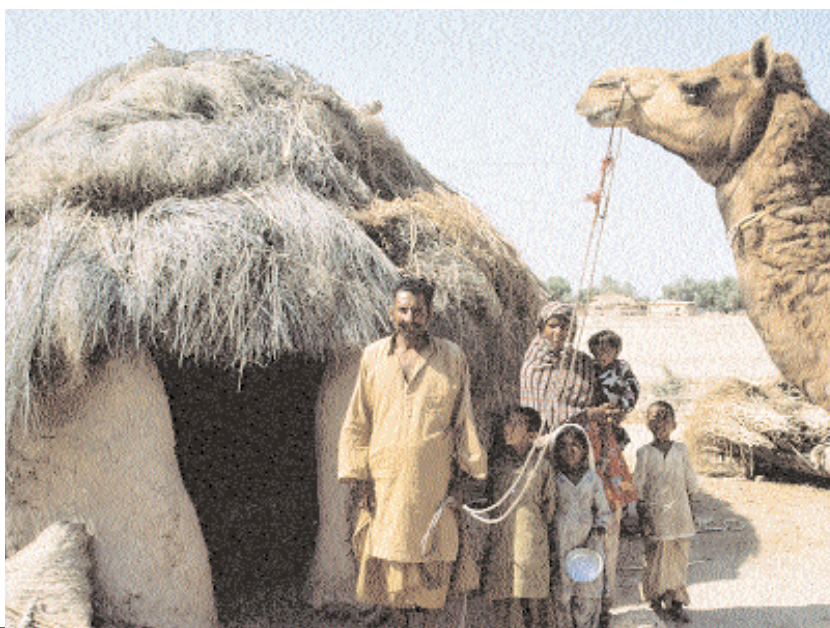
- ♦ Reduce MMR to 180/100,000 live births by 2010 (NHP)
- ♦ Increase trained personnel attending pregnancy to 90% by 2010 (10YPDP)
- ♦ Decrease the population growth rate from 2.1% in 2001 to 1.6 by 2012 (Interim Population Sector Perspective Plan)
- ♦ Improve contraceptive prevalence rate to 53 by 2012. (Interim Population Sector Perspective Plan)
- ♦ Decrease Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.8 by 2012 (Interim Population Sector Perspective Plan)
- ♦ Maintain prevalence of HIV infection below 5% in vulnerable populations (Pakistan HIV/AIDS Enhanced Program)
- ♦ Implement National Reproductive Health Services Package

Estimates suggest that up to 15% of the global burden of disease is associated with failures to address reproductive health needs. Considering the significant share of reproductive health in overall health outcomes, it is to be expected that successful programmes to promote reproductive health will reduce the

healthy years of life lost, as well as overall poverty, in equal measure. Reproductive health, with its all-encompassing agenda, has been prioritized in the National Reproductive Health Services Package to focus on safe motherhood, family planning and prevention of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS. High levels of maternal mortality and morbidity in Pakistan result directly from the interaction between the low status of women in society; poor nutrition; a significant proportion of high-risk pregnancies; inadequate child spacing and poor access to reproductive health and family planning services; poverty; and illiteracy.

The United Nations System will support initiatives to improve skilled birth attendance, enabling access in food-insecure areas through use of food aid. At the same time, it will improve access and quality of emergency obstetric care and community mobilization. Government efforts will be strengthened for reducing unwanted pregnancies through family planning, resulting in lower fertility and slower population growth and thus

lowering the youth dependency ratio and creating a window of opportunity for economic growth. The United Nations System expects to assist Government in developing a comprehensive framework and a national strategy on women's health and addressing the gender





dimensions of poverty and reproductive health, thereby promoting women's economic empowerment by facilitating access to resources, information and services.

4. Institutional strengthening/ crosscutting health issues

- ♦ Increase trained personnel attending pregnancy and child health to 90% by 2010 (National Health Plan)
- ♦ Population with access to health services at 90% by 2010 (National Health Plan)
- ♦ Increase hospital beds per 1,000 people to 0.738 by 2010 (National Health Plan)

The National Health Policy identifies health systems development and managerial support as an area for partnership development in health sector reform, which envisages a sustained process of fundamental change in policy and institutional arrangements. The United Nations System will provide assistance with the objective of augmenting access to quality services and support Government in extending outreach, removing gender bias in health and nutrition and building management and monitoring capacities, particularly in the district setting. This likewise will promote devolution and participatory development.

Turning to specific United Nations assistance, this will include promoting and facilitating partnerships in planning and development of health systems and health sector financing to respond more

adequately to the needs of population. Key indicators to monitor performance of overall health system will be identified and developed and support provided to national capacity building in the district health system. Access to essential health services, especially by poorer groups, will be improved and the development of strategies for private-sector participation in health services delivery enhanced. Improved capacities of the health management information system to generate data for decision-making, a set of policies for human resource development, and introduction of accreditation systems will be supported. Finally, strategic policies that ensure that availability of adequate numbers of affordable, essential drugs will be promoted.

With the given number of diseases in Pakistan that are largely preventable, promoting healthy lifestyles and the need for raising public awareness is vital. The United Nations System will work to improve intersectoral health education and mass communications in the priority





areas of non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular and respiratory disease, cancer and diabetes.

V. Education

Context

Education lies at the heart of the dynamic and complex relationships that profoundly influence the destiny of individuals and society as a whole. Both formal and non-formal education – and particularly basic education and training, especially for girls – are vehicles of empowerment as well as essential to addressing the root causes of poverty, inequality and exclusion. A powerful correlation exists between education and attainment of the goals set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration of September 2000. Therefore, efforts aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Education For All (EFA) goals must ensure that education is integrated within broader frameworks of national economic and social policy and development strategy, in particular, poverty reduction initiatives.

The Government of Pakistan has expressed a strong commitment toward achieving both the MDGs and EFA goals, reflecting its measures to improve education in not only the Education

Sector Reforms for 2001-2004, but also through the National Education Policy (1998-2010), the Ten Year Perspective Development Plan (PDP) (2001-2011) and the National Plan of Action (NPA) for Education for All (2000-2015). These focus on several issues, notably universal primary education; improved literacy rates; higher quality education through



teachers' training and curriculum and materials development; and better opportunities of access to secondary and higher education, with a particular emphasis on technical and vocational education. Overall budget allocations to the sector as a proportion of GDP, however, remain low at about 2%.

Despite a variety of education policy measures in Pakistan, a particular challenge lies in the realm of literacy. Adult literacy rates continue to be low, with more than half of the population



illiterate; however, wide discrepancies are found by province and gender. Although literacy rates have increased for both males and females, for example, the female-male literacy gap increased from 19% in 1981 to 24% in 1998. At the same time, net enrolment rate in primary school must be raised from the current 42%.

Rationale

Given the interlinked development challenges of widespread poverty, gender disparities, lack of formal school facilities, inadequate opportunities for non-formal education and severe budgetary constraints, Pakistan faced enormous hurdles in meeting its education needs. The unfinished task of basic education for all in the country is to reach the unreached and underserved, which predominantly includes girls and children from poor rural families,

minority groups and the tribal population. In this context, United Nations assistance, in the form of technical and financial support to advocacy, capacity building and policy reform, will supplement national efforts in meeting the challenges.

The CCA and UNDAF underline the role of education as a vehicle of empowerment and sustainable development. A key lesson learned related to the importance of mobilizing political commitment and adequate and sustainable funding for education. Public spending on education has either declined or remained static, calling for an urgent need to enhance the educational budget with a view to implementing the EFA goals notable of free, compulsory quality education, bridge the existing gender gap and provide relevant literacy programmes. Institutional capacity building is an important requirement for improved and comprehensive education reform, innovation and management at federal, provincial and district levels. Areas requiring urgent attention include education for girls and women, curricular reforms, relevant textbooks, teacher training and status of teachers, and effective monitoring and evaluation of educational outcomes.

In the process of developing the UNDAF, five key areas of cooperation in education were identified, addressing universal free and compulsory primary education; provision of literacy and non-formal basic education; institutional capacity building for improved educational management;



integration of technical and vocational education in secondary education; and strengthening and networking of higher education opportunities. The following discusses the objectives of United Nations assistance, cooperation strategies and major lines of action in each area.

Goal

The goal of the UN system in the field of education is:

To promote education for all as a fundamental right and as a vehicle of empowerment by emphasizing the critical role of both formal and non-formal education, particularly universal quality primary education, basic literacy skills, as well as relevant technical and vocational education and training, with special focus on girls, women, the poor and the excluded.

Areas of Cooperation

[see also Annex A-5]

1. Universal, free and compulsory quality primary education for all children, especially girls

- ♦ Universal primary education for boys by 2003/04 and for girls by 2010 (10YPDP)
- ♦ Universalisation of primary education by 2015; in the case of males, this target will be attained by 2010 and in case of females by 2015 (NPA Education, NPA for Children)
- ♦ Enforcement of Compulsory Primary Education where facilities are available (ESR)
- ♦ Reduction of gender disparity by

10% annually (ESR)

- ♦ Ensuring of gender equity in primary education with a view to achieving the Dakar Goal of eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005 (NPA Education, NPA for Children)

Given the low primary enrolment rates, especially of girls, and the need for strengthened education, the objective of United Nations assistance is to support development and implementation of policies/practices designed to increase



access of all children to higher-quality primary education. Special emphasis will be given to reducing gender disparities.

In this context, the United Nations expects to support sustained political commitment and increased budgetary allocation to primary education through



strengthened EFA partnerships, coordination and monitoring. It will also assist in improving primary school enrolments, retention and completion rates, and in improving learning outcomes of children and quality of teachers' training. United Nations assistance will be based on support for capacity building in policy formulation and strategy development; advocacy and mobilization at all levels; technical and financial assistance to teachers' training and improvement of learning materials; increasing access and use of food aid as

- ♦ Literacy rates will increase, by 2010/11, to 88% for males and to 78% for females (10YPDP)
- ♦ A total of 13.5 million males and females (aged 10+) will become literate in order to increase overall literacy from 47% to 62% during 2001-04 (ESR)
- ♦ A 50% improvement in levels of adult literacy, especially for women, will be achieved by 2015, along with equitable access and continuing education for adults (NPA)



With further improvements needed in rates of illiteracy and skills development, a goal of United Nations assistance will be to increase functional literacy among the youth and adult populations, particularly women. In this regard, the United Nations will advocate for increased access to, and enhanced budget allocations for, basic education, and it will support literacy campaigns; and advocate the establishment of organizational structures

an enabler to bring out-of-school girls to school in food-insecure areas.

2. Literacy and non-formal basic education programmes for out-of-school children and youth, particularly girls and women

(at both national and provincial levels) to exclusively promote literacy. Awareness of functional literacy will be raised and capacities for data collection and regular monitoring of literacy indicators developed. The United Nations also will build capacity of key Government agencies involved and assist in



developing joint strategies, for example, through life skills programmes for youth. The quality of non-formal basic education system will be improved through training of teachers and development of more relevant teaching materials.

3. Institutional capacity building for improved educational management and administration

- ♦ A key national priority is to extend decentralized capacity building facilities to teachers, head teachers, parents and other education supervisors and managers for addressing quality education (ESR)

With installation of the new local Governments under the Devolution Plan, district levels need assistance in governance and management

capabilities. The intended goal of United Nations assistance is to support the development of an enabling administrative environment for educational reform. The United Nations will support the Government in improving the capabilities of district planners and managers through in-service training, especially in planning, gender mainstreaming, better understanding of key concepts in education reform, and better utilization of resources, data collection and monitoring. It also will help involve community-based organizations in education governance so that more parents and communities participate. Technical support will be extended to the Ministry of Education and provincial education departments for review and revision of rules and regulations.

4. Improved secondary education, with a focus on technical and vocational education and life skills development for adolescents and youth

- ♦ Secondary school enrolment to increase from 29.5% in 2000 to 40% in 2004 (ESR)
- ♦ Integration of schooling with labour market skills for youth (ESR)
- ♦ Introduction of new technical stream at secondary level in 1,100 schools (10YPDP and ESR)

Despite Government efforts, growth of secondary schools in Pakistan has been slow, restricted and inadequate in meeting demand. In addition, secondary school curriculum is outmoded and, according to national objectives, a





technical stream should be introduced. The United Nations, in its efforts to improve counseling of youth about career opportunities and technical and vocational education, will support awareness raising about opportunities available to youth for technical skill development. To improve the quality of secondary education, the United Nations also will assist in training secondary school teachers and developing curriculum with new trades. To improve awareness about life skills among adolescents and youth, the United Nations will assist in the incorporation of these aspects in education to combat drug abuse, spread of HIV/AIDS and coping skills for stress and peer pressure.

