



ANNUAL REPORT
2013



The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in more than 170 countries and territories, UNDP offers global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

UNDP PAKISTAN ANNUAL REPORT 2013

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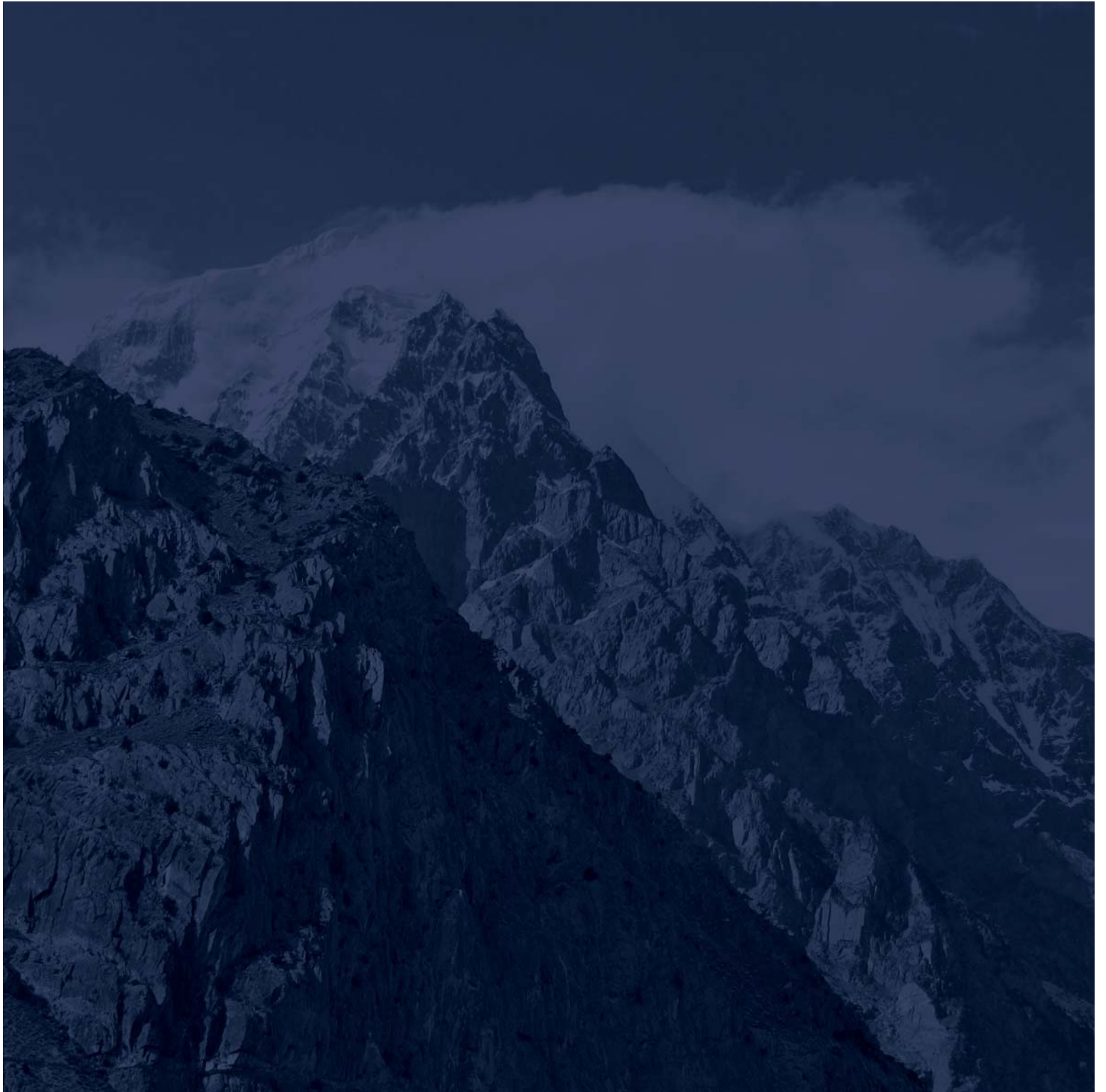
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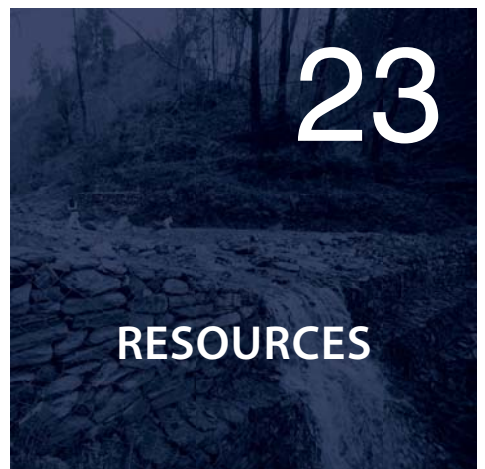
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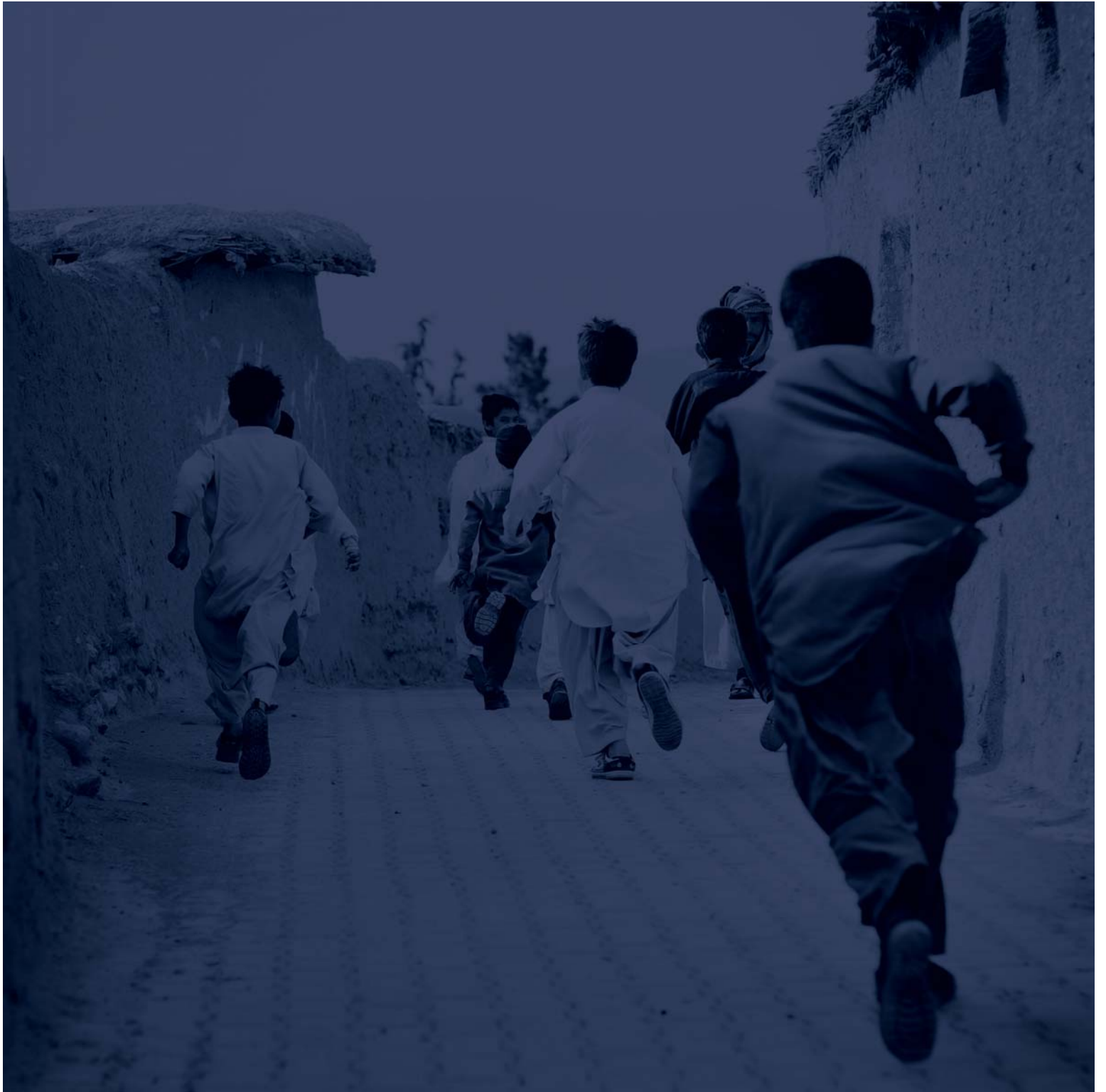
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Pakistan







ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DRM	Disaster Risk Management
ECP	Election Commission of Pakistan
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LG	Local Government
MCCI	Mardan Chamber of Commerce and Industry
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MJ	Musalihati Jirga
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
SMS	Short Message Service
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development



“ Economic Affairs Division acknowledges the efforts and contributions made by UNDP over the years in its focus areas of Environment and Climate Change, Policy Development, Democratic Governance, Poverty Reduction and Crisis Prevention and Recovery with objectives to improve the standards of living of the common man in Pakistan. Out of the numerous significant contributions on ground, UNDP’s support to the crisis affected communities in the wake of recent disasters of floods, earthquakes, etc. is remarkable. It has not only enabled the communities to survive the effects of disasters but has also brought them back into the mainstream of active life in terms of rehabilitation and livelihood support. I look forward to taking this essential partnership between the Government of Pakistan and UNDP as well as its partners to the next level in the coming years. ”

Nargis Sethi

Secretary, Economic Affairs Division

UNDP in Pakistan supports the communities to improve service delivery and encourages community ownership of natural resources by integrating sustainable land management practices with climate change adaptation. © UNDP Pakistan/2013

FOREWORD

2013 was a year of transitions for both Pakistan and UNDP. For the first time in Pakistan's 66-year history, a civilian government completed its term of office. The May 2013 elections paved the way for the country's first peaceful transfer of power to a new civilian government. This marked a paradigm shift for its electoral and political systems, enabling UNDP and other development partners to support the Election Commission of Pakistan prepare for credible, transparent and inclusive elections. Notwithstanding the multiple improvements still needed, we helped introduce measures to increase the professionalism and credibility of electoral institutions and increase voter confidence in electoral returns. These elections are widely recognised as the best to date.

The country has been shaken by an ongoing cycle of both natural and man-made disasters over the last decade: earthquakes, cyclones, flooding, militancy, and armed confrontations. As Pakistan begins to emerge from some of these changes and upheavals, UNDP is balancing its crisis recovery efforts with additional emphasis on traditional development support. The Government of Pakistan and UNDP agreed on a new Country Programme for 2013-2017, which contributes to the One UN Programme in Pakistan. Assisting the country in achieving its national and provincial development goals, UNDP will focus on building resilience for those communities most vulnerable to armed threats and natural disasters.

Two years after the 18th Amendment to the Constitution passed, devolving more power to the local level, local governments are starting to take shape and more local elections are coming soon. We inaugurated a Federalism project to support the new local governments as they take up their representation and fiscal responsibilities. We are also adapting our approach to support the 18th Amendment by concentrating our efforts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Balochistan, where we opened new offices to better serve the area.

As the 2015 deadline for achieving the Millennium Development Goals approaches, we have worked with the Government of Pakistan to gauge the remaining challenges and we have stepped up our policy development efforts to support the Government's work. As we realign our efforts to transition to the post-2015 development agenda – comprising inclusive economic and social development, environmental sustainability and peace and security – we will continue to work closely with Governments and our development partners to ensure that our work is coordinated and effective.

We have also renewed our focus on evidence-based monitoring and results based management. We invested in staff capacities for design of robust results frameworks, monitoring and quality assurance. We have developed management



UNDP Pakistan Country Director Marc-André Franche visits a community organization in Balochistan that helps vulnerable communities use natural land resources in environmentally sustainable ways. ©UNDP Pakistan/2013



information systems that combine conventional reporting with innovative data collection methods, including mobile technologies. Next year, this experience will be expanded to an integrated monitoring and evaluation system that will allow us to track project activities, results and outcomes using a variety of data sources. This not only supports effective project management and delivery of results, but also builds our transparency and accountability.

UNDP also reviewed and completed the process of engaging local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) using a risk-based management approach. UNDP has joined with other UN agencies to establish an internet-based platform, the Common Partnership Profile, to register NGOs wishing to apply for opportunities or calls for proposals. UN agencies can share assessments of the NGOs, as well as audit, monitoring and evaluation reports. Expected to be fully functional by mid-2014, the system will improve aid harmonisation, reduce transaction costs and enable joint risk management of the UN's development and humanitarian activities.

None of this would be possible without the collaboration of our partners, including our donors, our local and national government counterparts, NGOs, civil society organizations and, most importantly, the people of Pakistan. The participation of the Pakistani

people plays a critical role in the country's development and will remain at the centre of our work.



