One UN Program
In Pakistan



United Nations
Pakistan

Improving lives and helping people

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Executive Summary

The One Program is the central pillar in piloting UN Reform in Pakistan, with *"Delivering as One"* being the motto and ultimate objective of the Pilot. The pilot experiment is a reflection of the Government of Pakistan's effort at the highest level towards reforming for improved coherent development delivery. The "One Program" is the framework that encompasses major strategies, initiatives, approaches, and tools through which 60-80% of the UN's resources in Pakistan will be channeled through the period of 2008-2010 with the possibility of going beyond 2010.

The five Joint Programs and their approximately 20 components are an outcome of the reviewed UNDAF (United Nations Development Assistance Framework). As a first step in the formulation process, the federal and provincial partners in the Government of Pakistan undertook a thorough review of the UNDAF[1] in full collaboration with the UN agencies, funds and programs operational in the county as well as some of the non-resident agencies. The UNDAF review processes involved several stages including situation analysis; stakeholder and SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analyses; strategic prioritization and review of major outcomes and outputs; and the setting of measurable and meaningful indicators to monitor progress. Extended until 2010 to align with the national developmental planning cycle, the current UNDAF (2004-2008) provides the basis for the One Program. Aside from the review of the UNDAF, the whole process of formulation of the five Joint Programs (JPs) and their constituent Joint Program Components (JPCs) have been conducted in a highly participatory manner that involved key stakeholders; including relevant governmental authorities at the federal and provincial levels, as well as the donors and civil society organizations.

Stemming from, and responding to established national priorities, the One Program identifies five Joint Programs, reflecting the major areas of UN support to the developmental processes in Pakistan. These Joint Programs include: ***agriculture rural development and poverty reduction***; ***education***; ***health and population***; ***environment***; and ***disaster risk management.*** Four cross cutting issues are addressed in all of the five Joint Programs: ***civil society engagement***, ***human rights***, ***gender equality*** and ***refugees***. These represent the anchors of the One Program and the detailed formulation of all Joint Programs and their Components has been in accordance with those.

While the extended UNDAF will continue to be implemented through the individual and collaborative programs of the UN participating organizations, the JPs of the One Program itself will be implemented from 2009 by 16 UN development agencies resident and operational in the country in close collaboration with their national counterparts, and benefiting from the financial support of the donor partners.

The One Program outlines an inclusive governance structure at different tiers of oversight, guidance and decision making including at the overall Program Level, Joint Program and Joint Program Component levels. All foras engage the Government and participating agencies in the review, assessment, monitoring and the evaluation processes.

In conclusion, the One Program is a major step by the UN to deliver as one, offering the potential for far greater impact on Pakistan's development and humanitarian challenges, avoiding fragmentation and duplication of efforts, while banking on the synergies and broad range of competencies available through the UN system. The vision of the One UN in Pakistan is about being an effective partner, focusing on the UN's comparative advantages, being strategic about development priorities, using available resource judiciously and reinforcing the leadership of Pakistani actors in a way that ensures the strengthening of national capacities sustainably.

[1] The current UNDAF was prepared and signed by the UN system and Government of Pakistan at the end of 2003. It covered the period 2004-2008.

Context for the UN Reform in Pakistan

The High Level Panel co-chaired by Pakistan's former Prime Minister approved the UN Reform framework that provides the highest level endorsement for the One Program. In late 2006, the Government requested its continuing collaboration with UN in the country to be on the basis of the "delivering as one" principles espoused in the report of the High Level Panel. Consequently, the UN Reform in Pakistan was formally launched by the Prime Minister on March 1, 2007.

Based on the Common Country Assessment, and covering the period 2004-2008, Pakistan's earlier UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) was agreed and signed by the Government of Pakistan in late 2003. In 2007, as an integral part of piloting UN Reform in Pakistan, it was decided to: (a) extend the UNDAF by two years to the end of 2010, facilitating the alignment with the National Medium Term Development Framework; and (b) to review it towards better focus and response to the rapidly evolving development needs of the country. Upon its signature, the One Program will become UN's primary channel of delivery of its socio economic support to Pakistan's development, while the existing UN programs and projects will run there previously agreed course to completion.

Responding to the principles in the extended UNDAF and to the Government's new priorities, the UN Country Team works closely with their federal and provincial partners, the civil society organizations, the private sector, academia and donors to develop the One Program in Pakistan that rests on five thematic pillars. In collaboration with our counterparts, individual agency country program action plans were reviewed, development situation analyzed through inclusive multi stakeholder reviews, SWOTs carried out, lessons learnt logged, national development results achieved through 2007 examined and strategic reprioritization undertaken by both the participating UN agencies and government partners, resulting in development of the One Program that focuses and directs the UNDAF for the extended period 2009-2010.

In the new aid environment, the UN has structured its collective contribution around those comparative advantages for which it is recognized. Drawing from the findings and recommendations of the detailed situational analyses for the joint programs, the UN has aligned its support to national priorities, and a real process of national ownership between government and civil society focused on the organizations comparative advantage with respect to other actors, provided support to unmet needs and built on past lessons and ongoing efforts.

"Delivering as One" is the central pillar for piloting UN Reform in Pakistan through maximizing its normative and analytical expertise, its operational and coordination capabilities and its advocacy role in a coherent, effective and efficient manner. The UN entities will come together as One Leader, One Program, One Office and One Budget, with the One Program being the central pillar of the Reform. The other three "Ones" will support the formulation and implementation of the One Program.

The One Program will rest on the global standards established at the various platforms of the UN and to which Pakistan has acceded – especially, the broad coverage provided under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Millennium Declaration. Making the best use of the UN's mandate, neutral political position and convener of stakeholders, the aim of the One Program is to deliver ***advocacy*** messages through partnerships with civil society organization and other partners during its implementation. The rights-based approaches to development programming will facilitate the One Program to reach out to those areas and groups who do not readily benefit fully from growth as well as support Government's strengthening of democratic structures and systems of good governance.

The more cohesive One Program and UN Country Team will be a more effective participant in ***policy research, policy advisory, program preparation, project implementation*** and a more powerful advocate of UN policies and values in line with the national priorities of Government of Pakistan. Increased consistency and coherence of policy advocacy and advisory will enable the UN to speak with one voice and to create space for individual agencies to take a more proactive approach to agency-specific policy areas in line with the main objectives of the One UN.

The UN's ***convening role*** in socio-economic areas will be enhanced through a better harmonized UN system in Pakistan. Through the One Program, the UN will leverage its aid coordination role – particularly, to strengthen the national capacity for a nationally-driven aid effectiveness agenda. In addition the UN will facilitate dialogue across government and non government organizations.

Helping the Government to ***strengthen its capacity and service delivery*** to implement the PRSP II as well as relevant human rights frameworks such as CRC and CEDAW. All sector and provincial plans of the PRSP II is a shared objective of all UN agencies in Pakistan. The One Program will identify synergies and opportunities to work better together with focused efforts. This will be important as the UN increasingly delivers its support at the provinces and districts in program preparation and project implementation on a sustainable basis.

One of the well-recognized roles of the UN agencies globally and in Pakistan is the provision of ***technical expertise*** in support of national development priorities. As a constellation of global standard-setting agencies, and with experience garnered throughout the globe, the UN system is uniquely placed to respond to Pakistan's technical assistance needs and strengthen its key institutions. The UN system's value in provision of technical assistance lies not only in its multi-disciplinary experience and ability to draw on a repository of global knowledge and expertise but also on the varied mandates and competencies of the many UN agencies for program preparation and project implementation.

The One Program aims to eventually capture between 60-80% of UN support provided to Pakistan throughout the period 2008-2010. Built to address the key development challenges of Pakistan, the five Joint Programs with their multitude of components constitute the One Program.

In the formulation of the One Program, the UN Country Team has ensured the inclusion of a number of key lessons which had emerged from earlier UN efforts. These will also be major drivers for the implementation of the One Program:

1. ***Success of the UN interventions and technical assistance depends upon as much on the quality of the relationship and the process by which it happens as on the quality of inputs themselves as well as alignment with government development priorities***. The participating UN Agencies at all times and at all levels will focus on building strong and mutually-respectful partnerships.
2. ***Duplication is to be avoided and quality of activities enhanced by improving coordination*** between implementing partners and other stakeholders through effective partnerships among Government, participating UN organizations, donor community, civil society organizations and the private sector.
3. ***UN assistance will be used to strengthen national capacities in formulation and implementation of nationally-owned reform policies, programs and projects*** funded by Government and others, particularly in those areas where participating UN agencies have demonstrated a comparative advantage. In particular, attention needs to be paid to strengthen policy oversight in planning, budgeting, monitoring and coordination as well as gender mainstreaming of policy tools.
4. ***Stronger strategic focus on governance reform, coupled with a shift towards policy advice*** will enhance the sustainability and impact of UN assistance. Support to good governance measures at all three tiers (Federal, Provincial and District levels) will be important. Further extension and deepening of economic reform requires continued progress in political, administrative and legal reforms. Greater public participation, increasing respect

for the rule of law and enhanced accountability and transparency are needed to protect citizens, in particular those who are most vulnerable.

5. ***Strengthen access to and improve the quality of social and protection services*** to bridge the sizeable gaps in the provision of health, population and nutrition, education, water and sanitation, community development and the growing disparities between the rich and the poor, men and women as well as boys and girls.
6. ***Harmonization of resource mobilization around the One Program will promote coherence of national, UN and donor efforts.*** Limited funds should be deployed catalytically and supplemented with other resources mobilized for Joint Programs with pass-through arrangements to promote harmonization among development partners.
7. ***Enhanced coordination is required to strengthen data quality, data analysis as well as their effective use*** in policy, legislative development, monitoring and evaluation. A results based approach will be adopted to strengthen accountability and transparency in all projects. Poverty mapping will be used for improved targeting of development resources to vulnerable groups - especially, as their vulnerabilities become more acute due to increased food prices and economic crisis currently affecting Pakistan.

To jump start the process of piloting UN Reform in Pakistan, a Transformation Fund was conceptualized and with kind contributions from Australia, Canada, Norway, the Netherlands, and Switzerland, a total of $3.5 million was collected. The allocation and use of these funds is overseen by the UN Country Team and managed by a Transformation Fund Management Committee. The main purpose of the Fund is to facilitate transformative changes of the UN in Pakistan with a view to effectively "delivering as one".

Pakistan's Development Context

Despite a robust economic growth of 7% over the last 5 years, Pakistan's economic and social indicators reflect fragility and remain vulnerable to domestic and external pressures. With a Human Development Index of 0.551, Pakistan ranks 136th out of 177. There have been some modest distributional gains from growth resulting in a reduction of poverty which, nevertheless, stands close to 25%. Pakistan's Gender Development Index stands at 95.3% demonstrating unequal human development gains between men and women.

Pakistan's economy is currently facing four major challenges – deceleration in growth, rising inflation (particularly in food prices), a growing fiscal deficit and the widening of trade and current account deficits.

In the last two years Pakistan has witnessed political changes; an unstable law and order situation; supply shocks; soaring prices of oil, food and other commodities; energy shortages; softening of external demand and with the turmoil in international financial markets, all adversely affecting Pakistan's key macro-economic fundamentals.

Several macroeconomic indicators understandably missed their target. The GDP growth posted a growth of 5.8% against a target of 7.2%. Agriculture grew at 1.5% against the target of 4.8%. Large scale manufacturing grew at 4.8% against a target of 12.5%. Inflation, particularly food inflation at 17.2% and 25.5% respectively were the highest increases in over three decades. Fiscal deficit stood at 6.5% against a target of 4%. Revenue deficit is projected at 2.7% of GDP against a target of 0% - an infringement of the Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Limitation Act.

Slow GDP growth has resulted in lower tax collection. Continued subsidies on food and oil to domestic consumers, a subsidized power tariff added to the increase in fiscal deficit and current

account. This coincided with sharp decline in external financing flows forcing the reliance on the State Bank for budgetary financing. Excessive monetary expansion has also fuelled inflation.

Unprecedented rise in the oil and food prices and a significant increase in interest payments contributed to a widening current account shortfall that has led to a growing balance of payments deficit and a sharp decline in foreign exchange reserves. Pakistan's currency after remaining stable for around 4 years has weakened significantly against the US dollar, accompanied by a drop in the reserves, and eroding the already precarious purchasing power of the poor. The deceleration in growth and investment coupled with rising inflation, particularly food inflation and eroding value of the rupee, is negatively impacting the living standards of the low- and fixed-income groups, especially the poor.

The Planning Commission, based on the 2005-2006 data, has estimated an inflation-adjusted poverty line of PKR944 per adult equivalent per month with a headcount ratio of 22%, representing a rather small decline of 1.6% from the previous year. The incidence, manifestation, and causes of poverty and vulnerability vary across Pakistan. The poverty profile is determined by using demographic variables—such as the size of household, its geographical location, the gender and literacy level of the household head, the gender of the household head and access to electricity, community services (e.g., education, health, and transport). Affected by the said variables, poverty predominantly remains a rural phenomenon, where 75% of Pakistan's vulnerable households reside. Moreover, there are significant inter-provincial disparities of poverty prevalence.

Pakistan Poverty Assessments indicate the primary causes of poverty are lack of access to jobs, land, assets, savings, insurance products, institutional credit, and assistance options. Patterns of multi-generational poverty traps are common: poverty incurred by one generation is transferred across to subsequent ones, with no apparent hope of escape.

Another characteristic of poverty in Pakistan, revealed by the Assessments, is the large number of households just above the poverty line. Hence, small changes in consumption/income have large effects on the poverty headcount ratios. Thus, one can speculate with a degree of certainty that the socio-economic turmoil of the last two years must have adversely affected the national poverty reduction efforts.

During the next four decades, two factors are likely to shape the Pakistan economy. The first relates to the demographic make-up of the country the customary situation with high birth rates and high death rates changes to one of low birth and death rates. The second influence will be how effectively Pakistan makes use of globalization, with a fuller integration to the world politically, economically and socially.

Pakistan's population of 159 million is growing at 1.9% per annum, with 70% of the citizens below the age of 30. It is estimated that, at its current growth rate, the population of Pakistan will double by 2050. Population and development are intrinsically linked. A rapidly growing population requires commensurate resources for literacy, primary schooling, health, housing and food production in order to ensure that the upcoming generations are a force for uplifting the country rather than becoming a drag on its path to more harmony and prosperity.

Pakistan is steadily improving its human capital, but the country faces many challenges before it can attain the objective of universal literacy and primary education. The overall literacy rate of 54% fell short of the PRSP target of 59.5% for 2005-06. In urban areas, more than two-thirds of the adult population is literate. In rural areas, the proportion of the literate adult population is low though increasing, but the gap between urban and rural areas is closing only very slowly. Female literacy continues to be much lower than male literacy in both rural and urban areas.

Since the 1990s, the primary-level net enrolment rate has increased significantly, reaching 52%. However, progress is still slow and inadequate to achieve the goals of Education For All and the

Millennium Development Goals. Depressed school attendance rates eventually increase the poverty rate.

The National Education Policy emphasizes increase in gross and net enrollment rates, reduction in dropout rates, removing urban-rural and gender imbalances, improving the quality of education at all levels (including higher education), and encouraging private sector participation. To achieve those outcomes, focus is on functional schools in the public sector, teachers' training, and providing basic facilities in schools especially drinking water, electricity, toilets, and boundary walls. Further incentives for parents to keep their children, especially girls, in school include: more scholarships, free textbooks, a supply of cooking oil to their families, and in some cases, cash awards and free uniforms.

The education strategy on Technical and Vocational Education and Training has remained fragmented and supply-driven. Presently, there are significant outlays out of the public sector budget which is planned to be doubled by 2010. A revised strategy envisages enhanced focus on market demand, building competencies, forging public private partnerships, as well as investments in infrastructure and teacher quality.

Illiteracy, lack of access to clean drinking water and sanitation retard the gains made in health. The situation is compounded by a host of institutional issues including inadequate capacities, low budgetary outlays (4% of GDP) and inadequate delivery mechanisms. Pakistan's maternal mortality rate of 450 per 100,000 live births is the highest in the region though the situation is beginning to improve. Major health indicators such as child immunization rate and maternal mortality show a favorable trend, albeit a slow one, with reduced reliance on government facilities for accessing health services.

On HIV and AIDS, Pakistan is placed in a concentrated epidemic category with high risk. Thus in the medium term, the health strategy focuses on raising public sector health expenditures with an emphasis on prevention and control of diseases, reproductive health, child health, and nutrient deficiencies. This repositions the emphasis of public expenditures towards the primary and secondary tiers, a redefined role of federal, provincial and district governments in services delivery and a shift from curative to preventive health care promoting gender equity through targeted interventions, such as increasing the numbers of Community Based Health Workers, Lady Health Workers, expanded immunization initiative, introduction of Hepatitis B vaccine and making substantial improvements in maternal health care.

The full child immunization (including polio) rate remains modest at around 49%; nevertheless, representing a major improvement from the 27% recorded in 2001/02. Indicators on maternal mortality show improvement. Pre natal consultations in urban areas rose to 74% with rural areas also showing a 42% increase. Women's Tetanus Toxoide immunization exceeded its target of 62%.

Linkages between sanitation/access to clean drinking water and improved health outcomes are well established. Prevalent hepatitis is one of the significant manifestations of low-level of sanitation and lacking availability of clean water. Accessibility to clean water including tap, hand pumps or motor pumps increased but not yet reached the target of 90%. It is estimated that 44% of the population has access to safe sanitation and more than 65% has access to clean drinking water. About 55% of the rural population is served with piped water which is mostly from groundwater except in saline lands, where irrigation canals are the main source of domestic water. The National Sanitation Policy aims to reduce by half the proportion of citizens without sustainable access to improved sanitation.

The labor force has grown rapidly because of large cohorts of new entrants coming into the labor market. The informal sector, primarily non-agrarian in nature, accounts for 70% of the employment, mostly composed of the rural male population. The overall labor force participation rate stands at 46% in 2005-2006. Although significant gains in female unemployment are observed, the gender

gap of more than 50% in the labor force participation rate in Pakistan is much higher than the average gap of 35% for South Asia.

Across the development landscape gender inequalities are evident and significant. Aside from the gaps in health, education or employment, in such areas as access to justice, law and order, women greatly lag behind men. Although a series of reform efforts, including the Gender Reform Action Plan and the Jafakash Aurat, provide a comprehensive set of political, institutional, fiscal and economic policy measures, the implementation of these remain plagued by lack of capacity, insufficient budgetary allocations and inadequate accountability and legal frameworks enhanced by ratification of CEDAW framework.

Environmental degradation is fundamentally linked to poverty in Pakistan. A quarter of the poor are directly dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods. According to international estimates, Pakistan is experiencing the second highest rate of deforestation. Air pollution levels in Pakistan's most populated cities are among the highest in the world and likely to climb further causing serious health issues. The environmental challenges are compounded with the present energy crisis faced by Pakistan. Although the bulk of the energy production is hydro power, there is an increasing reliance on thermal power generation using coal with adverse environmental consequences.

Overuse of land for settlement is a cause of environmental degradation is some parts of Pakistan. In that regard, one needs to emphasize especially the regions bordering Afghanistan where there have been millions of refugees since the 1980s. Though their numbers have since diminished, for a few decades the refuges significantly increased the demand for land and other resources in parts of the two provinces. Even though the cultural proximity of the refugees to the local population has eased the co-habitation, and some additional economic dynamism has also been helpful, the presence of a large refugee population did have some adverse effects; particularly, on the environment.

Pakistan has also been affected by recurrent natural disasters which have added to the already significant development challenges facing the nation. Earthquakes, floods, droughts and cyclones have been the major natural disasters in recent years. Pakistan's management of the 2005 earthquake relief efforts is being hailed internationally as a best practice. However, the large earthquake made the authorities aware of the need for a disaster risk management and mitigation capacity, extending to all corners of the country in order that preventive measures be taken in advance, risks be identified and management resources, both human and physical, be readied for quickly helping affected populations.

Agriculture provides the livelihood of two-thirds of the country's population, contributes 22% to GDP, 60% to exports, and employs 45% of the labor force. While much of agriculture's contribution derives from crops and livestock in almost equal proportions, fruits and horticulture are increasing in importance. The most critical challenge confronting the agriculture sector is the growing shortage of water. The Agricultural Strategy for Pakistan therefore prioritizes support for: (i) developing new technologies; (ii) using water more productively; (iii) promoting production and export of high value crops; (iv) accelerating the move towards high-value activities, such as livestock rearing, dairy production, fisheries, and horticulture; (v) creating the necessary infrastructure; and (vi) ensuring availability of agricultural credit.

Industrialization in Pakistan is still in its infancy. Despite quick advances in some areas as mobile telecommunications through foreign direct investment, the depth and breadth of industry is narrow. Integration with global marketing chains is almost non-existent and, consequently, exports of high-value-added products are negligible. Industrial sector is mostly represented by the SMEs which account for 90 percent of all private sector manufacturing units and contribute around 30 percent of GDP. SMEs make a significant contribution (nearly $3 billion) to exports, and provide over 90 percent of non-agricultural jobs. Lack of access to finance, inefficient technologies, lack of right

skills, weak management and low level of integration with large-scale manufacturing continues to hamper the growth of SMEs.

Improving the Effectiveness of Aid

The total official development assistance (ODA) to Pakistan declined substantially from $2.03 billion in 1996 to $786 million in 2000. The first Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) was prepared in 2001. It was a first attempt to consolidate developmental spending and reflect a consolidated framework for pro-poor expenditure. The second generation of PRSP has been in formulation during 2008 and takes into account the Rome Declaration (2003) and Paris Declaration (2005) and offers a medium-term framework for prioritizing development outcomes. It will serve as a foundation in defining key areas for partnership between the Government and its development partners and improve the effectiveness of aid. The PRSP II underscores Government leadership and national ownership of the development process, the need for more demand-driven and innovative approaches to capacity development and the need for greater domestic accountability through a systematic framework of monitoring and evaluating development results.

Earlier, the Pakistan Development Forum, and more recently, the Friends of Democratic Pakistan platform serve as a coordinating platform for the country's bilateral and multilateral development and humanitarian assistance, improving coordination and harmony. This high level policy forum is supported by a number of sectoral donor coordination working groups such as Donor Poverty Reduction Working Group (DPRWG), Inter Agency network on gender and development (INGAD).

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), originally covering the period to 2008, was extended until December 2010 to harmonize with the Medium Term Development Framework. The extension period of 2009-2010 will be the time frame to formulate and implement Joint Programs under the One Program.

The Government's Leadership of the Development Process

Over time, Pakistan has strengthened its systematic coordination of donor programs with its own development process. The Medium Term Development Framework, coupled with the Vision 2030, was prepared through an elaborate network of sector specialist groups from the government, civil society, academia and private sector, supported by Pakistan's international partners, as suitable.

These larger frameworks underpin the formulation of the Government's three-year rolling Poverty Reduction Strategy which prioritizes 17 sectors and stipulates expenditures on social sectors to be 4.5 percent of GDP per year and that allocation for health and education to double as a percentage of GDP over the next 10 years.

Pakistan's poverty strategy takes note of its development challenges and focuses on the following priorities: (1) economic growth and macroeconomic stability; (2) harnessing the potential of people; (3) crafting a competitive advantage; (4) world class infrastructure; (5) financial deepening; (6) effective governance and management; and (7) targeting the poor and the vulnerable.

The PRSP II underlines the following seven principles for implementation of the pro-poor growth strategy:

a. Gender equality in accessing social services and labor markets. That is a prerequisite to maximize on the contribution of half the nation's human resources and is fundamental to becoming a truly just and fair society.
b. Increase in domestic investment and savings rates, coupled with higher level of capital formation, is required to balance the vulnerabilities inherent in mobilizing foreign savings as well as to employ the growing labor force productively.

c. Low trade barriers will facilitate a market-driven approach for responding to changing economic scenarios.
d. Strong institutions serve as the fundamental platform for implementation of the strategy. Good governance emphasizing accountability, transparency and subsidiarity at all three tiers of the government is critical to meeting the needs of the society, especially the poor.
e. Special provisioning for the resource poor-regions or those prone to natural disasters to ensure development momentum throughout the country.
f. Adopt a holistic and integrated approach to implementation for maximizing development gains. For instance, the lift the health of the poor requires efforts not only to minimize the degradation of land and pollution but also to conserve the natural resources, shelter the public commons and associated morbidity as well as mortality rates so as to protect the livelihoods of the poor.
g. Finally, dedicated and targeted resources in the form of social protection to safeguard the vulnerable section of the population who are unable to participate adequately in the country's economic growth.

Development priorities outlined in the PRSP I and the upcoming PRSP II are factored into the core planning, budgeting and monitoring processes. The instrument for allocation of resources, the Public Sector Development program at the federal level and its provincial equivalents namely the Annual Development Plans and the White Papers are being harmonized with the PRSP II.

