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DEVOLVING RIGHTS IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Decentralization and Local Governance Project

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Table of contents

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	2
Executive Summary.....	3
1 Introduction	5
2 Background	5
3 Planning.....	6
4 Results Reporting	6
4.1 Outcome-level results.....	7
4.2 Output-level results	8
5 Overall Results Achieved.....	13
6. The Way Forward	13
6.1 Policy development and legislation.....	13
6.2 Capacity development.....	13
6.3 Communications and advocacy	15
7 Challenges and Lessons Learnt.....	15
7.1 Lengthy government procedures	15
7.2 Lack of coordination between Government departments.....	15
7.3 Leadership changes.....	15
7.4 Sensitivity to rights-based approaches.....	15
8 Integrating the Gender Equality Dimension and the SDGs as Crosscutting Themes...	16
8.1 The centrality of rights in the 2030 SDGs	16
9 Testimonials.....	17
9.1 Syed Muhammad Farrasaqlain.....	17
9.2 Ms. Rakhshanda Naz.....	18
Results Matrix	19



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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CSO	Civil society organization
DHR	(Provincial) Directorate of Human Rights
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
GBV	Gender-based violence
HR	Human resources
HRC	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
ICT	Information and communications technology
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KPVMP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Virtual Mapping Platform
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MIS	Management information systems
MoHR	(Regional Directorate of) Ministry of Human Rights
MoU	Memorandum of understanding
NCHR	National Commission for Human Rights
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UPR	Universal periodic review

Executive Summary

The 18th Amendment to Pakistan's Constitution was adopted on 20 April 2010. It devolved rights to the provincial level and placed the responsibility for rights protection and promotion with the provinces.¹ This includes constitutionally guaranteed protection and promotion of women's, children's and minorities' rights. Although this responsibility has been administered to provincial institutions, including the executive, legislators and judiciary, the institutions do not yet possess the ability or the knowledge-base to effectively protect and promote rights.²

Pakistan established the National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) in 2015 to protect and promote human rights in the country. The National Commission for Human Rights Act, 2012 gave the Commission a broad mandate, allowing it to investigate human rights violations, advise the Government on human rights legislation and fulfil an oversight function of Government action.³ The Commission established provincial branches in 2016 to become fully operational and began taking cases and conducting hearings. However, it is still in its infancy and is facing challenges in terms of capacity, staff and institutional knowledge. Addressing these gaps will allow it to position itself as an independent and Paris Principles-compliant body in Pakistan's institutional rights setup.

The general lack of capacity of the concerned provincial line departments and institutions is a critical constraint in guaranteeing a rights-enabling environment in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). Unclear roles and responsibilities, a lack of strategy, accountability mechanisms to address, monitor and enforce devolved rights, as well as vague mandates impede the effective implementation of rights-based governance.⁴

UNDP aims to identify and close policy, capacity, legislative and implementation gaps and improve rights-based governance in KP through the Devolving Rights in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa project. UNDP does this through technical assistance to subnational departments and institutions and through a three-pronged approach involving **policy, capacity, communications and advocacy support**.⁵

UNDP's **policy support** established a reporting unit in KP's Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights Department. The unit's technical assistance allowed the Department to draft KP's first human rights strategy, a landmark achievement.⁶ However, the strategy still requires endorsements from stakeholders in KP. UNDP will, therefore, continue its support by arranging broad-based consultations on the strategy to ensure provincial ownership and support the Department in its approval process.

¹ The 18th Constitutional Amendment (adopted 20 April 2010) http://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1302138356_934.pdf.

² Federalism and the 18th Amendment: Challenges and Opportunities for Transition Management in Pakistan.

http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/library/democratic_governance/federalism--18th-amendment-report/.

³ National Commission on Human Rights Act, 2012. <http://nchr.org.pk/en/GenericLink.aspx?id=21>.

⁴ Baseline Assessment Report: The State of Rights Protection and Promotion Institutions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa after the 18th Amendment.

⁵ Devolving Rights in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - proposal document.