5. Strengthening of higher education opportunities and networking, especially for adolescent girls and young women

- ♦ Increasing access to higher education opportunities by 10% annually (ESR)
- ♦ Private sector to raise its share of enrolment to 40% of the total by 2010 (ESR)
- ♦ Increasing allocations for research through an Endowment Fund of Rs 1 billion (ESR)

For improved teacher education, especially for women, the United Nations will assist in capacity building of teachers through distance learning, with a special focus on gender sensitivity. To improve access to higher education, the United Nations will lend technical support to policy makers and higher education administrators. In achieving improved quality and relevance of university research, the United Nations will assist national efforts aimed at building capacities of university faculty, with emphasis on ICT. In addition, the United Nations will assist in promoting linkages

Programme Resources Framework

Financial resources available to implement provisions of the UNDAF include (1) the financial allocations by each participating United Nations System organization, or direct resources; and (2) resources that organizations expect to mobilise over the period of the UNDAF in addition to their direct resources. The following table presents a breakdown of targets by organization and area of concentration; the breakdown of the latter should be seen as indicative. It also should be noted that resource commitments are made not through the UNDAF, but rather through in-country programmes or project documents, according to the procedures and approved mechanisms of each organization. For details of the Programme Resources Framework for Pakistan, see Annex B ■





Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation



Provisions for follow-up and review of the UNDAF are based on the principle that the UNDAF is a living document. Because development is a process, the UNDAF may have to be adapted to respond to changes in Pakistan's economic, political or social situations.

I Harmonisation of Programmes

The programmes cycles of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP are fully harmonised with the UNDAF timeframe. The specialised agencies are guided by annual (UNHCR), or bi-annual (FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UNIDO, ILO, UNDCP) country programmes and a new programming cycle will start from January 1, 2004.

The provisions of the UNDAF will be implemented through the country cooperation frameworks and programmes agreed to by partner organisations. The selection and definition of goals, objectives and strategies would be fully consistent with the UNDAF. Individual country programmes and project documents will specify how they contribute to UNDAF objective and cooperation strategies.

The following areas for collaborative programming is identified in the UNDAF and will be further developed:

1. Mainstreaming human rights
2. Integrating population and development issues
3. Education for all with special attention to girls and women
4. Enhanced sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries development utilising appropriate and environmentally sound technologies.
5. Disaster prevention and mitigation
6. Support to income and employment generation through SME promotion
7. Improved health and nutritional status of all particularly the vulnerable groups
8. Promotion, prevention and control of diseases
9. Information and Communication Technology for sustainable human development.

II Poverty Focus

To ensure a rights based approach, the UN system will focus on the most vulnerable. Moreover to contribute to reduction of regional disparities the UN





system will target the resource poor regions. Importance will be given to effective links and relationships between the state, civil society and private sector, through support to the decentralisation initiative across different sectors.

III Joint Advocacy and Policy Dialogue

The UNDAF provides an optimal platform for joint advocacy and dialogue particularly in the areas of:

1. Mainstreaming gender concerns in policy and programming strategies across different sectors and monitoring compliance to international conventions.
2. Devolution and decentralisation of administrative and financial authority to the local government
3. Mobilisation of enhanced resources for the social sector development.

IV Development Coordination

A number of coordination forums at



different levels allow for enhanced cooperation between the multilateral and bilateral funding agencies. The Pakistan Development Forum under the leadership of the Government of Pakistan provides the overall framework for coordinating support. Within this larger context, lead sectoral assistance agencies regularly hold aid coordination meeting in areas of: institutional development, basic education, health, environment, forestry, gender, HIVAIDs and food security. Such meeting offer opportunity for cooperation at the operational level as well as avoidance of inter-agency effort duplication.

The UN system will continue to facilitate dialogue between the Government and the donor community on issues of common interest. It will encourage improved coordination among the development community through greater exchange of information and enhanced collaboration as chair of specific donor working groups.

In addition the UNCT will explore ways for simplifying and harmonising the programming and operational procedures of the UN system organisations at the country level, including the format for project documentation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation mechanisms.

The UN system will continue its collaborative efforts in the area of common premises and services. The implementation



of common contracting within the UN house in areas of security, travel service, banking, shipping, courier and internet will be supplemented by a regular system of evaluation by users to ensure and sustain best possible services. Further more the development of country specific Minimum Operating and Security Standards (MOSS) and the creation of a common radio room will on the one hand reinforce the need for security compliance and result in significant savings for agencies.

V Monitoring and Evaluation

Internal Reviews

The five UNDAF Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) will continue to meet regularly and will serve as the main mechanism for implementing and monitoring the UNDAF. [See Annex C for comprehensive monitoring indicators to be used.] The following strategies will be employed:

- ♦ Selection of leading Agencies for each focus area of collaboration, if such do not already exist
- ♦ Development of individual TWG work plans with clear goals and objectives, to be integrated into the Annual Report and Work plan of the Resident Coordinator

The Millennium Development Goals Report that is developed for Pakistan will serve as the primary means for reporting on UNDAF activities, complemented by the Annual Report and Work plan of the Resident Coordinator. At the same time,



the TWGs will establish a linkage between the indicators established to measure UNDAF outputs and the contribution of these outputs to the achievement of the MDGs.

Overall, the United Nations Country Team, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, will be responsible for review and validation of the cooperation between organizations on the UNDAF priority areas to ensure that individual Agencies' country programme documents reflect such objectives, as appropriate. It will also ensure the effective functioning of the TWG, with assistance from the Inter-Agency Support Unit. Regular UNCT meetings will establish an ongoing, high level of information exchange and strengthen partnerships, as well as improve coordination and collaboration of the United Nations System as a whole.



Joint and External Reviews

Mid term Reviews of Country Programmes of individual agencies will analyse progress towards the objectives of UNDAF and its information will be fed into the RC Annual Report.

A joint mid-term evaluation by the Government, United Nations System and other development partners will be conducted at the midpoint of the UNDAF period (2004-2008), synchronised as much as possible with the respective Agencies' mid-term country programme reviews. Similarly, a joint end-of-cycle evaluation of the UNDAF will occur. Such evaluations, providing feedback and guidance on management of the process, results and outcomes, will ensure that United Nations efforts remain focused on national priorities, that achievements and lessons learned are recognised, that difficulties are addressed and that best practises are acknowledged. During the mid-term review in particular, it will be important to re-examine the Programme Resources Framework.

VI Partnership Building

Preparatory process of CCA and UNDAF supported the development of strong partnerships, increased networking among development organisations, greater exchange of information and expertise and more focused and collaborative UN system participation in development cooperation. The UNCT will build on this process to consolidate its position as a trusted development partner and will continue it support to inter and intra sectoral coordination.

Partnership building for consensus, coordination and synergy around national priorities will be pursued by the UNCT with the Government and with the development community. Partnership arrangements with the Government shall ensure full ownership and leadership of UN System programmes and projects framed within the priorities laid out in the PRSP and the 10 Yr Perspective Development Plan.

Mutually beneficial partnerships with multilateral institutions and bilateral donors will be pursued based on convergence of interests and objectives. The UN system will engage in policy dialogue with the donors for ensuring that objectives identified through the UNDAF receive necessary attention.

In collaboration with the International Financial Institutions and the bilateral donors concerned , the UN will support the Government on the development and implementation of its Poverty Reduction Strategy ■





Annex A:

Programme Framework

Annex A-1: Programme Framework for Participatory Governance

Area of Cooperation I: Support to institutional capacity building for improved governance, particularly at the local Government level

- Reform of political structures and system, government structures and system, law enforcement structures and system, public employment system, primary health care structures and system, educational structures and system, public information structures and system and economic structures and system (10PDP)
- Introduction of genuine democracy at grassroots level (Devolution Plan)
- Transfer of power and authority to people's representatives (Devolution Plan)
- Service orientation of Government (Devolution Plan)
- Fiscal needs judged by conditions of areas (Devolution Plan)

Expected Outcomes	Brief Description of Cooperation Strategies	Major Lines of Action	Contributing Agencies	Programme Modality
Outcome 1: Enhanced capacity of local Government for policy formulation and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of local Government institutions and officials, particularly women, in both rural and urban areas • Enhanced joint policy advice • Reform and strengthening of democratic processes at both local and national levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in training of elected representatives and officials at the union, tehsil and district levels in the management of municipal functions such as basic health care, primary education, water, sanitation and solid waste • Assist in developing technical skills through training of functionaries at the union, tehsil and district levels for developing rules and regulations, managing assets, raising funds and developing local databases communication, and information systems • Support to strengthening the financial management, accounts, strategic monitoring and social audit processes • Assist in training in programme management including project preparation, implementation and monitoring • Support to development of dispute resolution mechanisms at the local level • Support to developing research and extension capabilities in municipal rural functions • Support to functional literacy initiatives to strengthen literacy among elected local representatives • Support to reviving local Government training institutions • Assist in building political commitment in the process of democratic development through capacity building in relevant areas 	UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, ILO, FAO	Joint Individual
Outcome 2: Effective institutionalisation of devolution and other governance reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to Government for ongoing governance reform programme • Enhanced joint policy advice • Promotion of social dialogue on governance reform issues through training, research, analysis and documentation in governance reform areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support establishment and institutionalisation of mechanisms for coordination and oversight, involving all stakeholders • Support establishment of mechanism for tracking involvement of different United Nations Agencies in different regions of Pakistan, to seek complementarities and avoid duplication • Facilitate coordinated consultations among policy makers, civil society, governance think tanks, research organizations, NGOs and donor community on reform issues • Knowledge management and sharing of best practices with local Governments and national institutions to facilitate partnership • Support to definition of measurable indicators for monitoring local social service delivery (with gender disaggregation) • Support to development of inter-governmental fiscal relations, and clear budgetary procedures including gender sensitive budgeting • Support to gender disaggregated public expenditure incidence analysis 	UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, ILO, WHO, UNICEF	Joint Individual





Area of Cooperation II: Strengthening community-level initiatives for empowerment and development of civil society

- ♦ Reform of political structures and system, government structures and system, law enforcement structures and system, public employment system, primary health care structures and system, educational structures and system, public information structures and system and economic structures and system (10PDP)
- ♦ Governance reforms (iPRSP)
- ♦ Transfer of power and authority to people's representatives (Devolution Plan)
- ♦ Institutionalisation of people-centered development as basic principle for national reconstruction strategies (Devolution Plan)
- ♦ Rights- and responsibilities-based reconstruction strategies (Devolution Plan)

Expected Outcomes	Brief Description of Cooperation Strategies	Major Lines of Action	Contributing Agencies	Programme Modality
Outcome 1: Enhanced capacity of civil society organisations to participate in and monitor development at local Government levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Capacity building of civil society, particularly the poor and marginalized, in participatory approaches and communications skills ♦ Analyse/ ensure that the community citizen boards empower the poor ♦ Awareness raising among civil society on importance of people's participation in governance ♦ Increased effective partnerships between Government and citizen groups through facilitation of dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Assist in developing training programmes in confidence-building measures and communications skills, with local expertise to facilitate dialogue ♦ Joint communications campaign on people's participation ♦ Advocacy for establishment of minimum standards of delivery of services by local Government through facilitation of means of developing consensus on such standards 	UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, ILO	Joint Individual
Outcome 2: Integration of the poor, women and marginalized, in the governance process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Awareness raising among poor and marginalized groups on importance of people's participation in governance ♦ Targeted capacity building for poor and marginalized groups, including women and minorities, in responsibilities and rights in governance ♦ Increased effective partnerships among poor and marginalized groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Assist in formulating grassroots awareness programmes, with local expertise, for poor and marginalized groups on their legal and political rights ♦ Assist in developing training programmes targeted to poor and marginalized groups, including women and minorities in accessing data and monitoring the performance of local governments in meeting their commitments. ♦ Facilitation of networking among poor and marginalized groups ♦ Support to functional literacy initiatives to strengthen literacy among elected local representatives ♦ Monitor womens participation in local government ♦ Support representative organisations of individuals and groups to lobby and advocate for change at the local level. 	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, WHO, UNESCO	Joint Individual

Annex A-2: Programme Framework for Poverty Alleviation

Area of Cooperation I: Strengthening growth and productivity to benefit the poor

- ♦ Engendering growth through stabilization, an enabling investment environment and strengthened infrastructure (iPRSP)
- ♦ Low productivity of agriculture, livestock and fisheries sector (10YPDP)
- ♦ Increased economic opportunities for the poor (3YPRP)
- ♦ Improvements in water resources development (10YPDP)
- ♦ Poor marketing infrastructure (10YPDP)
- ♦ Governance reforms (iPRSP)
- ♦ Promotion of ICT (10YPDP)

Expected Outcomes	Brief Description of Cooperation Strategies	Major Lines of Action	Contributing Agencies	Programme Modality
Outcome 1: Improved capacity to formulate and implement pro-poor policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Support Government in developing and implementing Poverty Reduction Strategy, Ten-Year Perspective Development Plan and Three-Year Poverty Reduction Programme ♦ Enhanced joint policy advice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Capacity building for policy makers, including support to governance reforms, education and health sector for extending services to the poor ♦ Support Government in mobilising and maintaining IPRSP spending priority for health, education, population, drinking water and basic sanitation ♦ Knowledge management and sharing of best practices with national institutions, local Government, NGOs and civil society to facilitate public-private partnerships ♦ Promote female education, gender budgeting and better access to health care services e.g., the lady health worker programme ♦ Capacity building of institutions engaged in poverty monitoring, to strengthen availability of updated data 	UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, FAO, UNIDO, ILO	Joint Individual
Outcome 2: Increased and broadened agricultural, livestock and fisheries production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Increased support to small farmers, fishermen and marketing associations ♦ Enhanced joint policy advice and programme formulation in the context of globalization and in preparation of Pakistan participation in the next WTO ♦ Capacity to maintain food security increased, particularly through attention to gender roles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Support infrastructure development for enhanced access to markets ♦ Support to community mobilization for more effective agricultural marketing ♦ Support to agricultural research reform, improved agricultural extension services, farmers training ♦ Support awareness and training programmes for effective use of farm inputs new technologies ♦ Strengthen functioning of private markets through critical infrastructure, market information and commodity stocks ♦ Support information campaigns to disseminate challenges and opportunities under WTO 	FAO, UNDP, UNIDO, WFP	Joint Individual
Outcome 3: Improved water and natural resources management and utilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Facilitate effective partnerships between Government, civil society ♦ Enhanced joint policy advice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Support improved water conservation and management techniques ♦ Support improved soil conservation techniques ♦ Strengthening of social forestry and reforestation ♦ Support to empowerment of Water Users Associations, and village organisations ♦ Joint advocacy for mainstreaming environmental concerns in development policy ♦ Support the institutional reform in irrigation to enhance efficiency of water use and communal share in operations and maintenance. 	FAO, UNDP, WHO, UNESCO	Joint Individual