The policy-budget link is articulated through the Medium Term Expenditure Framework which is consistent with the Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Limitation Act 2005, whose development goals over the medium term are set with a view to attaining longer-term goals. This is crucial to ensure that short term interventions do not generate dependencies and gains made on the development front are sustained over time. For the country to attain the PRSP targets by 2010, and the MDGs by 2015, ambitious growth targets will be necessary. While efforts to mobilize domestic resources become more dynamic, the Government's planning is heavily influenced by the level of aid flows. The PRSP II aims to partly overcome this shortfall through medium term budgeting of expenditures. However far more effort is required to strengthen the link between federal and provincial planning processes tied into the PRSP to facilitate an inclusive and coherent policy dialogue.

Essentials of the One Program

As a result of the refocusing and revision processes, outcomes of the UNDAF have been streamlined and reduced from 48 to 16. Initial results to be delivered in the piloting timeframe during the period 2008-2010 will be primarily achieved through the implementation of the priority Joint Programs in the five focus areas:

a. Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction
b. Health & Population,
c. Education,
d. Environment,
e. Disaster Risk Management

The four cross-cutting issues of human rights, gender equality, civil society engagement and refugees are an essential part of the One Program. The Government and the UN Country Team are committed to addressing those issues in a holistic and integrated manner, ensuring that they are treated harmoniously within the Joint Programs.

The five focus areas and the four cross-cutting issues were prioritized for UN support by the UN Country Team together with the Government of Pakistan, in response to the development issues currently on the development agenda. The One Program is in line with the national priorities,

addressing the development gaps through programs and projects and providing a stronger analytical basis for more focused support to the developmental processes in Pakistan. An intensive and in-depth review process (also referred to as the Mid-Term Review) was undertaken in close consultation with relevant national stakeholders including the Government and non-resident UN organizations, civil society organizations, private sector, research institutions, and the donor community. The UNDAF was used as the baseline for that review and five Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) were formed with the participation of relevant UN, government and other development partners. Each TWG covered one of the five thematic areas and has been co-chaired by two Heads of Agency to balance managerial and substantive considerations.

Prioritization and geographic focusing have been essential parts in the strategy and methodology of the One Program formulation to better target limited program resources. It aims to benefit the vulnerable sections of the society and the least developed regions of the country while maximizing efficiency and effectiveness, and systematically measuring progress and impact.

The principal guiding criteria for the One Program implementation include:

a) **Pro-Poor Focus.** Targeting the groups at the lower end of socio-economic indicator ranks, as well as those prone to specific environmental conditions and disaster risks.
b) **Federal - Provincial Balance.** Balance the interests and expectations of Federal and Provincial Governments, as well as the emerging needs of the district tier in selecting specific 7tehsils or union councils for UN interventions. Furthermore, in the prevailing situation, security considerations will be paramount to ensure staff safety while "delivering as one".
c) **Build on Past Experience.** Lessons learned from existing and past programs will guide the adoption of rational, harmonized and workable systems suited to Pakistan's conditions for delivery of impact.
d) **Sustainability:** It will be ensured that future programs/projects developed in line with the UN objectives and in accordance with national priorities of Government of Pakistan will contain inbuilt financial mechanisms for sustainability through pilots to become a showcase for reference/replication.
e) Any project/program undertaken may have baseline quantifiable indicators before hand for the future evaluation of the project.

It is important to note the direct link between the One Program and the overall UNDAF implementation, which will continue through agency-specific and agency-collaborative work. UN agencies will continue to work towards the delivery of outcomes, identified in the UNDAF through Joint Programs but also through Agency-specific work, the total being the UN's overall contribution towards achieving the MDGs and to the national strategy framework as articulated in the PRSP II. Beyond 2010, the One Program will continue the remaining activities of the Joint Programs, while also seeking new opportunities to increase the impact of JPs already delivered, as well as striving to address the emerging new priorities. The vision is that, over time the One Program will ultimately replace the need for an UNDAF and will directly respond to the priorities pertinent to the development agenda.

Following are features and outcomes of the five Joint Programs that constitute the main pillars of the One Program. Details specific to a particular Joint Program, including programmatic outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets can be found in Annex A.

Joint Program - Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction

Background and Context:

With approximately 67% of the country's population and 78% of the country's poor residing in the rural areas and relying directly or indirectly on agriculture, the rural communities form a critical

group for UN support. While agricultural development directly impacts the farm households, it also provides indirect support to non-farm households which account for 57% of the rural poor. Linkages between the agriculture and rural non-farm economy have significant a bearing on poverty reduction. Similar to what is observed in many developing countries, the share of agriculture in the economy has steadily shrunk, affecting the incomes of the rural population that has remained large and contributing to a rise in income inequality. This pattern of unequal gains from economic growth is also mirrored in urban areas – particularly, among the poor and middle-income groups. A complex interconnected web of issues impedes the progress towards reducing poverty, acts as a break on improving agricultural productivity and rural development. These include rational use and access to irrigation water; access to clean drinking water; lack of proper sanitation; well targeted welfare programs that benefit the vulnerable; mismatch between policy, budgeting and implementation; weak factor productivity; inadequate management of natural resources; incomplete and defective land records resulting in insecure tenancy rights, land concentration, and poorly regulated water distribution; distorted input market and under-performing micro and small finance markets; inadequate research and extension services; insufficient and unsuitably targeted infrastructure and support services; and above all, governance problems at district, provincial and federal levels.

UN Value Added

In a prioritized manner, the Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction Joint Program addresses the identified gaps alluded to above. Issues of productivity, enhancement of unit value, increase of profitability of small holders and value-adding employment will be among the top priorities to improve the living standards of rural communities. In addition, institutional capacity related to WTO/Trade agreements and compliance with other international standards will be addressed. Rural and agricultural communities will be empowered in relation to community-based local development, use of public sector technical support services, piloting demand driven research and enhancing public/private partnerships. In all interventions, special emphasis will be put on assisting the particularly vulnerable and women. Policy support will be given to the Government through facilitating the preparation/fine tuning of poverty strategies, poverty targeting, poverty research and analysis, data collection and review as well as poverty monitoring.

Joint Program Outcomes	**Estimated Total Budget: $260 million**
JP Component 1:	**Pro-poor sustainable agriculture and rural development**
JP Outcome 1.1:	Increased competitiveness of agriculture, industrial and services sectors
JP Outcome 1.2:	Strengthened institutional capacity on WTO/Trade agreements and compliance with other international standards.
JP Outcome 1.3:	Communities empowered for enhanced focus on sustainable Natural Resources Management (NRM).
JP Outcome 1.4	Enhanced food security and diversified livelihoods
JP Component 2:	**Decent Employment and Poverty Alleviation**
JP Outcome 2.1:	Enabled environment for enhanced income and employment generation opportunities.
JP Outcome 2.2:	Employable skills developed.
JP Outcome 2.3:	Increased opportunities for decent work.
JP Component 3:	**Empowerment, Mobilization, and Protection of Poor & Vulnerable Groups**

JP Outcome 3.1: Enhanced participation in decision making of poor and vulnerable.
JP Outcome 3.2: Enhanced access to social services and social protection/safety nets.

JP Component 4: **MDG-Driven Pro-Poor Policy Framework**

JP Outcome 4.1: Structures and processes for MDG-based pro-poor policy, planning and research promoted.
JP Outcome 4.2: Rights-based advocacy, awareness and accountability mechanisms strengthened.

Joint Program - Health and Population

Background and Context:

The health system in Pakistan is currently going through reforms at the federal, provincial and district levels – particularly, to improve the access by the poor to health services. For reforms to be successful, it is essential that these are based on clear evidence, are aligned to an overall vision for health development, and make a difference to the health of the population that is in the greatest need of essential health services. The health profile of Pakistan is characterized by a high population growth rate, high infant and child mortality rates, high maternal mortality ratios, and a high burden of communicable diseases. High fertility rate and low CPR are also of concern for a country of limited resources and already with a large population. Communicable diseases account for around half of deaths in Pakistan. It is extremely important for the UN to address this very important area by concentrating on hepatitis, TB, malaria, diarrheal diseases, respiratory diseases and vaccine-preventable diseases. With regard to HIV and AIDS, Pakistan is placed in a concentrated epidemic category with high risk and attention needs to be paid before it grows into a social/health problem harder to control.

UN Value Added

The overall vision of the Joint Program is based on the 'Health for All' approach, through five well-targeted components which will be treated in a holistic manner to ensure linkages and common concerns are well articulated. For example, issues of maternal health are linked to family planning and reproductive health, which are further reinforced by interventions of health promotion and nutrition; communicable disease management and control including HIV and AIDS; Attitudinal changes in a health life style to bring about better health behaviours. Finally, support to the health sector is encapsulated in credible health systems including capacities for human resource development, financing, quality control and effective governance.

Joint Program Outcomes **Estimated Total Budget: $225 million**

JP Component 1: **MNCH and FP/RH in the context of PHC Framework**

JP Outcome 1.1: Public and not for profit services and strategies for integrated Maternal Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) and Family Planning/ Reproductive Health (FP/RH) services are consistently implemented.
JP Outcome 1.2: Community demand and participation and inter-sectoral linkages for MNCH & FP/RH services are improved
JP Outcome 1.3: Nutrition status especially of infants, young children and child-bearing women is improved

JP Component 2:	**Communicable Disease Control**
JP Outcome 2.1:	Morbidity and Mortality due to vaccine preventable diseases reduced; Expanded Program on Immunization, Polio Eradication and Measles elimination programs have achieved their targets
JP Outcome 2.2:	TB & other priority endemic disease controlled
JP Outcome 2.3:	National Program for Hepatitis is closer to achieve prevention, control and treatment of the disease in the general population
JP Outcome 2.4:	Malaria Incidence Reduced and an integrated National Program for zoonotic and vector-borne diseases are operational at national, provincial and district level
JP Outcome 2.5:	An integrated communicable disease surveillance and outbreak response system is operational at federal, provincial and district level
JP Component 3:	**Nutrition and Health Promotion**
JP Outcome 3.1:	Knowledge and practices for health promotion (attitudes, behavior/lifestyle) avoidance of health risks and disease prevention are improved (Nutrition related)
JP Outcome 3.2:	Nutritional status of the population is improved
JP Component 4:	**Health System Development**
JP Outcome 4.1:	An effective system of human resources development for Health and Population is adopted
JP Outcome 4.2:	An equitable, effective health and population financing system is in place
JP Outcome 4.3:	Policy and management decisions by Federal, Provincial and District government on health and population issues are evidence based using research and improved information system
JP Outcome 4.4:	Effective systems for management of medical technologies are used
JP Outcome 4.5:	Quality assurance and regulation systems in public and private services delivery are used
JP Outcome 4.6:	Governance in health and population systems is significantly improved
JP Outcome 4.7:	Capacity of Health and Population sectors for Gender mainstreaming in programs is improved
JP Component 5:	**HIV and AIDS**
JP Outcome 5.1:	HIV infection is contained in most at risk and vulnerable populations by contributing 10% towards National Strategic Plan and universal Access Targets for prevention
JP Outcome 5.2:	Multi-sectoral leaders, programs and policies integrate HIV and AIDS related issues encompassing refugees, gender and stigma and discrimination
JP Outcome 5.3:	Increased access to and utilization of quality treatment, care and support for persons affected and infected by HIV

JP Component 6: **Population Census**

JP Outcome 6.1: Enabled Pakistan Census Organization in adoption of modern technology & approaches to conduct accurate housing and population census

Joint Program - Education

Background and Context:

The Government of Pakistan is constitutionally committed to providing education to all: The State shall "remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education within the minimum possible period[2]." National challenges to realizing that objective were identified in a situation analysis report and they include**:** weak governance; wide gender gaps in education enrolment; inequalities in provision of education; the "unreached"; need for expansion of non-formal basic education schools/need for alternate schooling systems; limited adult literacy programs and inadequate budget for adult literacy and for scaling up of adult literacy programs; uncertain political commitment; low budgetary allocations, low utilization of funds; lack of proper infrastructure; low quality of education; lack of community ownership/participation; and contradictory data sources and limited coverage by data collection tools.

UN Value Added

The Joint Program will address selected priority concerns and focus on generating impact in the chosen few areas rather than dissipating its limited resources over a broad-based approach to the large number of issues identified above. UN endeavors to contribute towards improvements in access and quality of education in pre-primary education, primary education, middle and higher levels, adult literacy, and technical and vocational education. Emphasis will be placed on the under-served and disadvantaged groups (e.g. poor communities in rural and remote areas, especially girls and women).

Joint Program Outcomes	**Estimated Total Budget: $260.8 million**

JP Component 1: **Pre- and Elementary Education**

JP Outcome 1.1: Sustained policy commitment to education reforms and increased budgetary allocations and expenditures for ECE, (improved/strengthened Katchi), universal and free compulsory education by 2015 and up to class 10 by 2010

JP Outcome 1.2: improved elementary school enrolment, retention and completion especially for girls and vulnerable groups by 2010.

JP Outcome 1.3: Improved learning outcomes for all children who have reached grades 4 and 8 by 2010.

[2] Article 37-B, Constitution of Pakistan 1973.

JP Outcome 1.4:	increased enrolment and retention in ECE (Advanced Katchi) in selected districts by 2010

JP Component 2:	**Adult Literacy and Non-Formal Basic Education**
JP Outcome 2.1:	Increased financial allocation for adult literacy and NFE programs by 2010
JP Outcome 2.2:	Increased access to the literacy and non-formal education (including home based schools for girls) by 2010
JP Outcome 2.3:	Improved learning outcomes of literacy learners by 2010
JP Outcome 2.4:	Expanded coverage of NFBE for out-of-school children & youth, working children and industrial workers by 2010
JP Outcome 2.5:	Established system of equivalence and certification for adult literacy & NFBE by 2010

JP Component 3:	**Education System Strengthening**
JP Outcome 3.1:	Ensured mechanisms for partnerships among all stakeholders and non-state actors for education reform by 2010
JP Outcome 3.2:	Improved education governance by 2010
JP Outcome 3.3:	Expanded coverage and analysis of learning outcomes for all levels and types of basic education, including adult literacy and NFBE, by 2010
JP Outcome 3.4:	Improved system for data collection, analysis, and use for planning and budgeting, policy making at all levels by 2010
JP Outcome 3.5:	Increased provision of quality teacher education and training (in-service and pre-service), especially for female teachers by 2010

JP Component 4:	**Secondary Education with a Focus on TVE & Life Skills**
JP Outcome 4.1:	Ensuring free and compulsory secondary education and increased enrolment in secondary education by 2010
JP Outcome 4.2:	Improved learning outcomes for all secondary students by 2010
JP Outcome 4.3:	Increased enrolment in demand-driven TVET with a focus on girls & vulnerable groups by 2010
JP Outcome 4.4:	Strengthened institutional capacities of TVET sector by 2010

Joint Program - Environment

Background and Context:

Similar to many developing countries, the development process in Pakistan has been unable to mitigate the effects of increasing demands on the environment and natural resources due to increasing population; intensifying agricultural, municipal and other uses of land; inappropriate technological choices; insufficient awareness and advocacy at policy and other levels; and the fact that the capacity of civil service dealing with environment has remained well below the enormity of the growing challenges. The net result is therefore a continuing decline in the environmental 'standard of living' for the vast majority of Pakistan's population, in both urban and rural communities, but impacting most severely on the poorest of the poor. The fact that environmental degradation has imposed additional costs to the well being of the citizens and to Pakistan's development is not sufficiently recognized. Polluted air, water and land degradation impose

mounting costs on the economy, to which can be added the healthcare costs which rise with levels of contamination, and the human cost of rising mortality in extreme cases of air and water pollution. The effects of global climate change, such as droughts and floods, add to the environmental stress on Pakistan by compounding the food security, shelter and other problems that affect especially the living standards of the poor.

UN Value Added

The Joint Program on Environment focuses on two main areas: sustainable environment management and relieving the stress on the poor due to environmental degradation. Proposed UN interventions will make best use of the synergies created among the participating UN organizations, aligning the specialized inputs of the agencies to generate the highest impact. For example, a project supporting sustainable fuel, water services and resource-based livelihoods for a poor rural community in a managed forested catchment is best organised as an integrated multiple-objective program, and not narrowly as disparate projects on forestry, agriculture, poverty, water and sanitation, health or livelihoods. Support will be provided to the Federal and Provincial authorities to run pilot interventions at selected locations before scaling them up for wider benefit.

Joint Program Outcomes	**Estimated Total Budget: $74.5 million**
JP Component 1:	**Strengthened and Operational Institutional Mechanisms for Integrated Environmental Management**
JP Outcome 1.1:	Institutional mechanisms for integrated environmental management strengthened and operational.
JP Component 2:	**Integrated Program on Access to Safe Water and Improved Sanitation**
JP Outcome 2.1:	Integrated program towards achievement of MDG Target 7C on access to safe water and improved sanitation
JP Component 3:	**Integrated Natural Resource Management in Demonstration Regions**
JP Outcome 3.1:	Integrated Natural Resource Management in Demonstration Regions towards the achievement of MDG7A and 7B
JP Component 4:	**Sustainable Urbanization**
JP Outcome 4.1:	Urban actors having a better understanding of critical urban issues affecting slum dwellers and urban poor in cities including urban issues relating to climate change (as a contribution to achieving MDG7D)
JP Component 5:	**Support for Green Industries, Waste Management, Energy and Jobs**

JP Outcome 5.1: Support for Green Industries, waste management, Energy and Jobs (to contribute to MDG Targets 7A and 7C)

Joint Program - Disaster Risk Management

Background and Context:

Since the devastating earthquake in 2005, there is a growing realization that Pakistan is exposed to a variety of hazards reflecting the diverse geo-physical and climatic conditions of the country. Pakistan is endowed with mountains in the north; arid and semi-arid plain areas (comprising irrigated/rain-fed agriculture and deserts) and coastal areas in the South. From the situation analysis, four high-disaster risk typologies emerge: earthquake risk, particularly, for selected primary and secondary cities/towns; floods in deltaic and mid-river basins (affecting large areas); cyclones and associated flood risk in coastal areas; and drought in arid and semi-arid areas. In addition, the Northern mountainous regions are threatened by high-frequency but localized-impact events such as landslides, flash floods and avalanches.

UN Value Added

The Joint Program will assist the Government of Pakistan in developing national capacities and systems for disaster risk management (DRM) on a sustainable basis at federal and provincial levels. The Joint Program outcomes aim to minimize losses from natural hazards and enhance coping capacities in high-risk communities. A three-pronged approach will be deployed to reinforce disaster risk management systems and capabilities. Firstly, there will be a strengthening of institutional capacities at federal, provincial and local levels to prioritize DRM in the policy making, planning and development process. Secondly, the Joint program will enhance the understanding and knowledge/ information management systems on major hazards, vulnerabilities and associated risks. And, finally, the Joint Program will promote community based DRM, develop guidelines, tools and mechanisms for Community Based DRM and provide feedback to the national policy-making process.

Joint Program Outcomes **Estimated Total Budget: $70 million**

JP Component 1: **Disaster Risk Management**

JP Outcome 1.1: Strengthened policies, norms (gender/rights based), institutional and coordination mechanisms (UN, CSO forum) for disaster risk management with particular emphasis upon preparedness and response

JP Outcome 1.2: Reliable integrated multi-sectoral knowledge, information and communication system for disaster risk management that reaches out to the grassroots level developed.

JP Outcome 1.3: Capacities of key educational and training institutions and professional bodies enhanced for development of human resources for Disaster Risk Reduction and Response

JP Outcome 1.4: Communities, vulnerable groups, grassroots organizations and local authorities in high-risk areas empowered with resources and capacities to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters

Total Estimated Resource Requirements

Each of the UN agencies in the country is committed to allocate not less than 60% of its core resources and 80% of its overall funds to the five Joint Programs. The shortfall between the available resources and the identified resource needs is expected to be filled by the UN's development partners, including government and donors.

In that regard, the UN and the Government of Pakistan bank heavily on the donor community's funding of the Joint Programs as per the political commitments made by the member governments at the various platforms where the Report of the High Level Panel was discussed.

Given that many of the donors that are actively supporting Pakistan's development are funding programs covered under the five Joint Programs, the One Program forms a convenient platform for the Government, UN and the donors to manage their respective development ambitions in a coordinated and synergistic manner. Pooling of resources and management under the One Program is likely to achieve significant savings to all partners – especially, in delivering as one in those regions where the security conditions are particularly challenging yet where the development needs remain more acute than ever.

Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction Joint Program	**$260,000,000**
Health and Population Joint Program	**$225,000,000**
Education Joint Program	**$260,800,000**
Environment Joint Program	**$74,5000,00**
Disaster Risk Management Joint Program	**$70,000,000**
TOTAL	**$890,300,000**

Implementation Arrangements

The implementation structure of the One UN Program is a confluence of a number of principles. Paramount is the "delivering as one" by the participating UN organizations, in a strong partnership with the Government of Pakistan, and with clear accountability for the entrusted funds for the One Program, transparently conducting the Joint Programs to generate impact, improving the lives of the targeted vulnerable groups.

The governing bodies created and the reporting lines connecting them reflect the UN Country Team's concern that One Program lives up to its high ambitions. As the nature of piloting implies, there are new approaches being tried and innovative structures set up. These will have to be flexibly adapted to the emerging realities of One Program's implementation and fine-tuned as appropriate. UN Country Team is aware of the responsibility it has to its partners under the One Program in Pakistan, as well as to its wider responsibility to the UN system in general and to the other national and international partners globally. It is expected that the pilot in Pakistan will significantly contribute to the development of improved practices in the UN system to the benefit of more countries.

At the apex of the governing structure is the ***High Level Committee***, established in early 2007 that brings together Government, UN and development partners. It oversees all aspects of the reform experience, monitoring of its progress and fine tuning to enhance aid effectiveness. It is chaired by the Prime Minister or his/her representative and consists of the main line agencies at the federal level, provincial governments and selected donor representatives, meeting periodically.

Below the High level Committee are a number of bodies at the One Program, Joint Program and Joint Program Component levels, and the One Fund that serves the whole structure.
At the One Program level, the two important bodies are the ***UN Country Team*** and the Executive Committee for One Program. The UN Country Team consists of heads of UN agencies, funds and programs represented in Pakistan. It is an inter-agency coordination and decision-making body led by the UN Resident Coordinator. For the One Program, the main purpose of the UNCT is to plan, implement, monitor, fine-tune and ensure the delivery of tangible results in support of national priorities.

Working under the High Level Committee and specifically dealing with the One Program is the "***Executive Committee for One Program***". It will be composed of the Secretary Economic Affairs Division (chair), the Resident Coordinator and one donor representing the donor community. Its principle duties include allocation of unearmarked contributions to JPs based on recommendations and inputs of the UNCT; scrutiny of the allocations of earmarked funds to JPs and JPCs, and endorsement if found suitable; initiating funds transfer to the participating UN organizations; review of submissions to the High Level Committee; and exercise of a high-level overview, and facilitation for implementation of the One UN Program.

At the JP level, there will be three bodies. A ***Joint Program Steering Committee*** will exist for each of the five JPs. Besides addressing the issues within its substantive coverage, the JPSC will also ensure the integration of the four cross-cutting issues into its JP. It will have two co-chairs: a Government Representative at the level of a Federal Secretary and by a UNCT member.
JP Finance Sub-Committee is a subsidiary body of the JPSC. It consists of the two Co-Chairs of the JPSC and the TWG Co-Chairs (see below). Based on the recommendations of the TWGs, it will take note of donor contributions ear-marked to its JP and make recommendations to the Executive Committee on the allocation of funds to each JP Component. If the Executive Committee endorses the recommended allocation, the decision is communicated through the JPSC to the JPC's Participating UN Organizations. If the Executive Committee does not endorse the recommended allocation, it will provide comments to the JPSC for a review and resubmission.

Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) were established early in the piloting to support the formulation of the five JPs. Each TWG consists of the representatives of the UN entities that participate in the JP and, as needed, will provide substantive guidance during implementation.

Each JP will have a ***Convening Agent*** to facilitate coordinated program and financial implementation. Its selection will be based on a consideration of the comparative advantages and capacities of the Participating UN Organizations in that JP. A Convening Agent will serve as the secretariat to a JPSC; facilitate overall program and financial implementation; provide inputs to JPSC on the objective application of resource allocation criteria; promote synergies across the thematic area and the cross cutting themes; prepare consolidated standard progress reports at the JP level for submission to the UNCT and the Administrative Agent (see below), while also drawing technical assistance from it.

Joint Programs are formed of several distinct Joint Program Components. Each JPC contains results and resources framework, management arrangements and budget plus monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. At the JPC level, two bodies will provide guidance:

Task Force is responsible for joint implementation and promotion of synergies at the JPC level among the UN and other participants. Each Task Force will be co-chaired by a Government Representative and a UNCT Member. Its membership will consist of one representative of each Participating UN Organization and each participating national partner (including the relevant CSO partner). It will meet very month to facilitate the preparation of the annual work plans and associated budget; make recommendations on resource allocation to participating UN Agencies within the JPC, based on funds made available by the JPSC and submit for approval to the JPSC

Finance Sub-Committee; facilitate overall performance monitoring of the JP Component and make changes if required; oversee the preparation of the standard progress reports and financial progress reports at the JP Component Level for submission to the JPSC.