⁶ Five-year Strategic Plan for Institutional Strengthening of Directorate of Human Rights in KP for Protection of Human Rights.



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Under the **capacity development** component, UNDP conducted a baseline assessment of provincial line departments mandated with the protection of individuals' rights. This was followed by tailor-made capacity building interventions which involved training 144 functionaries, including 33 women officials from 15 administrative line departments.⁷ The trainings encompassed a general understanding of the basic rights, roles and responsibilities of relevant provincial institutions, and general knowledge of rights legal frameworks. The latter compared national legal frameworks, international laws and Pakistan's treaty obligations. UNDP will continue to support line departments and institutions in three selected districts with training sessions for district frontline officers and elected councillors.

UNDP provided **rights advocacy and communications** support through workshops in KP which included development partners and local civil society organizations (CSOs) working for the protection and promotion of basic rights. The aim was to increase awareness on rights protection and legislation mechanisms. They also afforded CSOs the opportunity to understand the role of provinces following the 18th Constitutional Amendment. These workshops strengthened CSO capacity in KP and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), allowing them to draft perspectives and recommendations in the form of a shadow report submitted under the third cycle universal periodic review (UPR).⁸ Under this component, UNDP's technical assistance for 2017–2018 will revolve around developing and rolling out a communications and outreach campaign to initiate awareness and positively highlight the Directorate of Human Rights (DHR) in KP. It will also sensitize district-level stakeholders, identifying them as agents of change capable of improving the overall rights situation in the province.

⁷ Data from training reports.

⁸ Pakistan's Universal Periodic Review Reflections from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA Civil Society.

1 Introduction

Pakistan's rights situation is complex; large segments of the population suffer from inequality and discrimination.⁹ The 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan was adopted in April 2010, devolving the responsibility for rights protection to the provincial level. Many departments and institutions in KP are not yet sufficiently equipped to fulfil their new functions and therefore require basic support.¹⁰ As rights protection remains a sensitive topic in Pakistan, the focus at this early stage of implementation was on basic capacity development to build a sustainable foundation for future rights protection and promotion.

2 Background

The 18th Amendment introduced reforms that gave unprecedented autonomy to the provinces in the legislative, fiscal and administrative domains. These included expanding provincial exclusivity in social sector governance by devolving all subjects related to local governance, human rights, social welfare, education, environment, health, labour, sports, women development and youth affairs.¹¹ However, the implementation and institutionalization of devolution face significant challenges in a state that has a strong legacy of a dominant centre.

UNDP designed the Devolving Rights in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa component of the Decentralization and Local Governance project to address this. The project aims to support relevant departments, institutions and CSOs that deal with rights promotion and protection in the province. Its core objective is to assist in the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all level of governance to strengthen service delivery, and ultimately contribute towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).¹²

UNDP's technical assistance is designed to support and strengthen the effective implementation, monitoring and reporting of devolved rights at the provincial level by improving the capacity of the following stakeholders:

- The KP line department for Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights and the Federal Ministry of Human Rights, Regional Office, Peshawar (policy and strategy development and implementation);
- The KP Human Rights Directorate and the KP line department for Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights (promotion and protection of the human rights of vulnerable groups);

⁹ Ministry of Law, Justice and Human Rights. 2013. <http://www.dawn.com/news/1046467>.

¹⁰ Baseline Assessment Report: The State of Rights Protection and Promotion Institutions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa after the 18th Amendment.

¹¹ Final Report of the 18th Amendment Implementation Commission.

<http://www.ipc.gov.pk/ipc/userfiles1/file/ipcpdfs/Final%20Report%20of%20Implementation%20Commission.pdf>.

¹² Goal 16, target 16.6: Develop Effective, Accountable and Transparent Institutions at all Levels.

- The KP branches of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) and the NCHR (monitoring, reporting and awareness raising);
- The standing committee for Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights of the KP Provincial Assembly (closing legislative gaps);

The project is focusing on (a) helping KP develop a rights protection policy; (b) strengthening the capacities of provincial departments and institutions; and (c) developing strong mechanisms for coordination, data collection and analysis. It ensures project sustainability by including components that strengthen human resource capacity and performance monitoring, and improved coordination amongst key stakeholders, including within their intra-institutional structures.