Marc-André Franche
Country Director



2013 Highlights

Approximately
40 million
people were mobilised to vote



More than
1,500
judges, lawyers and
administrative staff
were trained



First
Mobile Court
service inaugurated



More than
330,000
polling staff trained in
essential skills for general elections



More than
1,693,000
people benefitted from improved livelihoods
in crisis affected areas



More than
800,000
people in Balochistan and
2,900,000
people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
participated in community work



**National
Climate
Change
Policy** adopted by Government
of Pakistan



More than
24 projects
implemented across
19 districts
to improve community
ownership of natural resources



**5 critically
threatened**
dry land eco-systems conserved
through community based initiatives



**National Disaster
Risk Reduction Policy**
adopted by Government of Pakistan



**National MDG
Report 2013**
for Pakistan launched with
the Ministry of Planning,
Development and Reform



All four provinces received
assistance in developing
**provincial
MDG reports**



“ This is the first ever transition from one civilian Government to another and a significant step forward for democracy in the country. By exercising their constitutional right to vote, the people of Pakistan have reaffirmed their desire for and commitment to a democratic Pakistan and their respect for the constitution of the country. ”

Ban Ki-moon
UN Secretary-General
13 May 2013



A paralegal provides assistance to a woman at a legal aid clinic in a village in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, as part of the UNDP-supported project focused on strengthening rule of law. *Credit: Fatimah Inayet / © UNDP Pakistan*

FOSTERING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

To support the 2013 democratic transition, we strengthened the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP), resulting in improved credibility and efficiency of the commission and more inclusive elections with a particular focus on women, the poor and people with disabilities. This was possible with the backing of our development partners including the Australian Government, the European Union, the Governments of Japan and Norway, USAID and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

We helped develop the essential skills and knowledge of ECP staff by producing new training materials and conducting hands-on classes for the polling staff. They were taught how to complete results forms, how to collect voter turnout data separately for women and men, and how to use the newly introduced tamper-evident bags to transport results forms. We also geared efforts toward preventing electoral violence by training police officials, including women, on electoral security and laws. To improve electoral processes and administration, with increased oversight by the Commission, UNDP assisted in developing a critical new election results management system. This system helped officials compile results in a database to analyse voter turnout and voting patterns. The database continues to be updated with results of subsequent by-elections.

We assisted the ECP design and implement its first grassroots level voter education campaign to raise awareness, educate and inform voters on basic electoral processes, encourage greater voter participation, and develop partnerships for voter education and outreach. These efforts were reinforced by traditional and social media campaigns including mobile SMS and the commission's very first Facebook and Twitter pages, '*Bula Raha Hai Pakistan*', meaning '*Pakistan Calls*'. This approach had a significant impact, reaching out to 40 million people and culminating in a historic turnout of more than 55 percent with an unprecedented level of participation from women and youth. The turnout was an 11 percent increase over the 2008 general elections and helped make the democratic process more inclusive. While significant challenges remain and need to be tackled by the new Government, Parliament and political parties, these elections have been the best so far in Pakistan, as agreed by domestic and international observers.

Technical assistance was also provided for local government elections in Balochistan along with support for drafting electoral rules and procedures. The same support will be extended to the other three provinces for their local elections.



A woman trainer conducts a polling training on the use of the newly introduced tamper-evident bags to transport results forms. Training of polling officials has improved the credibility and reliability of election results. *Credit: Tehseen Owais / © UNDP Pakistan*



First woman from FATA to run for National Assembly campaigns on health and education platform

Running for a National Assembly seat, 45-year-old Badam Zari is the first woman candidate from Federally Administered Tribal Areas to ever take part in Pakistan's general elections. Zari is one of the 161 women in a field of 4,670 candidates who contested for a seat in the National Assembly.

Raised in Mardan, Zari moved to Bajaur agency, FATA after marriage. Her husband, Noor Muhammad, is the principal at a local school.

FATA is one of the poorest and least developed regions of Pakistan. More than 50 percent of FATA households fall below the poverty line. Describing her life in FATA, Zari observed, "I deeply regret not being educated. Therefore, my mission is to get our future generation, especially girls educated. The biggest problem in FATA is lack of education. This should be resolved for both boys and girls."

She believes education is the answer to every problem, especially for

women. "If women are educated, all our problems would be resolved. If mothers are educated and aware, they would be able to guide their children in the right direction," she stated.

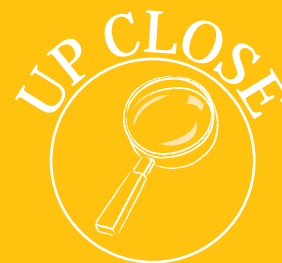
Zari's family, especially her husband's father and brothers, supported her decision to contest the elections. She said, "It would not have been possible to prepare for the elections on my own." Her husband, cousins, and nieces were part of her team during the election campaign as they visited households in Bajaur.

Although Zari did not win, the response she received from the people in her constituency has been positive. She is still determined to continue her mission of improving socio-economic conditions in FATA. This includes improving basic health and education facilities, and ensuring that funds are allocated towards building infrastructure and providing employment.



Badam Zari is the first woman candidate from FATA to take part in Pakistan's general elections.
© UNDP Pakistan/2013

“ People should be self-reliant. We should try to resolve our own problems. I have decided to serve the people of FATA to the best of my ability. ”





Approximately
40 million
people reached through voter
awareness campaign

Historic
55%
turnout on
election day

600,000
tamper-evident bags introduced
to safeguard result sheets, deter
fraud and increase public confidence

More than
330,000
polling staff trained in essential
skills for general elections

More than
17,000
security personnel trained on
mitigating electoral violence

222
district and regional election officers
were trained and provided with voter
awareness materials for their communities

**New results
management system**
developed and implemented enabling
greater accuracy and transparency in the
compilation of elections results

**Gender-
disaggregated**
voter turnout collected
for the first time in
Pakistan's history

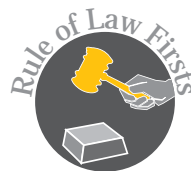
Democratic governance depends on respect for and enforcement of the rule of law. To ensure this, we assisted the judiciary, promoted alternate dispute resolution mechanisms and supported legal aid and citizens' access to justice. In partnership with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government, the Netherlands and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, our work on justice sector reforms included initiatives at both the community and institutional levels.