Based on the complexity of a particular JPC, an ***Inter-Agency Working Group*** may be formed to support the JPC's implementation and to ensure a strong "UN Delivering as One" dimension. It would consist of representatives of the Participating UN Organizations in that JPC.

Also, based on the complexity of a JPC, the partners involved may decide to have a UN ***Convening Agent at the JPC level*** that would facilitate the planning and review of AWPs; promote synergies across the JPC activities and with all cross cutting themes; facilitate overall progress of programmatic and financial implementation of the UN participating entities; provide inputs to the JPC Task Force on the application of the resource allocation criteria; prepares and consolidate standard progress reports at the JPC level while drawing on technical assistance from it.
To support the unfunded portions of the One Program, to facilitate the funding of any new initiatives, to streamline donor resources directed to the One Program and to simplify substantive and financial reporting, the ***Pakistan One Fund*** has been established.

UNCT has designated UNDP as the **Administrative Agent** (AA) that will administer the Pakistan One Fund for the duration of the One Program, which at present is the years 2009 - 2010. UNDP will administer the fund in accordance with the UNDP Regulations and Rules. The Memorandum of Understanding signed on 17 June 2008 by all UN Participating Organizations describes in detail the Pakistan One Fund and the role/responsibilities of the Administrative Agent.

The responsibilities of the Administrative Agent include: receipt, administration and management of contributions from donors; disbursement of funds to the Participating UN Organizations, in accordance with the instructions of the Resident Coordinator, on behalf of the Executive Committee; provide support to the JPSCs and the JPC Task Forces in their reporting functions; and compilation of consolidated narrative and financial reports on Pakistan One Fund to the Executive Committee, UNCT, donors and partners. Participating UN Organizations are responsible for preparing and submitting the reports based on the UN DG standard narrative reports and financial reports to the Administrative Agent in accordance with the reporting schedule specified below, and in the case of narrative reports through their respective JPC Task Forces and JPSCs.

The Administrative Agent will rely on the participating UN agencies and the JPC Task Force, respectively, for:

- Submission of Annual financial statements and reports (as per standard UNCT approved format) for the period up to 31 December of that year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Pakistan One Fund, to be provided no later than 30 April of the following year; and Certified final financial statements and final financial reports from the Participating UN Organizations after the completion of the Program and including the final year of the Program, to be provided no later than 30 June of the year following the financial closing of the Program.

- In addition, Participating UN Organizations will report to a JPC Task Force, using standard formats approved by the UNCT. Using those reports, each Joint Program Steering Committee will provide the Administrative Agent with the: JP Annual Narrative Progress Report for that year, no later than 31 March of the following year; and JP Final Narrative Report, no later than 30 April of the year following the financial closing of the JP. The final report will give a summary of results and achievements compared to the goals and objectives of the Joint Program.

The Administrative Agent will prepare consolidated narrative and financial reports, based on the above-mentioned reports, and send them to the Resident Coordinator for onward submission to the UNCT, Executive Committee for One UN Program and to each donor that has contributed to the Pakistan One Fund, in accordance with the timetable established in the Administrative Arrangement.

The Administrative Agent will also provide the following financial statements to the Resident Coordinator for onwards submission to the UNCT, Executive Committee for One UN Program, Donors and Participating UN Organizations: (a)
Certified annual financial statement for the year ("Source and Use of Funds") by 31 May of the following year; and (b) Certified final financial statement ("Source and Use of Funds") to be provided no later 31 July of the year following the financial closing of the Pakistan One Fund.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Implementation of Joint Programs, their components and subsequent projects and activities will be closely monitored by the Joint Program Steering Committees, participating agencies, and the Resident Coordinator's Office. In an interactive process, monitoring will use the established monitoring and evaluation framework that include indicators and means of verification to periodically generate monitoring reports based on information from the field. Collected information will be tabulated and analyzed, and generated results will be shared for feedback with UNCT, participating agencies, implementing partners, donors and the EAD. The ultimate aim is to provide regular feedback to support the adequate, timely, effective, and efficient implementation and delivery of agreed upon outputs. The system developed will track the successes and challenges of the implementation process and will also have the ability to track specifically the progress of the cross cutting issues.

Evaluation of all Joint Programs' outcomes in terms of effectiveness, efficiency and impact will be coordinated by the RC Office. Evaluations will include cross cutting issues and specific tracking of those expected results. These instruments will be essential for logging lessons learnt, identify gaps and successes in approaches and implementation and table suggested measures to improve further programming towards realizing "delivering as one" goal in an effective and efficient manner.

The overall monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework refers to the outcomes, and their underlying outputs. Measurable (quantitative and qualitative) indicators facilitate the monitoring of progress. The framework also provides suitable targets and baselines for each indicator. In many cases, baseline data for output indicators could not be obtained during the planning phase. It maybe a prerequisite that the baseline indicators are established prior to a project implementation stage, Baselines will be established before the implementation of a project by undergoing rapid baseline surveys in focussed geographical areas. *Dev-info* is the preferred database software to manage and disseminate information on respective indicators of programmatic outcomes and outputs. The database will be input baseline and target data for respective indicators, and will be regularly (quarterly) updated regarding progress of output indicators at the level of Joint Program. *Resident Coordinator's Office,* with the help of *UN M&E Network*, will support the creation and training of staff in database. At the Joint Program level, the database will be managed and updated through the *Convening Agent* and the necessary feedback will be provided to the government on regular basis.

Progress on all output indicators will be regularly measured through quarterly and annual reviews. The primary responsibility for monitoring rests with the *JPSC* assisted by its *Convening Agent. JPC Task Forces* will support JPSC in monitoring the progress of outputs and activities and will facilitate overall monitoring of JPC implementation. The Task Forces will meet on a quarterly basis to review progress and provide feedback to *JPSC*. Individual *Participating UN Agencies* will be involved in rigorous monitoring of activities in the field during the implementation. They will use their existing M&E expertise or will acquire and strengthen such expertise to meet the challenge. The *Executive Committee* and *UNCT* will exercise high-level overviews of the implementation of the One Program on a yearly basis. As and when required, *TWGs, UN M&E network* and *Interagency Working Groups* will extend technical support and facilitation.

Evaluation of Outcomes

Outcomes of a JP will be measured in accordance with measurable M&E framework. The Resident Coordinator's Office, with the help and cooperation of UN M&E Network, will support the process.

Outcome assessment will consist of mid-term and final review of progress on each outcome indicator towards stipulated targets. *JPSC,* facilitated by *Resident Coordinator's Office,* will play a lead role in assessment of outcomes through annual outcome reviews. The *JPSC* may also commission small-scale surveys and case studies on selected subjects to assess results. The *Executive Committee* and *UNCT* may also exercise high-level review of the outcome achievement status. The *Resident Coordinator's Office* will facilitate the overall outcome evaluation process.

In addition to the outcome assessments, the overall JP can be evaluated externally by independent evaluation missions. In line with the *UN Reform Pilot's Evaluability Assessment,* UN DOCO proposes two *External Evaluation Missions* during 2009/10 and 2010/11 to evaluate process results and evaluation of overall impact, respectively.

Progress of programmatic outputs and activities will be assessed and reported against the stipulated targets, baselines and specifications. The progress reports will also reflect upon the processes, challenges and lessons learned. Tabulated reports, graphs and maps will be incorporated into the narrative progress reports.

Under the overall guidance of *JPSC* and *UNCT,* the *Administrative Agent* will work closely with the *RC Office, Convening Agents and Participating UN Organizations* in the annual progress reporting exercise. Each Participating UN Organization will report on progress of outputs and activities to the *JPC Task Force,* which will submit the progress reports to the *JPSC* through the *Convening Agent.* Using those reports, each *JPSC* will provide the *Administrative Agent* with Annual Narrative Progress Report. The report will give a summary of results and achievements compared to the stipulated targets of the Joint Program. The *Administrative Agent* will prepare consolidated narrative reports, based on the above-mentioned inputs, and send them to the *Resident Coordinator* for review and onward submission to the *UNCT, Executive Committee* and to each donor that has contributed to the Joint Program in accordance with the timetable established in the Administrative Arrangement.

Joint Communications

The UN will develop and implement a harmonized communications plan for the One Program, promoting its advocacy role. Joint communications will present a unified message of the Program around development priorities. The UN Communications Group will take the lead role in this joint effort. UN agencies will also continue to advocate and ensure communication for their own agency and mandate.

Harmonization and Simplification of Operational Practices

Common operational practices apply to a broad range of issues: harmonization of reporting formats, common cost norms, cash transfer modalities, training, contracting and recruitment, project and program management methodologies, and where appropriate back office functions. The UN Country Team has established a Thematic Working group on Harmonization of Business Practices that focuses on simplification and harmonization of human resources, procurement and program management. Aside from those, the UN Operations Management Team has been working on further improving common services in travel, banking, event management, and transport.

The establishment of common management practices is one of the primary success factors to "delivering as one" that requires the joint efforts of the UN at the country and corporate levels, as well as the cooperation of national authorities in order to reduce transaction costs for Government counterparts and key partners, in line with the Paris Declaration.

The UN in Pakistan will work closely with the other One UN pilot countries in the harmonization of management practices. Under the coordination of UN DOCO, each pilot country will pilot the development of harmonized and simplified practices in a selected area, which would then be transported and adapted to other countries. This would avoid the potential of duplication of effort and each country ‘re-inventing the wheel’.

Annex A: Results and Outcomes Framework

Thematic Area: Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction (ARP)

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Pro-Poor Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development				
UNDAF Outcome 1: ☐ **By 2010, contribution of agriculture & rural development to poverty reduction increased.**				
Participating UN Agencies: FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIFEM, WFP				
Participating Line Ministries/Departments: Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock, SIDB (NWFP), SIDB (Punjab), SMEDA/TUSDEC, GoAJK, BIDB (Balochistan), PSIEC Punjab, SMIEC Sindh,, SMEDA, PSIEC Punjab, SSIEC Sindh, SIDB NWFP, SID Baluchistan, Planning and Development, C&W, Labour and Agriculture Departments, MINFAL, TDAP, NAVTEC, Government of Punjab, Government of Sindh, Government of Baluchistan, Government of NWFP, MIN Commerce, Federal/Provincial Chambers of Commerce and Industries, EFP, PWF, PNAC, MIN Industries/SMEDA,				
Joint Programming Outcomes (Intermediate Outcome)				
JP Outcome 1: **Increased competitiveness of agriculture, industrial and services sectors**	**Indicator(s):** • % increase in yield • % increase in return on investment • % increase in return on labor • Market share in regional and global markets	**Target(s):** • 20% reduction in yield gap of small holders of 10 commodities • 10% increase in return in investment • 10% increase in labor productivity **Baseline:** • **Current yield gap: 30%** • **Unit value gap: x%**	• Agriculture Statistics of Pakistan • State of Pakistan's Competitiveness Report • Sectoral Studies • Agriculture Export Statistics	• Government support in implementation ensured • Conducive Regulatory framework • Data availability and market information service developed

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Pro-Poor Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development				
Output 1: Rural infrastructure developed for increased market access.	**Indicator(s):** • Physical infrastructure (including on-farm storage facilities, milk collection, centers/rural assembly markets) • # of infrastructure development initiatives undertaken in Refugee[3] Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) in NWFP and Baluchistan	**Target(s):** • 50 common facility centers established • 200 community[4] based milk collection centers • 20 chilling units • 30 veterinary diagnostic laboratories and veterinary hospitals strengthened • 20 model rural markets established (10 each for agriculture and livestock respectively) • 10 value chains analysis (agriculture/livestock and dairy) • 200 entrepreneurs including women linked to end markets • At least 10% of above interventions focus RAHAs	• Progress Reports, Internal and External Review	• Availability of resources

[3] **Refugee(s): (1)** Somebody seeking safe place: somebody who seeks or takes refuge in a foreign country, especially to avoid war or persecution (often used before a noun); (2) *UNHCR Convention on Refugees, 1951* – a person who is outside his or her country of nationality or habitual residence; has a well-founded fear of persecution because of his or her race, religion, nationality or membership of a particular social group or political opinion; is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country, or to return there for fear of prosecution

[4] **Community: (1)** People in area: a group of people who live in the same area, or the area in which they live, e.g. a close knit fishing community; (2) People with common background: a group of people with a common background or with shared interests within society, e.g. a financial community; (3) Society: the public or society in general, e.g. a useful member of the community

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Pro-Poor Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development				
Output 2: Communities enabled to adopt more efficient practices in agriculture, industrial and services sectors.	**Indicator(s):** • # of Producer Field Schools (PFS) on Integrated Crop Management/GAP and GMP • # of CBO's to promote rural SMEs	**Target(s):** • 500 PFS established for ICM at least 75 FBS are based in RAHA training/GAP/GMP (10,000 producers trained) • 2000 livestock producers trained in feed supplementation and livestock management • 500 Farmers trained in high efficiency irrigation and crop management • 500 small holder high efficiency irrigation unit distributed • X no CBO's formed to promote rural SMEs	• Progress Reports	• Stakeholders' involvement and availability of resources
Output 3: Institutional capacity strengthened for effective service delivery.	**Indicator(s):** • # of Agriculture and Livestock Extension Workers /staff of Industrial department Trained by sex and location in Integrated Crop Management/GAP/GMP • Revised Agriculture Curricula by Training Institutions • # of Community Groups mobilized and utilized	**Target(s):** • 500 extension workers /staff of industrial department trained in ICM (TOF/FF) Methodologies, GAP, GMP. • 5 Agriculture training institutions have revised curricula promoting the concept of right based approach and is responsive to vulnerability issues inter alia; displacements • 20 livestock extension services centers including 5 in RAHA strengthened. • 20 community	• Progress Reports • Review and Evaluation Reports	• Government readiness to mainstream ICM methodologies, Institutional involvement

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Pro-Poor Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development				
		groups/organizations strengthened to utilize grants.		
Output 4: Enhanced skills in agribusiness and non-farm industries.	**Indicator(s):** • # of TIs strengthened for undertaking Agribusiness Training • # of TIs providing special training (including for vulnerable groups) in farm and non farm sectors.	**Target(s):** • 80 instructors of TIs trained for conducting training in agribusiness related curricula • 10 courses developed and implemented • 300 entrepreneurs including from vulnerable groups[5] trained through TIs	• Progress Reports	• Involvement of institutions • Availability of resources
<u>JP Outcome 2</u>: **Strengthened institutional capacity on WTO/Trade agreements and compliance with other international standards.**	**Indicator(s):** • # of commodities compliant with international norms and standards • # of Accredited quality certification facilities • # of Acts/Regulations revised	**Target(s):** • 100 compliant commodities (base 41) Increase by 10 in • 10 agriculture institutions accredited for quality certification (National	Accreditation status report, Evaluation and Impact Studies, Regulations and Acts, Reports of Consultation fora	Government commitment and investment programs, Government's/civil society/private sector participation

[5] Vulnerable: (1) Without adequate protection: open to physical or emotional harm; (2) Extremely susceptible: easily persuadable or liable to give in to temptation, and susceptible to natural, economic and social shocks; (3) Physically or psychologically weak: unable to resist illness, debility, or failure

In this context, examples include: small farmers, the landless, nomadic pastoralists, ethnic indigenous artisans and fishers, working poor (employed but with insufficient income), internally displaced persons, minorities, refugees, food-insecure rural households, orphans, people with disabilities, poor rural (and urban) women, female headed households, children, adolescents and youth (15-29yrs), communities dependent on saline lands, people with special medical needs, people living with HIV & AIDS and disability, communities in peri-urban, arid and semi arid areas, working children in informal sector occupations, children and youth in hazardous occupations, and street children. Many of these groups are also socially excluded, and unable to exercise their rights and entitlements

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Pro-Poor Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development				
	in light of WTO requests	Veterinary Laboratories-NVL, National Reference Laboratory for Poultry Diseases -NRLPD, Animal Quarantine Department-AQD, Department of Plant Protection-DPP, Marine Fisheries Department-MFD, Grain Testing Laboratory) (base is 19) • 10 regulations/acts revised in light of WTO requirements (base 1) **Baseline:** **Accreditation status: under process** **Regulations and Acts: under review** **GAP standards: none**		
Output 1: Enhanced capacity for compliance to WTO requirements and related international standards.	**Indicator(s):** • # of equipped labs • # of persons trained in WTO and International Standards Compliance. • # of Analytical studies and surveys on implication of WTO shared with WTO mission and other stakeholders.	**Target(s):** • 100 workers, government officials, farmers, private sector and civil society representatives trained in WTO and international standards compliance • 5 analytical studies • 20 stakeholders workshops and inclusive civil society dialogues	• Accreditation Certificates, Progress Reports • Training Reports • Commodity Studies	• Funds allocation by government
<u>JP Outcome 3</u>: **Communities empowered for enhanced focus on sustainable Natural Resources Management**	**Indicator(s):** • # of communities, especially vulnerable groups, involved in decision making related to community based local	**Target(s):** • 50% of the household and 30% of vulnerable groups in target areas • 20% increase in outreach	• Provincial economic reports • Program monitoring and evaluation reports	• Political Stability • Resource Allocation and Availability • Stakeholders'

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Pro-Poor Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development				
(NRM).	development • Access and utilization rate of services by target population • % reduction in rural/urban migration • # of Participatory Natural Resource Management (NRM) initiatives at the district level **BCC campaign needs to be designed**	of extension services (agriculture and livestock) • 10 % increase in utilization rate of services by target population • 5 % decrease in rural urban migration rate **Baseline:** **Current outreach level**	• Impact Assessment • Sectoral Studies • Progress Reports	Involvement, • Stable Law and Order Situation
Output 1: Water Conservation and Management (Water for Production) improved	Indicator(s): • # of farmers including at least 30% woman trained • # of farmers provided with HEI equipment • # of HEI pilots on # of acreage covered	• Target(s): • 2000 farmers, including women, trained • 500 smallholder high efficiency irrigation (HEI) units distributed. Recipients of HEI equipment trained in irrigation scheduling, control and equipment maintenance • (iii) 10 pilot HEI in each of the three province over 40 acres	• Program Monitoring and Evaluation Reports • Training and Workshop Reports	• Stakeholders involvement ensured
Output 2: Increased capacity for sustainable Natural Resources Management (NRM).	**Indicator(s):** • Capacity of service providers built and access of communities to services increased including in RAHAs • # of Service Providers and Communities (including in RAHA) trained in Participatory Natural	**Target(s):** • 5 Integrated Watershed management, social forestry and saline land rehabilitation program developed and implemented (at least two in RAHAs • 200 government staff, service providers and	• Program monitoring and evaluation report • Program documents • Letter of Agreements	• Availability of resources • Involvement of stakeholders

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Pro-Poor Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development				
	Resource Management (NRM) • Sustainable NRM programs developed and implemented	water users associations trained (at least 40 in RAHA) • 150 service providers (30 in RAHA) trained in NRM. • # of people including displaced populations trained in Integrated Water Resource Management		
Output 3: Community groups and related associations organised and strengthened.	**Indicator(s):** • # of community organizations formed/trained including vulnerable groups in communication techniques • % contribution of community costs mobilized from beneficiary communities • # of social dialogues undertaken at local level. including RAHA	**Target(s):** • 30% increase to services reported by communities • 400 community/interest groups mobilized • 600 community activists including refugees trained • 10 public/private partnership projects – 3 in RAHA initiated (demand driven research-extension services) - • 10 trainings courses organized – at least two in RAHA • 10 workshops and seminars organized on capacity building of service providers- 3 in RAHA • 10 workshops and social dialogues organized	• Program Monitoring and Evaluation Reports • Training and Workshop Reports	• Conducive environment • Necessary Regulatory framework exist • Stakeholders cooperation • CSO operate freely
Output 4: Support to address land vulnerability and degradation issues (salinity, drought, deforestation, watershed management).	**Indicator(s):** • # of Acres of saline / waterlogged land/forests rehabilitated • % increased in water	**Target(s):** • Pilot saline land rehabilitation intervention in 10 Districts • 20% increase in water	• Progress Reports,	• Stakeholders involvement ensured

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Pro-Poor Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development				
	availability for agriculture • # of persons trained in new techniques and inputs (practices, varieties, breeds etc) disseminated and adopted by farmers, including women's and marginalized groups in disaster and refugee affected (RAHA) areas	availability through efficient management with inclusion of RAHAs • 1000 producers trained in efficient pesticides use and introduced to new varieties and seeds. • 2000 producers provided with seed, feed (urea molasses mineral blocks-UMMB) and other inputs in drought affected and marginalized areas. • Rs. 1 million cost sharing contributions mobilized from beneficiary communities.		
JP Outcome 4: **Enhanced food security and diversified livelihoods**	**Indicator(s):** • % increase in productivity of important food crops for smallholders • # of HHs and entrepreneurs supported for higher income generation	**Target(s):** • 20% increase in food crop productivity • 20,000 HHs for enhanced income generation	• Provincial economic reports • Program monitoring and evaluation reports • Impact Assessment • Sectoral Studies • Progress Reports	• Political Stability • Resource Allocation and Availability • Stakeholders' Involvement, • Stable Law and Order Situation
Output 1: Food security ensured through enhanced supply and efficient targeting	**Indicator(s):** • # of HHs supported with food for work and food for training programs • Crops acreage with small farmers supported for yield enhancement • # rural HHs supported for increase livestock productivity	**Target(s):** • 20,000 HHs in food for work and food training activities and establishment of 5,000 nurseries and kitchen gardens each • 50,000 acres of wheat, 20,000 acres of rice and 30,000 acres of maize brought under cultivation	• Program Monitoring and Evaluation Reports • Training and Workshop Reports	• Stakeholders involvement ensured

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Pro-Poor Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development				
	• # of policy initiative in support of food security strengthened	• Policy on seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation water, strategic cereals storage, poor and vulnerable targeting mechanism for subsidized food • 20,000 HHs, with at least 2 animals per HH, benefit from 'improved animal nutrition and health support packages		
Output 2: Livelihood options increased for the local communities. .	**Indicator(s):** • # of HHs, trained in income generating activities in on and off farm sectors • # of people, including women, provided access to micro-finance and other productive physical assets • # of micro-enterprise/SME start ups with specific focus on women. • # of actions taken to combat child/bonded labour	**Target(s):** • 20,000 HHs (with 30% women beneficiaries and members of vulnerable groups) provided with income generation, enterprise development, marketing and post harvest management training and support. • 400 HHs (with 30% women beneficiaries) benefited through access to finance and/or physical assets • 150 groups provided with inputs for common facility centers • 2000 new micro enterprises start up supported. • MoUs and LoAs with 10 CSOs signed with at least 2 working in RAHAs	• Activity Reports	• Training providers available • Stakeholders' involvement ensured • Local business climate conducive

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 2: Decent Employment & Poverty Alleviation				
UNDAF Outcome 2: ☐ **By 2010 decent work, productive employment and skills development promoted**				
Participating UN Agencies: FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIFEM, UNHCR, WHO				
Participating Line Ministries/ Departments: Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock, Ministry of Labor, Manpower & Overseas Pakistanis, MoLabour/LMIA (Labour Market Information & Analysis) Unit, Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS), Pakistan Workers Federation (PWF), Employers' Federation of Pakistan (EFP), MoYouth Affairs, MoWomenDev/GRAP (Gender Reform Action Plan), MoSocWelfare, MoIndustries & Production/TUSDEC (Technology Upgradation & Skill Development Company), PWF and workers' organisations, EFP, Chambers of Commerce & Industry (CCI), MoTextiles, MoIndustries, MoCommerce, National & Provincial Assembly secretariats/libraries, Parliamentarian bodies, EFP, MoSAFRON (Ministry of States & Frontier Regions), WF and workers' organisations (including PCMLF, BFTU), EFP, SPARK, Sudhaar				
Joint Programming Outcomes (Intermediate Outcome):				
JP Outcome 1: **Enabled environment for enhanced income and employment generation opportunities**	**Indicator(s):** • # of international labor standards complied with • Disaggregated employment rate focusing on status, sex and origin • Disaggregated wage levels • Employment policy responsive to the X-cutting themes approved and implemented	**Target(s):** • 50% of existing Labour Code revised • % of new jobs created particularly for vulnerable groups • % increase in wage level • % increase in industrial output • Elimination of discriminatory wage levels for vulnerable groups	• LMIA reports • Labour Force Surveys • SMEDA reports • Progress reports	• Conducive regulatory environment • Involvement of Stakeholders

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 2: Decent Employment & Poverty Alleviation				
Output 1: Decent work programs mainstreamed.	**Indicator(s):** • # of advocacy events undertaken by Employers' and Workers' Organizations[6], CSOs, for mainstreaming decent work program (with emphasis on vulnerable groups)	**Target(s):** • # of events held	• LMIA reports • Labour Force Surveys • Progress reports	• Involvement of Stakeholders • Conducive regulatory environment
Output 2: Rights issues (particularly gender sensitive Rights) advocated	**Indicator(s):** • # of advocacy events undertaken by Employers' and Workers' Organizations, CSOs, and women's groups for mainstreaming Decent work program.	**Target(s):** • # of events held	• LMIA reports • Labour Force Surveys • Progress reports	• Involvement of Stakeholders • Conducive regulatory environment
Output 3: Cultural heritage/diversity and social dialogue promoted.	**Indicator(s):** • # of Employers' and Workers' Organizations, CSOs, and vulnerable groups (where applicable) engaged • # of bipartite and tripartite promotion of social dialogue	**Target(s):** • # of events held • # of events held	• Progress reports	• Involvement of Stakeholders • Conducive regulatory environment
<u>JP Outcome 2</u>: **Employable skills developed.**	**Indicator(s):** • # of training providers by location • # of trainees (male and female) and members of vulnerable groups getting	**Target(s):** • # of new training providers • # of skilled workers including members of vulnerable groups in the labour force	• NAVTEC reports • LMIA reports • Labour Force Surveys • Progress reports • Skills surveys	• Involvement of Stakeholders

[6] In this context the employers' and workers' organisations referred to the Employers Federation of Pakistan (EFP) and the Pakistan Workers Federation (PWF).