<p>Outcome 4: Information and Communications Technology used to broaden market access and access to information among the poor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building for improved marketing information services Strengthened collaboration among economic agents, particularly investors, and markets and institutions for technology transfer and production of alternative energy solutions Strengthened joint policy advice on cleaner technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of strategic working groups in e-commerce, venture capital for ICT, ICT for agriculture among SMEs, universities Support to Industrial Information Network for information and e-commerce services for SMEs Support to development of information systems for promotion of cleaner technology and renewable energy services to meet international protocols and enhance productivity and employment Support to development of marketing information system for farmers, marketing committees, growers associations and SMEs 	<p>UNIDO, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO</p>	<p>Joint Individual</p>
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Area of Cooperation II: Contribute to employment and income generation, with special emphasis on women, the disadvantaged and youth/adolescents

- Increased economic opportunities for the poor (3YPRP)
- Creating income generating opportunities through asset creation and improves access to microfinance (iPRSP)
- Empowerment of the poor (3YPRP)
- Reducing vulnerability of the poor to economic and other shocks (iPRSP)
- Economic empowerment of women (10YPDP)
- Reducing unemployment among youth (10YPDP)

Expected Outcomes	Brief Description of Cooperation Strategies	Major Lines of Action	Contributing Agencies	Programme Modality
<p>Outcome 1: Percentage of women employed in formal, informal sectors increased</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support implementation of National Plan of Action for women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen capacity building in adult literacy and vocational, entrepreneurial skills training programmes for women Gender sensitise legislative and regulatory frameworks, in extending credit facilities to women Assist in establishing MIS for National Plan of Action for women 	<p>UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNIDO, ILO, WFP, FAO</p>	
<p>Outcome 2: Strengthened capacities of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced joint policy advice Increased networking among SMEs Support to community mobilisation to enable formation of SMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review, analyse obstacles to SME development Technical upgrading for formal, non-formal enterprises Capacity building for institutions dealing with SME development Improved dissemination of market and export information Restructuring of infrastructure of SME clusters Training in handicrafts and other SME skills Facilitate SME access to credit, technology and business support services Support to rationalisation of regulatory frameworks for SME promotion 	<p>UNIDO, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, WHO, FAO</p>	
<p>Outcome 3: Strengthened focus on appropriate employment opportunities for youth/adolescents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building and skills training for youth, adolescents Support identification of areas where employment can be created for youth, adolescents Support implementation of national plan of action for children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to functional literacy/workforce education initiatives, particularly vocational education Assistance to development of employment plan for youth Support to strengthened population research capacity Support prevention, rehabilitation and , elimination of child labour/bonded labour 	<p>UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIDO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, UNDP, FAO</p>	<p>Joint Individual</p>

Area of Cooperation III: Create social assets for the poor



- ♦ Improving human development (iPRSP)
- ♦ Empowerment of the poor (3YPRP)
- ♦ Access of the poor to physical, social assets (3YPRP)
- ♦ Access to welfare and support through development of appropriate social safety nets (3YPRP)
- ♦ Reducing vulnerability of the poor to economic and other shocks (iPRSP)
- ♦ Governance reforms (iPRSP)

Expected Outcomes	Brief Description of Cooperation Strategies	Major Lines of Action	Contributing Agencies	Programme Modality
Outcome 1: Improve access of the poor to public social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Support devolution of responsibilities and powers, including delivery of social services, to district and local levels ♦ Enhance development and implementation of social protection system, including social security ♦ Increase opportunities, especially for women and girls, to access social services, through support for gender equality in education and health ♦ Support human resources development to enhance development at the local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Training for service providers to enhance delivery of affordable and effective quality public services ♦ Promote social safety mechanisms to address needs of the poor ♦ Awareness raising among key stakeholders, including NGOs, communities and families ♦ Support to accelerated enrolment in school especially for girls ♦ Support to reduced maternal, infant and under-5 mortality and to reduced calorie-based poverty 	UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UNFPA, WFP, WHO	Joint Individual





Annex A-3: Fundamental Crosscutting Issues

Area of Cooperation I: Population

- ♦ Population growth rate reduced from 2.16% in 2002 to 1.6% in 2012 (Population Policy 2002)
- ♦ Decrease Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.8 by 2012 (Interim Population Sector Perspective Plan)
- ♦ Contraceptive prevalence rate increased from 28% in 2001 to 53% in 2012 (Population Policy 2002)

Expected Outcomes	Brief Description of Cooperation Strategies	Major Lines of Action	Contributing Agencies	Programme Modality
Outcome 1: Population growth commensurate with sustainable human development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Develop multi-sectoral approach to population issues, linking them with development through macroeconomic growth, poverty reduction, environment ♦ Capacity building for management and delivery of services at national, provincial, district levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Support training and multi-sectoral research and analysis of population issues ♦ Facilitate strengthened partnerships among sectors ♦ Facilitate strengthened partnerships with civil society, NGOs 	UNFPA, WHO, UNDP	Joint Individual
Outcome 2: Empowerment of women, men, youth and adolescents for responsible reproductive health decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Improved service delivery, particularly to women, youth, adolescents, to enable responsible decision-making ♦ Increased social acceptance of family planning use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Focus on male involvement in reproductive health issues, through training of service providers, advocacy to worker organizations, provision of contraceptives ♦ Joint advocacy for women, youth and adolescents in particular, in areas of employment, health, education ♦ Strengthening of social marketing 	UNFPA	Individual

Area of Cooperation II: Gender



- ♦ Population growth rate reduced from 2.16% in 2002 to 1.6% in 2012 (Population Policy 2002)
- ♦ Enhance women's power and decision making role within the family and community (National Plan of Action for women)
- ♦ Promote measures to contain and eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women (NPA)
- ♦ Protection of children, including girls, from all forms of discrimination, exploitation, violence and abuse (CRC, NPA for Children)
- ♦ Promote participation of women in the decision-making process at all levels (CEDAW)
- ♦ Ensure respect for views of children in all matters which affect their lives, according to their evolving capacities (CRC, NPA for Children)
- ♦ Promote and protect the rights of the girl child and increase awareness of her needs and potential (NPA)
- ♦ Effective implementation of CRC and CEDAW

Expected Outcomes	Brief Description of Cooperation Strategies	Major Lines of Action	Contributing Agencies	Programme Modality
Outcome 1: Legislative and policy framework improved and effectively enforced for protection and empowerment of women and girls, and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Decision-makers and service providers have the capacity to fulfil their responsibilities ♦ Increased policy advice for review, revision, repeal and drafting of laws ♦ Joint review and analysis monitoring of situation and trends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Training of staff and counterparts on understanding and adopting gender-sensitive practises at all levels ♦ Joint advocacy for improvement of legislative framework and implementation of national policy for women and Plan of Action for children ♦ Support to establishment of national, provincial and district systems for monitoring violence and discrimination 	UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, WFP, ILO, UNESCO	Joint Individual
Outcome 2: Effective implementation of CRC/CEDAW through legislation, policies, programmes, capacity building monitoring, awareness and regular reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Support to implementation, monitoring and reporting of progress in achieving targets under national policy on women and National Plan of Action for women ♦ Support to implementation, monitoring and reporting of progress toward achieving targets under national policy and National Plan of Action for children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Joint advocacy for improved implementation of CRC/CEDAW and ratification of international covenant on civil and political rights, World Fit for Children and other international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights ♦ Joint monitoring of status of implementation and ratification ♦ Joint advocacy for inclusion of indicators in PRSP, National Plans on ending discrimination and protection of children and women from violence and abuse at national and provincial levels ♦ Assist development of a data base on child labor ♦ Capacity building in planning, design, and programme execution to combat child labor. ♦ Support development of the Family Empowerment Plan 	UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO, WFP	Joint Individual



Area of Cooperation III: Environment

- ♦ To initiate actions and programmes for achieving a state of the environment that safeguards public health, promotes sustainable livelihoods, and enhances quality of life of the people (National Environmental Action Plan)

Expected Outcomes	Brief Description of Cooperation Strategies	Major Lines of Action	Contributing Agencies	Programme Modality
Outcome 1: Improved living conditions through environmental management for sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Support to National Environment Action Plan ♦ Support to priority areas of action identified at World Summit for Sustainable Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Support to revised regulatory frameworks and mechanisms, institutional strengthening of Government and civil society organizations, ecosystem management and development of sustainable energy sources ♦ Support to initiatives for improved access to safe water sources and adequate sanitation facilities ♦ Capacity building for environmental protection agencies at provincial level 	UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNESCO	Joint Individual

Area of Cooperation IV: Humanitarian Affairs

Expected Outcomes	Brief Description of Cooperation Strategies	Major Lines of Action	Contributing Agencies	Programme Modality
Outcome 1: Effective disaster response and mitigation systems for risk reduction and rehabilitation of areas and communities affected by prolonged emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Support to institutions and community initiatives for rehabilitation of areas affected by emergencies and disasters ♦ Facilitation of enhanced preparedness among Government, civil society for emergency response ♦ Joint advocacy for development of national disaster management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Joint programme to strengthen local economy, infrastructure and environment of areas affected by prolonged emergencies, including life-saving rapid interventions ♦ Effective national policy on emergency and disaster response and management ♦ Joint advocacy, capacity building and awareness raising for disaster risk reduction 	UNDP, OCHA, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, WFP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR	Joint

Area of Cooperation V: Drugs Control and Crime Prevention

- ♦ Eliminate production, ranging from cultivation of narcotics crops and harvesting of opium and/or cannabis, to processing of their derivatives such as heroin (Drug Abuse Control Master Plan 1998-2003)
- ♦ Eliminate supply by means of vigorous enforcement interventions (Drug Abuse Control Master Plan 1998-2003)
- ♦ Eliminate demand by means of a nationwide treatment and rehabilitation programme in tandem with preventive education and public awareness projects (Drug Abuse Control Master Plan 1998-2003)

Expected Outcomes	Brief Description of Cooperation Strategies	Major Lines of Action	Contributing Agencies	Programme Modality
Outcome 1: Reduced social threats from drugs and crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Strengthened collaboration with Government and other institutions in design and implementation of new or enhanced demand reduction strategies ♦ Support to Government in maintenance of Pakistan's poppy-free status ♦ Support to Government in addressing challenges and threats posed by transnational organised crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Promote collection, analysis and dissemination of drug abuse control data ♦ Assist in developing and enhancing Government and private-sector capacity to deliver quality drug treatment and prevention ♦ Support Government in monitoring resurgence of the opium poppy and implementing follow-up action ♦ Promote poverty alleviation programmes for potential poppy-growing areas ♦ Identify areas of cooperation with regard to transnational organised crime and help to develop and implement a Plan of Action ♦ Capacity building for law enforcement agencies and their support mechanisms 	UNODC	Joint Individual

Area of Cooperation VI: Culture and Development

- ♦ To enhance the income generating capacity of culture related activities. (10YPDP)
- ♦ To preserve and maintain Pakistan's historical/cultural assets (10YPDP)

Expected Outcomes	Brief Description of Cooperation Strategies	Major Lines of Action	Contributing Agencies	Programme Modality
Outcome 1: Development and Implementation of a comprehensive plan for preservation, maintenance and management of World Heritage sites in Pakistan and promotion of creativity, cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Promotion of Pakistan's rich tangible and intangible cultural heritage and its economic potential ♦ Support to development of comprehensive plan for preservation, maintenance and management of World Heritage Sites ♦ Support to strengthen linkages between culture and education sectors ♦ Capacity building of cultural and heritage institutions and potential master crafts persons ♦ Promotion of World Heritage Convention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Support to development of cultural and ecotourism, tangible and intangible heritage preservation, cultural heritage and art education, revival and development of arts and crafts ♦ Advocacy for importance of creativity, cultural heritage, cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue 	UNESCO, UNDP	Joint Individual

Annex A-4: Programme Framework for Health

Area of Cooperation I: Reduction in prevalence of communicable diseases and non-communicable diseases

- ♦ Reduce infant mortality rate to 45 per 1,000 by 2010 (10YPDP)
- ♦ Improve child immunization coverage to 100% by 2010 (10YPDP)
- ♦ Improve maternal tetanus coverage to 80% by 2010 (10YPDP)
- ♦ Increase trained personnel attending pregnancy to 90% by 2010 (10YPDP)
- ♦ Provision of safe clean water for all citizens (NHP)