Legal services were made available to marginalised and vulnerable populations through legal aid clinics and bar associations in KP. These clinics equipped vulnerable populations with information on their basic rights and access to the justice system. Women paralegals were trained to assist vulnerable women in accessing the justice system. Female legal practitioners were encouraged to enter mainstream legal practice by providing them with regular stipends that motivate them to continue their practice of law after graduation. Mobile legal aid clinics were held near remote populations and communities in need of legal aid in Malakand district. These one-on-one consultations assisted nearly 1,900 people, including 920 women. With the clinics increasingly streamlined and efficient, these services encouraged public use. Women's participation in these clinics increased from 42 percent to 47 percent in one year.

Regular training programmes for judiciary, prosecution and lawyers in the KP Judicial

Academy strengthened the province's judicial system. Alternate dispute resolution systems were reinforced by creating linkages and encouraging dialogue between the formal and informal justice systems (i.e. paralegals and the *Musalihati Jirga* [MJ] – an informal justice system available to communities for the amicable resolution of disputes at their doorstep. Together, MJ members and community paralegals helped resolve disputes at the community level, leading to greater community confidence in the justice system.

Community Policing was introduced in Malakand district to help increase citizens' confidence in their interactions with police. Our ongoing partnership with the provincial government and the Peshawar High Court allowed us to initiate the Mobile Court justice system that brings justice and the rule of law to even the most remote and conflict-affected areas of Pakistan. For the majority of the poor and marginalised the mobile service represents their last hope for legal advice and assistance.



**First women
lawyers' bar room**
inaugurated in Timergara
District Court, Swat

**First mobile
court service**
inaugurated

**First research wing
in justice sector**
established in Peshawar

**First woman police
master trainer**
delivered training to her male
counterparts



To mitigate electoral violence, Zahida Bokhari, Assistant Superintendent of Police in KP, trained security personnel on electoral security and laws.
Credit: ©Torsum Khan/UNDP Pakistan





First International Conference on Participatory Federalism and Decentralisation

organised with representation from political parties, federal and provincial bureaucracies, civil society, academia and development partners

First high-level dialogue organised on Operationalisation of Joint and Equal Ownership of Natural Resources

First course on Pakistani Federalism

20 faculty members from 10 universities trained

First Fellowships on Federalism

awarded to 12 M.Phil. students - 2 in FATA; 2 each in Balochistan, KP, Punjab and Sindh; 1 in Gilgit-Baltistan/Kashmir and 1 in Islamabad

As the federal and provincial governments transition to the decentralization reforms required by Pakistan's 18th Constitutional Amendment, our continuous engagement with provincial governments and civil society actors through a series of policy dialogues, thematic conferences and technical trainings created an enabling environment for greater implementation of the Amendment. Our collaboration with the Balochistan Government resulted in the opening of a policy support and reforms unit that provided technical assistance to the line departments on managing the devolution process in the province. The unit initiated the Balochistan Core Development Programme and trained senior officials on transition management of the amendment.

The resolutions and demands emerging from policy dialogues and parliamentary discussions contributed to the formation of the Senate's Sub-Committee on the 18th Constitutional Amendment. Our consultations with experts and civil society activists led to recommendations for the draft Right to Information legislation and were later incorporated in the approved legislation. We contributed to the ongoing decentralization drive, and conducted pre-legislation consultations at the district level on the draft of the Local Government (LG) Law in KP. The resulting recommendations on political, administrative, and financial

aspects were incorporated in the KP LG Act 2013. We assisted provincial governments in developing a plan for equitable ownership of natural resources as part of our policy advocacy efforts on joint and equal ownership of natural resources.

We helped establish a consortium think tank in the Senate that will develop essential skills and promote knowledge exchange between parliament members and senators to further encourage a well-functioning parliament. Informed and productive debates on the annual budget process took place among the parliamentarians following an in-depth grounding on the rules of budget procedure and process. To improve social inclusion at the provincial level, we supported Sindh's Provincial Assembly members in familiarising themselves with the new rules. To encourage women's participation in the newly elected Parliament, a Parliamentary Women's Caucus was set up and will be followed by Provincial Women's Caucuses.

All of these initiatives for inclusive democratic governance will continue with our new parliamentary project that was initiated to further strengthen coordination between the national and provincial assemblies to effectively support devolution under the 18th Constitutional Amendment.



Fostering Democratic Governance

in numbers



More than

1,500

people were trained by the KP Judicial Academy



14 legal aid desks

were established and

422 mobile

legal aid clinics were held in communities in Malakand district



1,900

people, including

920 females

were assisted through one-on-one consultations on legal queries and more than 900 people were further referred to legal aid desks for greater assistance



More than

200

Musalihati Jirga members and

852

community paralegals were trained in 85 Union Councils across seven districts of Malakand Division

36 Additional Secretaries

were trained on transition management post 18th Amendment in Balochistan



4 District Consultations

were conducted on Local Government in KP



PROGRAMME AREAS



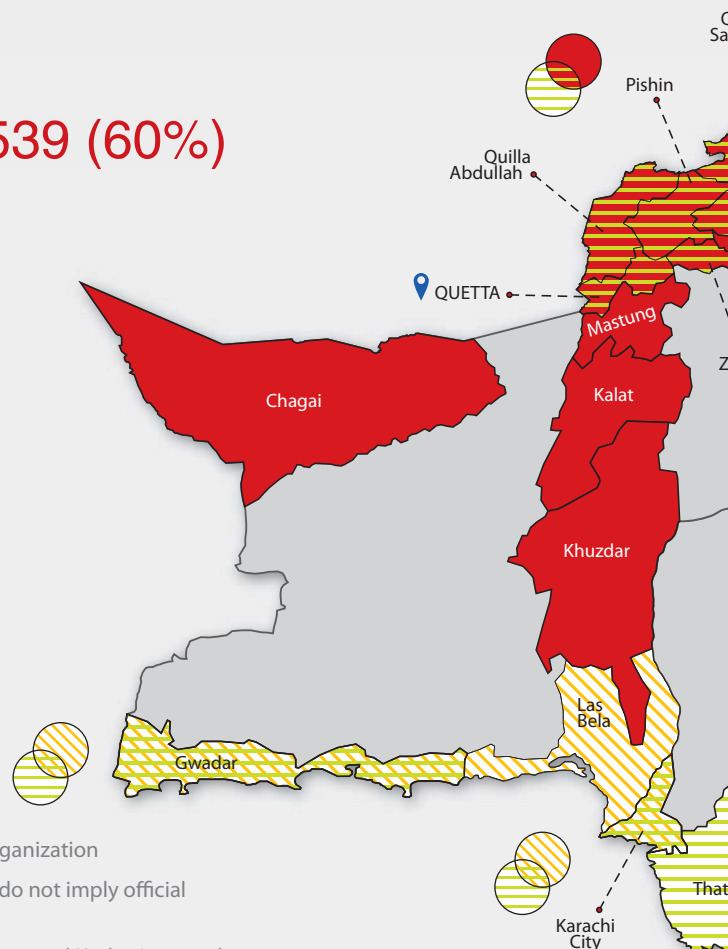
USD 15,486,744 (29%)