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 2: Decent Employment & Poverty Alleviation				
	employment • Specific resource allocation from Govt. to address specific gender focused needs in skills development with emphasis on vulnerable groups	• % increase in allocation towards skills for members of vulnerable groups		
Output .1: Capacity of implementing agencies and partners strengthened.	**Indicator(s):** • NAVTEC approved & implementation strategy • # of training institutions and partners engaged	**Target(s):** • Approved strategy document • # of partners	• NAVTEC reports • Progress reports	• Involvement of Stakeholders
Output 2: Increased outreach and improved delivery of technical and vocational education and training.	**Indicator(s):** • # of training providers by location • # of people (male/female) graduating from vocational training & apprenticeships	**Target(s):** • # of new training partners • # of graduates especially from vulnerable groups	• NAVTEC reports • Progress reports • Labour Force Surveys • LMIA reports	• Involvement of Stakeholders
Output 3: Functional literacy and on the job training by employers promoted.	**Indicator(s):** • # of employers , and workers organizations engaged	**Target(s):** • # of training programs	• Progress reports	• Involvement of Stakeholders
JP Outcome 3: **Increased opportunities for decent work**.	**Indicator(s):** • % of workers including from vulnerable groups under decent work indicators	**Target(s):** • % improvement in decent work indicators	• Labor Force Surveys • Progress reports • LMIA reports	• Involvement of Stakeholders • Conducive regulatory environment
Output 1: Income generation activities for rural and urban poor increased.	**Indicator(s):** • Disaggregated employment rate	**Target(s):** • % increase in employment	• Labor Force Surveys • LMIA reports • Progress reports • PSLM reports	• Involvement of Stakeholders • Conducive regulatory environment
Output 2:	**Indicator(s):**	**Target(s):**	• Progress reports	• Involvement of

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 2: Decent Employment & Poverty Alleviation				
Labour protection and inspection improved	• Measures for labour protection and inspection are in place.	• Revised Labor Code • Specific measure/guidelines to address sexual harassment at workplace implemented.		Stakeholders • Conducive regulatory environment
Output 3: Displaced workers (including refugees) reintegrated into the labour force.	**Indicator(s):** • Displaced people policy in place	**Target(s):** • % increased in number displaced workers including refugees assisted	• Progress reports	• Involvement of Stakeholders

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*	*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 3: Empowerment, Mobilization and Protection of Poor and Vulnerable Groups			
UNDAF Outcome 3: ☐ **By 2010, empowerment & equity promoted for poor and vulnerable groups in target areas.**			
Participating UN Agencies: FAO, ILO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNHCR WFP, WHO			
Participating Line Ministries/ Departments: Ministry of Women Development, Ministry of Health, Department of Health and Ministry of Women Development, MoSWSE, MoL, MoWD, WDD, MoH, MoPW, MoYA, Ministry of Labour, Pakistan Workers Federation, Employers Federation of Pakistan, Pakistan Workers' Federation, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Youth Affairs, EFP			

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 3: Empowerment, Mobilization and Protection of Poor and Vulnerable Groups				
Joint Programming Outcomes (Intermediate Outcome)				
JP Outcome 1: **Enhanced participation in decision making of poor and vulnerable.**	**Indicator(s):** • % of community organizations participating in decision making forums in target areas • # of local development plans formulated through participatory processes	**Target(s):** • X% increase in number of community organizations participating in local development in target areas	• District Annual Plans, process reports or meetings • Nazim's Progress Report	• Community Organizations include participation from vulnerable groups
Output 1: Improved access to registration rights, entitlements and opportunities	**Indicator(s):** • % of women and youth with NIC/POR at the district level • % of children registered with B-Form • % of education and awareness events	**Target(s):** • 50% of women and youth in target areas have NIC/POR • X Number of awareness raising/sensitization events		
Output 2: Increased accountability of service providers (duty bearers) to communities (right holders)	**Indicator(s):** • # of partnerships with local civil society players including in RAHAs • % of local CSOs/media trained in FOI legislation • # of participatory performance reviews undertaken including in RAHAs • # of community engagement platforms established, including in RAHAs	**Target(s):** • X number of partnerships with local civil society players • X number of training events for CSO/media trained in FOI and relevant legislation • X number of participatory performance reviews in target areas Including in RAHAs • X number of community engagement mechanism established in target districts.		

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 3: Empowerment, Mobilization and Protection of Poor and Vulnerable Groups				
Output 3: Community engagement mechanisms established with enhanced decision making	**Indicator(s):** • # of participatory planning events including in RAHAs	**Target(s):** • X number of participatory planning events launched in targeted districts including RAHAs		
JP Outcome 2: **Enhanced access and utilisation of social services and social protection/safety nets.**	**Indicator(s):** • # of right holders particularly women accessing social services and social protection/ safety nets • # of credit schemes available in target areas	**Target(s):** • 5% increase in community social assistance and safety nets	• Cash transfers • UN progress reports • census content • PRSP reports • MDG reports • relevant CSO reporting to donors and/or government • PBM and MSWE report • NADRA database	
Output 1: Pilot models for provision of social services for poor and vulnerable supported	**Indicator(s):**	**Target(s):**		
Output 2: Community sensitized on existing social services/safety nets	**Indicator(s):** • # of CSOs, especially members of vulnerable groups involved in sensitization events on social and services/safety nets.	**Target(s):** • At least 50% of CSOs (especially from vulnerable groups) involved in sensitization events	• Survey report shared with local government	

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 3: Empowerment, Mobilization and Protection of Poor and Vulnerable Groups				
Output 3: CSR (corporate social responsibility) and public-private partnerships promoted	**Indicator(s):** • # of CSR initiatives undertaken by corporate sector in target areas • # of Public private partnership MOUs signed • Social contracting framework available by 2010	**Target(s):** • At least 3 CSR initiatives with corporate sector in the target areas • At least 3 PPP initiatives launched • Social contracting framework available	• IP activity report	• Ownership of the Corporate sector and the Government on the framework
Output 4: Measures enhancing social and economic inclusion and protection advocated	**Indicator(s):** • Set of national indicators for social inclusion available • # and type of advocacy tools including best practices promoting social and economic inclusion and protection developed and disseminate	**Target(s):** • Social Indicators validated by policy makers • X no of Social Inclusion analysis undertaken in target areas • At least 3 advocacy tools developed in target districts	• IP activity report	
Output 5: Government and CSOs capacity Strengthened and expanded for provision of protection measures/ safety nets	**Indicator(s):**	**Target(s):**		

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 4: MDG-Driven Pro-Poor Policy Framework				
UNDAF Outcome 4: ☐ **By 2010, MDG-driven pro-poor policy framework strengthened**				
Participating UN Agencies: UNDP, ILO, UNIFEM, UNFPA				
Participating Line Ministries/ Departments:: Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor, Planning and Development Department (in the pipeline - SPRSM provincial secretariat), Planning Commission/ Provincial P&D Departments, EAD, MoWD, MoL, MOP, PWF, EFP, National & Provincial Assembly secretariats, PWF, EFP, Economic Affairs Division,				
Joint Programming Outcomes (Intermediate Outcome)				
JP Outcome 1: **Structures and processes for MDG-based pro-poor policy, planning and research promoted.**	**Indicator(s):** • Mechanisms and procedures for permanent autonomous research facility within the government machinery on poverty and MDGs focusing on gender inequities and marginalized/vulnerable groups • Federal/provincial poverty (PRS) monitoring cells functional	**Target(s):** • Govt. facility transformed into an autonomous institution with state financing that updates poverty headcount • Independent research on poverty indices • Provincial PRSP reports • Dev info as one of the tools for PRSP reporting	• Revised poverty headcount • Annual PRSP Monitoring • Dev Info institutionalized as part of the PRSP monitoring and reporting • Regular Program Progress, Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	• Census conducted on time • Govt. makes the required data available • Availability of capacities within the provinces
Output 1: Capacity of policy makers on MDG-based policy framework and strategy development built	**Indicator(s):** • % of senior level staff, including women, trained to assess, plan and budget for pro-poor policy targets • % of mid-level staff trained at federal and provincial levels ,including women, to implement pro poor policies	**Target(s):** • 30% of the relevant staff trained at federal and provincial level • 30% of the relevant staff trained at federal and provincial level • At least 3 events held	• Workshops and training reports • Post training studies on training effectiveness	• Availability and commitment of staff

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 4: MDG-Driven Pro-Poor Policy Framework				
	• # of workshops/seminars on sharing of best practices and lessons learned held, including in RAHA			
Output 2: Pro-poor priorities of the government at national and provincial and district levels harmonized to meet MDG targets	**Indicator(s):** • Assessment carried out for the type of support required to mobilize and maintain pro-poor devolved spending • Quantification of budgetary needs to improve status of MDG indicators	**Target(s):** • 1 needs assessment exercise carried out for all levels • Costing of at least 3 MDGs done	• JP progress reports • Needs assessment report • MDG costing report • Case studies	• Political commitment
Output 3: Public and civil society institutions strengthened to conduct MDG-based poverty research and monitoring	**Indicator(s):** • Evidence based pro-poor policy programming • # of public, non-state and civil society institutions represented in workshops/training events on inclusive MDGs based poverty research and monitoring (including women and youth groups)	**Target(s):** • At least one research study on poverty undertaken and its findings fed into a policy paper for the Govt. • At least two public and five non-state/CSO institutions, including workers' and employers' organizations	• Program Progress reports • Studies reports, policy paper	
<u>JP Outcome 2:</u> **Rights-based advocacy, awareness and accountability mechanisms strengthened.**	**Indicator(s):** • Institutionalized platforms for Government and community interaction (CSO, women groups etc) for pro-poor policy advocacy • PRS monitoring fora • Advisory Committee on poverty and MDG research • Increased no. of CSOs (including worker, employer and refugee organisations)	**Target(s):** • Institutionalized and regular platforms for community–govt. dialogue and stakeholder consultations including in RAHA on poverty issues. • Federal and provincial PRS monitoring fora established and functional • Federal and provincial level Advisory Committees	• MDG and PRS reports • Community reports on MDGs • Regular Program Progress, Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	• Free media • Capacity within CSOs • Govt. promotes stakeholder participation

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 4: MDG-Driven Pro-Poor Policy Framework				
	involved in rights based advocacy and awareness raising • # of community-based advocacy initiatives for pro-poor policy awareness	established and functional • At least 15 CSOs/women groups/workers' and employers' organizations and refugee committees actively involved		
Output 1: Knowledge management and sharing of best practices at all levels promoted	**Indicator(s):** • Knowledge management networks, knowledge products and tools available with an emphasis on vulnerable groups	**Target(s):** • 4.2.1 (i) At least five knowledge products (research studies, poverty assessment, MDG progress reports etc) made available and disseminated	• Program Progress repots • Studies	
Output.2: Increased participation of stakeholders in MDG based policy planning and implementation.	**Indicator(s):** • Evidence base for pro-poor policy advocacy • Stakeholders awareness/capacity development events including vulnerable groups • # of CSOs and vulnerable groups engaged in MDG based policy planning & implement.	**Target(s):** • At least four advocacy events held • At least four awareness events held • At least 3 CSOs (including vulnerable groups)	• Events / workshops reports • Regular Program Progress reports	

Thematic Area: Disaster Risk Management (DRM)

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*	*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Disaster Risk Management			
UNDAF Outcome: ☐ **By 2010, National capacities and systems in disaster risk management strengthened through One UN Program to reduce the impact of disasters on the poor and most vulnerable.**			
Participating UN Agencies: FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, UNIFEM, UNESCO, WFP, WHO			
Participating Line Ministries/Departments: National Disaster Management Authority, Planning and Development Department, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Culture, Rescue 1122, Housing and Works, Ministry of Health, LGRD, Ministry of Education, Planning Commission, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Women's Development, Youth Affairs Department, DDMAs, Municipal Corporations, TMAs, NIDM, M/O Interior, Provincial Home Departments, Civil Defence Department, HEPR, PHEPR, Federal/Provincial Planning, Water and Power Industry, Housing and Works, Local Government, Ministry of Population Welfare, WMO, Met Department, Institute of Oceanography, Federal Flood Commission, WAPDA, Community based organizations, PMD, NCMC, ERC, WAPDA, Civil Defence, SUPARCO, Irrigation Department, provincial department of Health, Provincial Government, ERRA, NESPAC, Provincial and District Government, GSP, Ministry of Labour, Department of Labour, Federal Bureau of Statis tics, Employers Federation of Pakistan, Pakistan Workers Federation, Pakistan MET Department, National Institute of Health, HAS, CP&S Pakistan, Planning Commission, Global Change Impact Studies Centre, PM's Committee on Climate Change, National Institute of Oceanography, ICIMOD, FBS, NAVTEC, Pakistan Engineering Council, Higher Education Commission, UHS, Medical & Nursing Institutes, Pakistan Medical and Dental Council, Public Health Training Institutes, Agriculture Universities, Military Training Directorate, NDU, Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education, Army Medical Crops, Pak Bait-ul-Mal, Armed Forces and Constabulary Forces, Home department (Civil defence), CSA, HAS and NIPA, AEPAM, DCTE, PITEs, DEE, NVM, Bureau of Curriculum and Extension Centre, LHW Program, Nursing Directorate, Provincial/ District Education Departments, Provincial Teacher Training Institutes, Provincial and District Health Departments, MINFAL, Agriculture Departments, TEVTAs Construction Industry, Pakistan Engineering Council and All Pakistan Contractors Association, Fire Protection Association of Pakistan, skills development council, Association of Builders and Developers, Employers Federation of Pakistan, Pakistan Workers Federation, Centre for the Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment, National and Provincial Teacher Training Institutes, district governments, PTCs/SMCs, District Works & Services Department, DHEPR, DDMA, Chamber of commerce, Tech. Educ. and Vocational Training Authority, Sports & Youth Culture, Girl Guides, DRM trainings ETF, Information Ministry			
Joint Programming Outcomes (Intermediate Outcome)			
JP Outcome 1: **Strengthened policies, norms(gender/rights-based),**	**Indicator(s):** • Approval by the NDMC of the of the Vision Document	**Target(s):** • 1000 copies of vision document distributed	• Program progress/ survey reports; National	• Government and UN remain committed to NDMO

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Disaster Risk Management				
institutional and coordination mechanisms for disaster risk management with emphasis on preparedness and response	and the Policy papers, which appropriately address gender, human rights, civil society, refugees, health, population, education, social protection, culture, environment, livelihoods, early recovery, decentralization, building codes, volunteers, DRM financing, reproductive health, reproductive health, • Percentage of budgetary allocation towards DRM by UN agencies/donors/government • DRM vision document developed • Policy papers developed and available for wider information.	widely among all stakeholders for sharing of common vision • 500 copies of each policy paper made available to policy makers at national, province and local levels • At least 2 legislations reviewed. • Documents of Ministries of Environment, Culture, Education, Housing and Works and Planning Commission, LGRD reviewed.	notifications and amendments	and NDRMF • Stability and security assurance
Output 1: Support and advocacy for coherent legal, regulatory, and policy framework for Disaster Risk Management (covering federal, provincial, district and local levels).	**Output Indicator(s):** • DRM Vision document developed • Sectorial DRM Advocacy Papers produced, incorporating gender, human rights, civil society participation and refugees	**Output Target(s):** • One DRM Vision • 15 sectorial policy papers produced on: amendments to key Gvt acts, building codes, building guidelines for rural areas, heritage protection, devolution, education, DRM financing, emergency response, early recovery, food, agriculture, gender,	• Printed documents • Reports • Training materials • Copies of notification • Printed documents • Reports • Training material and records • Copies of notification	• Areas selected for program implementation are accessible • Staff from the relevant federal, provincial and district authorities is available for involvement in program activities • Funds are available

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Disaster Risk Management				
		health, reproductive health, volunteers in DRM, protection		in time
Output 2: Disaster Management authorities and other including sector-specific line departments at national, provincial, and district levels strengthened in preparedness and response	• Medium Term action plan of NDMA and PDMAs developed • Rules for management of NDMF, PDMF available • 60 years disaster data analysed • # of NDMA, PDMA, DDMA staff trained in DRM including human rights, gender, refugee, civil society considerations • # of NDMA, PDMA, DDMA offices equipped, staffed and functional in DRM priorities • # of functional Emergency Operations Centres at National, Provincial, Districts /Municipalities (in selected locations) • # of Civil Defence institutes strategies developed and revamped • # of fully equipped and functional Provincial HEPR	• Printed copies of NDMA Medium Term Action and of the PDMF rules disseminated to all relevant stakeholders • NEOC established in Islamabad, and officers of NDMA trained in EOC management • PEOCs established in Lahore, Karachi, Quetta, Peshawer, Muzaffarabad and Gilgit • DDMAs and EOCs in 20 high risk districts notified and established, relevant officials trained • training events conducted in 20 high risk districts, focal persons received training • District DRM Plans for 20 high risk districts developed • Production of training materials	• Copy of relevant sectorial guidelines and codes • Reports • Relevant provincial plans • Capacity mapping reports • Feasibility reports • Operationality of equipment • Copies of notifications	
Output 3: Disaster preparedness and response plans at various levels with clearly defined roles of government	• Guidelines for disaster management / response plans prepared • # of hazards covered by	• Adoption of guidelines for disaster management/response plan	• Meetings minutes • Signed documents / agreements • Contingency plans	

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Disaster Risk Management				
departments, NGOs, private sector, and civil society organizations (leading Role & responsibilities lays with the Govt. Departments).	Disaster Management/Response Plans • # of provinces and districts covered by Disaster Management / Response Plans • # of City-level District Disaster Management / Response Plans • # of government staff trained at national, provincial and district level for contingency planning • # of sector specific plans/ SOPs/ manuals (health, food, transport, agriculture, power, transport, telecommunications) produced • Network connecting National, Provincial, City and District EOCs • Availability and adoption of a new Govt-UN Damage and Loss Assessment System	• Adoption of DRM and response plans at provincial and district level (selected locations) • Adoption of City-level District Disaster Management / Response Plans (eight cities) • Dissemination of sector specific Plans/ SOPs/ Manuals (Health, Food, Transport, Agriculture, Power, Telecommunications) • Establishment of a Network connecting National, Provincial, City and District EOCs (selected locations) • Adoption of a new common Govt-UN damage assessment system • HEPR guidelines, SOPs and plans adopted	• Reports • Notifications • Feasibility studies • Project reports • GIS based maps, graphs and reports	
Output 4: Joint Contingency Plan of Government and UN for Large-scale Disaster Response and Recovery	• Contingency Plan agreement signed between UN and GOP • Contingency plan for monsoon, winter, drought, earthquake • Technical guidelines for health cluster prepared • # of staff members from	• Signed CP agreement • All members of the IASC sharing and updating relevant hazards CP • Health sector guidelines created • Availability of trained MSU staff sensitized in post disaster health care	• Reports • Meeting minutes • Government notifications • Printed documents • Operational protocols • Project proposals	

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Disaster Risk Management				
	MSUs trained in providing emergency health care to disaster victims, • # of existing structures reviewed and feasibility study conducted on payment logistics support provided • Coverage of critical provinces and districts by a digital database including maps, socio economic data • SoPs on food security, emergency telecomes, IT and logistics clusters approved and updated regularly	services • Effective referral mechanisms established • Critical coordination issued addressed. • Digital archive available to all UN agencies • Consolidated socio-economic indicators available for 20 high risk districts, 8 cities • Digital database exists at province and district level		
Output 5: Mainstreaming DRM in priority sectors with the objective of making DRM and climate risk management an inter-sectoral program	• Existence of a working group at the apex level and sub-working group at level of line ministries / departments for mainstreaming DRM programs • Technical assistance for planning and Implementation of projects for mainstreaming • Capacity-building of all the Line Ministries and Departments for Mainstreaming Projects	• Formation of permanent working groups and implementation of selected mainstreaming projects • Implementation of projects by selected ministries on integration of DRR into their development programs; • Availability of trained Govt. staff		
JP Outcome 2: **Reliable integrated multi-sectoral**	**Indicator(s):** Comprehensive information and	**Target(s):** Achieve the goal of	• Program reports • Established databases	• Funds are available on time. • Active role by the

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Disaster Risk Management				
knowledge, information and communication system for disaster risk management that reaches out to the grassroots level developed;	communication system multi-hazard DRM established Proportion of stakeholders using the system (national, provincial, districts) Development of new tools based on comparative experience	establishing a comprehensive information system for all major disasters.	• Formats and checklists • Training Modules and documentation • Communities records • Official correspondence • SoPs and other protocols • Hazard-specific reports, • Government notifications • Meeting minutes • Program reports • Mission Reports • Equipment Delivery/Installation Reports • Training reports and photographs • MOU Documents • Specialized Government Departments reports	PDMA, DDMA, CSO/NGO and district governments. • Trainee staff are available • CSOs/NGOs available in the district, sufficient funds are available.
Output 1: Establishment of Early Warning Systems for all major hydro metrological, geophysical and communicable diseases-related hazards and for food security	**Output Indicator(s):** • # of vulnerable provinces and districts covered by dedicated early warning systems for drought, cyclone, tsunami and landslides	**Output Targets(s):** • Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab, NWFP, AJK, FANA and, for district-based activites, pre-selected districts of: • Tsunami EWS: Sindh -		

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Disaster Risk Management				
	• # of flood-prone provinces and districts covered by strengthened flood early warning systems. • # of provinces and districts covered by an Early Warning system for spread of communicable diseases • # of provinces covered by and consensus on an early warning and monitoring system for food security and related sectors • # of provinces and districts covered by early warning system for glacial lake outburst floods	Karachi, Thatta, Badin - & Balochistan - Gwadar, Lasbella; • Tropical Cyclone EWS: Sindh - Karachi, Thatta, Badin - & Balochistan - Gwadar, Lasbella; Flood EWS: Sindh - Badin, Thatta, Dadu; Punjab- Sialkot, Jhang, Muzaffaragarh, Gujrat; Balochistan - Kech and Balan, Charsada; Earthquake and lanslides: Neelum, Muzaffarabad, Bagh, Battagram, Mansehra, Shangla and Chitral, Astore. • Drought EWS: priroity as per WFP NDVI severity classification. • In addition to the above: Islamabad Capital Territory		
Output 2: Establishment of Disaster Loss databases covering all major hydro-meteorological, geophysical and communicable diseases-related hazards	• Availability of a centralized, web based disaster Loss databases for all hydro-meteorological and geophysical hazards established • Availability of a dedicated centralized data base for health related hazards	• Losses due to all major hazards covering the national territory for which historical data are available		

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Disaster Risk Management				
Output 3: Implementation of Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment for all major hydro-meteorological, geophysical and communicable diseases-related hazards	• Availability and adoption of Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment for major natural disasters by national and international organizations active in DRM in Pakistan • Availability and adoption of National Impact Assessment of Climate Change with active national and international organizations in DRM • Availability and adoption by relevant Gvt agencies of a health emergency risk assessment • Availability of an Urban disaster risk assessment for all major natural disasters for selected vulnerable cities • Availability and sharing of a risk assessment for glacial lake outburst floods Tools for engendering Risk Assessment developed and reflected in data collection methods and related data bases	• Federal and Provincial level (Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab, NWFP, AJK, FANA) • For district-based activites, pre-selected districts of: • *Tsunami: Sindh - Karachi, Thatta, Badin - & Balochistan - Gwadar, Lasbella;* • *Tropical Cyclone: Sindh - Karachi, Thatta, Badin - & Balochistan - Gwadar, Lasbella;* • *Flood EWS: Sindh-Badin, Thatta, Dadu; Punjab-Sialkot, Jhang, Muzaffaragarh, Gujrat; Balochistan-Kech, Bolan, Charsada;* • *Earthquake and landslides: Neelum, Muzaffarabad, Bagh, Battagram, Mansehra, Shangla and Chitral, Astore.* • *Drought: priroity as per WFP NDVI severity classification.* • In addition to the above: Islamabad Capital Territory • Eight cities		