3 Planning

UNDP conducted inception meetings with provincial line departments, including the KP Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights Department, Social Welfare Department, Special Education Department and the Women Empowerment Department.

In addition, UNDP and the KP Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights Department signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) on 20 October 2016 for a period of two years. The MoU outlined a framework of cooperation to facilitate collaboration between the two parties. The overall aim was to support the Department and its various bodies in their development of a rights protection policy and to enhance their capacity.¹³

A project steering committee was notified under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of the KP Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights Department. It met twice during the reporting period; the first meeting served as an introduction to the project and its objectives and the second one articulated an overview of planned activities and their implementation status.¹⁴

4 Results Reporting

The Devolving Rights in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa project includes three key areas of support, namely, policy development and legislation, capacity development, communications and advocacy support. These areas are further divided under one outcome and two outputs. The progress under both outcome and outputs indicate results after completion of the first year of implementation (July-16-July-17). It is expected that the project will be able to achieve both its outcomes and outputs at the end of the project cycle.

¹³ Signed MoU between UNDP and the KP Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights Department.

¹⁴ Meeting minutes of the project steering committee.



4.1 Outcome-level results

Improved rights promotion and protection mechanisms in KP: Under this outcome the project aims to develop a human rights policy with a special focus on the rights of women, children and minorities. The policy document will be drafted with a clear action plan and implementation responsibilities for relevant stakeholders mandated for rights protection in the province. The following activities during the first year have contributed towards this outcome:

i. Developing a stakeholder matrix: Key actors in both Government and non-government institutions were identified to ascertain the scope of their roles and responsibilities in the province.¹⁵ Initial consultations with key stakeholders revealed that the concerned government institutions did not have clearly defined roles and responsibilities in the aftermath of devolution. Their functions were, therefore, subject to duplication and ambiguity.

This issue was addressed through a mandate clarification workshop for key stakeholders working in the province. It was attended by representatives from the KP Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights Department, NCHR (KP branch), Directorate of Labour, Child Welfare Commission, KP DHR, KP Regional Directorate of Ministry of Human Rights (MoHR), Human Rights Cell of the Peshawar High Court, the Social Welfare Department and various CSOs.

Data collection and sharing and future collaboration were discussed after which each department delivered presentations on their roles and responsibilities. All parties agreed to improve collaboration and the KP NCHR offered to serve as a focal point.¹⁶

ii. Baseline reviews of existing policy and legal frameworks: A baseline review of existing provincial policy and legal frameworks was conducted to identify relevant legislation on fundamental rights.¹⁷ It included an institutional assessment of key line departments (KP Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights, Social Welfare; Special Education and Women Empowerment), focusing particularly on the rights of women, children and minorities.¹⁸

iii. Rights reporting unit and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system: UNDP supported the KP DHR in its bid to establish a reporting unit. As a first step, the Directorate was supplied with information and communications technology (ICT) equipment to digitalize day-to-day tasks. This will be followed by the installation of a comprehensive

¹⁵ KP stakeholder matrix.

¹⁶ Mandate clarification workshop report.

¹⁷ Legal Framework for the Protection of Core Human Rights: A Case of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

¹⁸ Institutional Mechanisms for the Protection of Human Rights in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

management information system (MIS), which will include tools for data collection, management, analysis and reporting.

Through these actions, UNDP was able to support the development of a five-year strategic plan for the KP DHR to protect citizens' rights.¹⁹ In addition, technical assistance to the KP DHR enabled them to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of responding to complaints through targeted support to relevant provincial departments and institutions during 2016–2017, thereby increasing citizens' trust in state institutions (Table 1).²⁰

Table 1: Complaints data from the HR Directorate, KP

Year	Total complaints	Complaints addressed	Percentage addressed
2014	57	20	35.1%
2015	232	199	85.8%
2016	372	372	100.0%
2017 (until April)	147	52	35.4%

The project opened avenues of higher-level engagement in basic rights by setting up an informal working group of all development partners working on the subject—a first for Pakistan.²¹ The group provides strategic direction to development partners to help strengthen state-established institutions and improve their capacity, and ultimately service delivery, using a no-one-left-behind approach.