USD 5,874,282 (11%)



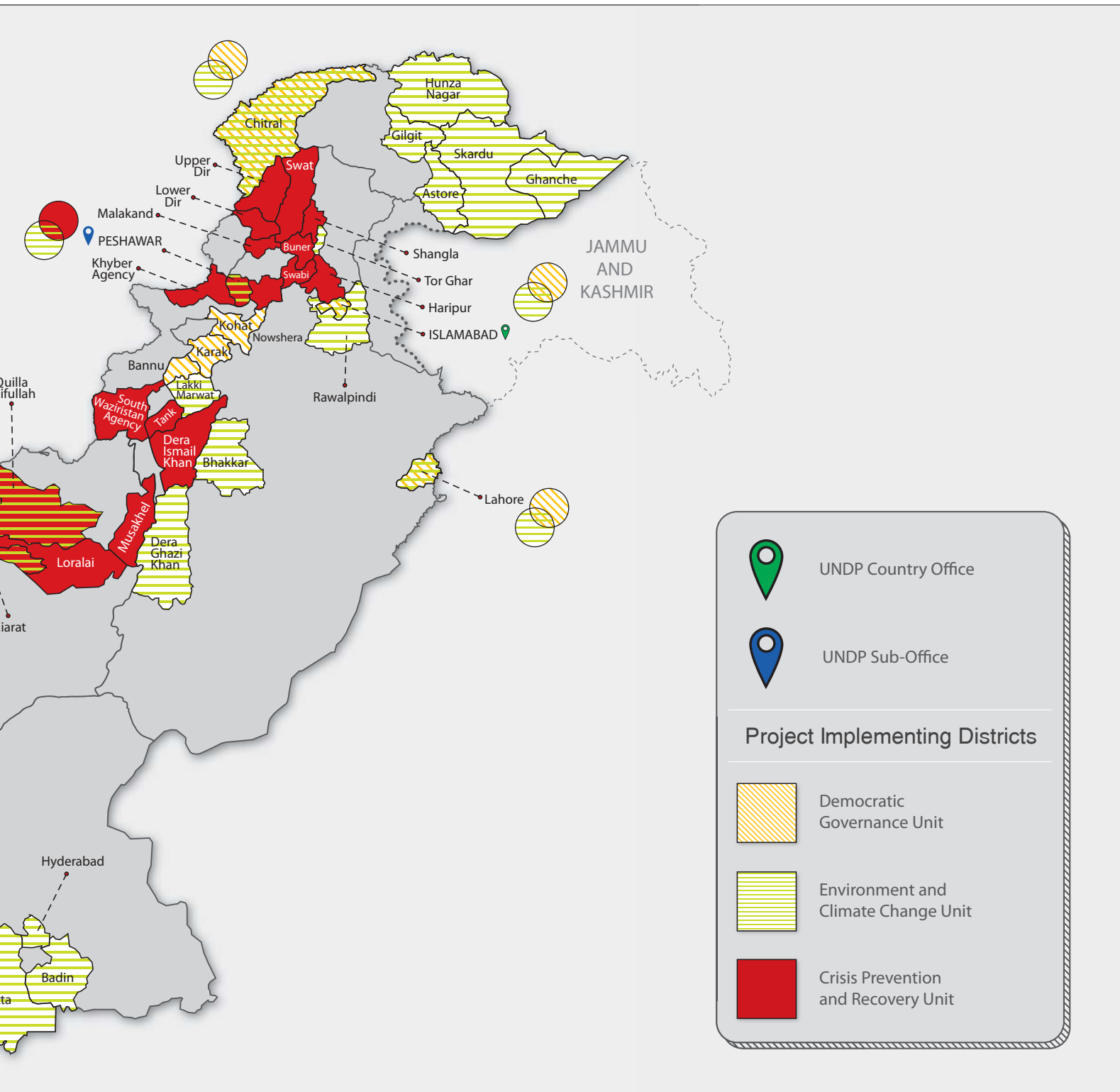
USD 32,041,539 (60%)



DATA SOURCE: Base data from Global Administrative Unit Layers and Pakistan Census Organization

DISCLAIMER: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR: Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.





“UNDP Pakistan has been acting as a catalyst for improving the quality of people’s lives and building resilient communities through its focus on empowering people. Together with UNDP, Japan will continue to make every effort for promoting peace and stability in Pakistan and beyond.”

Hiroshi Inomata

Ambassador of Japan to Pakistan

More than 756,000 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan benefitted from projects rehabilitating local irrigation channels and farm-to-market projects and village roads. *Credit: ©Huma Akram/UNDP Pakistan*

BUILDING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

In 2013, we continued our efforts toward building resilience so that individuals and communities could more readily overcome economic and development setbacks caused by natural and man-made disasters and crises. Our focus on strengthening community resilience contributed to longer term development goals, such as livelihood creation and increased legitimacy of state institutions through improved public institutions and services.

We completed one of the largest early recovery and restoration programmes ever carried out by UNDP following the devastating floods of 2010-11 creating a bridge from emergency relief to sustainable development, and helped communities build back better and with greater resilience to future shocks. This was possible with financial support from our partners: the European Union, the Governments of Japan, the United States, Australia, Italy, Kuwait and the COFRA foundation.

We focused on communities in KP, FATA and Balochistan to make them more resilient to disasters and to address peace building and refugee hosting issues in these conflict prone areas. With the support of the EU and Governments of Japan and Saudi Arabia, we helped

communities identify and analyse their development needs and trained them to find sustainable solutions for those needs. Our approach placed communities at the forefront of the decision-making process.

All our work was community-led and raised the living standards of communities by focusing on providing health, education and livelihood facilities, restoring infrastructure, fostering economic stability and reviving local businesses. In all our projects, five to ten percent of the cost was shared by the communities themselves.

Poverty levels in the targeted communities decreased by 5 percent. Social cohesion was reinforced as more than 60,000 people came together in nearly 2,410 community organizations, including 879 women's organizations. The women's community organizations were more responsive to the needs of children and vulnerable groups. The organizations worked together on mutually agreed community and village development plans that included drinking and agricultural water projects, solar power, health, sanitation and education. These community participation projects benefitted more than 800,000 people in Balochistan and 2,900,000 people in KP.