Expected Outcomes	Brief Description of Cooperation Strategies	Major Lines of Action	Contributing Agencies	Programme Modality
Outcome 1: Revitalization of the routine EPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Advocacy for continued interest and adequate resources for EPI ♦ Support to federal and provincial Governments for review and evaluations of EPI programme at different levels ♦ Capacity building of service providers at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Advocacy meetings/workshops with the newly elected representatives at different levels ♦ Advocacy, mobilization and communications through communications campaigns ♦ Review and revision of training manuals for EPI workers at different levels ♦ Training of mid-level managers and vaccinators using revised manuals ♦ Quarterly reviews of progress of routine EPI ♦ Provision of technical assistance in areas to be identified as needing strengthening 	UNICEF, WHO	Joint
Outcome 2: Eradication, elimination and control of vaccine-preventable diseases through supplementary immunization activities and introduction of new and underused vaccines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Continued and intensified support to Pakistan's efforts for polio eradication ♦ Continued support to MNNT SIAs to 2003, continuing in selected high-risk areas till 2005 ♦ Measles control through revitalization of routine EPI as well as "crash programmes" in high-risk, highly populated urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Support to eradication of poliomyelitis (certification by 2005) ♦ Support to elimination of neonatal tetanus (i.e., fewer than 1 per 1,000 live births) by 2005 ♦ Support to reduction of measles morbidity by 90% and mortality by 50% by 2005 ♦ Supplementation of Vitamin A together with measles vaccination and administration of megadose of Vitamin A to all cases of measles admitted to health facilities ♦ Support to 80% coverage of all infants with Hepatitis B vaccination through routine EPI by 2005 ♦ Comprehensive communications campaign to address importance of routine EPI and information on vaccine-preventable diseases 	UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA	Joint
Outcome 3: Reduced morbidity and mortality from tuberculosis, malaria and HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Advocacy with policy makers, development partners and donors for continued support to TB, malaria and HIV/AIDS programmes ♦ Capacity building of service providers ♦ Strengthening health facilities for more accurate diagnosis and follow-up ♦ Improved knowledge among civil society on priority diseases [with regard to HIV/AIDS, particularly among youth and adolescents] ♦ Strengthening existing databases and information systems ♦ Strengthening public-private partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Interagency-supported meetings for advocacy with policy makers, development partners and donor community ♦ Support to training of managers and field workers ♦ Support to strengthening and streamlining of health MIS to track progress on TB, malaria, HIV/AIDS ♦ Use of food aid to improve patient compliance and improve nutritional status ♦ Assistance to Enhanced AIDS Control Programme, with focus on high-risk groups ♦ Support to improved availability and quality of HIV/AIDS information and counselling services 	WHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNAIDS, UNDCP, WFP, UNFPA	Joint Individual



<p>Outcome 4: Prevention and control of epidemics, outbreaks of emerging and re-emerging communicable diseases in Pakistan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Awareness raising of civil society and service providers, especially during outbreak seasons ♦ Capacity building of health care providers on preventive measures, recognition of diseases and correct management ♦ Strengthened early warning systems ♦ Strengthening of diagnostic and laboratory facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Informing public and service providers through well- designed communications materials ♦ Support to training of health workers on prevention and control of outbreaks of diseases ♦ Support to increased capacity of laboratories for correct and rapid diagnosis of diseases ♦ Training for managing outbreaks and epidemics 	<p>WHO, UNICEF</p>	<p>Joint Individual</p>
<p>Outcome 5: Access to, and utilization of, safe and clean water by all Pakistanis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Capacity building of municipal governments to provide safe and clean water ♦ Strengthening of public and private sectors to monitor quality of water ♦ Support to increased use of sanitary latrines and good hygiene practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Capacity building of community development workers on importance of safe drinking water, how to monitor it and means to provide it ♦ Communications campaign to address issues related to waterborne disease, use of sanitary latrines and development of good hygiene practices ♦ Strengthening of field workers to enable field testing of water quality ♦ Support to formulation of national standards and guidelines for water ♦ Strengthening of laboratories to enable them to test water quality 	<p>UNICEF, WHO</p>	<p>Joint Individual</p>
<p>Outcome 6: Promotion of healthy lifestyle in the school settings and in the general population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Assist development of strategic actions at national and local level to increase public awareness for measurable improvements in risk factor levels with reduced morbidity and mortality due to chronic diseases related to diet and physical activities (cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and cancer) ♦ Continued support in formulating risk prevention policies such as promoting the control of tobacco consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Support technical consultations and operational research activities on the levels and trends of major risk factors/ determinants for chronic diseases in country and develop guidelines for a range of possible interventions for their control ♦ Assist indicator:development for an integrated national programme on NCD ♦ Support to implement the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) in country to assess students' attitudes, knowledge and behaviors related to tobacco use, and the development of effective evidence based control programmes, and advocacy for the recently approved ordinance on tobacco control 	<p>WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF</p> <p>WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF</p>	<p>Joint, Individual</p> <p>Joint, Individual</p>

Area of Cooperation II: Bridging Basic Nutritional Gaps

- ♦ Elimination of malnutrition for under-5 children from 39% to 20% by 2011 (iPRSP, NPA for Children)
- ♦ Reducing incidence of low birth weight from 25% to 12% by 2011 (iPRSP)
- ♦ Reducing food poverty to 15% by 2011 by enabling people to meet basic food requirement (iPRSP)



Expected Outcomes	Brief Description of Cooperation Strategies	Major Lines of Action	Contributing Agencies	Programme Modality
Outcome 1: Reduction of early childhood malnutrition from 39% to 34%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Advocacy for investment in programmes that would address various forms of malnutrition in Pakistan ♦ Capacity building for civil society about good nutrition and healthy lifestyles ♦ Support to Government in formulation of legislation related to food security and nutrition ♦ Strengthening existing systems to continuously monitor food security and nutritional status of the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Advocacy with Government, development partners and donors to increase investment for food security and good nutrition ♦ Dissemination of information on good nutrition, healthy lifestyles and issues related to food availability, access and utilization ♦ Support for strengthening development of national food and nutrition policies, through provision of technical assistance ♦ Support to strengthen information systems to monitor nutrition and food security ♦ Food supplementation to extremely vulnerable groups 	UNICEF, WHO, FAO, WFP	Joint Individual
Outcome 2: Reduction of incidence of low birth weight from 29% to 20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Advocacy for introduction of national policies and laws to address the issue of malnutrition among women ♦ Awareness raising of civil society on importance of improving maternal malnutrition and consequences of high prevalence of low birth weight ♦ Provision of food and micronutrient supplementation to improve nutritional status of pregnant women, and preadolescent and adolescent girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Advocacy for laws on longer maternity leave in public and private sectors ♦ Communications campaign on maternal health and nutrition ♦ Introduction of food and micronutrient supplementation in girls' schools ♦ Support to food fortification, including iodization of salt, iron fortification of wheat and Vitamin A fortification of ghee and cooking oils ♦ Provision of technical assistance to private and public sectors to monitor adequate food fortification ♦ Food supplementation to extremely vulnerable groups 	UNICEF, WFP, WHO, FAO, UNIDO	Joint Individual

Area of Cooperation III: Improving reproductive health, especially with a focus on safe motherhood, child spacing and prevention of RTIs/STDs

- ♦ Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate to 180 per 100,000 live births by 2010 (NHP)
- ♦ Increase trained personnel attending pregnancy to 90% by 2010 (10YPDP)
- ♦ Decrease population growth rate from 2.1% in 2001 to 1.6 by 2012 (Interim Population Sector Perspective Plan)
- ♦ Improve contraceptive prevalence rate to 53 by 2012 (Interim Population Sector Perspective Plan)
- ♦ Decrease Total Fertility Rate to 2.8 by 2012 (Interim Population Sector Perspective Plan)
- ♦ Maintain prevalence of HIV infection below 5% in vulnerable populations (Enhanced Programme for HIV/AIDS)
- ♦ Implementation of National Reproductive Health Services Package

Expected Outcomes	Brief Description of Cooperation Strategies	Major Lines of Action	Contributing Agencies	Programme Modality
Outcome 1: Improved maternal and neonatal outcomes of pregnancy and delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Facilitate cooperation between federal and provincial Governments to support development of national women's health strategy ♦ Support for capacity development in maternal and child health ♦ Social mobilization to enhance health services-seeking behaviour ♦ Integration of reproductive health and primary health care services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Support to implementation of national strategy on women's health, especially to reduce Maternal Mortality Rate ♦ Support to improved access to health care services ♦ Operations research on developing cost-effective models of improving skilled birth attendance and emergency obstetric care ♦ Technical assistance to improve number and quality of skilled birth attendants. ♦ Use of food aid as enabler to promote antenatal and postnatal health care delivery in food-insecure areas 	UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, WFP	Joint Individual
Outcome 2: Lower fertility and population growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Capacity building and advocacy for multi-sectoral approach to population and development ♦ Capacity building for social mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Support to strengthened provincial population welfare departments in program implementation ♦ Engaging Departments of Health for improved RH/FP services ♦ Provision of contraceptive supplies ♦ Support to strengthening of social marketing ♦ Outreach to involve NGO sector 	UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	Joint Individual





Area of Cooperation IV: Institutional strengthening / addressing cross cutting health issues

- ♦ Increase trained personnel attending pregnancy and child health to 90% by 2010 (NHP)
- ♦ Population with access to health services at 90% by 2010 (NHP)
- ♦ Increase hospital beds per 1,000 people to 0.738 by 2010 (NHP)

Expected Outcomes	Brief Description of Cooperation Strategies	Major Lines of Action	Contributing Agencies	Programme Modality
<p>Outcome 1: Expanded outreach of health services, with a rural focus, in a gender-equitable manner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Joint development of strategies to identify and address inadequacies in primary and secondary health services ♦ Support to gender mainstreaming in health systems ♦ Support to development of a strategic plan for correcting urban bias in health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Support expansion and capacity building of Lady Health Workers and midwives ♦ Facilitation of situational analysis of HMIS to identify deficiencies in data generation, compilation and use for planning at different levels ♦ Support to plan of improvement for HMIS ♦ Support to planning to rationalize expansion of, and budgetary allocations to, existing health facilities ♦ Assistance to develop a framework for gender mainstreaming at national, provincial and district levels 	<p>UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, WFP</p>	<p>Joint, Individual</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Improved management and planning capacity of health sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Capacity building of national and provincial Governments in policy formulation, analysis, implementation and monitoring, along with organizational management ♦ Strengthening of district health systems ♦ Assistance for developing a national essential drugs policy and implementation plan ♦ Capacity building of district health committees and district health management teams, especially in advocacy and planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Promote and facilitate planning and development of health systems and health sector financing to respond more adequately to the needs of the population, including capacity of HMIS to generate data for decision-making ♦ Increased support to public policy initiatives and discipline of policy monitoring under Planning Commission, for improved focus on human resources development ♦ Training of key health managers, particularly at district level, for policy formulation, analysis, implementation and monitoring, along with organizational management ♦ Support to development of strategies for private-sector participation in health services delivery ♦ Support to review of and planned improvements in drugs sector, and to development of a national policy and implementation plan that ensure the availability of essential drugs 	<p>UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNDP, UNODC</p>	<p>Joint Individual</p>
<p>Outcome 3: Enhanced promotion of healthy lifestyles and awareness of health issues on communicable diseases, reproductive health and nutrition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Support to development and dissemination of health education messages on healthy diets, physical activities, communicable diseases, reproductive health, nutrition and avoidance of smoking ♦ Capacity building of national and provincial health education cells ♦ Capacity building of district health education officers and NGOs, particularly in effective dissemination of health messages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Assistance to development of communications campaigns and community-based awareness initiatives ♦ Assistance to incorporate healthy lifestyle strategic instruments in national public health policies ♦ Sensitization of media on public health issues ♦ Advocacy for inclusion of health messages in school curriculum and in programmes targeted to youth 	<p>UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNAIDS, UNESCO</p>	<p>Joint Individual</p>



Annex A-5: Programme Framework for Education

Area of Cooperation I: Universal, free and compulsory quality primary education for all children, especially girls

- ♦ Universal primary education for boys by 2003/04 and for girls by 2010 (PDP)
- ♦ The goal of universalization of primary education to be achieved by the year 2015. In case of males, target to be attained by 2010 and in case of females by 2015 (NPA Education, NPA for Children)
- ♦ Enforcement of compulsory primary education where facilities are available (ESR)
- ♦ Reduce gender disparity by 10% annually (ESR)
- ♦ Ensure gender equity in primary education (NPA Education, NPA for Children)