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Disaster Risk Management				
JP Outcome 3: **Capacities of key educational and training institutions and professional bodies enhanced for development of human resources for Disaster Risk Reduction and Response**	**Indicator(s):** • Courses available for engineering, architectural and medical professionals on participatory hazard resistant design and construction, and public health response and care respectively • College and university courses include participatory technical and social aspects of disaster risk reduction and response • Directive issued by Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, NAVTEC, HEC for incorporation in the curriculum. • Civil and military training institutions adequately cover participatory disaster preparedness and response aspects	**Target(s):** • Availability of action plans, revised curricula and reference materials for the inclusion of Disaster Risk Reduction and Response issues in key educational and training institutions and professional bodies	• Plans of Action • Minutes of meetings • Review reports • Training materials and modules • Training records • Official correspondence	• Key government departments, CSA, universities, vocational institutions, etc. remain committed to human resource development in DRM • Funds are available as per scheduled activities • Accessibility of the areas selected for program implementation
Output 1: Inclusion of Disaster Risk Reduction and Response subjects in Intermediate, Diploma and Bachelors curricula for Architecture, Engineering, Medicine and Agriculture Science	**Output Indicator(s):** • Development and approval by relevant academic bodies of DRR modules for inclusion in course curriculum of bachelors and diploma programs for architects/engineers • Development and approval	**Output Target(s):** • Plans of Action and curricula review for: course curriculum of bachelors degree and diploma programs for architects and engineers, course curriculum of bachelors and	• Plans of Action • Minutes of meetings • Review reports • Training materials and modules • Training records • Official correspondence • Assessment and	

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Disaster Risk Management				
	by relevant academic bodies of DRR modules for inclusion in the course curriculum of bachelors and intermediate level education • Development and approval by relevant academic bodies of DRR modules for inclusion in the course curriculum of bachelors and diploma programs for doctors, nurses and public health professionals • Inclusion of food security issues in the course curriculum of bachelors and diploma programs for agricultural science/diploma programs	intermediate level education, bachelors degree and diploma programs for doctors, nurses and public health professionals, agricultural science/diploma programs • Federal and provincial institutions • Institutions in 20 high risk districts • Academic staff from Diploma and Bachelors curricula for Architecture, Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture Science • Safer construction in earthquake prone areas • Plan of Action for MSEE and HE • Production of DRM curricula	consultation reports	
Output 2: Curricula/modules on Disaster Risk Reduction and Response developed and introduced in pre and in-service training of selected public sector and armed forces training institutions	• Development, approval and inclusion by relevant academic bodies of DRR modules for the course curriculum of civil services and armed forces induction programs	• Safer earthquake construction • Health, public service, Armed Forces officers and faculty members trained in DRM. • Pre-service and in-service training courses and material for teachers and education officials • Training of master trainers	• Plans of Action • Minutes of meetings • Review reports • Training materials and modules • Training records • Official correspondence • Assessment and consultation reports	•

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Disaster Risk Management				
Output 3: Prepared master trainers and cadres of education, health and agriculture personnel with the ability to plan appropriate responses and respond to emergencies.	• Development, approval and inclusion by relevant academic bodies of DRR modules in the course curriculum of medical, nursing and public health workers	• Education managers and primary school teachers in the 20 priority districts • Selected Provincial and all districts manager in target district trained	• Plans of Action • Minutes of meetings • Review reports • Training materials and modules • Training records • Official correspondence	
Output 4: Developed expertise of construction workers in disaster preventive construction technologies in three priority trades in high risk regions	• Training of construction sector workers in disaster resistant technologies • Training of masons and artisans on disaster resistant technologies	• Selected professionals of line departments • Improved regulatory system on disaster resistant technologies • Reviewed indigenous, load bearing, RCC and light steel construction practices, courses, and materials • Availability of certification system • Inclusion of all health and safety components in vocational training course		
Output 5: A comprehensive pilot School Safety Program for primary and secondary schools introduced.	• Disaster risk reduction issues introduced in school curriculum • Disaster risk reduction issues included in training of school teachers • Schools safety program introduced in 20 high risk cities	• One plan of action • All levels: primary to higher secondary • 4 provinces and AJK • 2,000 primary school teachers in the 20 priority districts • 20 high risk districts on the DRM priority list.	• Plans of Action, Minutes of meetings • Review reports, Assessment reports, Consultation reports and outline recommendations • Training reports	

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Disaster Risk Management				
	• DRR introduced in school design and in school curricula.	• Officials of the District Education, Works & Services Departments, DDMAs, local representatives, NGOs and community members. • 7 types of hazards covered	• Notifications, availability of training modules • Official correspondence	
JP Outcome 4: **Communities, vulnerable groups, grassroots organizations and local authorities in high-risk areas empowered with resources and capacities to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters**	**Indicators:** • 75 % of key stakeholders and vulnerable groups in all targeted districts, as measured through surveying techniques, will be sensitized to potential hazards/risks and will beware of coping mechanisms and basic risk reduction measures. • 80 % of all awareness campaigns and strategies, targeting 75 % of all target communities and 50 % of all stakeholders, will be facilitated. October 8 will be observed with the appropriate campaigns and events at national and district levels.	**Target:** • Improve resources and capacity of high priority local communities in 20 districts to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters	• Program reports, photos, press releases	• Local governments and political representatives fully support the program • Budget availability • Accessibility of the areas selected for program implementation
Output 1: Local DRM Mechanisms	**Output Indicator(s):** • Local DRM Networks of NGOs, CBOs, and Community Leaders for	**Output Target(s):** • At least two functional networks per district	• Published documents on DHV profiles - Network notification Meetings minutes	•

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Disaster Risk Management				
Strengthened in High-Risk Areas (20 Districts including 8 cities)	Planning at Local Levels established in 20 priority districts • Local-level facilities for Disaster Response (Control Rooms, Search and Rescue Teams Emergency / Trauma Care Centers) set up in 20 priority districts • Training Materials/ Guidelines/ Manuals incorporating indigenous knowledge and skills for Local-level Preparedness and Mitigation available • Community-level Funding Mechanisms for Preparedness and Mitigation Activities identified and developed	• 2 Prioritized Tehsil in each of the 20 high priority districts • Most Vulnerable schools of 20 high risk districts • Representative number of network members including women are part of DRM networks in 20 districts NDMA, PDMA, DDMA, existing networks, partner agencies • Training of professionals and communities • Relevant equipment provided • Availability of community based EWS • Seed money arranged in 6 districts; Most Vulnerable schools of 20 high risk districts	Activity reports, • Published documents • Reports of consultations • Official correspondence • Reports of orientation workshops • Annual activity plans Finalized TORs and SOP • Mission reports • Procurements records and documentation	
Output 2: Community-based Mitigation and Preparedness Programs (20 districts)	• Small programs for local level preparedness and mitigation set up • Guidelines / Manuals for Community-based Programs developed and applied • Small community disaster assessment and response / community volunteer teams set up and operating	• Selected villages in 20 districts • Highly hazard prone districts completed for Community-based Risk Assessment of Floods and Drought • 200 villages of 20 districts benefited from the activity • Tehsil level networks in 40 tehsils in 20 districts	• Project reports, • Community-level Training reports Meeting minutes • Final document of rules and guidelines • Risk Assessment Reports • Mission reposts • Photos • Official	

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Disaster Risk Management				
	• Public awareness campaigns developed and implemented	• Relevant guidelines developed, printed and handed over to Local authorities/communities • 600 elected representatives and officials and 4000 community members • trained on DRM in 20 district • Tehsil level networks in 40 tehsils in 20 districts	correspondence with government authorities • Implementation reports • Implementation Plans • Simulations reports • Printed guidelines • District financial support available • Training evaluations	

Thematic Area: Education

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Pre- And Elementary Education				
UNDAF outcome(Goal/ long term Outcome): ☐ **Universal, free and compulsory quality basic education for all children, especially girls.**				
Participating UN Agencies: UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR, WFP				
Participating Line Ministries/Departments: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Provincial Education Departments, District Education Departments				
Joint Programming Outcomes (Intermediate Outcome)				
JP Outcome 1: **Sustained policy commitment to education reform and increased budgetary allocations and expenditures for ECE (advanced Kachi) and elementary education** **Outputs:** **1.** Development of Policy, Reforms and Initiatives in Education for ECE and free and compulsory elementary education **2.** Increased awareness among policy/decision makers including parliamentarians, CSOs and other	**Indicator(s):** • Approval and enforcement of New Education Policy (with ECE and free and compulsory elementary education) by Cabinet/Parliament • Budgetary allocations and expenditures (as % of GDP) to/in primary & middle education and ECE with special emphasis on girls, marginalized[7] groups and refugees where applicable. • Relevant policy documents in place • # of favorable statements and	**Target(s):** • By end 2008 • By 20% increase over the baseline	• Progress report • National budget review, Public expenditure report, etc	• The Government will continue to accord due priority to education • No economic crisis; • (The assumptions above cut across all outcomes)

[7] A marginalized person or group involves a social process of becoming or being made marginal, often as a group within the larger society.

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Pre- And Elementary Education				
stakeholders on education reform, MDGs and EFA commitments	announcements by the policy makers emphasizing on inclusive education policy and implementation.			
JP Outcome 2: **Improved elementary school enrolment, retention and completion especially for girls and vulnerable[8] groups by 2010** **Outputs:** **1.** Increased awareness of school, community and district authorities to encourage children, in particular, girls to go to school **2.** District education situation analyses (on excluded children) conducted in 14 districts **3.** District education plans developed in 14 districts **4.** Increased community support to Elementary Education through community participation in management of schools in 14 districts **5.** Demonstrate best practice/strategies to improve enrolment, retention, and completion for girls and vulnerable	**Indicator(s):** • Net Enrolment Ratio by districts, sex, refugees (where applicable) and location • Gross Enrolment Ratio by districts, sex, refugees (where applicable) and location • Completion rate (grade 5 and 8) by districts, refugees (where applicable) sex and location • # and type of awareness raising events • # of community members/representatives/women's groups/CSOs, faith-leaders, refugees (where applicable) participated in the awareness raising events • # of districts with disaggregated situation analysis report • # of meetings/workshops for dissemination of information on missing facilities • # of women and members of marginalized groups included	**Target(s):** • Increase by 35% over the baseline (2007-08 SY) • Increase by 9 % over the baseline (2007-08) • It is important to monitor learning achievements with increase of enrolment ratios	• EMIS, PSLMS, MICS • Progress reports	• Recognition of value of education by parents & community; • Secure law and order situation.

[8] A person or group is vulnerable when it is lacking strength and support is required to enable or promote independent living and safe and active participation in the Community.

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Pre- And Elementary Education				
groups **6.** Increased enrolment through campaigns by head teachers and teachers in their school catchment areas	in meetings/workshops for dissemination of information on missing facilities. • # of districts with inclusive[9] education plans • # of meetings of PTAs and SMCs			
JP Outcome 3: **Improved learning outcomes for all children who have reached grades 4 and 8 by 2010.** **Outputs:** **1.** Primary and middle schools staffed with trained teachers and equipped with better learning materials, especially for girls schools in 14 districts **2.** Increased knowledge of provincial, and district authorities and communities about learning achievement levels of students in their areas	**Indicator(s):** • Learning achievement scores at grades 4 and 8 by districts, gender and location • # of Trained (with required certification) Teachers by sex in primary and middle schools by districts • # of teachers who attended in-service training courses by sex • # of boys and girls schools receiving text-books on time (within one week of the start of academic calendar) • # of meetings, workshops, seminars, training courses for district officials on learning achievements of students in their areas • # of female district officials successfully attending	**Target(s):** • Improve by 10% for each subject • 100% teachers trained • This target is to be made progressively	• NEAS • EMIS • Progress reports • Progress reports	• Govt. continues support to NEAS, PEAS and DEAS

[9] *Inclusive* refers to all sections of the society comprising all right-holders and duty-bearers (e.g., boys and girls, young and adults, people living in poor conditions, people with physical or mental disabilities, people living with PHLIV, displaced, refugees, religious-ethnic minorities)

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Pre- And Elementary Education				
	meetings, workshops, seminars, training courses on learning achievements of students in their areas • # of refugee school teachers included (where applicable) in meetings, workshops, seminars, training courses on learning achievements of students in their areas			
JP Outcome 4: **Increased enrolment in ECE (Advanced Katchi) in selected districts by 2010** **Outputs:** **1.** Increased awareness of community, school and district authorities to encourage children to enroll in ECE (Advanced Kachi) classes **2.** Increased community support to ECE through community participation in management of schools **3.** Increased knowledge of district authorities (elected representatives and education managers, in particular women staff) about learning standards and best practices of ECE (Advanced Katchi) **4.** Demonstrate best	**Indicator(s):** • Gross Enrolment Ratio in public and private schools) by districts; sex, refugee status (where applicable) and location • Dropout rates in ECE (Advanced Katchi) and ECE by sex. • # and type of awareness raising events especially targeting women and those from vulnerable groups • # of community members/women's groups participated in the awareness raising events • # of meetings of PTAs and SMCs • # of sensitization meetings, workshops, seminars, training courses for district officials on standards and best practices in ECE • # of female staff members	**Target(s):** • 100% GER • Reduced by 25%	• EMIS • AEPAM Surveys	• Commitment of the government partners

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*	*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Pre- And Elementary Education			
practice/strategies to improve enrolment, retention, and completion for girls and vulnerable groups	successfully attending sensitization meetings, workshops, seminars, training courses for district officials on standards and best practices in ECE		

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*	*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 2: Adult Literacy And Non-Formal Basic Education			
UNDAF outcome(Goal/ long term Outcome): ☐ **Literacy and non-formal basic education programs for out-of-school children and youth, particularly girls and women**			
Participating UN Agencies: ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR			
Participating Line Ministries/Departments: Ministry of Education, Literacy Directorates, NCHD, Education Foundations,			
Joint Programming Outcomes (Intermediate Outcome)			
JP Outcome 1: **Increased financial allocation for adult literacy and NFE programs by 2010** **Outputs:** **1.** Increased awareness of policy makers and general public about the importance and functions of	**Indicator(s):** • Budgetary allocation to Adult Literacy and NFE especially targeting women's and vulnerable groups participation • # of campaigns and advocacy events for adult literacy and NFE • # of CSOs, community representatives, women's	**Target(s):** • 10% of education budget	• Government budget review or Education Expenditure Report of MOE • District progress report	• Political commitment and due priority to adult literacy and NFE in education policies/plans. • Assessment tools and textual materials are in

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 2: Adult Literacy And Non-Formal Basic Education				
adult literacy and NFE emphasizing youth and women's participation **2.** Provincial/District literacy plans developed	groups and faith leaders engaged in advocacy events • # of meetings, workshops, seminars, activities arranged in the context of formulation of literacy plans • # of CSOs, community representatives, women's groups and faith leaders engaged in advocacy events			place
<u>JP Outcome 2:</u> **Increased access to the literacy and non-formal education (including home based schools for girls) by 2010** **Outputs:** **1.** Increased # of Adult Literacy and NFE Centres in selected districts especially targeting women and vulnerable groups **2.** Increased enrolment in adult literacy centers and higher completion rates of women in particular **3.** Increased # of gender focused literacy projects/organizations with strong post-literacy component	**Indicator(s):** • # of Adult Literacy & NFE Centers in selected districts by sex. • # of Adult male and female Literacy Teachers by districts. • # of adult learners by districts, sex and location • # of adult learners by districts, sex and location who complete literacy course • # of literacy projects/organizations set up with post-literacy component • # of literacy projects/organizations set up with post-literacy component to boost women's capacities.	**Target(s):** • 5% over the baseline • 20% over the baseline • 20% over the baseline	• Literacy survey, District progress report, EMIS	• No economic crisis; • Secure law and order situation

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 2: Adult Literacy And Non-Formal Basic Education				
JP Outcome 3: **Improved learning outcomes of literacy learners by 2010** **Outputs:** **1.** Literacy centres staffed with trained male and female teachers and better learning materials	**Indicator(s):** • Learning achievement scores in selected districts of NFBE students and literacy learners by sex and location • # of literacy centres staffed with trained teachers (%) by sex and location • # of literacy centres for women and men equipped with good learning material.	**Target(s):** • Improve by 10% for each skill	• Data from NEF NCHD; Sample survey	• Implementation of the National Curriculum by the Government.
JP Outcome 4: **Expanded coverage of NFBE for out-of-school children & youth, working children and industrial workers by 2010** **Outputs:** **1.** Increase in # of Non-Formal Basic Education Schools (NFBES) for girls, boys and refugees (where applicable) in selected districts	**Indicator(s):** • # of working children & youth and industrial workers enrolled in NFBE schools by districts, sex and location • # of NFBE schools by districts, sex and location • # of refugee children enrolled in Non-formal Education Schools (where applicable)	**Target(s):** • 10% over the baseline • 10% over the baseline	• Data from NEF; NCHD • Data from NEF; NCHD	• Govt. continues its political and financial commitment to NFBE program.
JP Outcome 5: **Established system of equivalence and certification for adult literacy and NFBE by 2010** **Outputs:** 1. Equivalency policy and guidelines for females and males developed	**Indicator(s):** • Ratified policy and guidelines • # of NFBE graduates mainstreamed in the formal education system by sex and location	**Target(s):** • By 2010	• Progress report	• The government policy for NFBE remains unchanged and followed by CSOs.

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*	*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 2: Adult Literacy And Non-Formal Basic Education			
2. Equivalency policy and guidelines piloted in the selected districts			

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*	*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 3: Education System Strengthening			
UNDAF outcome(Goal/ long term Outcome): ☐ **Strengthened education system through institutional capacity development**			
Participating UN Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, WFP			
Participating Line Ministries/Departments: Ministry of Education, Provincial Education Departments, District Education Departments			
Joint Programming Outcomes (Intermediate Outcome) **The following outcomes are cross-cutting, to be produced in relation to each of the other program areas for education-**			
JP Outcome 1: **Ensured mechanisms for partnerships among all stakeholders and non-state actors for education reform by 2010**	**Indicator(s):** • # and type of stakeholders' consultative groups and coordination bodies for education reforms in place at district and provincial levels.	**Target(s):** • All groups in operation and • 2 meetings per year	• Activity/progress reports	• Political stability and continued commitment to education by stakeholders i.e.,

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 3: Education System Strengthening				
Outputs: **1.** Established Coordination and Networking bodies comprising all stakeholders (including public and non-state actors) in selected districts	• # of meetings of: - Consultative Group including women's groups at all levels - Coordination body comprising education and literacy department(s) - Networks of stakeholders including women's groups			govt, NGOs, private sector and donors
JP Outcome 2: **Improved education governance by 2010** **Outputs:** **1.** Enhanced capacities of district government to design and implement improved educational governance practices and tools in selected districts **2.** Increased knowledge and skills of district education officials regarding their respective roles and responsibilities **3.** Merit-based procedures and mechanisms for recruitment, postings and promotions are in place at the district level	**Indicator(s):** • % of education funds utilized at the district level • % of unfilled sanctioned education posts by sex and location • % of teachers, by sex, present for 90% of sessions. • % boys and girls schools enjoying timely delivery of textbooks • # of meetings, workshops held for district officials, especially targeting female staff, on their roles and responsibilities	**Target(s):** • 100% of utilization in the selected districts • 10% unfilled • 100% schools • Progress report	• District progress reports	• Positive attitude towards devolution
JP Outcome 3: **Expanded coverage and analysis of**	**Indicator(s):** • # of trained officials for	**Target(s):** • All provinces	• Progress report	• Coordination of

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 3: Education System Strengthening				
learning outcomes for all levels and types of basic education, including adult literacy and NFBE, by 2010 **Outputs:** **1.** Learning assessment capacities strengthened at national and provincial levels to support districts **2.** A mechanism in place for independent and regular assessment of learning achievements of learners of adult literacy centers.	PEAS (for learning achievement levels of grades 4 & 8) in place for girls and boys • # of data and documents published by Provinces using PEAS database • Annual reports on learning achievement levels of adult literacy learners with sex-disaggregated data published and disseminated			all stakeholders to facilitate the process of learning assessment
<u>JP Outcome 4:</u> **Improved system for data collection, analysis, and use for planning and budgeting, policy making at all levels by 2010** **Outputs:** **1.** Implementation of integrated decision support system (Integrated EMIS at national and sub national levels) **2.** Strengthen EMIS and capacities at district level	**Indicator(s):** • # of districts with improved system of disaggregated data collection and use for planning and budgeting, policy making at all levels in place • # of government officials trained by sex and location • # of districts with EMIS considering vulnerable groups	**Target(s):** • 50% of the government officials • All selected districts	• District progress reports	• Coordination of all stakeholders to facilitate the process of learning assessment

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 3: Education System Strengthening				
JP Outcome 5: **Increased provision of quality teacher education and training (in-service and pre-service), especially for female teachers by 2010** **Outputs:** **1.** Enhanced capacities of teachers training institutes **2.** Standards for teachers education developed	**Indicator(s):** • # of teacher training units or institutes set up, especially for females, by number of teachers employed • # of female teachers trained by type of service i.e, in-service, pre-service • # of Master Trainers teachers trained in districts by sex and location • # of training courses conducted under the new standards for in-service teachers • Ratification of standards	**Target(s):** • 50% of Master Trainers	• District progress reports	

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*	*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 4: Secondary Education With a Focus on TVE & Life Skills			
UNDAF outcome(Goal/ long term Outcome): ☐ **Secondary education with a focus on technical and vocational education (TVE) and life skills development for adolescents and youth**			
Participating UN Agencies: FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIDO			
Participating Line Ministries/Departments: Ministry of Education, NAVTEC, Provincial Education Departments, District Education			

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 4: Secondary Education With a Focus on TVE & Life Skills				
Departments				
Joint Programming Outcomes (Intermediate Outcome)				
JP Outcome 1: **Ensuring free and compulsory secondary education and Increased enrolment in secondary education by 2010** **Outputs:** **1.** Revision in National and Provincial policies, plans and budgets for secondary, including technical stream, education **2.** Increased awareness of community, provincial and district authorities about secondary education, especially for girls, in selected districts	**Indicator(s):** • Gross Enrolment Rate by districts, sex and location • Net Enrolment Rate by districts, sex and location • # of refugee children enrolled in secondary education (where applicable) • # and type of awareness raising events advocating for secondary education especially for girls • # of community representatives participated, women's groups and CSOs in the awareness raising events	**Target(s):** • 20 % increase over the baseline	• EMIS	• Government's financial commitment to secondary education continues.
JP Outcome 2: **Improved learning outcomes for all secondary students by 2010** **Outputs:** **1.** Secondary schools for boys and girls staffed with trained teachers and equipped with better learning material **2.** knowledge of province and district	**Indicator(s):** • Secondary School Certificate examinations result • # and % of Trained (with required certification) Teachers in secondary schools by sex and districts • # of secondary school teachers who attended in-service training courses by sex and location	**Target(s):** • 10% improvement over the baseline	• EMIS • District progress report	• Exam Reforms continue

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*	*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 4: Secondary Education With a Focus on TVE & Life Skills			
authorities and communities about learning achievement levels of male and female students in their areas	• # of secondary schools with trained teachers (%) by sex and location • # of schools for boys and girls receiving secondary text-books on time (within one month of the start of academic calendar) • # of meetings, workshops, seminars, training courses for district officials, especially targeting female staff, on learning achievements of students in their areas • # of CSOs, women's groups, faith-leaders and community representatives engaged in information sharing		

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 4: Secondary Education With a Focus on TVE & Life Skills				
JP Outcome 3: **Increased enrolment in demand-driven TVET with a focus on girls and vulnerable groups by 2010** **Outputs:** **1.** Developed implementation/work plan to introduce technical education in schools **2.** Strategies and plan for technical education in general schools and technical schools place **3.** Increased infrastructural facilities for TVE and life skills especially for girls and vulnerable **4.** Increased awareness of community and district authorities about the importance of TVE and life skills especially for girls and vulnerable	**Indicator(s):** • # students enrolled in TVET by districts, sex and location • # of refugees having access to TVET by sex (where applicable) • # of TVET institutions with good infrastructural facilities • # of TVE centres by sex and location • # of awareness raising events for community and district authorities • # of participants representing various government departments and civil society, women's groups and refugees (where applicable)	**Target(s):** • 15% increase over the baseline	• EMIS • District progress report	• Government's financial commitment to TVE continues; • Social respect for technicians (blue collar).
JP Outcome 4: **Strengthened institutional capacities of TVET sector by 2010** **Outputs:** **1.** Technical capacity, Curriculum and coordination strengthened for effective implementation of The National Skills Strategy 2008-2012 **2.** Increase in the # of teaching and learning facilities in TVETs in selected districts	**Indicator(s):** • # of TVET institutes with trained teachers (%) by sex • # of TVET institutions with good leaning facilities (computer, laboratories, workshops, etc.) • #of TVET institutions addressing specific girls and women's needs	**Target(s):** • 20% increase over the baseline • 20% increase over the baseline	• EMIS • District progress report	• Demand for TVE exists

***Selected Districts implies the districts where UN is already working or will choose to work under UN reforms**

Thematic Area: Environment

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Strengthened and Operational Institutional Mechanisms for Integrated Environmental Management				
Participating UN Agencies: UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHABITAT, UNFPA				
Participating Line Ministries/Departments: Ministry of Environment, Participating Provincial Line Ministries/departments: Environmental Protection Department, Planning and Development Department, Sindh Environmental Protection Agency, NWFP Environmental Protection Agency, Balochistan Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Science and Technology, Planning Commission, Federal Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan Census Organization, Ministry of Education, Curriculum Wing				
Outcome: **Institutional mechanisms for integrated environmental management strengthened and operational.**	**Indicator:** **One UN-GOP Comprehensive Program to integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs to reverse the loss of environment in line with MDG Target 7A**	**Target:** **Progress towards the attainment of MDG 7 on Environmental Sustainability**		
Outputs: 1. Enhanced capacity Pakistan Environmental Protection Council (PEPC) and provincial/regional level apex bodies.	• PEPC unit/ Environmental Policy Directorate and secretariats will be adequately resourced with tailored technical and functional capacities to monitor the status of implementation of policies formulated by the Ministry of Env and report to PEPC.	• Environmental mainstreaming in development planning	• Minutes of the meetings, policy documents reviewed by PEPC	• GOP and UN stays committed to NSDS&AP. • PEPC regularly reviews the progress on NSDS&AP implementation.