5.5 million people benefited in more than 4,000 villages affected by the 2010-11 floods from one of the largest early recovery and restoration programmes ever carried out by UNDP.
Credit: ©Huma Akram/UNDP Pakistan





More than 4,000 individuals have been trained in employable skills in the target districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan.

Credit: ©Huma Akram/UNDP Pakistan

We helped strengthen the social fabric of communities by improving livelihoods through training and skill development programmes. These led to a 15 percent increase in household incomes. Local economies were revived and more than 1,693,593 people benefitted from rehabilitated infrastructure projects including farm-to-market link roads, drainage and irrigation channels, bridges and streets, and village roads in KP and Balochistan. Poverty levels were reduced through cash-for-work schemes that repaired community

infrastructure and jumpstarted local economies that were severely affected by massive displacement of populations.

To ensure the proper implementation of development projects, UNDP teamed up with the KP, Balochistan and FATA governments to develop the expertise of provincial officials in improving coordination mechanisms with the communities. Consortiums of civil society organizations worked with local communities to build back more effectively through stronger community engagement.

We worked to support peace and political stability in crisis affected areas. To identify the root causes of armed violence and to develop local solutions, public servants were provided with tools for conflict prevention. These tools helped identify, resolve and transform violence into development opportunities in the conflict affected areas of FATA, Balochistan and KP.

We assisted the national and provincial governments in identifying and managing risks by strengthening the national and provincial disaster management authorities to survive crises and shocks. One of the highlights of our work was the development and approval of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy in partnership with the National Disaster Management Authority. This policy adopts a methodical approach to understanding disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response and strengthening

the institutional capacity of all levels of the disaster management authority system in Pakistan.

We provided technical support to 48 national and sub-national Disaster Management Authorities to carry out vulnerability and risk assessments for 490 villages in Punjab province. The KP government posted Disaster Risk Management (DRM) officers in all of its districts. The Provincial Governments of Sindh and KP established Disaster Management Funds as part of their annual development plans. All of these initial, but vital, steps exhibit constructive changes in the government's DRM priorities.



Women receive training in kitchen gardening skills assisted by women community organizations. 60,000 people have come together in nearly 2,410 community organizations, including 879 women's organizations in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. *Credit: ©Huma Akram/UNDP Pakistan*

Seamstress stitches together a secure future

Rukhsana, 40, lives in the Malikyar village in Haripur District with her husband and four children. When her husband was laid off from a local factory, they relied on the support of their extended family. As a result, Rukhsana decided to become financially independent and started sewing clothes for her neighbours.

Her meagre income was inadequate to meet the family's basic needs, and Rukhsana was forced to borrow heavily from her relatives and friends to keep her children in school. "Those years were the toughest for us and we accumulated huge debts," she recalls with tears in her eyes. She was unable to send her children to college.

With support from UNDP's Community Resilience initiative, a women's community organisation was set up in Rukhsana's village. She was selected as the first president of the newly set up 'Roshni' organisation and was nominated to attend a three-month training course in hand embroidery.

Rukhsana's tailoring and embroidery skills improved significantly and she also learned valuable entrepreneurial skills, allowing her to start a small business in her house. Rukhsana established useful links with the Mardan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI) through the skills development programme. These enabled her to show her work in international exhibitions.

“My monthly income increased from a paltry PKR 3,000 to PKR 10,000 after I attended the skills training programme, allowing me to meet the expenses of my family. I have also been able to pay back our debts and my daughters are now going to college,”

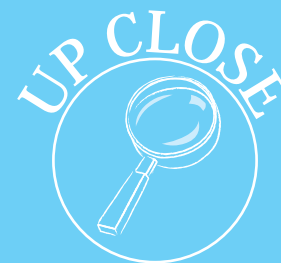
she says proudly.

Rukhsana visited Turkey with a group of entrepreneurs on a trip facilitated by the MCCI. There she sold her products and picked up new orders. She also represented Pakistan at an international exhibition in India. Rukhsana has conducted short-term training workshops on embroidery and stitching for various NGOs.



Rukhsana has established a small tailoring business in her house after receiving training in hand embroidery. Household incomes of more than 4,000 people increased by 15 percent due to skills enhancement efforts. © UNDP Pakistan/2013

Social infrastructure projects like this address diverse needs and have been successfully implemented in collaboration with local communities, promoting social cohesion at the same time.




Poverty level reduced by
5 percent
since 2010



More than
60,000 have come
together in
nearly
2,410 community organisations,
including 879 women's
organisations

More than
126,000
people participated in flood
protection measures in Balochistan
and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



15 percent
increase in household incomes of
more than 4,000 people due to skill
enhancement efforts

A total of
4,096
individuals have been
trained in employ-
able skills in the
target districts of
KP and Balochistan



More than
937,500
people including
484,186
women benefitted from local
infrastructure projects that helped
restore and rehabilitate community
infrastructure in the crisis affected
Swat District


More than
756,000
people in KP and Balochistan
benefitted from projects rehabilitating
local irrigation channels and farm-to-
market projects and village roads



**585 local infra-
structure projects**
were carried out, including road and drainage channel
improvements



48 disaster management
authorities trained at
the national and
sub-national levels



Vulnerability and
risk assessments
carried out in **490** villages in
Punjab
province



**Strengthening
Community
Resilience**



in numbers





“ The EU and UNDP are committed to supporting local communities, as well as internally displaced people from Malakand and FATA, as part of an overall effort to help stabilize the situation in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa. Our programs seek to empower local communities by restoring basic community infrastructure and promote inclusive growth through improved livelihoods, infrastructure development, provision of health, education and livelihood facilities. Economic stability and the revival of business for local people are essential means towards a peaceful evolution in this region. ”

More than 937,500 people including 484,186 women benefitted from local infrastructure projects that helped restore and rehabilitate community infrastructure in the crisis affected Swat District. *Credit: ©Huma Akram/UNDP Pakistan*

Lars-Gunnar Wigemark
Ambassador of the European Union to Pakistan





“The National Climate Change policy takes into account risks and vulnerabilities of various development sectors with specific emphasis on water, food, energy and national security issues and provides strategic guidance in the form of appropriate mitigation and adaptation intervention.”