The approach also complements and feeds into the United Nations' overall rights programming and long-term strategy to strengthen the capacities of major rights institutions at the provincial level, enabling them to effectively deliver on their mandates in line with national priorities.

4.2 Output-level results

Strengthened capacity of KP department/institution officials in basic rights protection and promotion mechanisms: Under this output, UNDP envisions to build the capacity of officials on fundamental rights protection mechanisms which will lead towards strengthening the operational capacity of line departments and institutions to

¹⁹ Five-year Strategic Plan for Institutional Strengthening of Directorate of Human Rights in KP for Protection of Human Rights.

²⁰ Directorate of Human Right KP complaints data. Currently, KPDHR is only mandated to pass on these complaints to the respective departments for further action. However, there is no mechanism in place to undertake a follow up. This has been highlighted and is expected to be addressed in HR Policy

²¹ Meeting minutes of informal working group on human rights.



efficiently take on their governance responsibilities. The main area of support under this output revolved around trainings and capacity development.

UNDP conducted a capacity needs assessment of provincial line departments mandated with the protection of rights. The assessment concluded that (a) government and line departments lack human and material resources; and (b) all concerned officers lack knowledge of rights treaties, protocols, state reports and the functioning of various treaty committees.²² In order to reach towards the realization of this output, UNDP based on these findings designed a set of capacity building interventions for concerned officials. The following activities during the first year have contributed towards the output.

i. Training modules: UNDP developed a resource kit and training module on human rights for master trainers.²³ The kit was designed as a self-paced learning guide that contains information on fundamental rights legal frameworks and international, national- and provincial-level institutional mechanisms. The module outlines a detailed plan for the resource persons who will use this to provide widespread training to district front line officers.

ii. Training on Fundamental rights post-18th Constitutional Amendment: The aim of this training was to improve participants' understanding of the basic rights, laws, policies and reporting capacity of Government officials in institutions dealing with rights. These included the KP DHR, Right to Information Commission, KP Law and Parliamentary Affairs Department, Human Rights Department, Peshawar Service Tribunal, Consumer Court, KP Police, Social Welfare Department, Directorate of Reclamation and Probation, KP NCHR, Home Department (Prosecution Branch), KP Secretariat, Directorate of Labour, Directorate of Social Welfare, and NGOs such as Shirkat Gah, Blue Veins and Khwendo Kor. The training combined theoretical and practical training through interactive exercises, group work and presentations.²⁴

i. Training-of-trainers: Fundamental rights, laws and policies of KP

This training was attended by district attorneys, deputy district attorneys and KP DHR officials. The district attorneys will serve as master trainers for district officers in the reporting and implementation of international treaty obligations.²⁵

ii. UPR system

The United Nations Human Rights Council will be conducting a UPR of Pakistan in November 2017. The steering board committee, therefore, decided to conduct two training sessions on UPR reporting for administrative line departments and CSOs. The aim

²² Baseline Assessment Report: The State of Rights Protection and Promotion Institutions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa after the 18th Amendment.

²³ Understanding Fundamental Rights for strengthening state machineries.

²⁴ Training report on fundamental rights post-18th Amendment.

²⁵ Training-of trainers report.



was to support KP line departments in effectively compiling and submitting the provincial portion of the third cycle of the UPR to the Federal Government.²⁶

- **UPR training I:** Functioning, goals, content, submission and review mechanisms; rights-based data collection and interdepartmental coordination;
- **UPR training II:** Analysing rights-based data with a view to UPR and international human rights treaties; compiling a provincial report in line with the UPR format and technical reporting guidelines.