Expected Outcomes	Brief Description of Cooperation Strategies	Major Lines of Action	Contributing Agencies	Programme Modality
Outcome 1: Sustained political commitment and increased budgetary allocations to primary education and implementation of effective strategies to meet EFA and Millennium Development Goals and targets by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Joint advocacy for universal, free and compulsory primary education ♦ Strengthened EFA partnerships, coordination and monitoring ♦ Facilitate cooperation between federal and provincial Governments to support implementation of EFA strategies and national and provincial Plans of Action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Media campaigns and sensitization of elected representatives and decision makers for free education as a right ♦ Research on economic impact of resource allocation to the sector and development of policy advice to federal and provincial Governments ♦ Assistance to provinces/ districts in support of implementation of national, provincial and district Plans of Action 	UNESCO, UNICEF	Joint Individual
Outcome 2: Improved primary school enrolment, retention and completion rates, especially for girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cooperation in reviewing current strategies for advocacy and mobilization at all levels, including civil society ♦ Capacity building for improved community mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Review and development of strategies for EMIS ♦ Joint advocacy, monitoring and support related to enrolment, especially of girls to ensure gender equality in primary education and eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005 ♦ Provision of free texts and food aid to rural primary-education girls in food-insecure areas ♦ Support for capacity building in policy formulation and strategy development, especially related to incentives for enrolment and retention 	UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP	Joint Individual
Outcome 3: Improved learning outcomes of all children and improved quality of teachers' training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ National/provincial-level support for review of curriculum process and assessment, including National Education Assessment System (NEAS) ♦ Support for capacity development in relevant areas of pre-service and in-service teacher training ♦ Cooperation facilitated between relevant teacher education institutions and Government in review of teacher education approaches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Assistance to gender-sensitive pre- and in-service teachers' training and learning material evaluation and development ♦ Capacity building of key staff in quality improvement of learning materials ♦ Assistance in development of learning assessment measures and collection of baseline data on learning achievement ♦ Support to design and implementation of child-friendly schools 	UNESCO, UNICEF	Joint Individual



Area of Cooperation II: Literacy and non-formal basic education programmes for out-of-school children and youth, particularly girls and women

- ♦ Literacy rates will increase, by 2010/11, to 88% for males and to 78% for females (PDP)
- ♦ Make literate 13.5 million males and females (aged 10+ years) in order to increase literacy from 47% to 62% during 2001-04 (ESR)
- ♦ Establishment of 270,000 literacy centers (ESR)
- ♦ Establishment of over 240,000 NFBE schools by 2010 (National Education Policy)
- ♦ Achieve 50% improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for adults (NPA)

Expected Outcomes	Brief Description of Cooperation Strategies	Major Lines of Action	Contributing Agencies	Programme Modality
Outcome 1: Increased access to, and budget allocation for, literacy and non-formal basic education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Capacity building of national and provincial government organizations responsible for literacy ♦ Advocacy for establishment of national and provincial organizational structures exclusively to promote literacy ♦ Support to literacy campaigns in the context of the United Nations Decade for Literacy ♦ Support to NGOs working in the field of literacy and non-formal basic education ♦ Policy development for improved access to functional literacy education, especially for girls and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Advocacy for increased and institutionalized allocation for literacy/NFBE ♦ Building partnerships for achieving the goals of the United Nations Decade for Literacy. ♦ Strategy development for improved assessment of functional literacy ♦ Support for improved data collection and regular monitoring of literacy (data disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, disability, socioeconomic status) ♦ Technical support for capacity development of teachers and support staff 	UNESCO, UNICEF	Individual
Outcome 2: Improved functional literacy, including income-generating skills, and life skills programmes for youth and adults, especially girls, women, at-risk and marginalised groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Build capacity of key agencies in development of functional literacy and life skills programmes ♦ Joint development of strategies for improvement of functional literacy programmes linked with income-generating opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Support for key agencies for improved delivery of life skills and functional literacy programmes, including income-generating skills for youth groups ♦ Support for baseline and monitoring tools for assessing impact of functional literacy programmes 	UNESCO, UNICEF	Joint Individual
Outcome 3: Improved quality of non-formal basic education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Capacity building of key non-formal basic education personnel and networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Training of teachers and other education personnel. ♦ Support for materials development for non-formal teaching ♦ Support for monitoring indicators for assessing learning and behavioral change outcomes 	UNESCO, UNICEF	Joint

Area of Cooperation III: Institutional capacity building for improved educational innovation, management and administration

- ♦ To extend decentralized capacity building facilities to teachers, head teachers, parents and other education supervisors and managers for addressing quality education (ESR)

Expected Outcomes	Brief Description of Cooperation Strategies	Major Lines of Action	Contributing Agencies	Programme Modality
Outcome 1: Improved utilization of financial and human resources through improved institutional capacity of district education personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Capacity building of district education officials, especially in better planning methods and efficient utilization of resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Technical and financial assistance to the Ministry/Departments of Education and the Provincial Institutes of Teacher Education (PITEs) e.g., in their in-service programmes of training district education officers. 	UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP	Joint
Outcome 2: Improved administration of educational institutions at all levels through improved systems of educational data collection, management and monitoring at district level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Support for and development of quality improvement in training methods for data collection, management and monitoring, especially EMIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Support to development of relevant training programmes 	UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP	Joint
Outcome 3: Higher levels of understanding, participation and ownership of education reforms by stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Advocacy and capacity building on importance and implications of reform initiatives, particularly those pertaining to girls' education and gender mainstreaming ♦ Support for development and documentation of successful practices and increased community participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Assistance to gender mainstreaming campaigns, through media and community-based organizations ♦ Assistance in programme design and development ♦ Support for development, implementation and monitoring of training programmes for Community Citizen Boards, PTAs, relevant stakeholders 	UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP	Joint
Outcome 4: Review, updating and improvement of rules and procedures relating to educational governance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Capacity building for improved educational governance and innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Support to Ministry of Education and provincial departments for review and revision of rules and regulations 	UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP.	Joint





Area of Cooperation IV: Secondary education with a focus on technical and vocational education (TVE) and life skills development for adolescents and youth

- ♦ Secondary school enrolment to increase from 29.5% in 2000 to 40% in 2004 (ESR)
- ♦ Integration of schooling with labour market skills for adolescents and youth (ESR)
- ♦ Introduction of new technical stream at secondary level in 1,100 secondary schools

Expected Outcomes	Brief Description of Cooperation Strategies	Major Lines of Action	Contributing Agencies	Programme Modality
Outcome 1: Improved guidance and counseling of youth about career opportunities, TVE and life skills	♦ Advocacy and counseling for career planning and life skill development among adolescents and youth, particularly adolescent girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Awareness raising about opportunities available to adolescents and youth for technical skill development and entrepreneurial skills in secondary education ♦ Technical assistance to incorporate life skills-based education to combat drug/substance abuse and the spread of HIV/AIDS, and to develop coping skills for stress and peer pressure, and improve awareness on non-violent conflict resolution and peace education in secondary schools programmes 	UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, UNFPA, UNIDO	Joint Individual
Outcome 2: Improved quality of secondary education	♦ Capacity building of secondary school teachers and improved quality of secondary curriculum	♦ Assistance for teacher training and development of curriculum	UNESCO, ILO, UNIDO	Joint Individual

Area of Cooperation V: Strengthening of higher education opportunities and networking, especially for adolescent girls and young women

- ♦ Increasing access to higher education opportunities by 10% annually (ESR)
- ♦ Increasing allocations for research through an endowment fund of Rs 1 billion (ESR)
- ♦ Private sector to raise its share of enrolment to 40% of the total by 2010 (ESR)
- ♦ Upgrading the quality of higher education by bringing teaching, learning and research process in line with international standards (National Education Policy)

Expected Outcomes	Brief Description of Cooperation Strategies	Major Lines of Action	Contributing Agencies	Programme Modality
Outcome 1: Improved teacher education, especially for women	♦ Capacity building of teachers through distance education, with a special focus on gender sensitivity	♦ Support to development of policy relating to improvement in in-service and pre-service training of teachers and to creating opportunities for female teachers	UNESCO, UNICEF	Joint
Outcome 2: Improved access to higher education	♦ Advocacy and capacity building for developing strategies aimed at expanding higher education opportunities	♦ Technical support to policy makers and higher education managers and administrators	UNESCO	Individual
Outcome 3: Improved quality and relevance of university research, including through cooperation and networking at both national and international levels	♦ Support to national efforts in capacity building of university faculty, particularly in ICT, with more emphasis on research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Assistance to Government in faculty/research and development programmes ♦ Assistance to Government in establishing linkages between national, foreign universities 	UNESCO	Individual



Annex B:

*UNDAF:
Programme Resources Framework*

UNDAF: Programme Resources Framework (in millions of US dollars) ³

UNDAF Thematic Area

Estimated Cost	UNDAF Thematic Area										Total
	Governance	Poverty	Health	Education	Population	Cross Gender	Cutting Environment	Issues Humanitarian Assistance	Drugs & Crime	Culture	
Estimated total resource ⁴ allocation	26.78	96.15	161.6	60.7	4.5	44.6	51	155	10	1	611.33
UN Funds:											
UNICEF	6.5	3	68	25		3	4	5 ⁵			
UNFPA			25.5		4.5						
WFP		9.3	10.6	31.7				30			
UNDP ⁶	19	46				38	42	35			
UNODC									10		
UN Specialized Agencies ⁷											
FAO	1	16				1	1	1			
ILO		20				2					
UNESCO		.5		4		.5				1	
UNHCR ⁸								84			
UNIC ⁹	.28										
UNIDO ¹⁰		.15				.1	4				
WHO		1.2	57.5								

³ Commitments reflected in the table are indicative. UNCT will strive to enhance the resource base to meet the development needs of Pakistan

⁴ Total resources of the UN System in grant assistance for 5 years, including those of specialized agencies (not reflected directly onto the table) equals 611.33 million.

⁵ Financed from extra budgetary resources

⁶ Figures include core and extra budgetary resources

⁷ Commitments by specialized agencies are at best indicative. Financing commitments are confirmed on an annual basis, substantial component of which is from extra budgetary resources with the exception of UNESCO that has reflected its core resources only.

⁸ FAO has a biannual budget and country programme is project based.

⁹ UNHCR expects \$24m for 2004, and with enhanced repatriation a financing of \$15m per year for the next four years 2005-2008

¹⁰ UNIC funding approximates \$56,000/ year totaling to around \$280,000 for 5 years focusing on media / advocacy support to the work of the UN system

A photograph showing three women sitting on the ground in a rural, dusty environment. The woman on the left wears a light blue patterned top and a reddish-brown headscarf. The woman in the middle wears a blue patterned top and a red headscarf. The woman on the right wears a dark patterned top and a dark headscarf with floral patterns. Several children are visible around them, some sitting and some standing. In the foreground, there are several metal pots and a small bowl on the ground. The background shows a simple, light-colored wall and a tree trunk.

Annex C:

Monitoring & Evaluation Framework:

Participatory Governance

Area of Cooperation 1: Support to institutional capacity building for improved governance, particularly at the local Government level

Expected outcomes of the UNDAF	Indicators for expected outcomes (with baseline)	Sources of verification
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Enhanced capacity of local Government for policy formulation and management</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Increased capacity of local government officials to input and dialogue on policy formulation</p> <p><i>Indicator 02</i> Increased level of development programmes managed at local level</p> <p><i>Indicator 03</i> Enhanced resources generated and managed at the local level</p>	<p>Source: Provincial and local government budgets, development surveys like CIET, annual and quarterly performance report</p>
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Effective institutionalization of devolution and other governance reforms</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Mechanisms for delivery systems and fiscal devolution</p> <p><i>Indicator 02</i> Mechanisms for accountability and transparency at the local level through the Public Safety Commissions, Public Accounts Committee, CCBs, Village Councils, Monitoring committees, Musalihat Anjuman etc.</p> <p><i>Indicator 03</i> Better performance evaluation, merit based promotions, and training programmes and reform of pay and pension system</p> <p><i>Indicator 04</i> Transparent system for intergovernmental fiscal relations, clear budgetary procedures including gender sensitive budgeting</p>	<p>-do-</p>



Area of Cooperation 2: Strengthening community level initiatives for empowerment and development of civil society



Expected outcomes of the UNDAF	Indicators for expected outcomes (with haseline)	Sources of verification
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Enhanced capacity of civil society to participate in and monitor development at local Government levels</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Establishment of CCBs, Viillage Councils, Musalihat Anjuman</p> <p><i>Indicator 02</i> Mechanisms for participatory planning and monitoring systems e.g. NARIMS, NTRP etc.</p> <p><i>Indicator 03</i> Participation of civil society representatives in official monitoring bodies at local level</p>	<p>Source: Provincial and local government budgets, development surveys like CIET, annual and quarterly performance report</p>
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Integratation of the poor and marginalized, including women, in the governance process</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Balanced representation of women and marginalised groups in decision making processes through CCBs, Public Safety Commissions, Musalihat Anjuman, village councils, monitoring committees etc.</p> <p><i>Indicator 02</i> Measurable indicators for monitoring local social service delivery (with gender disaggregation)</p> <p><i>Indicator 03</i> Number of number participating in local government</p>	<p>-do-</p>

Poverty Alleviation

Area of Cooperation 1: Strengthening growth and productivity to benefit the poor

Expected outcomes of the UNDAF	Indicators for expected outcomes (with baseline)	Sources of verification
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Improved capacity to formulate and implement pro-poor policies</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01:</i> Increased availability of reliable data, disaggregated by gender, rural/ urban and by province</p> <p><i>Indicator 02:</i> Approval of NGO legislation bill to facilitate GoP, NGO, civil society partnerships in policy dialogue</p>	<p>Source 01: Economic Survey</p> <p>Source 02 Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS)</p> <p>Source 03: Agricultural Census</p> <p>Source 04: NGO Documentation</p>
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Increased and broadened agricultural, livestock and fisheries production</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01:</i> Number of community organisations established, number of trainings imparted in community mobilization</p> <p><i>Indicator 02:</i> Enhanced agriculture productivity against an established bench mark</p> <p><i>Indicator 03:</i> Introduction/ adoption of new/ improved technologies in agricultural inputs</p>	<p>Source 01: Ministry of Agriculture progress monitoring reports</p> <p>Source 02: Reports of the concerned provincial departments</p>
<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>Improved water and natural resources management and utilization</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01:</i> Number of trainings conducted</p> <p><i>Indicator 02:</i> Inputs delivered in areas of water, soil conservation, social forestry and environmental issues</p> <p><i>Indicator 03:</i> Introduction/ adoption of improved water techniques, introduction of low water consuming crops, modern and irrigation practices in place</p> <p><i>Indicator 04:</i> Number of effective, functioning water uses associations, community managed tube wells regulating ground water use</p> <p><i>Indicator 05:</i> Enhanced community involvement in the operations and maintenance of water courses</p>	<p>Source 01: Ministry of Irrigation, Power and Works, and concerned provincial department Progress Reports</p> <p>Source 02: Ministry of Agriculture, Progress Report</p> <p>Source 03 Ministry of Environment, Progress Report</p>
<p>Outcome 4:</p> <p>Information and Communications Technology used to broaden market access and access to information among the poor</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01:</i> Number of initiatives taken to develop information systems for promoting cleaner technologies</p> <p><i>Indicator 02:</i> Enhanced dissemination forums on e-commerce and marketing information for SMEs</p>	<p>Source 01: Ministry of Science and Technology – Progress reports</p> <p>Source 02: Ministry of Environment, Progress Report</p> <p>Source 03: Annual Report of Business Association and Chambers of Commerce Chambers of Agriculture</p>





Area of Cooperation 2: Contribute to employment and income generation, with special emphasis on women, the disadvantaged and youth/adolescents

Expected outcomes of the UNDAF	Indicators for expected outcomes (with haseline)	Sources of verification
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Percentage of women employed in formal, informal sectors increased</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Increased availability of updated reliable and disaggregated data on female employment</p> <p><i>Indicator 02</i> Amount of credit extended to female entrepreneurs.</p> <p><i>Indicator 03</i> Gender sensitive legislative and regulatory framework in place</p> <p><i>Indicator 04</i> Development of a Management Information System for NPA for women</p>	<p>Source 01: Economic Survey</p>
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Strengthened capacities of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Number of loans disbursed to SMEs</p> <p><i>Indicator 02:</i> Rationalization and consistency of regulatory and legislative regimes facilitating SME access to export and financial services</p> <p><i>Indicator 03</i> Number of SMEs accessing services on markets, information and technology</p> <p><i>Indicator 04</i> Increase in production and earning from SMEs</p> <p><i>Indicator 05</i> Increased employment levels in SMEs</p>	<p>Source 01: State Bank of Pakistan, Annual Report</p> <p>Source 02: SME Bank Annual Report</p> <p>Source 03: SMEDA Monitoring and Annual Report</p>
<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>Strengthened focus on appropriate employment opportunities for youth/adolescents</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Employment Plan for Youth developed</p> <p><i>Indicator 02</i> Increased workforce and vocational education initiatives to enhance employment of youth and adolescents</p>	<p>Source 01: Ministry of Labor, Annual Report</p> <p>Source 02: Economic Survey</p>

Area of Cooperation 3: Create social assets for the poor

Expected outcomes of the UNDAF	Indicators for expected outcomes (with haseline)	Sources of verification
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Improve access of the poor to public social services</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Net enrollment rate for girls</p> <p><i>Indicator 02</i> Reduction in maternal, infant and under five mortality rates</p> <p><i>Indicator 03</i> Number of training programmes for service providers and communities for effective delivery and utilization of public services</p> <p>Linked to the indicator framework on health and education</p>	<p>Source 01: PIHS</p> <p>Source 02: Economic Survey</p> <p>Source 03: Service Statistics and Surveys</p>

Cross-cutting issues:

Area of Cooperation 1: Population

Expected outcomes of the UNDAF	Indicators for expected outcomes (with haseline)	Sources of verification
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Population growth commensurate with sustainable human development</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Population growth rate reduced from 2.16 in 2002 to 1.6% in 2012</p> <p><i>Indicator 02</i> Total Fertility rate from 4.8 in 2002 to 4.1 in 2004</p>	<p>Source 01: Population Census</p> <p>Source 02: Reproductive Health and Family Planning Survey (2000-01)</p>
<p>Outcome 2</p> <p>Empowerment of women, men, youth and adolescents for responsible decision-making</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Universal access to safe planning methods by 2010. (2000-01)</p> <p><i>Indicator 02</i> Increase in number of married couples jointly deciding on birth spacing and family size</p> <p><i>Indicator 03</i> Increase in number of adolescents able to utilize family health services and information</p>	<p>Source 01: RH and FP survey 2000-01</p> <p>Source 02: KAP Surveys</p> <p>Source 03: Health and PW MIS, baseline surveys</p>

Area of Cooperation 2: Gender



Expected outcomes of the UNDAF	Indicators for expected outcomes (with haseline)	Sources of verification
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Legislative and policy framework improved and effectively enforced for protection and empowerment of women and girls, and children</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> No. of laws reviewed/ revised/ repealed.</p> <p><i>Indicator 02</i> Child policy prepared and effective monitoring mechanisms in place through participatory process including children</p> <p><i>Indicator 03</i> National plans of action prepared and monitoring mechanisms in place and through participatory process</p> <p><i>Indicator 04</i> No. of media persons monitoring and reporting situation of violence and abuse against women</p>	<p>Source 01: National Plan of Action for Women</p> <p>Source 01: HRCP Annual Report</p> <p>Source 03: News Papers, Monthly News Magazines</p>
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Effective implementation of CRC/CEDAW through legislation, policies, programmes, capacity building monitoring, awareness and regular reporting</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Changes in KAPs at family/ community level on status of girls and women & their protection</p> <p>No. of service providers trained and able to improve protect children in their care</p> <p>No. & type of actions taken by service providers and decision makers to protect rights of children/ girls/ women</p> <p><i>Indicator 02</i> % increase trainees on the need to promote participation at family, institution and policy level</p> <p><i>Indicator 03</i> No. & type of actions taken for implementation of national policies and NPAs for children and women</p> <p>Number & type of advocacy initiatives to promote signing of international covenants</p>	<p>Source 01: Ministry of Women, Progress Report</p> <p>Source 02: NPA for Women</p> <p>Source 03: Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education Progress Monitoring Report</p>



Area of Cooperation 3: Environment

Expected outcomes of the UNDAF	Indicators for expected outcomes (with haseline)	Sources of verification
<p>Outcome 1</p> <p>Improved living conditions through environmental management for sustainable development</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Policy guidelines, regulatory framework and technical standards developed</p> <p><i>Indicator 02</i> Environmental accounting integrated in national plans (Verification: National Plans and Policies)</p> <p><i>Indicator 03</i> Financial resources mobilized in support of National Agenda on Environment & Sustainable Development with the goal of poverty reduction</p> <p><i>Indicator 04</i> Knowledge, attitude and practices (water and sanitation) of communities in targeted programme areas improved.</p> <p><i>Indicator 05</i> Improvement in environment conditions and access with reference to safe water, forest cover, biodiversity and renewable energy.</p>	<p>Source 01: National Environmental Policies</p> <p>Source 02: National Environmental Action Plan,</p> <p>Source 03 Economic Survey</p> <p>Source 04: Provincial Public Health Engineering Department and the Environmental Protection Agencies</p> <p>Source 05: State of Environment Report: Enercon Progress Reports</p>

Area of Cooperation 4: Humanitarian Affairs

Expected outcomes of the UNDAF	Indicators for expected outcomes (with haseline)	Sources of verification
<p>Outcome 1</p> <p>Effective disaster response and mitigation systems for risk reduction and rehabilitation of areas and communities affected by prolonged emergencies</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> National Disaster Management Plan developed and operational.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p><i>Indicator 02</i> Natural disaster reduction and response system operational at national and local levels.</p> <p><i>Indicator 03</i> Basic services, economy and environment of refugee affected districts improved.</p>	<p>Source 01: UNDP, UNICEF project reports</p> <p>Source 02: Planning and Development Departments of NWFP and Baluchistan</p>

Area of Cooperation 5: Drugs and Crime Prevention

Expected outcomes of the UNDAF	Indicators for expected outcomes (with haseline)	Sources of verification
<p>Outcome 1</p> <p>Reduced social threats from drugs and crime</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Decline in drug abuse prevalence</p> <p><i>Indicator 02</i> Zero poppy harvest</p> <p><i>Indicator 03</i> Action plan developed and implemented</p>	<p>Source 01: National assessment studies</p> <p>Source 02: Monitoring report & surveys</p> <p>Source 03: Final action plan document and implementation progress reports</p>



Area of Cooperation 6: Culture

Expected outcomes of the UNDAF	Indicators for expected outcomes (with haseline)	Sources of verification
<p>Outcome 1</p> <p>Development and implementation of a comprehensive plan for the preservation, maintenance and management of World Heritage sites in Pakistan and promotion of creativity, cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue.</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01:</i> An agreed comprehensive plan for the preservation, maintenance and management of World Heritage sites in Pakistan;</p> <p><i>Indicator 02:</i> Number of stakeholders trained (both male and female);</p> <p><i>Indicator 03:</i> Number of media campaigns, press coverage on the topic;</p> <p><i>Indicator 04</i> Number of institutions involved in arts and crafts or cultural heritage education/training.</p>	<p>Source 01: 10 Year Perspective Development Plan, progress Reports</p>

Area of Cooperation 1: Reduction in prevalence of communicable diseases

Expected outcomes of the UNDAF	Indicators for expected outcomes (with baseline)	Sources of verification
<p>Outcome 1: Revitalization of the routine EPI</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Percentage of children under 1 year fully immunized. Baseline : 57</p> <p><i>Indicator 02</i> Percentage of pregnant mothers fully immunized against tetanus. Baseline: 40</p> <p><i>Indicator 03</i> Infant mortality Rate per 1000 Baseline: 82</p>	<p>Service statistics and surveys. PIHS 2001-2002 EPI-MIS</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Eradication, elimination and control of vaccine- preventable diseases through supplementary immunization activities and introduction of new and underused vaccines</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Percentage routine immunisation coverage rates of children <1 Base line:57</p> <p><i>Indicator 02</i> Percentage coverage of DPT3 Baseline: 63</p> <p><i>Indicator 03</i> Percentage coverage of BCG Base line 67</p> <p><i>Indicator 04</i> Percentage coverage of Polio3 Baseline 89</p>	<p>Cluster Surveys (district based) EPI, MIS</p>
<p>Outcome 3: Reduced morbidity and mortality from tuberculosis, malaria and HIV/AIDS</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Incidence of tuberculosis Baseline : 25%</p> <p><i>Indicator 02</i> Annual parasite Incidence Baseline : 0.74 (conservative estimate from public sector data- Malaria Control Program)</p> <p><i>Indicator 03</i> (Knowledge)Percentage of adults who can correctly identify major ways of preventing HIV/AIDS. Baseline :40%</p> <p><i>Indicator 04</i> (Awareness)Percentage of adults who can correctly name two modes of transmission of HIV Baseline :83%</p> <p><i>Indicator 05</i> Prevalence of HIV among adult population. Baseline : 0.11%</p> <p><i>Indicator 06</i> HIV prevalence among youth aged 10-25 Baseline: Surveillance data needs dis-aggregation by age and gender</p>	<p>Service statistics and surveys. DOTS Coverage</p> <p>Service statistics and surveys.</p> <p>Service statistics and surveys.</p>





<p>Outcome 4: Prevention and control of epidemics, outbreaks of emerging and re-emerging communicable diseases in Pakistan</p>	<p>Please refer to indicators under outcome 2</p>	<p>Epidemiological surveys/ surveillance</p>
<p>Outcome 5: Access and utilization of safe and clean water by all citizens of Pakistan.</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Clean drinking water supply to percent population Baseline : 53%</p>	<p>Service statistics and surveys.</p>
<p>Outcome 6: Promotion of healthy lifestyle in the school settings and in the general population</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> • Development of a integrated national programme on non-communicable diseases</p> <p><i>Indicator 02:</i> • Development of a a comprehensive national healthy schools' programme</p>	<p>MoH - Plan of Action</p> <p>National and Provincial NPA on Health School</p>

Area of Cooperation 2: Bridging Basic Nutritional Gaps

Expected outcomes of the UNDAF	Indicators for expected outcomes (with haseline)	Sources of verification
<p>Outcome 1: Reduction of early childhood malnutrition from 39% to 34%</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Incidence of malnutrition among under-five Baseline : 32% (10Yr PDP)</p>	<p>Service statistics and surveys.</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Reduction of incidence of Low Birth Weight from 29% to 20%</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Incidence of low birth weight Baseline : 19% (10Yr PDP)</p>	<p>Service statistics and surveys.</p>

Area of Cooperation 3: Improving reproductive health, especially with a focus on safe motherhood, child spacing and prevention of RTIs/STDs

Expected outcomes of the UNDAF	Indicators for expected outcomes (with haseline)	Sources of verification
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Improved maternal and neo-natal outcomes of pregnancy and delivery</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 Baseline :400</p> <p><i>Indicator 02</i> Trained personnel attending pregnancy and child health(percentage) Baseline: 30</p>	Service statistics and surveys.
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Lower fertility and population growth</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Contraceptive Prevalence rate Baseline : 30%</p> <p><i>Indicator 02</i> Coverage of services. Baseline: 65%</p> <p><i>Indicator 03:</i> Total Fertility Rate Baseline : 4.2 (Interim Population Sector perspective Plan)</p>	Survey & Service statistics

Area of Cooperation 4: Institutional strengthening/addressing cross cutting health issues

Expected outcomes of the UNDAF	Indicators for expected outcomes (with haseline)	Sources of verification
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Expanded outreach of health services with a rural focus in a gender equitable manner</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Trained personnel attending pregnancy and child health Baseline : 30</p> <p><i>Indicator 02</i> Percentage population with access to health services Baseline: 55</p> <p><i>Indicator 03</i> No. of hospital beds per 1000 people</p>	Service statistics and surveys.
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Improved management and planning capacity of health sector</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Number of district health systems performing efficiently. (need to define)</p>	Institutional surveys
<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>Enhanced promotion of healthy lifestyles and awareness of health issues on communicable diseases, reproductive health and nutrition</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01</i> Awareness about public health matters (Need to define)</p>	Surveys

Monitoring and evaluation framework - Education

Area of Cooperation 1: Universal, free and compulsory quality primary education for all children, especially girls



Expected outcomes of the UNDAF	Indicators for expected outcomes (with baseline)	Sources of verification
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Sustained political commitment and increased budgetary allocations to primary education and implementation of effective strategies to meet EFA and Millennium Development Goals and targets by 2015</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01:</i> % share of GNP allocated to education Baseline: 2.06% in 2001/02</p> <p><i>Indicator 02:</i> % share of education budget allocated to primary education</p>	<p>Source 01: Economic Survey</p> <p>Source 02: Annual Budget document/Annual Development Programme (ADP) document</p>
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Improved primary school enrolment, retention and completion rates, especially for girls</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01:</i> Gross enrolment rate (GER) for primary education by gender Baseline: GER (boys): 80 GER: (girls): 61</p> <p><i>Indicator 02:</i> Net enrolment rate (NER) for primary education by gender Baseline: NER (boys): 47 NER (girls): 37</p> <p><i>Indicator 03:</i> Drop-out rates from primary school Baseline: Drop-out rate (boys): 16 Drop-out rate (girls): 15</p> <p><i>Indicator 04:</i> % pupils completing primary education Baseline: Completion rate (boys): 49 Completion rate (girls) : 25</p>	<p>Source 01: Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS)</p> <p>Source 02: EMIS Reports</p> <p>Source 03: Economic Survey</p>
<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>Improved learning outcomes of all children and improved quality of teachers' training</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01:</i> % of pupils reaching grade 4 who have acquired required levels of basic learning competencies/learning outcomes. Baseline: % boys with learning competencies % girls with learning competencies</p> <p><i>Indicator 02:</i> Number of primary in-service teachers trained.</p>	<p>Source 01: National Education Assessment studies/NEAS Reports</p> <p>Source 02: Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS)</p> <p>Source 03: EMIS Reports</p>

Area of Cooperation 2: Literacy and non-formal basic education programmes for out-of-school children and youth, particularly girls and women

Expected outcomes of the UNDAF	Indicators for expected outcomes (with baseline)	Sources of verification
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Increased access to, and budget allocation for, literacy and non-formal basic education</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01:</i> % share of education budget allocated to literacy and non-formal programmes</p>	<p>Source 01: Annual Development Programme (ADP) document/ Annual Budget document</p>
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Improved functional literacy, including income-generating skills, and life skills programmes for youth and adults, especially girls, women, at-risk and marginalised groups</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01:</i> Adult Literacy Rate for Males and Females</p> <p>Baseline: Male Literacy Rate: 56.5 Female Literacy Rate: 32.6</p> <p><i>Indicator 02:</i> Number of government-sponsored functional literacy programmes/centers for youths and adults by type of skills imparted.</p> <p>Baseline: 8000 NFBE Centers</p>	<p>Source 01: Population Census, 1998</p> <p>Source 02: Reports of Literacy Cell, EFA Wing, MoE.</p> <p>Source 03: Reports of Provincial Govt. bodies for literacy and NFBE work.</p> <p>Source 04: Reports by independent agencies/UN agencies/ NGOs.</p>
<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>Improved quality of non-formal basic education</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01:</i> Number of non-formal/ literacy teachers trained by length of training and nature of training content.</p> <p><i>Indicator 02:</i> Monitor the development of an official system of equivalence with formal system</p>	<p>Source 01: Reports of Literacy Cell, EFA Wing, MoE.</p> <p>Source 02: Reports of Provincial Govt. bodies for literacy and NFBE</p> <p>Source 03: Reports by independent agencies/UN agencies/ NGOs.</p>





Area of Cooperation 3: Institutional capacity building for improved educational innovation, management and administration

Expected outcomes of the UNDAF	Indicators for expected outcomes (with haseline)	Sources of verification
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Improved utilization of financial and human resources through improved institutional capacity of district education personnel</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01:</i> Number of adequately trained district education staff.</p> <p><i>Indicator 02:</i> Rate of actual utilization of development funds/ completion rate.</p>	<p>Source 01: Annual Budget</p> <p>Source 02: Financial Year Book (MoF)</p>
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Improved administration of educational institutions at all levels through improved systems of educational data collection, management and monitoring at district level</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01:</i> Number of district education staff trained in data collection and monitoring systems.</p> <p><i>Indicator 02:</i> Number of Principles/school heads trained in management of educational institutions.</p>	<p>Source 01: AEPM reports</p> <p>Source 02: PITES reports</p> <p>Source 03: Project reports</p>
<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>Higher levels of understanding, participation and ownership of education reforms by stakeholders</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01:</i> Number of media campaigns focusing on participation of stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Indicator 02:</i> Number of community based organizations (CBOs)/community leaders and parents involved in educational decision-making bodies. - Community leaders - Mothers - Fathers</p>	<p>Source 01: Project Completion reports</p> <p>Source 02: News Papers</p> <p>Source 03: Economic Survey</p> <p>Source 04: Provincial Education Department Reports</p>
<p>Outcome 4:</p> <p>Review, updating and improvement of rules and procedures relating to educational governance and management</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01:</i> Improvement in rules and regulations</p>	<p>Source 01: Education Sector Reform, Progress Report</p>

Area of Cooperation 4: Secondary education with a focus on technical and vocational education (TVE) and life skills development for adolescents and youth

Expected outcomes of the UNDAF	Indicators for expected outcomes (with haseline)	Sources of verification
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Improved guidance and counseling of youth about career opportunities, TVE and life skills</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01:</i> Number of (new) guidance and counseling programmes introduced and trainings imparted for males and females</p>	<p>Source 01: Education Sector Reform Progress Report</p> <p>Source 02: Project Completion Report</p>
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Improved quality of secondary education</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01:</i> Number of in-service secondary teachers trained (male/female)</p> <p><i>Indicator 02:</i> Number of new trades/ technical subjects identified/ introduced for males/ females</p>	<p>Source 01: NEAS Reports/ Assessment Studies</p> <p>Source 02: Economic Survey</p> <p>Source 03: EMIS Report</p>

Area of Cooperation 5: Strengthening of higher education opportunities and networking, especially for adolescent girls and young women

Expected outcomes of the UNDAF	Indicators for expected outcomes (with haseline)	Sources of verification
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Improved teacher education, especially for women</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01:</i> Assessment of teaching competencies and student achievements in terms of : - Length of training for pre-service teachers (males/ females) - Length of training for in-service teachers (males/ females)</p>	
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Improved access to higher education</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01:</i> Enrollment rates at higher level of education by subject (males/ females)</p>	
<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>Improved quality and relevance of university research, including through cooperation and networking at both national and international levels</p>	<p><i>Indicator 01:</i> Number of research papers/output published (of international standard)</p> <p><i>Indicator 02:</i> Establishment of (new) linkages between national and foreign universities - Number of linkages established at national level - Number of linkages established at international level</p>	





Annex D:

MDG Tracking



Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Targets and Select Output Indicators for Pakistan

This note summarizes the mid term indicators consistent with the MDGs for Pakistan, the baseline data issues and the output indicators selected as part of the monitoring and evaluation exercise for UNDAF in line with the Pakistan's PRSP.

reviewed from the angle of how realistic are they in the specific context of Pakistan and balanced in light of UN system contribution to the same.

1. Table 1 below summarizes the relevant MDGs and the mid terms indicators, that will be tracked at the national level, along with the sources of these indicators. The selection of the mid year is based on mid term review period of UNDAF as well as the mid term review of the country programme of the four funds. On selection of the baseline as well as the indicators, as data sources are updated these will be concurrently firmed up.

2. Pakistan does not have a comprehensive poverty tracking system. However a calorie based poverty line has been used over the recent years. Tracking progress towards the MDGs necessitates a decision on a national monitoring system that can be consistently updated over time to measure progress in reducing poverty.

3. Indicators need to be disaggregated at the provincial level. Setting baselines for provincial indicators, that are consistent with those of the national indicators is required. This process is currently underway by the PRSP secretariat.

4. The targets set are best indicative. This is because there are few national targets tracking mid term performance. Moreover government targets need to



TRACKING PROGRESS TOWARDS MDGs



MDG Targets	Long Term Indicators (Outcomes)	Baseline 2001-02	Medium Term Targets 2006
Eradicate Poverty and Hunger			
Halve, the proportion of the poor living in extreme poverty by at least half by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty head count Poverty gap ratio Gini index of consumption Percentage of rural population with no ownership of agricultural land 	30.94% * 6.13% ¹¹ 0.41 (98-99) ¹² Punjab 67.3% ¹³ NWFP 51.04%	Year 2004: 25% Year 2011: 15%
Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence of malnutrition among under five Incidence of low birth weight 	39% ¹⁵ 25%	35% ¹⁶ 20% ¹⁷
Achieve Universal Primary Education			
Universal primary education for boys and girls by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross primary enrolment ratio Net primary enrolment ratio Literacy rate (15 and above) Proportion of enrolled pupils completing primary education 	Boys 96, Girls 71 * Boys 58, Girls 48 * Male 61, Female 38 Boys 49, Girls 27	Boys 92, Girls 72 * Male 73, Female 52 ¹⁸ Boys 65, Girls 59 *
Promote Gender Equality and empower women			
Reduce gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differences in primary enrolment (net) between girls and boys Differences in literacy rates of males and females (15 and above) Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament 	Boys 58 and girls 48 * Males 61, Female 38 Rural 4.2 Urban 0.9 ¹⁹ National 17% District 33%	Boys 92, Girls 72 * Male 73, Female 52 ²⁰ Data not available

* PIHS 2001-2002

¹¹ CRPRID

¹² Economic Survey for Pakistan 2001-1002

¹³ Agricultural Census 2000

¹⁴ Perspective Development Plan

¹⁵ National Nutritional Survey 2001

¹⁶ NHP

¹⁷ NHP

¹⁸ National Plan of Action for EFA 2002

¹⁹ Labour Force Survey, includes economically active population aged 10+ years including employees, self employed and unpaid family workers

²⁰ NPA for EFA, 2002 (the statistics on adult literacy are for the age group 10+ years. The benchmark data is year 2000)



MDG Targets	Long Term Indicators (Outcomes)	Baseline 2001-02	Medium Term Targets 2006
Reduce Child Mortality			
Reduce by 2/3 under five mortality rate by the year 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Infant mortality ratio ♦ Under five mortality ratio ♦ Percentage of children under 1 fully immunized 	82 per 1000 ²¹ 109 per 1000 53	65% ²² 80% ²³ 80% ²⁴
Improve Maternal Health			
Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio by the year 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Maternal mortality ratio ♦ Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel 	350-700 per 100,000 ²⁵ 24% ²⁶	300 ²⁷ 75% ²⁸
Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis			
Reverse the spread of HIV / AIDS by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ HIV prevalence among 15 (and above) ♦ HIV prevalence among adult population ♦ Contraceptive prevalence rate 	25 0.11 28% ²⁹	Data not available 45% ³⁰
Reverse incidence of Malaria and Tuberculosis by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Mortality rates associated with malaria ♦ Annual parasite incidence ♦ Incidence of tuberculosis ♦ Mortality rates associated with tuberculosis ♦ Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS 	.019 per 10,000 ³¹ 0.74 25% not available 30% of country has DOTS coverage case detection 20% cure rate is above 80%	40% ³³ not available Detection 70% Cure 85% ³⁴

²¹ PIHS 2001-2002

²² NHP, however the PC Review = Annual Review of the 10Yr PDP aims for 70%

²³ PC-Review

²⁴ NHP

²⁵ Pakistan Reproductive Health & Family Planning Survey (PRHFPS) 2000-01, NIPS

²⁶ PIHS 2001-2002

²⁷ NHP

²⁸ PC-Review

²⁹ Pakistan Reproductive Health & Family Planning Survey 2000-01, NIPS

³⁰ PC-Review

³¹ PRHFPS, 2000-01

³² PRHFPS, 2000-01

³³ National Health Policy 2001

³⁴ National Health Policy 2001



MDG Targets	Long Term Indicators (Outcomes)	Baseline 2001-02	Medium Term Targets 2006
Ensure environmental sustainability			
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and program and reverse loss of environmental resources	♦ Proportion of land area covered by forest	4.8% (4.2 million hectares of 87.98 million hectares)	5.2% ³⁵
Halve by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	♦ Percentage of population with access to clean drinking water	Source 1: 58% ³⁶ Source 2: Overall 86% ³⁷ Rural 80% Urban: 95%	
Significant Improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020	♦ Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	Overall 57% Rural 41% Urban 94% ³⁸	

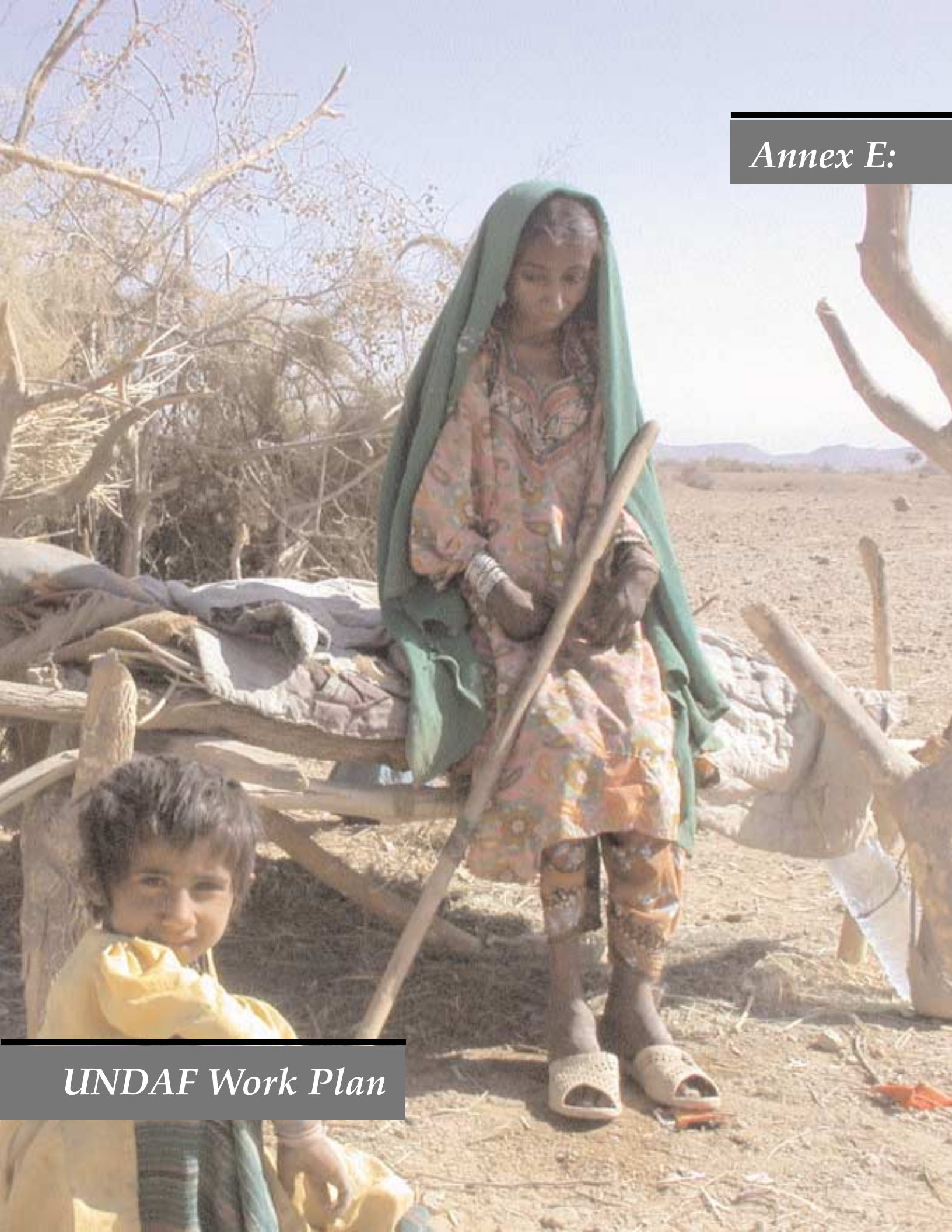
³⁵ Target for 2008, Forestry Master Plan 1993

³⁶ Economic Survey of Pakistan, 98-99

³⁷ PIHS 2001-2002, disparity between the sources is due to definitional differences

³⁸ PIHS 2001-2002

Annex E:



UNDAF Work Plan

United Nations Development Assistance Framework For Pakistan

Work Plan

About UNDAF

The UNDAF is the common strategic framework for the operational activities of the UN system at the country level. The UNDAF provides a collective, coherent and integrated UN system response to national priorities and needs within the framework of the MDGs and the other commitments, goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and the declarations and programmes of action adopted at international conferences and summits through major UN conventions. The UNDAF emerges from the analytical and collaborative effort of the CCA and is the foundation for UN system programmes of assistance.

The results and consensus achieved during the workshop form the basis for the elaboration of the work plan, UNDAF thematic working group composition, Steering Committee Composition, Terms of reference for the steering committee, Terms of reference for UNDAF thematic working groups and international consultant.

Background to UNDAF - Pakistan

In Pakistan the defining moment for initiating the UNDAF process was the joint workshop between the UNCT and Government of Pakistan (including representatives from the provinces and districts). The two day (October 22-23, 2002) event (the first with the government and the second - an internal UNCT) focused on:

- ♦ Establishing priority areas for the UNDAF (flowing out of the CCA) and generating consensus
- ♦ Outlining the road-map for the UNDAF process
- ♦ Identifying areas for collaborative programming and build consensus
- ♦ Develop an action plan for initiating and finalising the UNDAF processes
- ♦ Work more effectively as a team



UNDAF – Pakistan Work Plan

October 2002 to February 2003



#	Activities	Who	Time Frame					Remarks
			Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
1	Establish the UNDAF steering Committee (comprised of HoAs)	UNCT	23					Steering committee to cc all info to all UN HoAs
2	Establish Thematic Working Groups	UNCT	23					The TWGs and their composition attached
2	Prepare ToRs for the steering committee (SC), Thematic working groups (TWG) and International Consultant	IASU	28					
3	HoAs approve ToRs	UNCT	29					
4	Convene TWGs	Concerned TWG lead agency	From 28	Uptil 14				TWGs to prepare their inputs during the two week period
5	Field International consultant (IC)	IASU		1	15			Consultant support envisaged through incountry presence
6	IC support to the TWG	IC in consultation w. IASU		1	15			TWGs can call upon the IC to support the documentation of the TWG outputs
7	All TWGs submit first draft to Steering Committee	TWGs		18				Inputs to the consolidated by IASU to be forwarded to SC members with cc to all HoAs
8	Steering Committee shares draft with UNDG, Regional counterparts and non-resident agencies	IASU		19				IASU on behalf of SC will share the consolidated inputs with the UN agencies
9	Steering Committee Review	SC		25				International consultant and IASU to support the SC in this process
10	Sharing of the TWG outputs by SC with GoP	SC				20		RC on behalf of SC shares the output and meets with EAD
11	Meeting between SC and Government	SC				27		IASU to support the SC, participation by other UN HoAs will be welcomed
12	Sharing of UNDAF draft with GoP (including Provinces), civil society and donors (including IFIs)	IASU					20	
13	Launch UNDAF	SC					15	

³⁹ Due to the political transition process there were unforeseen delays in approving the draft by all tiers of the Government. An initial vetting by Economic Affairs Ministry and the Planning Commission was undertaken prior wider consultation.

⁴⁰ As mentioned above the launch of the UNDAF was therefore delayed and is to be undertaken by end March 2003

A young boy with light brown hair and a distressed expression is sitting against a wooden post. He is wearing a brown, worn-out jacket. His right hand is pressed against his forehead, and his mouth is slightly open, showing some teeth. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

Annex F:

Terms of Reference for Consultants

United Nations Development Assistance Framework For Pakistan

Terms of Reference for Consultants to the UNDAF Documentation Process

About UNDAF

The UNDAF is the common strategic framework for the operational activities of the UN system at the country level. The UNDAF provides a collective, coherent and integrated UN system response to national priorities and needs within the framework of the MDGs and the other commitments, goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and the declarations and programmes of action adopted at international conferences and summits through major UN conventions. The UNDAF emerges from the analytical and collaborative effort of the CCA and is the foundation for UN system programmes of assistance.

Background to UNDAF - Pakistan

In Pakistan the defining moment for initiating the UNDAF process was the joint workshop between the UNCT and Government of Pakistan (including representatives from the provinces and districts). The two day (October 22-23, 2002) event (the first with the government and the second - an internal UNCT) focused on:

- ♦ Establishing priority areas for the UNDAF (flowing out of the CCA) and generating consensus
- ♦ Outlining the road-map for the UNDAF process
- ♦ Identifying areas for collaborative programming and build consensus
- ♦ Develop an action plan for initiating and finalising the UNDAF processes
- ♦ Work more effectively as a team

The results and consensus achieved during the workshop form the basis for the elaboration of the work plan, UNDAF thematic working group composition, Steering Committee Composition, Terms of reference for the steering committee, Terms of reference for UNDAF thematic working groups and international consultant.

Objective for Support

To assist the UNCT in the documentation of the UNDAF in accordance with the CCA/ UNDAF guidelines

Key Tasks

The consultant in close consultation with IASU and under the overall guidance of the Steering Committee will be responsible for:

Revision of timetable and workplan

Review and provide further specific comments, including the "building in" of UN Country Team discussions prior to Steering Committee discussions; Common Template for use by the Thematic Groups (to ensure clarity of tasks and cohesion of output

When the common template strategy is adopted, provide assistance to the team that prepares the template, lead the drafting process especially with respect to the construction and elaboration of matrices (i.e., the programme matrix or strategic matrix);

Sharpening the UNDAF Focus and Analysis

Based on the evaluation of the five





“Chapter” outlines produced by the Thematic Groups, provide feedback/ suggestions on the specific UNDAF foci of each chapter, as well as the overall content and proposed goals/objectives and indicators. For those groups still lacking a UN specific focus (i.e., a strategic focus), prepare theme specific suggestions, based on an analytical review of the CCA and Issues Papers (I-PRSP, three year poverty reduction strategy etc.)

Participation in the UNDAF Process

Provide suggestions to improve the UNDAF process, including the development of an evaluation form to collect the comments of the UN participants. (these interim evaluations would be a useful input into the UNDAF document itself, in view of the importance of the process as well as the outputs.)

Common UN Initiative and Lessons Learned

Provide a short brief containing some of

the ideas that have already been suggested in various documents (CCA, Challenges and Opportunities for Human Development, HoA meeting brief). This brief could form the basis for inter-agency discussions/ revision. The thematic group discussions will yield more ideas in this respect.

Review of drafts

Review and comment on the thematic working group drafts

Duration

The consultant will be contracted for a period of 20 working days, effective 26 November to 15 December 2002

Reporting

The consultant will report directly to the Steering Committee. IASU will be in direct contact on all operational issues.





Annex G:

**Composition and Tasks
of the Thematic Groups**



Composition and Tasks of the UNDAF Thematic Working Groups

Five thematic Working Groups have been established in the areas of

- ♦ Poverty Alleviation
- ♦ Education
- ♦ Health
- ♦ Governance
- ♦ Cross Cutting Issues

Details are as follows:

I Thematic Working Group on Poverty Alleviation

Lead Agency: FAO
Members: UNDP, ILO,
UNESCO, UNIDO, WHO and FAO

II Thematic Working Group on Education

Lead Agency: UNESCO
Members: UNICEF, UNESCO
and WFP

III Thematic Working Group on Health

Lead Agency: UNICEF
Members: WHO, WFP, UNFPA
and UNICE

IV Thematic Working Group on Governance

Lead Agency: UNDP
Members: UNICEF, ILO,
UNESCO and UNDP

V Thematic Working Group on Cross Cutting Issues

Lead Agency: UNFPA
Members: UNODC, FAO,
UNDP, UNFPA, and UNIDO

It is to be noted that the TWG on Cross Cutting issues will address issues relating to: population, gender, environment, drugs, humanitarian assistance and d\ culture

C Key Outputs

Following the format and guidance outlined in the CCA, UNDAF guidelines, and based on the outputs of the UNDAF workshop, each thematic working group (TWG) will be responsible for submitting:

- ♦ A narrative chapter for the UNDAF document
- ♦ Completed Programme Framework, and
- ♦ Completed Programme Resources Framework table for its areas of cooperation.
- ♦ Proposals for monitoring and evaluation mechanism as outlined in CCA/ UNDAF guidelines

Kindly note that the narrative chapter for each area of cooperation should be no longer than 5 pages.

D Methodology

Each TWG is encouraged to build on the initial discussions and exercise on the Programme framework, as well as the analysis contained in the CCA.



In preparing the first draft chapter for each area of cooperation, it is suggested that informal discussions take place with national partners, as necessary. Formal interaction will take place following the review of each chapter by the Steering Committee.

D Time Line

See Work Plan