Rana Mohammad Farooq Saeed Khan
Former Federal Minister, Ministry of Climate Change

UNDP Pakistan helped with the construction of disaster resilient & energy efficient houses to reduce the risk of natural disasters by integrating disaster risk reduction strategies with climate change adaptation in high risk areas. ©UNDP Pakistan/2013

ACCELERATING ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

UNDP's work in 2013 ensured that the poor are better able to manage, adapt to and monitor climate change. Our key areas of intervention – mitigation and adaptation, and sustainable natural resource management – and conserving and protecting ecosystems continued to strengthen community resilience. Our partnership with the Climate Change Division resulted in the approval and launch of the National Climate Change Policy.

In partnership with the Government of Pakistan and the Adaptation Fund, UNDP supported efforts to reduce the risk of flash floods from glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF) in high risk areas of Gilgit and Chitral districts. The mitigation of this risk was also included in the National Climate Change Policy. Efficient monitoring of GLOF risks in the northern areas was made possible by creating site maps, installing observatories and automated weather stations in the pilot sites. These were effective in reducing risks from GLOF as the Meteorological Department issued early warnings and alerted communities to potential dangers. Community based disaster risk management training equipped people with techniques to protect themselves during future flash floods and other climate change related disasters.

We promoted the sustainable use of natural resources by providing alternatives to communities that are almost entirely dependent on natural assets. UNDP teamed up with community organizations and government to develop and implement guidelines for the efficient use of land. 40,000 community members carried out sustainable land management practices, including rain water harvesting, micro-irrigation systems, forest and fruit tree plantation, establishment of nurseries and soil conservation in Punjab, KP and Balochistan.

Together with UN agencies in Pakistan, we helped civil society organizations successfully implement long-term environmental projects in partnership with local communities. This grassroots based initiative resulted in greater ownership of natural resources by the communities and linked the government's climate change plans with local partnerships.



Community organizations have been equipped with techniques to protect themselves during future flash floods and other climate change related disasters in high risk areas of Gilgit and Chitral districts. ©UNDP Pakistan/2013



Community conserves natural resources

Used to grow animal fodder and plants for fuel, the land in Tharparkar, Sindh province, is the main source of sustenance for the local community and livestock. Due to frequent droughts and extremely low rainfall, the harvest of seasonal grazing plants has significantly declined. These conditions were further aggravated by over-exploitation of the land by an increasing population. "Low rainfall and high temperatures in the area have decreased the ground water level and because of frequent droughts human and livestock migration to other areas is inevitable," says Bhoomo Kohli, head of the Village Development Organization of Kohli village, Tharparkar.

The UN agencies in Pakistan teamed up with the Sindh forest department to provide technical and financial support to rehabilitate and conserve the area's land resources.

The community participated in developing and carrying out sustainable land management practices, including rain water harvesting and soil conservation. They made the project their own and have raised awareness about sustainable land resources.

As a result, 2,000 hectares of land was seeded with local grass to provide grazing for livestock and 200,000 seedlings of local desert plants were planted in the forest nursery. Women took an active role and planted seedlings in and around their houses. Twenty-three water wells were constructed to provide drinking water and 13 water ponds were set up to harvest rain water. In 30 villages more than 38,000 people and 39,454 livestock benefitted from the project.

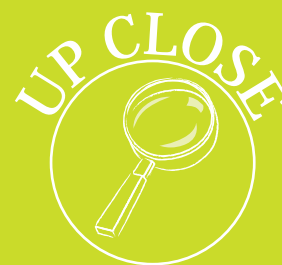


With UNDP's support, local communities and livestock have access to drinking water in Tharparkar, Sindh province. © UNDP Pakistan/2013

“The cemented open wells are a blessing for us as we have access to water near our homes and are saved from long walks to fetch water,”

Lakshmi Bheel

a woman from one of the communities





Adapting to Climate Change

in numbers

More than

60 villages

prepared and carried
out practices related to
sustainable land management



24 projects

were implemented across

19 districts

to improve service delivery and
community ownership of natural
resources



More than

1,000

people,
including

50%

women, in vulnerable communities were
sensitised and made aware of GLOF related
hazards, preparedness and adaption

More than

200

people,
including

80

women,



participated in disaster risk management strategies and
gained knowledge of techniques for mitigating risks and
losses during future glacial lake outburst floods and
other climate change related disasters

10 village hazard watch groups

were formed and strengthened through provision of basic
necessary field equipment to keep a lookout for climate
change related hazards in their villages

10 safe havens and 10 access routes

were identified at Bagrot and Bindo gol valleys
to minimise life and material losses from
climate change related disasters in northern
areas of Pakistan



5 critically threatened

dry land eco-systems conserved
through community based initiatives in sustainable
management of land resources in Balochistan, KP and Punjab provinces



MOVING FORWARD IN 2014

We expect our programme to grow by some 20 percent in 2014 maintaining our focus on existing programmes. We will continue to support the ECP as it improves the electoral process and civic education. Through the ECP we will also work in partnership with the provincial governments in KP, Sindh and Punjab as they prepare for the upcoming local government elections providing technical assistance in electoral rules and procedures to reinforce democratic practices.

We are pursuing greater engagement and coordination between the federal Parliament and the Provincial Assemblies to facilitate the implementation of devolution reforms post-18th Constitutional Amendment. Our new parliamentary strategy will focus on building better mechanisms to improve research and documentation for the Senate's think tank and the Parliamentarians' forum. Parliamentarians will be assisted in taking on greater accountability and oversight of the national budget process. Women members in all the Provincial Assemblies will be represented in caucuses that will further encourage inclusive participation.

2014 will also see an expansion in rule of law initiatives in Haripur and the three southern districts of KP province to address citizens' security concerns. We will engage with key stakeholders at both the national and provincial levels – including

the judiciary, police departments and civil society organisations – to develop their ability to strengthen formal and informal justice and dispute resolution mechanisms, particularly focusing on vulnerable people, women and youth. We aim to enhance community confidence and trust in local justice institutions through improved law enforcement and speedy access to justice.

We will continue our work in increasing community resilience by focusing on specific vulnerable districts in Balochistan, KP and FATA. To reduce poverty, promote economic growth and improve people's lives, the Armed Violence Prevention Programme will focus on specific drivers of armed violence in KP and FATA. It will reinforce the social fabric of communities by improving livelihoods and increasing economic opportunities. It will also help advance government policies to address armed violence at the provincial and national levels. Communities will be working in close coordination with local governments to improve policy development to address armed violence. We will increase efforts to empower vulnerable groups, particularly women and youth, to participate in decision-making and building collective skills for a more resilient society.

Our disaster risk reduction support focus in 2014 is threefold: it will strengthen institutional capacities of national,

provincial and district disaster management authorities with hazard and risk identification maps and by establishing early warning systems; it will increase community resilience by providing tools for preparedness, evacuation, mitigation and recovery plans; and it will support institutions and communities in reducing



risks by developing incentives to encourage flood and earthquake resistant construction in accordance with the building codes of Pakistan.

Work on climate change adaptation and mitigation will improve community-based

management of natural resources in vulnerable environments, including the sustainable management of threatened ecosystems. In partnership with the Global Environment Facility, we will aid in conserving marine biodiversity in the North Arabian Sea and improve the management of marine resources. Policy initiatives that promote low-cost renewable energy technologies, including assisting poor households to access renewable energy sources and the promotion of sustainable transport measures, will be encouraged.

Our policy development work will partner with the federal Government and provincial Economic Affairs Division and provincial Planning and Development Departments to support their roles in the areas of aid policy and coordination. We will continue to support provincial development and growth strategies with concrete actions for MDG acceleration. Virtual Communities of Practice will bring together experts and practitioners in specific themes to facilitate knowledge exchanges. To foster a robust national public discourse on development challenges and solutions in Pakistan and

to provide a platform for Pakistani authorities, civil society and intelligentsia to exchange ideas on key development solution pathways in Pakistan, the quarterly *Development Advocate* magazine was launched in January. The year 2014 will see greater efforts towards research products and work has already begun to develop the Pakistan Human Development Report on youth.

In everything we do, we remain committed to working closely with the Government, our partners, and the people of Pakistan to support the country's development needs and the aspirations of the people. We will work to ensure that all Pakistani women, children and men can live in peace and prosperity, and with dignity and justice.

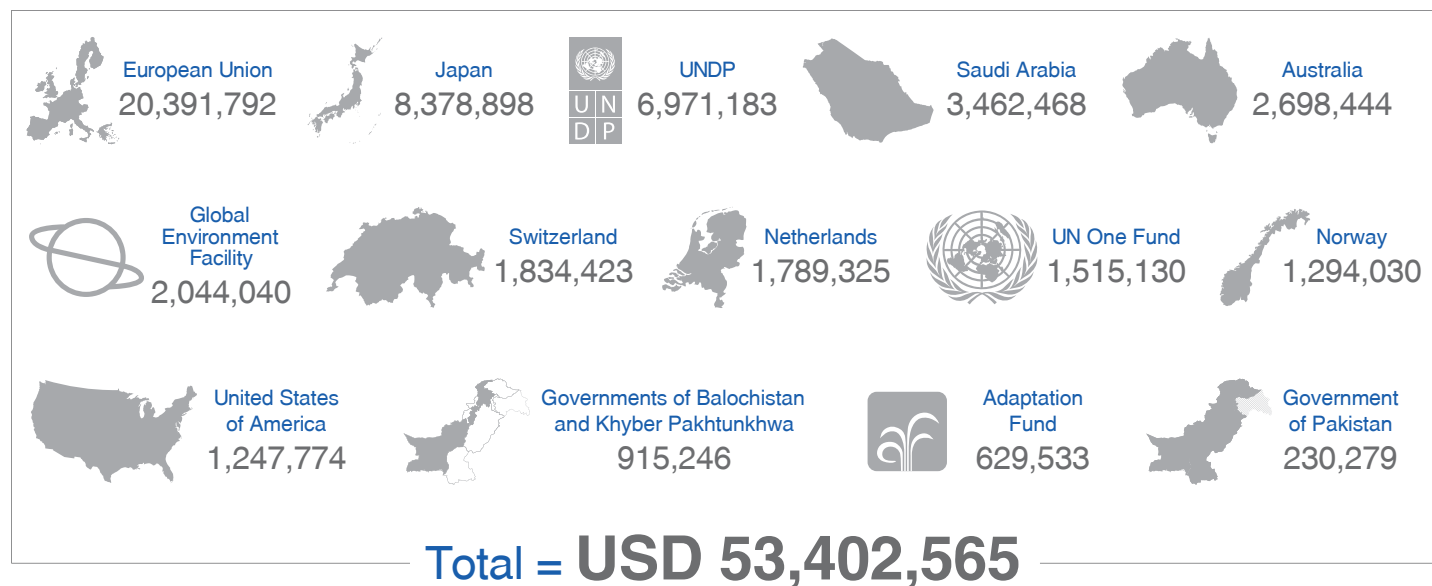




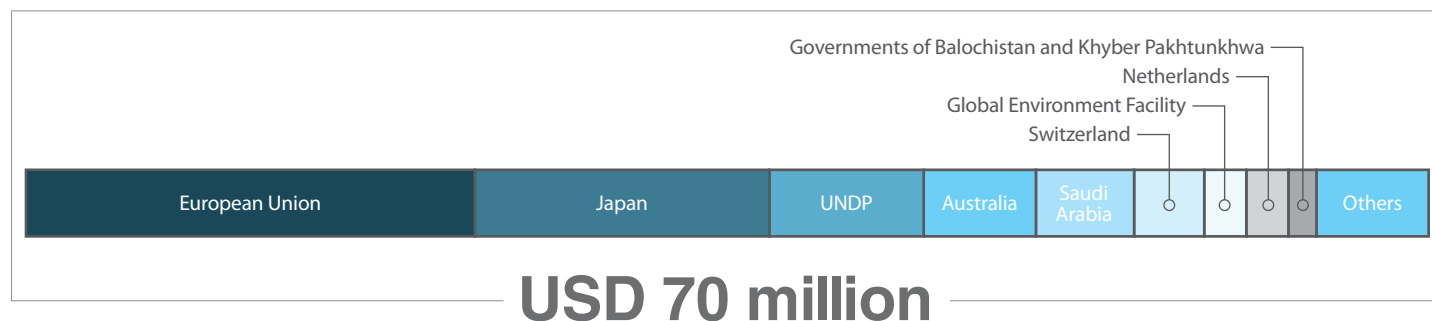
5 critically threatened dry land eco-systems were conserved through community based initiatives in sustainable management of land resources in Balochistan, KP and Punjab provinces. ©UNDP Pakistan/2013

RESOURCES

2013 EXPENDITURE BY SOURCE OF FUNDS ON A TOTAL BUDGET OF USD 56,430,442 (95% Delivery) - January to December 2013 (in USD)




CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP IN 2013 FROM ALL ITS PARTNERS AMOUNTED TO USD 70 MILLION





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“ We are working for a world where development is sustainable and equitable, and where all people and communities can build resilience to adversity. ”

Helen Clark
UNDP Administrator



Pakistan

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