The training allowed the Government of KP to fulfil its UPR reporting obligations to the Federal Government.²⁷

iii. Treaty body reporting

The need to enhance the capacity of KP line department officials—knowledge of, and the protection and promotion of Pakistan's treaty obligations—was identified during preliminary project meetings. UNDP organized a training on the treaty body reporting system based on the recommendations of provincial departments. The objective was to raise participants' awareness of Pakistan's international obligations and build staff capacity.²⁸

The trainings involved 144 line department functionaries, including 30 women officials from 15 administrative line departments. The trainings strengthened the capacity of officials, increasing their understanding of the human rights situation in the context of national and provincial legislation and Pakistan's international treaty obligations. They ensured that relevant line department staff were aware of their roles and responsibilities after the adoption of the 18th Constitutional Amendment.

Table 2: Participant details disaggregated by gender

Training	No. of female participants	No. of male participants
Training in fundamental rights post-18th Amendment	4	22
Training-of-trainers in fundamental rights, laws and policies of KP	7	26
Training in the UPR system: Mechanisms and Pakistan reporting	9	33
Training on the treaty body reporting system	10	33

²⁶ Universal Periodic Review System training report.

²⁷ The KP portion of the report was uploaded to the Ministry of Human Rights' website in July 2017 (<http://www.mohr.gov.pk/>).

²⁸ Treaty Body Reporting System Training Report.



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Total	30	114
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Participants were asked to provide feedback on training curricula after every training session.²⁹ Most responses (44 percent) were positive, rating the interventions as excellent, whereas 22 percent rated them as partially satisfactory (Figure 2).

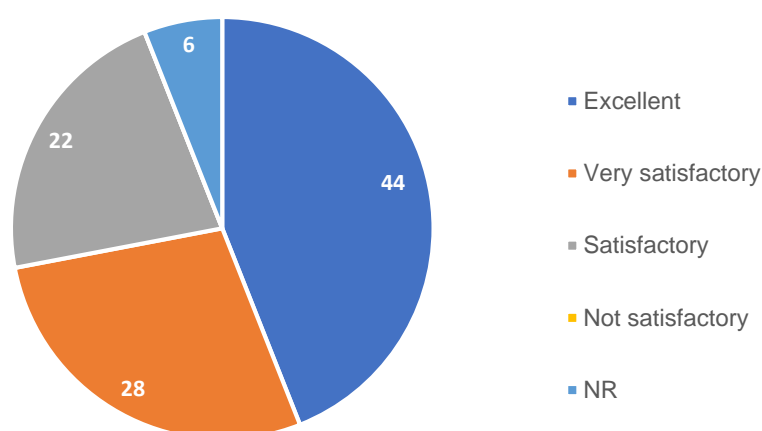


Figure 1: Training programme quality

Pre- and post-training evaluations were also carried out to assess whether or not there had been an improvement in participants' technical knowledge and capacity. The results showed a vast improvement in the level of understanding of fundamental rights (Figure 2).^{30, 31}

²⁹ Consolidated feedback from training programme evaluations.

³⁰ Consolidated analysis from training feedback evaluations.

³¹ Project focus during the first year was on the basic and fundamental principles of rights protection.



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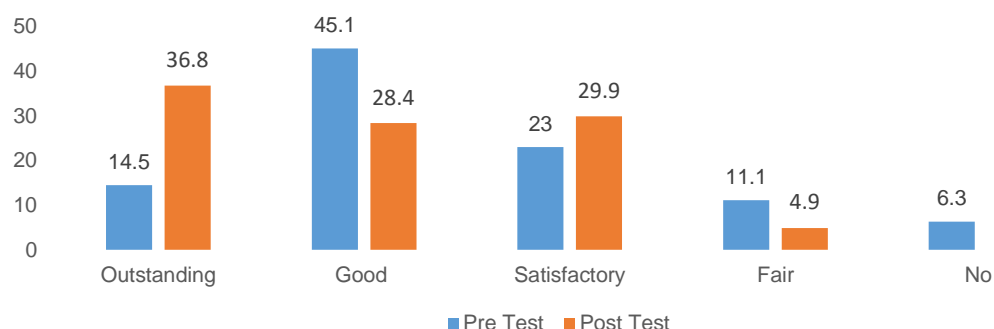


Figure 2: Understanding of fundamental rights mechanisms

These results show that 36.8 percent of government functionaries now possess an enhanced knowledge of fundamental rights mechanisms and 45.1 percent are now more aware of basic rights mechanisms. These findings are valuable and indicate contribution towards project output.

Civil society in KP has a better awareness of rights legislation and protection mechanisms: The support under this output revolves around raising awareness of civil society organizations on rights legislation and protection mechanisms. This is done to ensure that a remote oversight exists of KP Government actions on its human rights obligations. Under this output following activities were conducted.

Provincial seminars on fundamental rights legislation: The project organized one-day seminar on the post-devolution scenario for relevant provincial stakeholders, including CSOs. The central idea was to raise CSO awareness of basic citizen rights and discuss challenges and recommendations. The recommendations were forwarded to the KP Human Rights Directorate to be reflected in their five year strategic plan for the KP DHR to protect citizens' rights.³²

Consultation for UPR Third Cycle Shadow Report: Two workshops were conducted for civil society representatives from KP and FATA to raise awareness on rights legislation and protection mechanisms. They included participants from local organizations who have worked extensively on such issues. They focused on the UPR system, its processes and technical report writing guidelines.

The result of these workshops was that CSOs from KP and FATA for the first time were able to submit a shadow report to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights during the third cycle of the UPR 2017.³³ This created a precedent for civil

³² Fundamental Rights after the 18th Amendment: Case of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

³³ Pakistan's Universal Periodic Review Reflections from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA Civil Society.

society groups to engage, synergize and systematically raise their concerns at appropriate forums.

5 Overall Results Achieved

UNDP's Devolving Rights in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa project achieved the following results during the period 2016–2017:

- The KP Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights Department drafted a provincial human rights strategy with technical support from UNDP;
- An informal working group comprising all development partners was established to provide strategic direction to rights-based programming in Pakistan;
- The KP Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights Department submitted the provincial portion of the third cycle of the UPR report;
- The KP DHR's capacity was enhanced, allowing it to receive and effectively respond to rights violations complaints;
- 144 functionaries—including 30 women from 15 administrative line department were trained in fundamental rights protection mechanisms in KP.
- KP and FATA CSOs submitted a shadow report on the third cycle of the UPR report.

6. The Way Forward

The interventions in this project are anchored in a catalytic approach, which implies working with and building the capacities of existing and new institutional structures. Building on what is already an intensively inclusive and consultative process, project activities have ensured that all interventions reflect the targeted priorities of the Provincial Government and relevant stakeholders to create significant linkages and synergies. Using a three-pronged approach, UNDP's support during the period 2017–2018 will revolve around the following:

6.1 Policy development and legislation

The project is assisting the Government of KP in the development of a comprehensive human rights policy framework which will prioritize women, children and minorities. The framework will contain a clear action plan and specify implementation responsibilities. Stakeholder buy-in will be emphasized and UNDP will organize extensive consultative sessions on the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive human rights policy for government departments, statutory bodies and CSOs.

6.2 Capacity development

The project will dynamically engage KP Provincial Assembly members through a series of mutually designed training workshops for members of the standing committee on Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights to address and fill capacity gaps while capitalizing on existing bodies of experience and knowledge. Provincial-level seminars



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and consultations will be held to demystify and highlight the importance of a comprehensive legislative rights protection framework to ensure sustainable and systemic implementation of the human rights paradigm.

UNDP will collaboratively establish a rights-based M&E system, the next generation Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Virtual Mapping Platform (KPVMP), allowing the KP Human Rights Directorate to fulfil its monitoring, reporting and service delivery obligations. To be housed at the Directorate, KPVMP will ensure (a) robust, timely and authentic data collection, storage and analysis; and, b) that reliable disaggregated data is shared with those responsible for Pakistan's international reporting obligations such as the UPR.

UNDP's next step after provincial-level training sessions for trainers will be to facilitate further trainings for front line district officers and elected councillors from three districts of KP.



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6.3 Communications and advocacy

The project will provide technical assistance to the KP DHR in designing and implementing a mass outreach campaign in three districts of KP. Priority districts for the campaign are being finalized in consultation with the Government of KP, SDC and UNDP. Events will be held to increase the public's and duty bearers' awareness of basic rights protection mechanisms. This will include the development and dissemination of information, education and communications materials.

7 Challenges and Lessons Learnt

7.1 Lengthy government procedures

Project commencement was slightly delayed because of lengthy and complex Government procedures, especially within the KP Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights Department. The implementation of all planned activities was subject to an officially endorsed and signed MoU.

7.2 Lack of coordination between Government departments

A major challenge initially was the lack of clarity in the mandates of Government bodies working for the promotion and protection of rights in KP. The mandate of the Regional Directorate of the MoHR appeared to be overlapping with that of the KP DHR. Similarly, provincial departments do not have any information-sharing mechanisms in place - they tend to work in isolation. However, UNDP believes that these intersecting mandates can help establish common ground.

7.3 Leadership changes

The recent retirement of the Secretary of the KP Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights Department meant that crucial decision-making was delayed. The Government has not yet nominated a successor. Mid-year project implementation has slowed down, although the project team is working with an acting secretary.

7.4 Sensitivity to rights-based approaches

There is a general lack of awareness of rights-based approaches amongst Government counterparts. This has manifested an ambivalence towards what is considered a sensitive topic, especially in KP. However, UNDP's ongoing strategic capacity building and advocacy efforts are demystifying the rights-based approach, helping it find a space in KP's institutional structure. These efforts are important as they help ensure Government ownership of the entire implementation process.

8 Integrating the Gender Equality Dimension and the SDGs as Crosscutting Themes

The project was designed ensuring that gender was a firmly mainstreamed priority across planning, architecture and implementation. The project met its gender thresholds by:

- Ensuring that all trainings and workshops were planned, designed and conducted to enhance awareness of, and undertake advocacy for, gender equality and women's empowerment through sensitization on gender issues. Gender balance was also ensured in workshops. In fact, a well-known female rights master-trainer played a major role in designing and conducting the workshops;
- Inclusion of the cross-cutting themes of gender equality and gender-based violence (GBV) in resource kits;
- Facilitating in-depth training discussions on pro-women legislation and statutory bodies established for the promotion and protection of women's rights, e.g., the national and provincial commissions on the status of women;
- Identifying women participants in each department as key informants during trainings;
- This exercise also marked a threshold in the sense that for the first time a shadow report also included members of Pakistan's religious minority groups who also enriched the process through their specific concerns, observations and experience. For the first time in KP and FATA a spectrum of women's rights groups, and women's empowerment advocates - civil society organizations converged through the UNDP assistance to synergise, exchange concerns and ultimately draft the 3rd Cycle Universal Periodic Review shadow report. All areas of the report illustrated an impact of conflict on people but women in particular. The shadow report was duly submitted in timely manner. This marked, as mentioned earlier, a first for the KP.
- It is important to mention here that a minority group's representative who was instrumental in the drafting of the UPR shadow report has also been selected by the UNDP to be part of the CSO delegation participating for the UPR study visit in Geneva at the end of this year.

8.1 The centrality of rights in the 2030 SDGs

The 2030 SDG Agenda articulates a vision to "leave no one behind" and "to reach the furthest behind first". This goes hand-in-hand with the rights-based approach as a cross-cutting issue in the 2030 Agenda.

Pakistan adopted the SDGs as its own national development goals, inculcating them in the country's Vision 2025, which subsequently informed the development of a comprehensive National Human Rights Action Plan. Vision 2025's focus on strengthening data collection will open new avenues, allowing the integration of the rights-based approach into national policies. This, in turn, will strengthen the state accountability architecture and improve the measurement of basic service delivery.

9 Testimonials

9.1 Syed Muhammad Farrasaqlain

Syed Muhammad Farrasaqlain, Director, KP DHR: UNDP signed an MoU with the KP Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights Department to provide technical assistance and build the capacity of the provincial DHR for the promotion and protection of human rights in the province under the Devolving Rights in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa project.