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Strengthened and Operational Institutional Mechanisms for Integrated Environmental Management				
	• PEPC provides policy guidance at the national and provincial levels to promote sustainable development. • # of sectoral development policies influenced by PEPC to promote sustainable development. • Provincial/ regional apex bodies established and operational.			
2. Finalization and approval of National Sustainable Development Strategy and Action Program (NSDS&AP) as major GoP policy and programming initiative with emphasis on linking with other thematic areas including; agriculture, rural development & poverty reduction; disaster risk management; education; and health & population.	• NSDS&AP is aligned with national/provincial policies and implementation plans. • NSDS&AP discussed, finalized and implementation initiated. • NSDS&AP contains specific elements to address the poverty-environment nexus/ and response to natural disasters/climate change. • Integration of cross-cutting (gender, human rights, civil society and refugees)themes	• MTDF, ADPs, UN agency projects and government financing mechanism aligned with the NSDS&AP.	• Program reports, national notifications and amendments in the MTDF, ADPs.	• Strong commitment exist among Public Sector and Private Sector to deal with environmental problems
3. Environment friendly sectoral policies formulated in the areas of: a. drinking water and sanitation including emergencies	• # of inclusive sectoral policies and implementation plans developed that correspond to the NSDS&AP.	• # of communities (men and women), workers and employers organisations benefit from environment programs under basic	• Policy Documents	

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Strengthened and Operational Institutional Mechanisms for Integrated Environmental Management				
b. urban development c. green industries d. climate change e. energy f. forestry g. ground water	• Baseline study on environmental services for eco-systems completed for selected areas. • Policy for surface and ground water use in arid/semi-arid regions, such as Balochistan • Integration of cross-cutting (gender, human rights, civil society and refugees)themes • # of water and sanitation sector policies, strategies, acts, rules, standards and guidelines developed, approved and enacted • # of projects/programs (with allocated budget/utilization) implemented to support implementation of policy and regulatory framework	needs, urban development , green industries and jobs, NRM, energy services and climate change related sub-programs		
4. Enhanced environmental compliance in response to national and international guidelines, laws and regulatory frameworks.	• Technical and institutional capacity development of Federal and Provincial/regional EPAs, Environment Sections of Planning Commission and relevant sections of the Foreign Office. • Establishment of “Green	• # of officials participated in the capacity building programs • # of public private partnerships dealing with environmental management increased. • # of officials participated in MEA related capacity	• # of public private partnerships • Business entities/ employers organizations promoting/ operating on CSR principles	

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Strengthened and Operational Institutional Mechanisms for Integrated Environmental Management				
	Force" to monitor environmental compliance • Establishment of GEF Cell and Climate Change Cell/ Directorate in MoE. • Strengthening of CDM Cell/Directorate. • Strengthening of MoE and cells of other relevant of line ministries to address GoPs commitments on MEAs/Directorate • Environmental tribunals in all provinces/regions notified. • Public awareness on environmental laws and tribunals increased. • Focal persons at Min of Env and other Federal Environmental agencies trained in receiving and addressing public grievances • Legislations reviewed/ revised (forest, nursery, wildlife etc...) and Urban Environment and industries (promotion of Corporate Social Responsibility) for	building and implementation • # of legislations reviewed and implemented		

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Strengthened and Operational Institutional Mechanisms for Integrated Environmental Management				
	environmental management. • National Hospital Waste management rules 2005 need to be publicized and implemented • Public Private Partnerships (PPP) respond to the regulatory frameworks using Self Monitoring and Reporting Tools (SMART). • Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) mainstreamed into business schools and promoted through government certification and incentive provisions. • # of relevant stakeholders sensitized on Bio safety guidelines and laws.			
5. Decision making support systems in place to track the resource allocations, environmental trends and to integrate environment in national budgeting process.	• IDA coordination mechanism aligned with DAD-Pak and aid agencies' projects under NSDS&AP. • State of the Environment Report produced by MoE and EPA for sectoral planning ministries using National Environmental	• Regular analysis of donor assisted projects for environment and sustainable development using the DAD-Pak. • NEIMS established and functional. • Environmental Accounting	• Analytical report using DAD-PAK, NEIMS • Report in accounting system with environment related information	• Ministries at Federal level can coordinate for exchange and use of relevant information

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Strengthened and Operational Institutional Mechanisms for Integrated Environmental Management				
	Information System (NEIMS). • Economic and financial cost of environmental degradation available in disaggregated form to influence fiscal decision making at national and provincial level • GIS based dataset available to assess and monitor trends of the quality of natural resources. • Systems for monitoring of forestry sector mega projects developed and operational. • Environment accounting system established to reflect disaggregated expenditure by sex and sub-sector in National Accounting Systems and environmentally adjusted accounts are being generated	System established		
6. Development of a inclusive common platform of relevant/key partners to connect policies, programs and projects and actions by government, aid	• Common platform for government, civil society, workers and employers organizations, donors and UN agencies functional	• Common platform for government, civil society, workers and employers organizations, donors and UN agencies functional	• # of knowledge networks at national, provincial and district levels. • Planning documents	• Government remains committed to integrating environment in

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Strengthened and Operational Institutional Mechanisms for Integrated Environmental Management				
agencies, NGOs and UN agencies, and commercial activities of the private sector into an agreed sustainable development framework for each target region.	• # of national and provincial policies and development plans emerging from this common platform. • # of local governance institutions including district governments, CCBs, CSOs, private sector, youth etc. involved in environment management in demonstration regions. • Civil Society Organizations implement small scale interventions at the grass-roots level for the achievement of MDGs targets. • Provincial and local development plans incorporate sustainable development.	• Large segment of population particularly in demonstration region favor better environmental management. • Policies planning and implementation improves the living conditions of population in the demonstration region (in particular vulnerable groups, women, refugees) • # of grass-roots organizations implementing local initiatives	at local level	national and sector development plans and programs • Local Government structure remains relevant to development process
7. Effective communication and education mechanisms established to raise mass awareness on environmental issues.	• Environmental education included in formal education system • Awareness campaigns, workshops and other sensitization events in line of the National Year of Environment (2009) • Refresher courses/	• Public opinion on environment related issues enhanced. • Youth clubs and schools proactively engaged in environmental management	• Coverage in mass media • Changes in educational curriculum	• Sufficient resources are available for undertaking awareness related activities

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*	*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Strengthened and Operational Institutional Mechanisms for Integrated Environmental Management			
	technical trainings and exposure visits (national and provincial participants) • # and types of targeted awareness campaigns on environment related issues • # of public representatives/parliamentarians (Senators, MNAs, MPAs, Nazims), political activists and media representatives sensitized on environmental issues. • # of parliamentary bills incorporating discussions on sustainable development and environment • # of CSOs, men and women groups, workers and employers organisations and community representatives engaged in awareness campaigns • # of nature and environmental clubs established in target regions. • # of refugee committees		

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*	*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: Strengthened and Operational Institutional Mechanisms for Integrated Environmental Management			
	engaged in awareness campaign and environmental education		

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*	*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 2 : Integrated Program on Access To Safe Water And Improved Sanitation			
Participating UN Agencies: FAO, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHABITAT, UNIDO, UNHCR, WFP, WHO			
Participating Line Ministries/Departments: Ministry of Environment, CAR(WSC) in Balochistan, IRC and Best in NWFP, BEFARE, community-based approach in provision and maintenance of public sanitation facilities (NWFP), PCRWR, Ministry of Education, Department of Education, District Govt, Ministry of Health, PCRWR, NDMA (PDMA)			
Outcome: **Integrated program towards achievement of MDG Target 7C on access to safe water and improved sanitation**	**Indicator:** **Reduction in incidence of waterborne diseases** **Target:** **Accelerate progress towards attainment of MDG target 7C to the point on or above expected rates within 2009/10**	**PSLMS, PIHS, JMP data, Program documents/reports**	• **Participatory planning process is followed to engage all the stakeholders including civil society, marginalized groups**
Outputs:	• # and % of households provided with access to improved water and • Gains towards MDG target 7c	• PSLMS, PIHS, JMP data, Program	

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 2 : Integrated Program on Access To Safe Water And Improved Sanitation				
1. Enhanced access to improved drinking water and sanitation services	sanitation services, including refugees • # of water supply schemes having community-based mechanism for sustainable operation and maintenance • Training program on the basis of training need assessment developed and implemented • # of persons trained on various aspects of water and sanitation at the federal, provincial, district, tehsil and UC levels		documents/reports	• **Commitment and Government support** • **Commitment and donor support** • **Sufficient resource mobilization** • **Issues of security and access** • **Adequate data collection processes are carried out in the timeframe required (2009/2010)**
2. Enhanced access to improved water and sanitation facilities as per standards in schools and health care facilities	• # and % of boys and girls schools (including refugees schools where applicable) provided access to functional child-friendly water and sanitation facilities as per standards • # and % of health care facilities and the catchment population provided access to functional water and sanitation facilities	• Child-friendly water ad sanitation facilities promoted • Health care facilities meet hygiene standards	• Program documents, Pakistan Education and Health statistics, (EMIS, HMIS),	
3. Improved hygiene practices amongst healthcare workers, families, school teachers and	• # and % of health care workers, families, school teachers and school	• Targeted communities use safe hygiene practices.	• Pre and post KAP surveys, HMIS	

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 2 : Integrated Program on Access To Safe Water And Improved Sanitation				
school children	children reached with appropriate hygiene messages and practicing safe hygiene practices			
4. Strengthened water quality monitoring, surveillance and improvement systems	• # of water quality monitoring laboratories established and functional at federal, provincial, district and tehsil levels • Water quality monitoring and surveillance framework is developed • Certification mechanism for drinking water quality labs is established and strengthened • # of water supply schemes (along with the population served) which are being regularly monitored for water quality and providing safe water • # and % of households using household water treatment options • # and % of households using household water quality testing options • # of government staff and partners trained on water quality monitoring	• Comprehensive framework developed	• Government /program documents	
5. Enhanced Watsan sector coordination and knowledge	• # of meetings of water and sanitation coordination committees held at the	• Knowledge Network on WATSAN operational	• KM Networks • Functional MIS • Minutes of	

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 2 : Integrated Program on Access To Safe Water And Improved Sanitation				
management	Federal, Provincial and District levels • Development of water and sanitation sector MIS at the Federal and Provincial levels • Mapping (including database) of partners' (Govt and development partners) interventions (who is doing what where) is completed and made available to all concerned		Coordination Meetings	
6. Enhanced disaster risk management and humanitarian response capacity for Watsan sector at the federal, provincial and district level	• # of NDMA approved contingency plans (including capacity mapping) completed at federal, provincial and district levels • # of persons trained on disaster preparedness and humanitarian response for water and sanitation sector • # of people provided with water, sanitation and hygiene during emergencies	• Adequate preparation for emergency response in the water and sanitation sector in Pakistan	• Preparedness and response documents,	

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 3: Integrated Natural Resource Management in Demonstration Regions				
Participating UN Agencies: FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO				
Participating Line Ministries/Departments: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Wildlife Department, WMO, GCISC, Met Dept., NARC, GCISC, Met Department, CBOs, NARC,				
Outcome: **Integrated Natural Resource Management in Demonstration Regions towards the achievement of MDG7A and 7B**	**Indicator:** **Proportion of land area in demonstration regions managed under sustainable use regimes**	**Target:** **% of land area being managed sustainability**		
Outputs: Preparation and implementation of area-based strategies for: 1. Integrated water and natural resources management;	• # of demonstration projects set up and strategy plans completed. • # of initiatives for capacity development in Integrated water and Natural Resource Management (IWNRM) completed at national and decentralized levels • Implementation of sustainable conservation initiatives at four representative wetlands sites. • A nation-wide awareness campaign designed and implemented for Integrated water and Natural	• 4 demonstration regions adopt sustainable conservation models	• Progress reports • Implementation Plans	• Accessibility to the field in not hampered due to security

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 3: Integrated Natural Resource Management in Demonstration Regions				
	Resource Management (IWNRM).			
2. Climate change adaptation;	• # of baseline studies completed to document impact of climate change in different sectors. • # of initiatives including marginalized communities, implemented to respond to the climate change in demonstration regions • Geographical focused climate change impact and adaptation study conducted such as, coastal and mountain regions. • Vulnerability studies of climate change patterns completed.	• Vulnerability assessment report available. • Two geographical areas covered with climate change adaptations models	• Assessment reports • Progress reports	
3. Nature conservation, including protection of vulnerable and threatened habitats/species	• # of community groups including women and refugees (where applicable), engaged in promoting, natural resource management, biodiversity conservation and conservation agriculture. • # of conservation/ sustainable use initiatives contribute to the actions proposed in the National Biodiversity Action Plan • # of management plans developed and implemented for critical	• 3 projects under implementation for nature conservation and protection of vulnerable and threatened habitat/Species	• Project reports	• Integrated conservation and sustainable use plans adopted by all stakeholders

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 3: Integrated Natural Resource Management in Demonstration Regions				
	ecosystems. • # potential Natural World Heritage Sites verified in target areas. • % of land area and number of community groups including women's groups and CSOs involved in biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and NRM.			
4. Enhancing Sustainable Land Management Through Community-Based integrated management of Natural Resources	• # of demonstration sites established for sustainable land management practices. • An assessment and monitoring system developed	• 4 demonstration sites implementing sustainable land management practices.	• Progress reports	

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 4: Sustainable Urbanization				
Participating UN Agencies: FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHABITAT, UNIDO				
Participating Line Ministries/Departments: Ministry of Environment, Urban Development Wing, Pakistan Census Organisation (PCO), Statistics Division (SD) and National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS), Local Governments, Housing And Planning Commission, Planning Commission				
<u>Outcome:</u> **Urban actors having a better**	**Indicator:** **Number of local, provincial**	**Target:** **Stakeholders from local,**	• **Attendance at events**	

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 4: Sustainable Urbanization				
understanding of critical urban issues affecting slum dwellers and urban poor in cities including urban issues relating to climate change (as a contribution to achieving MDG7D)	**and federal stakeholders involved and actively participating in the preparation and launch of the Pakistan State of the Cities Report**	**provincial and federal levels including, government, private sector, civil society, academia, CBOs, media and professional bodies engaged in the preparation and launch of the Pakistan State of the Cities Report**	• **Pakistan State of the Cities Report published**	
Outputs: 1. Improved Baseline data (Pakistan State of the Cities Report and Urban Profiles) on critical urban issues including issues relating to climate change.	• # of urban profiles completed which include issues such as: rural-urban migration, waste management urban mobility, land tenure systems and services to the urban poor • Urban data base "urban observatories" piloted at local, provincial and federal level • # of city consultations and awareness events held with attendance documented and disaggregated by sex.	• Criteria for the selection of target cities established • At least 8 urban profiles completed • At least 5 events on World Heritage Cities and 'Right to the City' • 2 city consultations per demonstration city with a minimum attendance of 100 persons out of which 30% women	• Urban profile documents • City consultations reports with list of participants	• Participatory planning process is followed to engage all the stakeholders including civil society, marginalized groups
2. Mechanisms in place, in selected cities, for participatory urban environment planning and management.	• # of city level inter-sectoral working groups established on critical urban environment issues with attendance documented and disaggregated by sex. • # of planning and management units	• 3 inter-sectoral working groups per demonstration city with a participation of 30% of women • Linkages between working groups established • At least one issue specific	• Working group meetings minutes with list of participant • Issue specific strategy documents approved by local government	

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 4: Sustainable Urbanization				
	operational in selected cities. • # of cities having Integrated Urban Strategies agreed by all Stakeholders and approved by Government. • # of Planning and Design Guidelines developed for selected cities. • # of urban development plans incorporating Rights Based Approach/tenure rights • Pilots on C4E launched • Civil society forum on LEP/land tenure rights set up	strategy agreed per city • # of CSOs and CBOs engaged in promoting participatory environmental planning		
3. Building on on-going good practices, demonstration activities implemented and documented, in selected cities, addressing key urban issues affecting slum dwellers and urban poor.	• # of people benefiting from improved conditions as a result of better urban mobility, waste management, land tenure systems and services to the urban poor promoted and implemented in urban and peri-urban areas • # of demonstration projects implemented and documented highlighting no. of right-holders by sex. • # of solid waste managed through Public Private Partnerships in secondary cities.	• 7 demonstration projects per demonstration city • # of CBOs engaged in participatory monitoring of projects		

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 5: Support for Green Industries, Waste Management, Energy and Jobs				
Participating UN Agencies: ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNHABITAT, WHO				
Participating Line Ministries/Departments: Ministry of Environment, Environmental Protection Department, Industries and Mineral Development, Health Department, Punjab local government and community development, Planning and development, Labor and Man power development, Sindh Environmental Protection Agency, Industries and commerce department, Provincial Health Ministry, Labor Department, Planning and Development, NWFP Environmental Protection Agency, Industries, commerce, Mineral Development, Health Department, Labor and technical Education department, Local Committees, Provincial Irrigation and Power Authorities, WADPA, Ministry of Industry, Chambers Of Commerce and Industries, Planning Commission, Board of Investment				
Outcome: **Support for Green Industries, waste management, Energy & Jobs (to contribute to MDG Targets 7A and 7C)**	**Indicator:** **Percentage increase in initiatives to promote Green Industries, waste management, energy &jobs**	**Target:** **Active participation of stakeholders in targeted areas on Green Industries, waste management, energy & jobs**	**Development Assistance Database (DAD) – Change between 2008 and 2010**	
Outputs: 1 Strategic environmental assessment (SEA) and Needs Assessment of local industries and resource development activities and proposals	• Comprehensive reports available on the domestic industries • # of industrial sectors covered under SEA • Self Monitoring and Reporting Tools (SMART) adopted by industries.	• At least three industrial sectors covered under SEAs • 250 industrial units using SMART program		

	Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 5: Support for Green Industries, Waste Management, Energy and Jobs					
		• Identification of technologies both for mitigation and adaptation and their availability for a selected window of industries • # of industries adopting environmental friendly SOPs.			
2	Capacity development and facilitation to adopt Clean Development Mechanisms and Carbon Trade Facilities	• # of projects (industries, Natural Resources Management and energy) applying Clean Development Mechanisms and benefiting from carbon trade facility. • Establishment of carbon trust funds. • # of institutions and individuals trained to develop CDM Projects (suggested in TWG Meeting)	• At least 5 projects covering 3 sectors registered under Clean Development Mechanisms	• Clean Development Mechanisms (CDMs) effectively used for carbon financing	
3	Development and implementation of sustainable energy activities, incorporating alternative/ renewable supplies, energy efficiency and equitable access.	• SMEs and Households accessing bio-fuel and bio-gas energy. • # of households having adopted energy efficient technologies in housing construction and house hold appliances	• Reliable sustainable energy sources established as part of the local successful sustainable economic development.	• 25% of energy saved through energy conservation measures	

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 5: Support for Green Industries, Waste Management, Energy and Jobs				
	• # of projects promoting alternate energy sources (solar/wind/hydro) for access to energy and productive use of energy • # of districts and municipalities having adopted energy efficient technologies in housing construction and house hold appliances			
4 Comprehensive Assessment and management plan developed and implemented for industrial and agricultural chemicals in the target regions.	• Comprehensive assessment of the indigenous industries finalized by 2010 • Operationalization of National Implementation plan for phase out of Persistent Organic Pollutants	• Assessment report available • POPs phase out project initiated		
5 Public Private Partnerships promoted to reduce industrial effluent pollution through the transfer of proven technologies.	• # of agreements signed under Public Private Partnerships to manage industrial effluent • Four (4) Waste disposal units for industrial pollution and municipality waste established and operational.	• Public Private Partnerships established • Four waste disposal units operational	• Agreements • Four waste disposal units	
6. National Healthcare Waste Management Plans, guidelines and strategy implemented in selected healthcare facilities.	• Fifteen target central district hospitals implementing the national healthcare waste management plans. • Five target district	• 100% target hospitals implementing national healthcare waste management plans;	• Interviews with hospital staff; Yearly progress reports; review meetings; • Participant	

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 5: Support for Green Industries, Waste Management, Energy and Jobs				
	implementing the national healthcare waste management plans • Fifteen target central district hospitals implementing the national healthcare waste management plans		evaluation forms; Field surveys, Quarterly progress and interim reports, review meetings, training evaluation forms;	
7. Green jobs initiative launched in selected sectors	• # of sectors launching green jobs initiatives • Assessment of green jobs initiatives on productivity and environment carried out and disseminated • # of women groups, workers, employers, civil society and vulnerable groups including refugees involved in developing participatory plans, regulations and promotion of green jobs.	• 10 modular enterprises covering 3 sectors implement green jobs initiatives • Assessment of at least two sectors conducted and disseminated	• Technical cooperation agreements with local government institutions and industries • Results of assessment studies	

Thematic Area: Health and Population (H&P)

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*	*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: MNCH and FP/RH in the context of PHC			
UNDAF outcome (Goal/ long term Outcome): ☐ **By 2010, MNCH and FP/RH needs of the target population, especially the poor and the under-served are significantly met**			
Participating UN Agencies: UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, WHO			
Participating Line Ministries at the Federal level: Ministry of Health and Ministry of Population Welfare, Department of Health, National MNCH Program, NP for FP & PHC, NHPU, DPWO, EDOs Health, NP for FP& PHC, EPI cell, Planning Department, Department of Health, Planning Commission (Health staff), NMNCH program, Provinces, Districts (Health & Population), NHIRC, GRAP, PNC, MAP, Ministry of Youth Affairs, CCBs, PHCs, National Nutrition Wing,			
Joint Programming Outcomes (Intermediate Outcome)			
<u>JP Outcome 1:</u> **Public and not for profit services and strategies for integrated MNCH and FP/RH services are consistently implemented** **Outputs:** **1.** Technical assistance and programmatic support extended for universal coverage of MNCH & FP/RH services in line with National MNCH program.	**Indicator(s):** • Child mortality rate disaggregated by sex, displacement and location • Births attended by skilled birth attendant. • CPR • # of districts (including Refugee Hosting districts) consistently implementing integrated MNCH and FP/RH strategies by 2010	**Target:** • 50% of births attended by SBA's by 2010. • CPR 35% • 34 districts (including Refugee Hosting districts) implementing integrated MNCH and FP/RH strategies by 2010 • Yearly committed allocation from Government as per MNCH PC-1 and from partners for additional	• Project Reports • GoP Financial reports	• GoP sustains its political commitment & support to not-for profit sector • Public sector essential capacity is ensured by filling vacant positions and ensuring merit • GoP allocates equal budget to establish/strengthen MNCH/FP/RH based on need