It has been ten months and we are already witnessing improvements in reporting, connectivity and awareness of human rights in KP. This can be attributed to the project's simple and logical approach. The targets were not predetermined; rather they were set after thorough consultations with all relevant stakeholders. The first activity was a mandate clarification workshop attended by all stakeholders. Government departments and entities clarified their roles and mandates to advance the cause of human rights. The workshop brought clarity to all concerned and has improved coordination between departments.

A strategy on international reporting obligations was discussed in another seminar on the responsibilities of provincial departments after the 18th Amendment. Furthermore, the human rights situation and available mechanisms were objectively studied, and needs were identified and priorities set.

There were numerous consultative meetings between UNDP and Directorate teams and a clear action plan with activities with timelines was laid out. Activities were discussed and agreed upon in a marathon two-day brainstorming meeting in Islamabad in May 2017. We hope to achieve our targets by working closely with UNDP's team.

UNDP's project interventions improved connectivity between Government departments. Implementing departments are increasingly harmonizing their activities with one another and are now inclined towards developing a common strategy for the promotion and protection of human rights in KP.

This process led to the development of a resource kit containing detailed information and literature on human rights, national and international mechanisms, Pakistan's international reporting obligations, and the provincial role in the preparation of such reports.

The development of an MIS has been agreed upon to strengthen Directorate reporting mechanisms. Once installed, it is expected to transform the manner in which human rights-related data is collected and reported. I believe this will be the project's most important contribution.



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Provincial- and district-level capacity building trainings, outreach campaigns, publicity material, training-of-trainers, ICT equipment provision, and the establishment of a reporting unit at the Directorate are all positive steps.

We believe that similar cooperation and coordination between UNDP and the Directorate will contribute to enhancing human rights in KP.

9.2 Ms. Rakhshanda Naz

Ms. Rakhshanda Naz, human rights lawyer; acclaimed women's rights campaigner; UNDP master trainer for human rights workshops; UNDP facilitator/resource person for the UPR shadow report: This project was unique in the sense that it engaged both Government and non-government stakeholders in KP in a strategic dialogue - perspectives, experience and knowledge of human rights issues in KP were shared. It addressed UPR observations and facilitated a series of customized needs-based events that built capacities in identifying, documenting, analysing and reporting human rights concerns.

Another highlight was UNDP's support in engaging a range of women human rights defenders and women's rights civil society groups. They came together to deliberate upon, and methodically draft a shadow UPR report for the third cycle and submit it in time with a shared sense of responsibility and ownership. The advantages of this exercise went far beyond immediate project objectives. In fact, it created a precedent for civil society groups to engage, synergize and systematically raise the volume of human rights concerns in KP.

That women human rights defenders had an opportunity to take the lead in this process through UNDP assistance means that they were empowered to set their own agendas. As a result, the cumulative voice of women human rights defenders in KP positioned itself strategically, consolidating their status and allowing them to collaboratively exercise their agency. This is a welcome project feature that inculcates the spirit of the entire process i.e. making sure no one is left behind.

Results Matrix

[illegible]

Expected outputs <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	Activities (July 2016–July 2017)	Achievements (July 2016–July 2017)
<p>Output 2</p> <p>KP civil society is now more aware of human rights legislation and protection mechanisms to hold KP government accountable</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>2.1 Increased awareness of rights protection mechanisms in KP post-18th Amendment</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>No seminars were conducted post-18th Amendment</p> <p>Targets</p> <p>At least 1 seminars, 5 workshops and 1 mass outreach campaign</p>	<p>2.1.1.a Seminar on fundamental rights post-18th Amendment</p> <p>2.1.1.b Two CSO workshops on the third cycle of the UPR</p>	<p>2.1.1.a Recommendations from CSO seminars shared with KP DHR</p> <p>2.1.1.b KP and FATA CSOs submitted a shadow report on the third cycle of the UPR highlighting issues and ensure remote government oversight.</p>