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: MNCH and FP/RH in the context of PHC				
2. Increased and sustained resource allocation towards achieving reduction in child and maternal mortality through advocacy. **3.** Strengthened evidence base through operational research.	**Output Indicator(s):** • Government and partners commitment and resource allocation to integrated MNCH & FP/RH by 2010 • # of research studies / surveys completed as planned	resources. • At least 2 operational research studies completed on result based financing and alternative financing schemes for MNCH.		• UN system is effective in carrying out advocacy to public sector establish/strengthen MNCH/FP/RH (including refugee hosting districts)
JP Outcome 2: **Community demand and participation and inter-sectoral linkages for MNCH and FP/RH services are improved** **Outputs:** **1.** Integrated BCC strategy developed and implemented **2.** Partnerships developed for community mobilization to improve access & utilization of services.	**Indicator(s):** • Utilization of MNCH/FP/RH services by 20% from the current level (including refugees) **Output Indicator(s):** • Disaggregated data by sex, age and location available on communities targeted for BCC strategy and implementation • # of community led initiatives that include women's health committee, community leaders, faith leaders and women's groups (including refugees) engaged in community mobilization	**Target(s):** • 90% parents know the correct number of routine EPI doses for a child and pregnant women • 90% parents know the importance of de-worming a child twice a year. • 80% parents know the danger signs during pregnancy & delivery • 80% parents know the danger signs in a new born. • 80% of parents know the danger signs of diarrhea and pneumonia • 80% parents know the importance of a skilled birth	• Surveys and project reports	• MNCH and FP/RH services of reasonable quality are available • Adolescent, women, youth and male participation ensured

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 1: MNCH and FP/RH in the context of PHC				
	• National Social mobilization policy on MNCH & FP/RH implemented to engage communities in subscribing to MNCH & FP/RH services.	attendance at delivery • 80% parents can correctly define optimal birth spacing • 80% of village health committees are functional & have established emergency transport fund		
<u>JP Outcome 3:</u> **Nutrition status especially of infants, young children and child-bearing and lactating women is improved.** **Outputs:** **1.** Improved knowledge and practices of mothers/caregivers on breastfeeding and complementary feeding. **2.** Improved prevention and management of anemia, low birth weight and malnutrition	**Indicator(s):** • Prevalence of anemia and malnutrition among childbearing and lactating women and children **Output Indicator(s**): • # of parents who can correctly articulate key messages on nutrition • # of pregnant women with anemia • # of babies with low birth weight by 2010 (base line National nutrition survey 2002) • BCC campaign developed and implemented to promote gender equity within households in terms of access to food and nutrition	**Target(s):** • 80% parents can correctly define exclusive breast feeding. • 10% decrease from 2002 baseline in anemia among pregnant women • 10% decrease from baseline in babies born with low birth weight (base line National nutrition survey 2002)	• Survey	• Government commitment to nutrition interventions • UN committed to advocate and advise the GoP to address the nutritional needs of infants, young children and child-bearing women (including refugees)

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 2: Communicable Disease Control				
UNDAF outcome (Goal/ long term Outcome): ☐ **By 2010, the National Communicable Diseases initiatives have come significantly closer to targets**				
Participating UN Agencies: FAO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR, WFP				
Participating Line Ministries/Departments: Ministry of Health and Ministry of Population Welfare, PMCPs, DoMC, Department of Health				
Joint Programming Outcomes (Intermediate Outcome)				
JP Outcome 1: **Morbidity and Mortality due to vaccine preventable diseases reduced; EPI, Polio Eradication and Measles elimination programs have achieved their targets** **Outputs:** **1.** Interruption of Polio virus transmission **2.** National routine immunization coverage improved. **3.** Three rounds of MNTe supplementary immunization activities completed in all high risk districts/areas **4.** BCC strategy developed and implemented to promote equitable health care seeking behaviors.	**Indicator(s):** • Child mortality under five. • No indigenous polio case detected from any districts. • # of districts achieve national target of > 80% Combo-III and measles coverage measured by sex. • TT 2 coverage among CBA women in all HR districts/union councils during SIAs measured by sex. • % of most marginalized and vulnerable group including displaced and refugee communities covered in immunization intervention	**Target(s):** • Polio: 33 million children (0-59m) in 134 districts disaggregated by sex. (including refugees) • More than 80% districts achieve national target • 80% children aged 0 - 11 months to be fully immunized in at least 80% districts • MNTe: All CBAs (15-45 years) in high risk districts / UCs.	• National Surveillance Cell data • CES/PDHS/Fed EPI Cell reports • TPM reports (PCM) Independent coverage evaluation survey • Pak DHS survey • National VPD surveillance data • Other independent survey reports • LQA results • Independent coverage evaluation survey • Pak DHS survey • National VPD surveillance data • Other independent survey reports	• Political stability • Availability of funds & vaccines • Access

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 2: Communicable Disease Control				
JP Outcome 2: **TB disease controlled** **Outputs:** **1.** National TB Control Strategy for 2010-2015 developed **2.** Magnitude of TB problem studied and clarified	**Indicator(s):** • TB case detection rate for new smears by sex and location • Treatment success rate **Output Indicator(s):** • Stop TB strategy • PC-1 is approved based on the strategy developed • Prevalence & MDR surveys	**Target(s):** • TSR 85% (including refugees) • CDR 70%(including refugees) • Prevalence and MDR surveys	• National TB and Malaria Control Program Surveillance reports (TB07 & TB09)	• Political commitment.
JP Outcome 3: **By 2010 the National Program for Hepatitis is closer to achieve prevention, control and treatment of the disease in the general population** **Outputs:** *(Prevention and Control)* **1.** Viral hepatitis preventive and control measures are implemented **2.** National and provincial surveillance and response systems developed and made operational: *(Treatment)* **3.** Guidelines for case management of Viral Hepatitis developed and implemented	• **Indicator(s):** • Prevalence of Hepatitis B and C. • Hep B vaccine coverage in children under 2 and HRGs • # of HRGs vaccinated • # of DHQ hospitals implementing infection control guidelines (hosp waste management and injection safety) • # of health care providers trained on national guidelines for hepatitis control • # of health facilities transfusing screened blood • % of population with access to safe drinking water	**Target(s):** • Coverage of Hepatitis B increased by 10% • 50% of HRGs in high prevalence districts vaccinated • 50% of DHQ hospitals in high prevalence districts implementing guidelines • At least 60% of providers in high risk districts trained • 100% of public health facilities in high risk districts • 10% increase in access to safe drinking water from current level • 80% of high risk districts reporting all outbreaks • 60% of health facilities	• Annual EPI reporting • National program reporting • Program monitoring reports • Blood safety reports National household survey • National surveillance reports • Annual HMIS reports • Program monitoring • DHQ records • KAP surveys	• Political commitment • Inter sectoral collaboration • On time availability of funds • Program capacity

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 2: Communicable Disease Control				
4. Advocacy and lobbying for provision of medicines and consumables to treat eligible Hep B & C patients in target districts *(Behavior Change)* **5.** BCC strategy for HRGs and general population developed and implemented. **6.** Educators, including curriculum developers, teacher trainers, and school teachers are trained in prevention education against Hepatitis **7.** Operational research and surveys that gives guidance to future program interventions are conducted	• # of Hep A and E outbreaks reported • # of health facilities reporting new cases of viral hepatitis • # of health care providers trained on national case management guidelines • % increase in resource allocation from Govt and donors for treatment component • % of population knowing modes of transmission of Hepatitis • % of general population and members of HRGs knowing appropriate preventive measures against viral hepatitis • Development of the training materials for educators • # of curriculum developers, textbook writers and school teacher educators trained on prevention education against Hepatitis. • # of school teachers (primary and secondary) trained on prevention education against Hepatitis	reporting new cases through HMIS • 50% of health care providers in high prevalence districts trained • 50% of eligible patients treated for hepatitis B&C • 80% of population in high prevalence districts • Training materials developed • 80% curriculum developers and teachers educators trained • 80% of school teachers in high prevalence districts • Need based surveys		

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 2: Communicable Disease Control				
	and are able to disseminate prevention messages to students in the class room • # of operational researches and surveys carried			
<u>JP Outcome 4:</u> **Malaria Incidence Reduced and an integrated National Program for Zoonotic and vector-borne diseases is operational at national, provincial and district level.** **Outputs:** **1.** Malaria Control Program is supported in reducing incidence and improving case detection rate and management. **2.** National guidelines for priority Zoonotic & vector born diseases is developed and adopted by the provinces and districts. **3.** Improved capacity for case response and management of leishmeniasis, hemorrhagic fever, CCHF, Rabies, AI, and other vector born diseases.	**Indictor(s):** • Malaria Prevalence • No of Selected districts including Refugee hosting areas are implementing the malaria program. • Annual parasite index • Number of provinces and districts implementing national guidelines for zoonotic diseases. • BCC strategy developed and implemented to promote equitable health care seeking behaviors • Detection rate of Leishmeniasis in BHUs	**Target(s):** • 80% of the selected districts and at least 50% of the refugee hosting districts are implementing the Malaria Control Program • Increased rate of early detection of Leishmeniasis and other diseases and management by 10% among refugees and host communities	• National reports (program specific) • NEIC data • Evaluation reports	• National consensus on integration • Inter-sectoral collaboration

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 2: Communicable Disease Control				
JP Outcome 5: **An integrated communicable disease surveillance (ICDS) and outbreak response system is operational at federal, provincial and district level** **Outputs:** **1.** ICDS Guidelines developed and adopted by the provinces and districts.	Indicator(s): • # of Districts reporting on ICDS format. • # of men and women trained in selected districts supporting the disease surveillance (ICDS) reporting mechanism.	Target(s): • All the health facilities in public and primary • 80% of the districts are reporting on ICDS format	• National epidemiological updates (NEIC*)	• National consensus on integration of surveillance

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*	*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 3: Nutrition and Health Promotion			
UNDAF outcome (Goal/ long term Outcome): ☐ **By the year 2010, awareness and avoidance of health risks has improved in all segments of the population**			
Participating UN Agencies: FAO, ILO, IOM, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP, WHO			
Participating Line Ministries at the Federal level: Ministry of Health			
Joint Programming Outcomes (Intermediate Outcome)			

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 3: Nutrition and Health Promotion				
<u>JP Outcome 1:</u> **(Health promotion related) Knowledge and practices for health promotion (attitudes, behavior/lifestyle) avoidance of health risks and disease prevention including NCDs are improved** **Outputs:** **1.** School Health Program initiated/strengthened and sustained to improve knowledge, attitude and practices relating to health promotion and disease prevention **2.** Programs and interventions for Improving awareness, knowledge and practices for health promotion and diseases prevention among families and youth initiated in targeted communities **3.** Updated policy, guidelines and strategy for protection of workers against occupational health risks implemented in selected sectors. **4.** National Healthcare Waste Management Plans, guidelines and strategy implemented in selected healthcare facilities;	**Indicator(s):** **Output Indicators:** • Level of awareness and commitment of Ministry of Education/provincial departments of Education towards introduction and institutionalization of School Health Program in their regular policy and planning mechanisms. • # of Schools implementing School Health program and number of students, male and female, covered • # of programs initiated for out of school youth. • # of schools complying to minimum standards for a heath promoting school • #of family health programs initiated in target communities. • # of hospitals implementing updated guidelines for protection of workers against Occupational Health Risks • # of clusters of industries, adopting updated guidelines and strategy for protection of workers	**Target(s):** • Capacity of education sector developed for introduction and up scaling of School Health Program in the country. • Focused SHP inputs in 4 selected districts (400 Schools) • Capacity development in other 10 districts (provision of teaching-learning materials) • All selected healthcare facilities	• Reports, including legislative texts, bi-annual progress reports • Surveys, including labor force survey, industrial engineering survey • Participant evaluation forms; Field surveys, Quarterly progress and interim reports, review meetings, training evaluation forms; End of program participatory evaluation reports • Research • Interviews with hospital staff; yearly progress reports; review meetings	• Political commitment • Availability of funding • Commitment of the government • Participation of the workers and employers in the programs • Farmers Cooperation • Pakistan Poultry farms associations cooperation

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 3: Nutrition and Health Promotion				
	against Occupational Health Risks • # of hospitals implementing updated guidelines for protection of workers against Occupational Health Risks (linked to Environment TWG) • # of clusters of industries, adopting updated guidelines and strategy for protection of workers against Occupational Health Risks (linked to Environment TWG) • # ecological zones of agriculture adopting updated guidelines and strategy for protection of workers against Occupational Health Risks (linked to Environment TWG) • # of hospitals implementing national healthcare waste management guidelines			
<u>JP Outcome 2:</u> **Nutritional status of the population is improved** **Outputs:** **1.** Improved knowledge & practices of	**Indicator(s):** • Linked with MNCH JPC (outcome 3, outputs 1, 2) • Proportion of parents who can correctly articulate key messages on nutrition	**Target(s):** • 80% mothers can correctly define exclusive breast feeding • 10% decrease from 2002 baseline in anemia	• HMIS reports, surveys including NNS, project reports • NNS, Salt sector Surveys, project monitoring reports,	• Political commitment, funding availability • Multi sectoral collaboration • GoP commitment

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 3: Nutrition and Health Promotion				
mothers/caregivers on infant feeding. **2.** Improved prevention and management of low birth weight, child and maternal malnutrition **3.** Timely provision of food and micronutrients in sufficient quantities for children, mothers and other targeted beneficiaries vulnerable to malnutrition and health risks and to improve access and utilization of health services **4.** Utilization of micronutrients in the target population is enhanced **5.** Nutritional needs/requirements of PLHIV and other communicable diseases are met **6.** Increased ability of vulnerable groups to meet food and nutrition needs within the targeted population in conflict/disaster affected areas.	• BCC campaign developed and implemented to promote gender equity within households in terms of access to food and nutrition • # of pregnant women with anemia (linked with MNCH JPC; outcome 3, outputs 1, 2) • # of babies with low birth weight by 2010 (baseline 2002) • Prevalence of underweight • Reduced level of anemia among targeted beneficiaries (linked with MNCH JPC outcome 3, outputs 1, 2) • # of babies born with low birth weight (linked with MNCH JPC outcome 3, outputs 1, 2) • % of population including refugees having access to improved nutrition initiative (linked with MNCH JPC outcome 3, outputs 1, 2) • Improved access and utilization of services by the communities (linked with MNCH JPC outcome	among pregnant women • 10% decrease from baseline in babies born with low birth weight • 20 % increase from baseline for the population (including refugees) accessing and utilizing the health (MNCH) services • 5 % increase over the baseline in births assisted by trained birth attendants in the intervention population • 10% increase in the immunization coverage over the baseline of vaccine preventable diseases for mothers and children in the intervention population • Iodized salt production increased from 20% (salt sector survey MoH /MI- 2005) to 60% in 2010 • 10 large processor produced only iodized salt • USI/IDD law enforced • Increase in number of	• Consumers' report & monitoring report • Factories' report & monitoring report. • NID Monitoring reports • TB 07, TB 09 • Studies	• Regular NIDs with Vitamin A supplementations • DOTS Program functional, availability of trained staff and medicines, access based on security situation • Baseline information is available • Political commitment to provide nutritional intervention to the affected population • Security allows access to the area

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 3: Nutrition and Health Promotion				
	1, 2 and output 2) • # of districts where salt processors are iodizing salt • # of large producers producing iodized salt • Universal salt Iodization law passed and under implementation in Pakistan • % of population utilizing iodized salt only • # of large consumers using iodized salt and no. of big salt producers producing iodized salt • # of flour mills fortifying wheat flour • Coverage of Vitamin A supplementation • % of TB patients (men and women) including refugees receiving food and nutritional support in the target areas • Improved nutritional status of the targeted TB patients • Guidelines and protocols, and contingency stock available for use • % of severely malnourished children, cared and treated • % of moderately	household using iodized salt from 17% (NNS 2002) to 50% in 2010. • 10 large consumers use only iodized salt, • 600 flour mills producing fortified floor by 2010 • Vitamin A supplementation sustained above 90% children aged 6-59 months • Quantity of food and nutritional support being provided to TB patients in FATA and Balochistan • TB patients receiving food/nutritional support • Case detection rate more then70% by sex and location • Treatment success rate more then 85% measured by sex, IDP status and location • Districts that are prone to disasters • National guidelines, essential supplies available • All severely		

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 3: Nutrition and Health Promotion				
	malnourished lactating and pregnant women and children provided with fortified food along food ration (food basket) • % of lactating women provided with physical space for privacy (safe haven) and counseling services	malnourished children identified and treated • All moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women identified and provided with fortified food along with food ration • Provision for counseling and physical space for all lactating mothers • Quantity of food and nutritional supplementation materials distributed		

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*	*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 4: Health System Development			
UNDAF outcome (Goal/ long term Outcome): ☐ **By the year 2010, health and population support systems are more responsive to the needs of all people living in Pakistan**			
Participating UN Agencies: ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNHCR, WHO			
Participating Line Ministries/Departments: Ministry of Health, Department of Health, Ministry of Labor, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis, Ministry of Women Development, Ministry of Population Welfare, Ministry of Education, Education Department, (Curriculum Wing) and Provincial Departments of Education (BoC, TBB, PITE and TTIs), Ministry of Women Development, Ministry of Interior, I&B, Ministry of Labor, Department of Labor, Federal Bureau of Statistics, Primary Health Care (PHC), FOHC, CAR-Punjab, SCF, National Program (LHW) NDMA/PDMA			
Joint Programming Outcomes (Intermediate Outcome)			
JP Outcome 1: **An effective system of Human resources development for Health and Population is adopted** **Outputs:** **1.** A Human Resources needs assessment is compiled for all Provinces . **2.** A modeling of Human Resource Development trends and needs over the next two decades is available and accessible **3.** MoH and DoH are supported in establishing and implementing long-term HR strategies and policies **4.** A framework for empowering female decision makers in health &	**Indicator(s)**: • A policy document describing the HR system along with implementation plan as well as an evaluation are available • Needs assessment (specifying needs by sex and age) done in regions and provinces • Model scenarios for different time horizons are available • Gender sensitive strategy document and implementation plan are available	**Target(s):** • Policy document available • Needs assessment compiled in NWFP and Punjab • Scenarios for modeling HR development trends and needs for 10 and 20 years time frame is available • Plan to support the MoH/DoH in establishing and implementing long term HR strategies and policy is available • 35% of women in	• Reports	• Political commitment and ownership • Active support from Head Offices • HRD is a priority for MoH • Development partner consensus

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 4: Health System Development				
population is designed and implemented	• Ratio of women in managerial positions	managerial positions		
JP Outcome 2: **An equitable, effective health and population financing system is in place** **Outputs:** **1.** The feasibility of Social Health Insurance on Provincial and National level is analyzed and assessed. **2.** Community Based Health Insurance schemes are evaluated adapted and tested in selected geographical areas. **3.** The MoH is supported in establishing and sustaining National Health Accounts	**Indicator(s)**: • An evaluation document is available describing the financing system and the state of implementation including a gender audit • # of consultations with community based health providers . • Feasibility study on SHI (studies) is (are) available • Pilot experiences have been evaluated • NHA have been carried out for two consecutive years • Gender audit of NHA carried out	**Target(s):** • 1 evaluation document available • 30 consultations with community based health providers. • One feasibility study in Punjab and one in NWFP • At least two pilot experiences have been evaluated • 2 rounds of NHA carried out in 2009AND 2010 • Gender audit report available for every NHA.		

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 4: Health System Development				
<u>JP Outcome 3:</u> **Policy and management decisions by Federal, Provincial and District government on health and population issues are evidence based using research and improved information system** **Outputs:** **1.** The Health Management and Information System and District Health Information System is fully operational and provides quality data to decision makers at all levels of care. **2.** An integrated communicable disease surveillance (ICDS) and outbreak response system is operational at Federal, Provincial and District level, incorporating all available databases, disease early warning and water quality testing mechanisms	**Indicator(s):** • Evaluation report analyzing number of policy and operational documents citing evidence, including marginalized and vulnerable groups by location, age and sex. • Audit report on HMIS available • A comprehensive system document is available • The Health Management and Information System and District Health Information System provides quality data about all people living in Pakistan.	**Target(s):** • 1 evaluation report made available • 1 audit report made available • 1 comprehensive system document is made available • ICDS audit report	• Reports	• Technical expertise available

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 4: Health System Development				
JP Outcome 4: **Effective systems for management of medical technologies are used** **Outputs:** **1.** A system for maintenance in Health is developed and tested in pilot districts **2.** A plan for upgrading of selected infrastructure (Public Hospitals) is designed and implemented **3.** Users of medical technology are trained in proper use (rational prescription, equipment, infrastructure)	**Indicator(s):** • Evaluation document available describing the systems for management of medical technology and their utilization • Maintenance plans are available in pilot districts • A detailed budgeted addressing specific gender related needs and timed plan for district hospital upgrading is available • # of men and women trained in user training in selected sites is documented	**Targets:** • 1 evaluation document available • 5 districts • 1 plan for at least 5 hospitals • 90% per site	• Reports	• Innovative culture in MoH

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 4: Health System Development				
<u>JP Outcome 5:</u> **Quality assurance and regulation systems in public and private services delivery are used** **Outputs:** **1.** National Quality Standards for all levels of care are designed and validated **2.** Service Delivery packages for all levels of care are designed and validated **3.** A National Accreditation System is designed and operational **4.** An integrated approach to service quality is implemented in pilot districts	**Indicator(s):** • Service delivery benchmarks and standards are available and adopted at all levels of care (BHU, RHC, DHQ, Federal Hospitals) • Manuals/guides on benchmarks and best practices in health service delivery available • Quality Service Marks for health service providers developed and in use • An evaluation report is available containing the number of public health facilities using quality and gender sensitive standards • # of standardized service packages targeted to address women's and marginalized groups' specific needs available / number of service delivery levels • A report is available on design and implementation status • Pilot districts accredited with the National Accreditation Authority	**Target(s):** • Standards for 5 levels available • 30% of health facilities per province complying to standards • 50% increase in the number of BHUs in target areas complying with service delivery standards OR 50% of the target BHUs/hospitals awarded QSMs • ESP available for 3 service levels (HH, BHU, RHC) • 1 report made available on design and implementation status • 5 pilot districts accredited with the National Accreditation Authority	• Reports • Quality standards and benchmarks developed take account of local conditions/limitations • QSMs are acceptable and easily registered	• Conducive environment at MoH and DoH • National Accreditation Authority functional

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 4: Health System Development				
JP Outcome 6: **Governance in Health and Population Systems is significantly improved with improved oversight and accountability of health service providers** **Outputs:** **1.** The MoH/DoH are supported in carrying out organizational reviews and establishing plans for organizational improvement **2.** A plan for strategic capacity building of MoH/DoH officials is validated and implemented **3.** A framework for institutional networking & International exchange is established at MoH/DoH **4.** A framework for empowering female decision makers in health & population is designed and implemented	**Indicator(s):** • Effective oversight, monitoring and citizen engagement mechanisms in place • Effective financial audit systems in place (to improve fiscal oversight) • Control system reviews/risk audits designed and implemented (to measure compliance, accountability and transparency in the delivery of health services) • Guides on Medical Ethics/Code of Conduct developed for medical staff • Focal persons trained (at the federal and provincial levels) in complaint handling (i.e. complaints regarding service provision) • Participatory monitoring and performance review tools such as Citizen Report Cards developed and in use • Sectoral CSO engagement strategy developed • DoH/MoH have	Target(s): • Participatory performance monitoring reports • Health service audit reports • Related policy improvements • Reduction in monetary leakages • Reports on compliance with service delivery standards (outcome 5) • Bi-annual participatory performance reviews of health services in target areas • Citizen committees established in all target districts to monitor performance of health service providers • SOPs for complaint handling available • 10 Focal person training workshops held • 3 DoH, MoH	• Health service providers open to participatory assessment • Citizens effectively engaged	

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 4: Health System Development				
	management review plans • Networking and exchange plan • Plans exist in DoH/MoH • Framework available			
<u>JP Outcome 7:</u> **Capacity of Health and Population sectors for Gender mainstreaming in programs is improved** **Outputs:** **1.** A tool for gender checking of policy and strategy documents is developed **2.** An assessment of National Programs as to their gender sensibility is carried out	**Indicator(s):** • # of National Programs labeled as gender-sensitive by an audit report • Staff at all levels trained on gender mainstreaming • # of programs trained on the tool • Framework available	**Target(s):** • 10 programs labeled as gender-sensitive by an audit report • 80% staff per program, trained on gender mainstreaming	• Reports	

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 5: HIV and AIDS				
UNDAF outcome (Goal/ long term Outcome): ☐ **By 2010, the National Response is closer to achieving Universal Access Targets for Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support**				
Participating UN Agencies: FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIFEM UNODC, WFP, WHO World Bank				
Participating Line Ministries/Departments: Ministry of Health, National AIDS Control Program, Provincial AIDS Control Program, Ministry of Women Development, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Population Welfare, MNC, ANF, Ministry of Labor, Employers federation and Workers Association, ERRA, PERRAs, Armed Forces, Anti Narcotics, MoI, MoD, Provincial Bureaus of Curriculum and PITEs, Directorates of Literacy & NFE, Ministry of SAFRON, Afghan Commissionarates, Provincial Bureau of Curriculum, Department of Health				
Joint Programming Outcomes (Intermediate Outcome):				
<u>Outcome 1:</u> **HIV infection is contained in most at risk and vulnerable populations by contributing 10% towards National Strategic Plan and universal Access Targets for prevention** <u>Outputs:</u> **1.** Increased comprehensive HIV prevention services accessible to and utilized by most at risk populations including their spouses, partners and families **2.** Increased comprehensive HIV prevention services accessible to and utilized by vulnerable populations	**Indicators:** • % of MARP who are HIV positive by sex, age and Location • % of MARP and vulnerable groups reporting the use of a condom during their last sexual intercourse by sex, age and location. • % of injecting drug users including refugees reporting the use of sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected. By sex age and location • # of health facilities in both private & public	**Targets:** **<u>MARPs (gender/sex-disaggregated)</u>** IDUs: 8000 FSWs: 5000 MSW: 3400 **<u>Vulnerable Groups (gender/sex-disaggregated)</u>** MARA'S: 3500/year Jail Inmates : 9.000 Migrant Workers: 5000 *Refugees are a cross-cutting population throughout MARPs and vulnerable groups*	• IBBS – Age & Gender disaggregated • Programmatic information/ Data • Special Surveys • *For all outcomes, programmatic information/data can come from NGOs/CSOs as well as other institutions*	• NGOs/CSOs have the capacity to reach coverage targets • IBBS is continued on an annual basis • Enhanced program's service delivery packages (SDPs) are comprehensive and functioning • Comprehensive preventive services (including coverage) defined by Enhanced program's service

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 5: HIV and AIDS				
	sector in piloted districts (including refugee affected and hosting areas) with integrated SRH and HIV services • National STI surveillance system established in pilot districts • # of male & female healthcare providers in pilot districts trained on National STI Guidelines on syndromic management and infection prevention • Prevention Education and LSBE • % of secondary school teachers of both boys and girls schools or both male and females are informed about the ways of HIV & AIDS transmission & prevention • # of B&G schools where LSBE and AIDS Prevention Education is mainstreamed • # of screening sites providing pre-test counselling to would-be overseas migrants of	• Teachers trainers: 41,000 • Secondary schools: 2000 • MARA: 200/yr BSLS through vocational training		delivery packages • National HIV Law is passed allowing VCT for unaccompanied minors • SRH services provide services to MARPs and vulnerable populations, including unmarried women • Migrant screening sites cooperate • NGOS will provide relevant program data to the UN

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 5: HIV and AIDS				
	both –sexes • # of returned migrant workers and their wives having information of transmission and preventive services • # of capacity building sessions for NGOs and Government			
<u>Outcome 2:</u> **Multi-sectoral leaders, programs and policies integrate HIV and AIDS related issues encompassing refugees, gender and stigma and discrimination** *Outcome 2 includes for refugee populations as cross-cutting population* <u>Outputs:</u> **1.** Facilitate necessary policy and legislative changes of relevance to HIV and AIDS with a particular focus on women, children as well as stigma and discrimination issues. **2.** Dialogues and coordination among key actors at National, provincial level and in vulnerable districts **3.** Increased lobbying and advocacy capacity of key actors on HIV including women, media, Religious, migrant leaders and corporate	**Indicators**: • **HIV & AIDS Policy & Law approved** • **# of implementation plans developed with budget by the key ministries and private sector** • # of meetings of the national, provincial and district parliamentary fora held • Approval of HIV ACT and HIV Policy • # of capacity building workshops held between stakeholders and decision making bodies (migrants, media, of Government, CSO, private/corporate sector, religious leaders & refugees leaders, labs) to address vulnerability of	**Targets:** **A minimum of 35% of women will be targeted amongst targeted population** • Parliamentarians: 150 • Religious Leaders: 100 • Media: 70 • Key Education officials: 810 • 30 private companies/yr • 100 workers/yr • 40 Government officials/yr ***The interventions will cover a minimum of 35% of women from the overall target population.***	• NCPI • Programmatic information/ Data	• Resources are available for Joint Programming • Multi-sectoral opinion leaders consider HIV an important issue to address within their portfolios • Parliamentarians are stable • Religious Leaders participate openly • NGOs/CSOs will provide relevant program data to the UN

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 5: HIV and AIDS				
sectors	MARP, Migrant workers, refugees and women and children to HIV & AIDS • # of key officials (education planners, managers, curriculum specialists, and textbook writers etc.) who received orientation on AIDS • Women leaders forum on HIV and AIDS established and meeting according to ToRs • Business coalition established in two provinces namely Sindh and Punjab to address HIV related issues at workplace			
<u>Outcome 3:</u> **Increased access to and utilization of quality treatment, care and support for persons affected and infected by HIV** <u>Outputs:</u> **1.** Increased capacity of service providers - including public and private sector - to deliver quality services **2.** Increased capacity of people affected by and infected with HIV to	**Indicators**: • % of adults & children with HIV, known to be on treatment 12 months , after initiation of ART , by gender, age and location • # of Treatment centers with functional procurement and supply system in place • # of service providers trained on national	**Targets:** • 100% of identified HIV positive adults and children in need of treatment services, by sex and age and location • 100% of identified HIV positive pregnant women • 10 Treatment, care and support centers • 7 Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission	• ART Registers • Paediatric Registers • PPTCT Registers • Program Information/ Data	• Resources are available for Joint Programming • Resources are available for ART • Clinicians are appropriately trained and monitored • NGOs/CSOs will provide relevant program data to the UN • Nutritional

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 5: HIV and AIDS				
access quality services *Outcome 3 includes for refugee populations as cross-cutting population*	treatment, care and support guidelines • # of affected families receiving care and support services • % of HIV-infected infants born to HIV-infected mothers	(PPTCT) sites • 10 adult HIV & AIDS clinicians • 15 Paediatric HIV & AIDS Clinicians • 15 Community Based Organizations • 200 PLHIV families		guidelines adapted

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 6: Population Census				
UNDAF outcome (Goal/ long term Outcome): ☐ **By 2010, the Government of Pakistan's capacity for conducting an accurate housing and population census strengthened**.				
Participating UN Agencies: ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, UNESCO				
Participating Line Ministries/Departments: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Sub-divisions of Federal Bureau of Statistics				
Joint Programming Outcomes (Intermediate Outcome)				
<u>Outcome 1:</u> **Enabled Pakistan Census Organization in adoption of modern technology & approaches to**	**Indicator(s):** • Machines installed • ICR forms printed Maintenance contracts	**Target(s):** • All machines installed • Both long and short forms are printed and contracts	• ICR Scanners installed and functional • Forms printed and distributed	• No postponement in census dates. • Consultants timely recruited

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 6: Population Census				
conduct accurate housing and population census **Outputs:** **1.** Institutional Capacity of the Population Census Organization built and gendered **2.** Gender Sensitive National Resource Pool Capable of Performing Enumeration Activities and Trainings Developed **3.** Knowledge Products on Census Process and Results Developed **4.** Gendered Awareness and Advocacy Campaigns undertaken for Promoting active Participation in census Activities	signed • # of staff trainings on data entry • Finalized census questionnaire for pilot test. • Field ops plans developed. • Data entry & tabulation plan drafted. Technical staff trained in the use of ICR and data entry. • Digitized maps up to tehsil level completed. Census areas delimited and coded area lists updated and finalized by March 2008 • Study Tour Completed • # of tour's observations incorporated in planning process • Machines installed • ICR forms printed Maintenance contracts signed • # of staff trainings on data entry • Equipments procured and functional at the sites • ICR forms printed Maintenance contracts	are signed • 60 staff trained on data entry • Pilot census questionnaire finalized and tested • Field ops plans is ready • All technical staff of PCO trained in the use of ICR and data entry • Two study tour completed and tour's observations are incorporated in planning process • 6 ICR scanners installed and functional • ICR forms printed and maintenance contracts are singed • 60 staff trained, 20 for each station • Equipments are procured and functional • 60 staff trained, 20 for each station • 20 vehicles purchased • Training film prepared • Manual designed • 1200 census managers and administrators trained • 1200 Census Managers trained • 750 trainers trained and	• Consultancy progress reports • Trip Reports with lessons learnt and recommendations • Release of funds • Receiving and inspection reports • Reports of trainings • Activity progress reports • Training films are ready. • Manuals are ready. Feedback forms from training events • Training and workshops reports • Progress reports • Reports easily available • Activity progress reports • Coverage in print and electronic media • Monitoring Reports	• Training material accepted and effective • Female enumerators available in quantity required and available for such functions • Risk • Low quality of gender component if female enumerators not • Continued support to SAARC gender data base • The readiness of the government to improve and strengthen the quality of its data bases • Advocacy with policy makers will produce positive results • Government commitment to enlist public support for making the Census operation a

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*		*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 6: Population Census				
	signed • # of staff trainings on data entry • Vehicles (20) procured • Training film for census trainees prepared and distributed. Manuals designed and printed • 1200 Census mangers trained • 30 Master Trainers trained • Gender component incorporated in training • 100% of MT involved in process • 750 Trainers trained • Gender component incorporated in training • 100% of T involved in process • 20,000 supervisors (including 3,000 female supervisors) trained. 80% available as census • 130,000 enumerators (including 20,000 female enumerators) hired and paid by GoP • Accurate gender statistics available • Federal and provincial	involved in the process • 20,000 supervisors (including 3,000 female supervisors) trained • 130,000 enumerators (including 20,000 female enumerators) hired • Reports available • Documents completed and reviewed • Plan available • Reports available		success • Print and electronic media fully supports the campaign • GoP supports the monitoring process • Advocacy campaign undermined by cultural factors

Summary	*Objectively Verifiable Indicator*	*Means of Verification*	*Critical Assumptions*
JP COMPONENT 6: Population Census			
	gender reports available • Evaluation completed timely and report distributed • Review and documentation completed timely and relevant reports by independent consultant distributed • Publicity/advocacy plan finalized by May 2008 • Posters printed and displayed • Regular coverage of the Census in the print and electronic media between June and September 2008 (at least 4 months before the Census dates) • Monitoring reports (2) provided in July and September 2008		

Annex B Indicative One Program Budget Overview

(US$ million)

	Determined Needs	Funded	Budget Gap
Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction	**260**	***Figures pending***	***Figures pending***
Health and Population	**225**	***Figures pending***	***Figures pending***
Education	**260.8**	**54.9**	**205.9**
Environment	**74.5**	**3.6**	**70.9**
Disaster Risk Management	**70**	**4.7**	**65.3**
Transformation Fund	**3.5**	**3.5**	**n/a**

Annex C List of UN Country Team Members

		Agency	Designation	Accreditation	Officially represented in the country by:
	UN RC	United Nations	Chair, UN Resident Coordinator	Accredited	
1	FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization	Representative	Accredited	
2	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	Resident Liaison Rep.	-	RC
3	ILO	International Labour Organization	Country Director	Accredited	
4	UNAIDS	Joint UN Program on HIV/AIDS	Country Coordinator	-	RC
5	UNDP	UN Development Program	Country Director	-	RR (UNDP)
6	UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization	Representative	Accredited	
7	UNFPA	UN Population Fund	Representative	Accredited	
8	UN-HABITAT	UN Human Settlement Program	Country Prog. Manager	-	RC
9	UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees	Representative	Accredited	
10	UNICEF	UN Children's Fund	Representative	Accredited	
11	UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization	Representative	Accredited	
12	UNIFEM	UN Development Fund for Women	Country Prog. Director	-	RC
13	UNODC	UN Office on Drugs and Crime	Representative	Accredited	
14	WFP	World Food Program	Representative	Accredited	
15	WHO	World Health Organization	Representative	Accredited	
16	IOM	International Organization for Migration	Regional Representative	Accredited	
Permanent Observers					
1	UNDSS	UN Department for Safety and Security	Chief Security Advisor	-	RC
2	UNV	UN Volunteers	Program Officer	-	RR (UNDP)
3	UNOPS	UN Office for Project Services	Country Coordinator	-	RR (UNDP)
4	UNIC	UN Information Centre	-	-	

Representatives of other UN entities operational but non-resident in Pakistan are invited to participate as observers. They include:

UNOHCHR	UN Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic & Social Commission for Asia/Pacific

Annex D: Governance Structure of One UN Pakistan

Pakistan is one of the eight countries in which the UN Country Teams are piloting "delivering as one" initiatives. An important component of that UN Reform effort is the "One Program" that comprises the Joint Programs and Joint Program Components through which the Participating UN Organizations will contribute to Pakistan's socio-economic development.

The following is a succinct description of the governance structure formulated through broad discussions within the UN Country Team, as well as those with national and international stakeholders. UNCT is likely to review this governance arrangement to bring it in compliance with changes due to such factors as the possibility of new UN entities establishing representation in Pakistan, the experimental nature of piloting, the evolving national priorities and the extent of resource mobilization against the resource gaps.

At the overall UN Reform Pilot level, the highest governance body is the **High Level Committee on UN Reform in Pakistan**, established in early 2007. It is the supreme body that brings together Government, UN and development partners. The High Level Committee oversees all aspects of the reform experience in Pakistan, monitoring of its progress, and fine tuning to enhance aid effectiveness. It is chaired by the Prime Minister or his/her representative and consists of main line agencies at the federal level, provincial governments and selected donor representatives, meeting periodically. The High Level Committee determines the programmatic areas of the One Program Document.

This document focuses on the One Program and summarizes the management arrangements at three inter-related levels:

1) One Program;
2) Joint Programs; and
3) Joint Program Components

as well as the common instrument for all three, the Pakistan One Fund.

1. One Program

The **One Program** in Pakistan consists of a set of UN joint programmatic interventions planned for the period 2008 to 2010, the initial period of "delivering as one" in Pakistan. During that period, it is expected that about 80% of the resources available with the UN family will be devoted to joint programs.

The One Program plus the stand-alone interventions of individual UN agencies form the revised UNDAF (United Nations Development Assistance Framework), which is the result of a detailed process of review of the current development context, MDG prioritization, stakeholder analysis and SWOT analysis.

The One Program Document provides details on the joint programs, the results and resources framework, management arrangements, overall budget and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

At the One Program level, there will be two decision-making/advisory bodies:

- Within the UN system in Pakistan, the **United Nations Country Team (UNCT)** consisting of the heads of all agencies, funds and programs represented in Pakistan is the inter-agency coordination and decision-making body, led by the Resident Coordinator. Within One Program context, the main purpose of UNCT is to plan, implement, monitor, fine tune and ensure the delivery of tangible results in support of the development agenda of Pakistan.

- Under the High Level LC, as its subsidiary body, there will be an **Executive Committee for One Program**, which will normally meet quarterly, to focus on the One Program. Representing the broad constituency of the High Level Committee, the Executive Committee will consist of the Secretary of the Economic Affairs Division (EAD) as Chair, the Resident Coordinator and one donor representing the donor community. Its principal duties are as follows:
  - **a)** Regarding the *un-earmarked contributions* at the One Program level, it decides on their allocation to one or more Joint Programs in consultation with Line Ministries, national partners, donors and the UNCT..
  - **b)** In addition, it endorses *allocations to the various Joint Program Components* within a Joint Program, based on recommendations and inputs of the respective Joint Program Steering Committee.
  - **c)** It initiates the *transfer of funds* to Participating UN Organizations through the Resident Coordinator and the Administrative Agent, based on the recommendations of the JPC Task Forces.
  - **d)** It receives, and forwards to the High Level Committee, with appropriate comments, *compilation of consolidated narrative and financial reports* as well as the *certified financial statements*.
  - **e)** It exercises high-level overview of the implementation of the One Program, providing guidance and facilitation, as appropriate.

2. Joint Programs (JPs)

As constituent elements of the One Program, five Joint Programs are being developed (Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty; Health and Population; Education; Environment; and Disaster Risk Management). The Joint Program Documents provide details on the various joint program components, the results and resources framework, management arrangements, JP budget, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. The JP Documents are expected to be finalized by end-November 2008.

At Joint Program level, there will also be three bodies that offer guidance:

- A **Joint Program Steering Committee (JPSC)** will provide strategic guidance for implementation of the Joint Program. Each JP, aside from fully addressing the issues within its substantive coverage, also integrates four cross-cutting issues (refugees, human rights, civil society engagement and gender). A Joint Program Steering Committee will be co-chaired by a Government representative at the level of Federal Secretary (or equivalent) and by a UNCT member (representing the UNCT). The co-Chairmanship in a Joint Program Steering Committee will not imply any charges to the JP budget. A JPSC includes one representative from each participating UN organization and one representative from each participating national partner. In addition, observers by invitation could include up to two representatives of donors, civil society and other partners as suitable. The JPSCs will normally meet every two months and, inter alia, will
    a) review and recommend for approval JP documents prepared by the TWGs;
    b) approve prioritisation of outcomes/outputs, work plans and prioritised resource allocation as required at the JP and Joint Program Component (JPC) levels;
    c) oversee advancement of implementation of JPs and make changes if required at the JP levels; and
    d) review and approve financial progress and standard progress reports at the JP level.

- A JPSC, through its subsidiary **JP Finance Sub-Committee,** (consisting of the two Co-Chairs of the JPSC and the TWG Co-Chairs) and based on recommendations of the relevant Thematic Working Group, will take note of donor contributions earmarked to its Joint Program and make recommendations to the Executive Committee on the allocation of funds to each Joint Program Component.
    a) If the Executive Committee endorses the recommended allocation, JPSC communicates this to the Participating Organizations in that JPC.

b) If the Executive Committee does not endorse the recommended allocation, it will ask the JPSC to review its recommendation, based on its comments, and re-submit.

- **Thematic Working Groups (TWGs)** were formed early in the piloting process to coordinate the formulation of the JPs. TWGs consist of representatives of the UN entities that participate in the JP, and will remain ready to provide substantive guidance to concerned JPs, ensuring that "delivering as one" happens.

Each JP will have a **UN Convening Agent** to facilitate coordinated program and financial implementation. Its selection will be based on a comparative advantage and capacity assessment of the interested agencies. A Convening Agent

a) acts as the secretariat for the JPSC;
b) facilitates overall program and financial implementation;
c) provides inputs to JPSC on the objective application of resource allocation criteria;
d) promotes synergies across the thematic area and the cross-cutting themes;
e) prepares and consolidates standard progress reports at the JP level for submission to the UNCT and the AA, while drawing technical assistance from the AA.

3. Joint Program Components (JPCs)

Joint Programs are formed of several distinct **Joint Program Components (JPCs)**. Each JPC is articulated in a document containing the results and resources framework, management arrangements, and budget plus monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

At JPC level, there will be two bodies for guidance:

- Each JPC will be managed by a **Task Force** which is responsible for joint implementation and promotion of synergies at the JPC level among UN and other participants. Each Task Force will be co-chaired by a Government representative and a UNCT member. Its membership will consist of one representative of each Participating UN Organization and participating national partner (including relevant CSO implementing partners). A Task Force will normally meet every month

a) to facilitate the *preparation of annual work plans and associated budgets* at the JP Component level as submitted by the Participating Agencies and ensure conformity with the JP document;
b) make recommendations on resource allocation to Participating UN Organizations within the JPC, based on the funds made available to the JPC by the JPSC, and submit them for approval to the JPSC Finance Sub-Committee.
c) facilitate overall performance and monitoring of JP Component implementation and make changes if required;
d) oversee the *preparation of standard progress reports and financial progress reports* for submission to the JPSC and review and approve financial progress reports and standard progress reports at the JP Component levels for submission to the JPSC; and

- Based on the complexity of a particular JPC, it might be desirable to constitute an **Inter-Agency Working Group** to support the JPC implementation and ensure a strong "UN delivering as one" dimension. It would consist of representatives of the Participating UN Organizations in that JPC.

Based on the complexity of a JPC, the partners involved in that JPC may decide to have a UN **Convening Agent**. It

a) facilitates the planning and review of annual work plans;
b) promotes synergies across the JPC activities and with all cross cutting themes;
c) facilitates overall progress of programmatic and financial implementation of the UN participating entities;
d) provides inputs to the JPC Task Force on the application of the resource allocation criteria; and
e) prepares and consolidates standard progress reports at the JPC level for submission to the JPSC, drawing on technical assistance from the AA.

4. Pakistan One Fund

The Pakistan One Fund will facilitate and streamline the donor resources directed to the One Program, as well as to simplify substantive and financial reporting. As such, the Pakistan One Fund is a major vehicle for resources mobilization from donors to support the unfunded portions of the One Program and to facilitate the funding of any new initiatives within the context of the One Program.

UNCT has designated UNDP as the **Administrative Agent (AA)** that will administer the Pakistan One Fund for the duration of the One Program, which at present is for the period 2008 - 2010. UNDP will administer the fund in accordance with the UNDP Regulations and Rules. The Memorandum of Understanding signed on 17 June 2008 by all UN Participating Organizations describes in detail the Pakistan One Fund and the role/responsibilities of the Administrative Agent.

The responsibilities of the Administrative Agent include:

a) *Receipt, administration and management of contributions* from Donors;
b) *Disbursement of funds to the Participating UN Organisations*, in accordance with the instructions of the Resident Coordinator, on behalf of the HLC Finance Sub-Committee.
c) Provide support to the JPSCs and the JPC Task Forces in their reporting functions, as mutually agreed by the respective parties; and
d) *Compilation of consolidated narrative and financial reports* on Pakistan One Fund to the Executive Committee, UNCT, donors and partners. Participating UN Organizations are responsible for preparing and submitting the reports based on the UNDG standard narrative reports and financial reports to the Administrative Agent in accordance with the reporting schedule specified below, and in the case of narrative reports through their respective JPC Task Forces and JPSCs. In this, the Convening Agents at the JP and JPC levels will support the Participating UN Organizations, which will report on the specific JP/JPC activities they are responsible for and the related funds they have received.

In terms of reporting, the Administrative Agent will work closely with the RC Office, Convening Agents and Participating UN Organizations as follows:

- Through the Convening Agent, each Participating UN Organization will provide the Administrative Agent with the following financial statements and reports at the One Program, JP or JPC level, as applicable, using the standard formats approved by the UNCT:

(b) *Annual financial statements and reports* for the period up to 31 December of that year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Pakistan One Fund, to be provided no later than 30 April of the following year; and

(c) *Certified final financial statements and final financial reports* from the Participating UN Organizations after the completion of the Program and

including the final year of the Program, to be provided no later than 30 June of the year following the financial closing of the Program.

- In addition and again through the Convening Agents, Participating UN Organizations will report to the JPC Task Force, using standard formats approved by the UNCT. Using those reports, each Joint Program Steering Committee (through the JP Convening Agent, as applicable) will provide the Administrative Agent with the following:

  (a) JP Annual Narrative Progress Report for that year, no later than 31 March of the following year; and

  (b) JP Final Narrative Report, no later than 30 April of the year following the financial closing of the JP. The final report will give a summary of results and achievements compared to the goals and objectives of the Joint Program.

The Administrative Agent will prepare *consolidated narrative and financial reports*, based on the above-mentioned reports, and send them to the Resident Coordinator for onward submission to the UNCT, Executive Committee for One Program and to each donor that has contributed to the Pakistan One Fund, in accordance with the timetable established in the Administrative Arrangement.

The Administrative Agent will also provide the following *financial statements* to the Resident Coordinator for onwards submission to the UNCT, Executive Committee for One Program, Donors and Participating UN Organizations:

(a) *Certified annual financial statement* for the year ("Source and Use of Funds") by 31 May of the following year; and

(b) *Certified final financial statement* ("Source and Use of Funds") to be provided no later 31 July of the year following the financial closing of the Pakistan One Fund.

Annex E: Acronyms

AA:	Administrative Agent
ARP:	Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction
AWP:	Annual Work Plan
CPR:	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSO:	Civil Society Organization
DOCO:	Development Operations Coordination Office
DRM:	Disaster Risk Management
FP/RH:	Family Planning/Reproductive Health
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
H&P:	Health and Population
HIV and AIDS:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
JP:	Joint Program
JPC:	Joint Program Component
JPSC:	Joint Program Steering Committee
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG:	Millennium Development Goals
MNCH:	Maternal and Neo-natal Child Health
MTDF:	Medium Term Development Framework
NFBE:	Non-Formal Basic Education
NFE:	Non-Formal Education
ODA:	Official Development Assistance
PHC:	Public Health Centers
PLHIV:	People Living with HIV
PRSP:	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SME:	Small and Medium Enterprises
SWOT:	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TB:	Tuberculosis
TVET:	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TWG:	Thematic Working Group
UN:	United Nations
UNCT:	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF:	United Nations Develop Assistance Framework
WTO:	World Trade Organization

The One UN in Pakistan will combine all UN agencies' strengths to increase efficiency and support to the Government, donors and implementing partners for effective and cohesive contribution towards humanitarian assistance and human development for the people of Pakistan in the following areas:

