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Draft common country programme document for Pakistan**

UNICEF results and resources framework, 2013-2017***

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* E/ICEF/2012/15.

** UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF jointly developed the draft common country programme document for Pakistan, 2013-2017, with a common narrative and complementary organization-specific results and resources frameworks. The three organizations will submit the document to their respective Executive Boards with the following symbols: DP/DCCP/PAK/1; DP/FPA/DCCP/PAK/1; and E/ICEF/2012/P/L.38.

*** In accordance with Executive Board decision 2006/19, the present document will be revised and posted on the UNICEF website, along with the results matrix, no later than six weeks after discussion of the CCPD at the 2012 second regular session of the Executive Board. The revised CCPD will then be presented to the Executive Board for approval at the first regular session of 2013.



Introduction

1. UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF have developed a common country programme document (CCPD) for 2013-2017 and complementary agency-specific results and resources frameworks. The aim of the three organizations is to further promote United Nations coherence, enhance joint programming, strengthen effective delivery of support to Pakistan and accelerate a joint United Nations approach to “Delivering as one”.

2. Following Pakistan’s previous “One United Nations” programme (2009-2012), which was one of the eight “Delivering as one” pilots, the new CCPD reflects the strategic priorities and key results in a “second-generation” One United Nations’ programme, based on the three organizations’ comparative advantages. It offers the three organizations and their respective executive boards an opportunity to review cross-cutting issues, strengthen synergies, identify gaps and remove duplications, thereby enhancing efficiency. The CCPD also reduces the review burden for the Government and enables the participating organizations to show complementarities and harmonization, as well as to articulate areas of cooperation. It has been formulated in close consultation with the Government, other development partners and provincial governments, so that it is aligned with national and provincial priorities. It is guided by internationally agreed development targets, including the Millennium Development Goals, as well as United Nations treaties and other international instruments.

I. Situation analysis

3. Pakistan is the sixth most populous country in the world, with a current population of 177.1 million, growing at an annual rate of 2.05 per cent.¹ The country has made positive strides in recent years to address its development challenges. The Government’s Framework for Economic Growth (2011) seeks to respond to these challenges through a structural transformation of the economy, including through productivity enhancement, effective governance, competitive markets, creative cities, and enhanced youth and community engagement. Development plans of provinces/areas mirror these goals at the local level, including in specific sector plans that will need to be translated into concrete interventions.

4. In recent years, Pakistan has experienced macroeconomic stress, fiscal retrenchment and balance-of-payment difficulties. While the economy has stabilized, the macroeconomic situation remains under pressure. The global financial crisis, rising food and fuel prices, challenges in meeting energy demands and recurring natural disasters have had a significant economic impact. The real gross domestic product growth rate, which has historically averaged 5 per cent per annum, has averaged less than 3 per cent since 2007-2008. It is expected to average 3.6 per cent in 2011-2012.²

5. A challenging security situation and multiple crises have affected people’s lives and livelihoods and resulted in loss of development gains. Affected families and hosting communities need continued humanitarian support. In addition, the

¹ Economic Survey of Pakistan 2010-2011.

² Ibid.

families voluntarily returning to their areas require early recovery support to restore their livelihoods and community infrastructure. Moreover, Pakistan is also home to the largest refugee population in the world, with 1.7 million registered Afghan refugees and 1 million unregistered currently living in the country. The protracted presence of refugees adds to the development challenges of the hosting and affected areas and poses additional challenges to attaining durable solutions.

6. While the 2011 Human Development Report notes an improving trend in the nation's Human Development Index value since 1981, Pakistan is ranked 145 out of 187 countries. Poverty incidence decreased from 34.5 per cent in 2000-2001 to 22.35 per cent in 2005-2006, the latest year for which official figures are available. Poverty is high in rural and remote areas with limited social services and economic opportunities.

7. The highest priority is to ensure that Pakistan can accelerate progress towards meeting its Millennium Development Goal targets, particularly in poverty and hunger, universal primary education, maternal health and environmental sustainability. Achieving the 2015 targets and reducing poverty and inequality will require broad-based and inclusive economic growth as well as targeted pro-poor investments and programmes. It also calls for further strengthening of national and provincial capacities and efforts to accelerate progress. The government response has encompassed special programmes such as the Benazir Income Support Programme, which provides cash grants, skills development and social safety net support to 6 million poor families.

8. The national average maternal mortality ratio is 276 per 100,000 live births. At subnational level, the differences between and within provinces are significant, indicating issues of access and use of services.³

9. Schooling disparities are also worrisome. In 2009, the average number of years of schooling was 5.7, but the disparity between the poorest income quintile and the richest ranged from 2.4 years to 8.9 years. Girls living in urban areas in the highest income quintile received an average of 9.4 years of schooling, compared to 1 year for rural girls in the lowest quintile. The challenge remains for federal and provincial/area authorities and other stakeholders and partners to focus on poor people in providing basic social services and social protection. An increase in equity-focused expenditure on basic social services is crucial to ensure inclusive development.

10. Good progress has been made in increasing net primary enrolment rates across the board, reducing gender disparities. However, 7.3 million children of primary school age are not enrolled, 57 per cent of them girls.⁴ The Government committed to increase enrolment in Article 25A of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees the right to education: "The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 5 to 16 years in such manner as may be determined by law." This creates an enormous opportunity for a multi-pronged approach to mobilizing both rights-holders and duty-bearers to ensure fulfilment of this legal obligation while building provincial capacities and addressing socio-cultural norms that keep children out of school.

³ Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2006-2007.

⁴ UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Education for all Global Monitoring Report 2011* (statistics as of 2009).

11. While the population growth rate is decelerating, the total fertility rate has levelled off at around four births per woman, with significant differentials among income groups. According to the Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2006-2007, the total fertility rate of the lowest wealth quintile was 5.8 births, while that of the richest quintile was 3. Women in the youngest reproductive age group of 15-19 had a fertility rate of 51 births per 1,000 women, illustrating that early marriage and childbearing persist. However, the unmet need for family planning was 20 per cent among women in the 15-19 age group, indicating that, with better access to services, fertility rates in this age group would decline.

12. Currently, 28 per cent of the population is between the age of 15 and 29 years. Translating this “youth bulge” into a “demographic dividend” is a principal challenge. Overall, the country’s labour force is increasing at 3.2 per cent per annum. By 2030, the working-age population is expected to be around 67 per cent of the total, compared to the current 55 per cent, with corresponding demand for employment. However, 32 per cent of the youth are uneducated, and most of them lack vocational or life skills. According to a survey by the Centre for Poverty Reduction and Social Policy Development, unemployment is the second-biggest problem faced by young people, after education. The Government’s Framework for Economic Growth sees opportunities to develop marketable skills among young people to increase their access to decent and productive employment. With approximately half of the population below 21 years old, the country must improve the health and education of all children and adolescents, particularly those living in persistent poverty.

13. Thirty-seven per cent of the Pakistan population lives in urban areas, and growing urbanization is increasing pressure on the provision of quality services. Equitable access to high-quality basic social services — including health, reproductive health, nutrition, water and sanitation, hygiene promotion and education — is constrained by the multiple dimensions of disparities. For example, lack of investment in the health sector has caused gaps in access to primary health care services, especially in preventive health care. The Expanded Programme of Immunization coverage is insufficient; it varies significantly between provinces/areas and districts. The Lady Health Worker Programme continues to be the backbone of the community-based health care system, but its capacity is limited due to insufficient resources. Addressing these issues requires strategic interventions and careful policy adjustments in order to improve economic conditions and expand social services. This includes health and education opportunities for children and adolescents, particularly those living in persistent poverty.

14. The under-5 mortality rate in Pakistan is one of the highest in Asia. The rate drops from 102 per 1,000 live births for children whose mothers have no education to 59 per 1,000 for mothers with higher education. Among the lowest wealth quintile, the probability of a child dying before its fifth birthday is 121 per 1,000 live births compared with 60 per 1,000 for the wealthiest quintile. The most common causes of infant deaths are diarrhoea, respiratory infections, malnutrition and birth asphyxia. This clearly indicates the close links among health systems, maternal health and cross-sectoral issues such as nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and education.

15. The maternal mortality ratio, 276 deaths per 100,000 live births nationwide, ranges from 319 in rural areas to 175 in urban areas. Inequitable access to quality

maternal and newborn health services is a key barrier. Only 18 per cent of deliveries take place in a facility, and this proportion is even lower in rural areas. Only 39 per cent of births are assisted by skilled birth attendants — with a significant number of these attendants working in the private sector. Among the poorest wealth quintile, 16 per cent of births had the benefit of skilled birth attendance compared with 77 per cent for the richest quintile. In addition, the latest Demographic and Health Survey indicates that around 50 per cent of girls get married before age 20, and 14 per cent before the legal age of 16, most of them in rural areas. This contributes to increased maternal mortality and vulnerability to maternal morbidities. According to the Pakistan Population Policy 2010, the contraceptive prevalence rate has stagnated at 30 per cent over the last decade. With unmet needs at 25 per cent, the result is a high level of unplanned pregnancies, a major barrier to achieving the target for Millennium Development Goal 5 on maternal mortality. It has been a challenge for the health system to deliver efficient preventive and contraceptive care, emergency obstetric and neonatal care, and other reproductive health services, especially in rural areas.

16. Chronic and acute malnutrition remain at critical levels. Mothers and children suffer from micronutrient deficiencies, particularly iron deficiency, anaemia, zinc and vitamin A. Disruption of livelihoods, lack of access to food, deterioration in hygiene and sanitation, and declining access to sufficient and clean water have exacerbated the risk of malnutrition. Its direct and underlying causes include early and frequent childbearing, inadequate feeding practices for infants and young children, inappropriate care-seeking behaviour and prevalence of diarrhoea, due to inadequate access to clean water and safe sanitation. Root causes include sociocultural barriers, lack of education, especially for women, insufficient health care and limited awareness of proper nutrition.

17. The gravity of the nutrition situation countrywide led to development of the Pakistan Integrated Nutrition Strategy. It establishes clearer accountability structures, including cross-sectoral linkages, as well as participation by stakeholders ranging from the Government and civil society organizations to international organizations and donors.

18. The prevalence of HIV is concentrated among at-risk populations and is low in the general population. However, a sustained public health response is required to maintain this low prevalence rate.

19. The Government of Pakistan has increased its attention to protection of women and children from abuse, exploitation and violence, including through important legislation. Legislation has been passed to stop bonded labour and honour killings, and bills have been introduced to address domestic violence and corporal punishment. The weaknesses in protection systems require a systemic response, including building on increased recognition by governmental authorities and civil society of their roles and responsibilities.

20. Child protection issues such as low birth registration, child marriage, child labour, children living and/or working on the street, children in institutions and corporal punishment in schools and elsewhere are all related to poverty, underemployment and low levels of education, especially among women. These issues need stronger monitoring, reporting and action to bring Pakistan into compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. (The

Government ratified this protocol in 2011.) Also in 2011, Pakistan signed the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, a positive development for both children and adults. It needs to be followed up with legislation and budgetary allocations.

21. Women's political participation has improved due to legal reforms and allocation of reserved seats in parliament. The women parliamentarians' caucus has provided a strong forum for championing women's causes. Pakistan has passed landmark legislation to strengthen the protection of women against discrimination and harmful traditional practices and to criminalize acid-throwing. While women's status and quality of life have improved in recent years, women's economic advancement remains a major challenge, as evidenced by their 21 per cent participation in the labour force. So does their access to justice, legal aid and reproductive health services. Women's rights to own and inherit property have been strengthened by recent legislation, though many women still face difficulties in accessing rights and controlling resources. Capacity and policy gaps, inadequate knowledge, attitudes and law enforcement remain to be addressed for effective implementation of such legislation.

22. Pakistan has resiliently faced devastating natural disasters, including floods, earthquakes, landslides and droughts, and tackled crisis-related challenges. The 2010 floods alone affected more than 18 million people, destroyed or damaged 1.9 million houses and ruined 6.2 million acres of crops. Damage to infrastructure, habitat and loss of livelihoods, increased food and nutrition insecurity, and the trauma of displacement have added to the challenges, both short term and long term. The impact of these crises has been particularly severe for the most vulnerable groups. The Government has shown its strong commitment to disaster management by signing the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 and creating a disaster management framework. Additional efforts are needed to enhance disaster risk management capacities and institutional linkages for an effective multi-hazard response, including preparedness, mitigation, recovery and coordination.

23. Pakistan also faces considerable vulnerability to climate change and environmental degradation. The burden falls disproportionately upon the poor and most vulnerable due to loss of livelihoods. These environmental challenges are compounded by natural resource management problems such as insufficient water and solid waste management, loss of forest cover and land degradation. The Government has made encouraging progress in approving environmental legislation and building capacities to address environmental challenges. Additional efforts are needed to promote climate change adaptation through institutional strengthening and policy adjustments, as the climate change and environmental challenges are likely to accelerate with population and economic growth and rising energy demands. Renewable energy strategies also need to be promoted, particularly for the poor, and public policies and measures need strengthening to engage civil society and build stronger public-private partnerships.

24. Overall, the country's ability to meet its socioeconomic goals rests on its capacity to promote effectiveness, transparency, accountability and responsiveness of public institutions at both federal and provincial/area levels, as well as to increase targeted pro-poor investments and programmes and ensure a stronger equity focus. Key priorities include strengthening democratic institutions and enhancing rule-of-law capacities, structures and mechanisms to ensure greater people's participation

and public trust. The 18th Amendment to the Constitution represents a key milestone of governance reform. It further enhances decentralization through delegation of a number of key functions. These include development planning, local government/rural development, labour, agriculture, education, health, environment, population, welfare, youth and women. Moreover, the seventh National Finance Commission Award (which distributes resources from the federal Government to the provinces) has increased the quantity of resources transferred annually to provinces/areas. Dedicated efforts are needed to address policy and institutional capacity gaps and translate new provincial mandates and added responsibilities into development results that will reduce inequities and improve delivery of quality services for vulnerable groups.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

25. The One United Nations Programme 2009-2012 provided the United Nations system in Pakistan with opportunities for cooperation through a strong platform to enhance inter-agency cooperation under the leadership of the United Nations country team and allowed for coherent responses to national development priorities. Several reviews and evaluations of the five joint programmes constituting the One United Nations Programme — Agriculture, rural development and poverty reduction; Disaster risk management; Education; Environment; Health and population — highlighted some good practices and results, including improved provincial and regional engagement; increased capacity to deliver, as shown by an expanded resource envelope; and effective experiences in joint programming. The United Nations system delivered strongly together during the previous programme cycle, including through humanitarian frameworks. The United Nations country team can build on this strong coordination experience so that joint programming can strengthen the links between humanitarian and development interventions during the new programme cycle.

26. Another success of the previous programme was innovations in the health sector; for example, public-private partnerships were pursued simultaneously with strengthening of provincial health systems. In addition, interactions among multiple education stakeholders created a common platform for advocacy. Other achievements include the targeted response to natural resource needs identified at local level, through provincial/area implementation committees under the joint environment programme; effective joint multi-sector support to Afghan refugees and their host communities; and joint capacity building of national disaster management institutions and mainstreaming of disaster risk management. This collaboration further linked humanitarian responses and development efforts.

27. A number of areas for improvement also were identified, providing lessons learned upon which the three organizations can build within the CCPD framework, in close collaboration with the United Nations country team. The management structure of the previous programme made it difficult for stakeholders to approve project proposals and allocate resources in a timely manner. It also increased transactional costs. High budget estimates and lower than expected donor interest in joint programmes led to a significant resource gap and unmet expectations. Recurrent natural disasters affected the achievement of planned development results. Future initiatives will stress the need to ensure a timely start to early recovery efforts in tandem with relief operations as well as integration of disaster

risk reduction measures. More effort is also required to ensure mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues of human rights, gender equality and environmental sustainability.

28. The 18th Amendment to the Constitution has had a significant impact on programme management. A number of federal ministries were closed down, with all functions devolved to provincial governments, including health, education, labour, agriculture, population and women. Furthermore, improving overall impact and sustainability has been identified as key to ensure, among other benefits, maximum potential for working at scale, strengthened national ownership and improved alignment to annual provincial development plans. Another area for improvement is results-based management and a well-articulated monitoring and evaluation framework based on reliable benchmarks.

29. The new programme will build on the important lessons learned during the previous programming cycle. Additional support will be given to capacity development of national and subnational government institutions, alignment of management structures and improved coordination and communication among partners.

III. Proposed programme

30. As noted in section I, the proposed common country programme is aligned with national development priorities reflected in the Pakistan Framework for Economic Growth and in the new One United Nations Programme. Within the new framework, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF will work closely together and the three organizations will collaborate with the rest of the United Nations country team and other development partners to provide coherent and complementary policy and institutional support to the Government of Pakistan. Contributions of the three organizations, as indicated in the respective results and resources framework, form part of the new country programme action plan at output level.

31. The overall goal of the common country programme is to assist Pakistan in achieving national and provincial development goals and targets. These include the Millennium Development Goals (and the development goals to be agreed beyond 2015) as well as the rights enshrined in international conventions to which Pakistan has acceded. The programme will be implemented through a human rights-based approach, aiming to advance inclusive and sustainable growth and ensure equity in access to quality basic services and social protection.

32. The common programme will focus particularly on key areas for which the three organizations have recognized mandates and proven comparative advantages. These are reflected in the commitments to outcome-level results in the six priority areas of the new programme. Shared strategies include capacity development of duty-bearers; mainstreaming actions that address gender inequality; and effective implementation of the 18th Amendment. Strategic shifts in the common country programme include more attention to the rapidly growing urban population; tapping the potential of the large numbers of young people; disaster risk reduction and other measures to strengthen the development and humanitarian links, and promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation.

33. The common country programme will also support relevant international commitments such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols; Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development; World Summit on Sustainable Development; Hyogo Framework for Action; World Fit for Children outcome document; and other mandates originating from United Nations resolutions.

34. The United Nations will use its convening power to bring together stakeholders and coordinate actions. Capacity development will be supported to promote a multidimensional approach to poverty reduction. This will include revision of legislative frameworks or adoption of new legislation to better address the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups. Policy-level support will be complemented by community-level interventions in targeted geographic areas, with specific focus on districts with low human development. Programme delivery will be based on strong partnerships with relevant institutions at federal and provincial/area levels and civil society organizations.

35. The United Nations will draw upon its global and regional knowledge networks to share international best practices. It will also take advantage of opportunities to improve public-private partnerships and South-South cooperation. Lastly, it will advocate with policymakers to address inequality in policy processes and to ensure that the voices of the most vulnerable are heard.

36. Through the proposed common country programme, the three organizations will contribute to achievement of selected outcomes identified under the six interdependent strategic priority areas of the new One United Nations Programme, complementing work planned by other United Nations agencies:

(a) *Vulnerable and marginalized populations have equitable access to and use of quality services.*

(i) The proposed programme will contribute to the achievement of One United Nations Programme outcomes 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 — on equitable access to and use of quality services for vulnerable and marginalized populations. This will emphasize approaches that support federal and provincial/area governments in addressing barriers to delivery of quality services, particularly for women, youth, children and vulnerable groups. The programme will take into account gaps in the Millennium Development Goals targets as well as emerging challenges, including devolution of power, integration of services and private-sector service delivery.

(ii) Evidence-based policy, legislative, budgetary and accountability mechanisms will be strengthened to support equitable access to basic services for inclusive human development, including in humanitarian settings. The proposed programme also will support strong advocacy for behaviour change and adoption of positive social norms. It will raise public awareness about the needs of women, youth, children and vulnerable populations. Communities will be empowered to change social norms, such as open defecation or child labour. Individual and institutional capacities for equitable and results-based service delivery will be strengthened at all levels, with reforms aimed at ensuring efficiency and accountability. High-level, evidence-based advocacy

will address issues of early marriage, family planning and gender-based violence, among others.

(b) *Inclusive economic growth through the development of sustainable livelihoods.*

(i) The proposed programme will contribute to the achievement to three of the four outcomes in Strategic Priority Area One of the One United Nations Programme, namely, outcomes 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4 — supporting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, with particular focus on poor people, youth and women. Support will be given particularly to implementation of the Framework for Economic Growth through support to provincial/area governments in formulating their development strategies and plans. These will promote inclusive and sustainable growth and work to accelerate poverty reduction and achieve the Millennium Development Goals through policy reforms, institutional capacity-building and targeted multi-sectoral approaches.

(ii) The programme will emphasize policy dialogue and evidence-based policy and regulatory reforms that promote entrepreneurship and the business opportunities among poor people and women. It will focus on small and medium-size enterprises and foster skills development through public-private partnerships. Initiatives to help poor people will be undertaken, providing them with incentives to enhance the production and use of low-cost, sustainable energy. Particularly, “green” development will be promoted at household, community and national levels.

(iii) In addition, the programme will address the key causes and consequences of population growth by generating evidence on emerging issues of population dynamics. These include the growing numbers of young people, the resultant potential demographic dividend and rapid urbanization, and their links with the needs of young people (including adolescents), sexual and reproductive health (including family planning), gender equality and poverty reduction. The programme will emphasize greater use of data for more informed decision-making and policy formulation.

(c) *Increased national resilience to disasters, crises and external shocks.*

(i) The proposed programme will help achieve outcomes 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 — on resilience to disasters, crises and external shocks, through support for institutional development. This will ensure effective disaster and crisis management and improve planning and coordination capacities, including child-sensitive and gender-sensitive approaches. Capacity development will be supported at federal, provincial, district and community levels. Systems for multi-hazard mapping and planning will be established, as will early warning and community-based disaster risk management.

(ii) Particular attention will be paid to ensuring that vulnerable populations benefit from crisis prevention and mitigation measures, sustainable environmental management practices and climate change mitigation and adaptation programmes. In addition, the programme will aim to strengthen continuum from humanitarian response, including early recovery, to development assistance. This will provide vulnerable communities most affected by disasters and crises with improved socio-economic opportunities, livelihoods and social protection.

(d) *Strengthened governance and social cohesion.*

(i) The proposed programme will support the achievement of outcomes 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4, on strengthened governance and social cohesion. This will be achieved through support aimed at strengthening the capacity of democratic institutions and promoting stronger accountability. It will address areas such as improvement of electoral procedures and civic and voter education, with an emphasis on women; evidence-based policymaking and parliamentary oversight; and oversight of aid policy and coordination. The overall aid policy aims to support efforts to increase aid effectiveness and coordination, ensuring that it aligns with national and provincial development goals, the Millennium Development Goals and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

(ii) Emphasis will be given to the rule of law in selected areas in order to strengthen public trust, social cohesion and stability. It will also aim to improve access to justice through both formal and informal mechanisms, with a focus on the rights of women and vulnerable populations. The proposed programme will support the engagement of civil society, the media and academia as integral elements of the democratic process. In particular, it will work to strengthen decentralized governance under the 18th Amendment. Approaches will include capacity development and evidence-based legislative reform, as well as research and advocacy for administrative and fiscal decentralization. In addition, the proposed programme will support improvements to accountability and access to quality social protection, social cohesion and legal services for vulnerable people. Capacities of provincial and federal institutions to implement child protection systems and provide child-sensitive social protection, including birth registration, will be strengthened to ensure benefits to the most disadvantaged children. Cost-effective systems and innovative technologies will be employed.

(e) *Gender equality and social justice.*

(i) The common programme will contribute to the achievement of outcomes 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 — on gender equality and social justice. It will focus on enhancing women's participation in political processes, legislation and public sector decision-making. This will be based on electoral reforms and capacity development initiatives such as networking among women parliamentarians in the region.

(ii) Economic participation will be strengthened through support to regulatory reforms and targeted initiatives, emphasizing women's access to property, entrepreneurship and income-generation opportunities in selected regions. In addition, gender-responsive budgeting will be strongly advocated. So will establishment of mechanisms to strengthen monitoring of the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and gender-related issues in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Ministry of Human Rights and the Human Rights Commission will be supported to integrate protection of child rights and justice for children into a strengthened protective environment.

(iii) The programme also will help to promote and protect the political, economic, social, cultural and civil rights of children and vulnerable groups. This will be achieved through targeted policy support, institutional

strengthening and capacity development assistance to human rights institutions, improving their ability to support and promote integration of human rights at all levels.

(f) *Food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable groups.*

(i) The programme will support the achievement of outcomes 6.1 and 6.2 — on improved food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable groups. It will focus on support to development and implementation of nutrition-specific interventions in every province/area. These will be complemented by integrated, cross-sectoral strategies and plans to address malnutrition, particularly among the most disadvantaged children.

(ii) An integrated response in water, sanitation and hygiene and education will be promoted, as well as strengthened facilities to provide more comprehensive mother and child support. Integration of nutrition subjects into formal and non-formal education curricula likewise will be promoted. So will policies, legislation and capacity development and behaviour change communication for better nutrition of people living in the most vulnerable areas.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

37. The common country programme will be implemented within the management and accountability structure of the new One United Nations Programme; accordingly, the results and resources frameworks of the three organizations are integral parts of the one country programme action plan, to be signed by the United Nations and the Government of Pakistan. Implementation of the programme will be anchored in the principles of aid effectiveness, such as national ownership and the use of national systems and mechanisms. Management of the programme will be supported by a coherent governance structure, with clear lines of accountability and decision-making and a robust monitoring and evaluation plan. Overall programme management and coordination will be the joint responsibility of the Government and the three organizations.

38. Building on lessons learned from the previous country programme, the management approach for the new programme is flexible, cost-effective, sensitive to potential risks and based on evidence. It will support joint programming to enable innovation and integrated approaches without compromising accountability and transparency. The management structure will take into account the structural and functional changes of the Government under the 18th Amendment and accompanying provincial/area specificities.

39. As part of overall management and oversight arrangements, a high-level committee will be formed, co-chaired by the Secretary of the Government's Economic Affairs Division and the United Nations Resident Coordinator. It will consist of federal and provincial/area governments, United Nations agencies and donors. It will provide policy guidance on the One United Nations Programme and its links with national priorities and processes. It will also decide on significant programmatic changes and funding allocations not included in the agreed framework. A provincial steering committee will be established for each of the eight provinces/areas. Members will come from provincial, regional and federal

governments, including line departments, as well as from the United Nations. These steering committees will report to the high-level committee.

40. The management and monitoring and evaluation structure for the common country programme will be agreed to through consultation among the three organizations. They will hold biannual reviews with the Government, represented by the Economic Affairs Division, and other stakeholders to take stock of progress. These reviews will be complemented by quarterly financial and narrative reporting through designated government reporting systems. Civil society organizations and other development partners will be consulted to ensure inclusiveness, transparency and aid effectiveness.

41. A midterm review of the One United Nations Programme will take place to ensure continued alignment with national priorities. Final outcome evaluations will be conducted for each of the six priority areas. These reviews and evaluations will encompass an assessment of the contribution of the common country programme to the results achieved in the strategic priority areas and outcomes. They will also assess how the achievements of the common country programme contribute to results in the country programme action plan and the results and resources frameworks. The three organizations will update the data regularly (on a quarterly basis) published on OneView, the United Nations system's web portal, which will have an interface with the Government's Development Assistance Database.

UNICEF results and resources framework for Pakistan, 2013-2017

<p>One Programme and national strategic priority area 1: Vulnerable and marginalized populations have equitable access and use of quality services SPA 1 indicative resources:[†] core \$57.4 million; non-core \$206.2 million</p>			
<p>Related UNICEF medium-term strategic plan (MTSP) focus areas: all focus areas</p>			
One Programme outcome and indicators	Programme approaches, outputs* and indicators	Partners and partnership frameworks	Indicative resources
<p>Outcome 1.1 (with UNFPA) Policy environment, legislation, budgetary allocation and accountability mechanisms strengthened in support of equitable access to basic social services for human development.</p> <p>Indicators: Percentage of national and provincial budget allocated to basic social services; Number of evidence-based policy documents that specifically address the needs of the most vulnerable populations.</p>	<p>Programme approaches: Strengthen capacity of partners on the use of evidence-based policy analysis and equity-focused and child-friendly budgeting to address barriers and increase access to quality basic social services for the most vulnerable children and women.</p> <p>Output 1.1.1: Relevant federal and provincial/area authorities and civil society organizations (CSOs) have improved capacity to develop, adopt and implement equity-focused, child-sensitive policies, laws, rules of business and sector plans, strategies and budgets.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1.1: Number of equity-focused, child-sensitive policy reforms, legislative bills, rules of business and sector plans with budgetary allocations developed.</p> <p>Baseline: Health: 1; child protection: 6; education: 2; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH): 2. Target: Health: 6; child protection: 25; education: 5 new/2 updated; WASH: 7.</p> <p>Output 1.1.2: Child ombudsperson, provincial/area social welfare departments and relevant accountability mechanisms are strengthening children’s welfare and protection systems.</p>	<p>Federal: Planning Commission; Cabinet Division; Expanded Programme on Immunization Cell; Prime Minister’s Office; Polio; Ministry of Inter Provincial Coordination.</p> <p>Provincial/area: Relevant departments, local governments, provincial assemblies.</p> <p>Others: United Nations agencies, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, private sector, research institutions, child rights organizations, media, CSOs.</p>	<p>Core: \$12,181,220</p> <p>Non-core: \$35,037,730</p>

[†] Overall SPA indicative resources have been rounded in the section headings. A detailed breakdown can be found in the “Indicative resources” column.

* Outputs are indicative in accordance with the draft United Nations Development Assistance Framework action plan of 20 April 2012.

	<p>Indicator 1.1.2.1: Number of fully functioning provincial/area child ombudsperson systems.</p> <p>Baseline: 7 under development. Target: 7 fully functional.</p> <p>Output 1.1.3: Equity-focused child- and gender-sensitive research and evaluations are conducted and used to inform policies, planning, monitoring and budgets.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3.1: Number of equity-focused research/evaluation recommendations incorporated into programmes/strategies.</p> <p>Baseline: 6. Target: 55.</p>	<p>Partnership frameworks: Global Partnership for Education, relevant United Nations frameworks, Global Fund for Sanitation/Water Supply and Sanitation Collaboration Council, Global Partnership for Education, H4+ for maternal health, GAVI Alliance, Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.</p>	
<p>Outcome 1.2 (with UNFPA) Increased public awareness and behaviour change to ensure vulnerable populations practice safe behaviour, as well as access and use quality services, including housing.</p> <p>Indicators: Percentage of vulnerable populations accessing and using basic social-sector services.</p>	<p>Programme approaches: Empower community-based organizations and relevant government partners to transform discriminatory social norms and stimulate demand for quality basic social services. Support the development and use of behaviour change communication packages; provide technical support for analysis, dissemination and use of the findings.</p> <p>Output 1.2.1: Institutional capacity of partners is strengthened to support sustained, equitable social change communication and public discourse that promotes child rights and protective behaviours and increases rights-holders' demand for and use of social services.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1.1: Number of partners regularly implementing, developing and improving an integrated communication for development strategy.</p> <p>Baseline: Health: 1; child protection: 0; education: 1; WASH: 1; polio 0. Target: Health: 6; child protection: 8; education: 7; WASH: 5; polio 1.</p> <p>Output 1.2.2: The most vulnerable children, families and community leaders participate in communication for development activities for sustained social change to improve children's lives.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2.1: Survival/completion rate at grade 5.</p>		<p>Core: \$14,852,150</p> <p>Non-core: \$78,263,070</p>

	<p>Baseline: 55. Target: 85.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2.2: Percentage of people reached by Mother and Child Health Week.</p> <p>Baseline: 57. Target: 80.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2.3: Number of villages/informal urban settlements certified free of open defecation.</p> <p>Baseline: 1,000. Target: 15,000.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2.4: Number of confirmed polio cases.</p> <p>Baseline: 198. Target: 0.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2.5: Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women and exposed infants receiving antiretroviral treatment for prevention of parent-to-child transmission.</p> <p>Baseline: 1.8%. Target: 50%.</p>		
<p>Outcome 1.3 (with UNFPA) Capacity for equitable social service delivery improved at all levels, including use of innovative technology.</p> <p>Indicators: Number of basic social service delivery offices that use innovative technologies to improve service delivery.</p>	<p>Programme approaches: Strengthen capacity of partners to deliver child-friendly, equity-focused, integrated approaches to overcome barriers to accessing quality basic social services and protection/social assistance for the most vulnerable, including those with disabilities.</p> <p>Output 1.3.1: Relevant provincial/area departments have developed and are implementing human resource management strategies and long-term human resource development plans.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1.1: Number of relevant provincial/area departments with a human resources management plan that calls for deploying and retaining providers in underserved areas.</p> <p>Baseline: Health: 1; education: 0; WASH: 0. Target: Health: 7; education: 7; WASH: 7.</p> <p>Output 1.3.2: Provincial/area authorities and CSOs have improved capacity to deliver basic services, including testing and evaluating innovative models, and to scale up proven best practices for equitable service delivery.</p>		<p>Core: \$30,380,390</p> <p>Non-core: \$92,942,940</p>

	<p>Indicator 1.3.2.1: Social service models developed, implemented, evaluated and scaled up.</p> <p>Baseline: Health: 9 districts for 24/7 obstetric services; WASH: Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation reached 5 million people; Education: 4,900 child-friendly schools.</p> <p>Target: Health: 14 high-risk districts with 24/7 obstetric services; WASH: Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation reached 20 million people; Education: 10,000 child-friendly schools.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2.2: Percentage of children under age 5 fully immunized.</p> <p>Baseline: 44. Target: 85.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2.3: Percentage of people using an improved water source.</p> <p>Baseline: 91. Target: 95.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2.4: Number of provincial and district-level education sector plans incorporating the child-friendly schools framework.</p> <p>Baseline: Provincial 5, district 0. Target: Provincial 7, district 65.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2.5: Percentage of women in lowest wealth quintile in selected districts whose births are assisted by skilled birth attendant.</p> <p>Baseline: 16. Target: 70.</p>		
<p>One Programme and national strategic priority area 3: Increased national resilience to disasters, crises and external shocks SPA 3 indicative resources: core \$12.3 million; non-core \$40.8 million</p>			
<p>Related UNICEF medium-term strategic plan focus areas: all focus areas</p>			

One Programme outcome and indicators	Programme approaches, outputs and indicators	Partners and partnership frameworks	Indicative resources
<p>Outcome 3.1 (with UNDP) National, provincial and district capacities to prevent, assess, reduce and manage risks are developed.</p> <p>Indicators: Number of National Disaster Management Authority, Provincial Disaster Management Authorities and District Disaster Management Authorities that accord with international humanitarian principles and priorities.</p>	<p>Programme approaches: Strengthen capacity of disaster management authorities and provincial/area governments in child- and gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction and disaster management.</p> <p>Output 3.1.1: Relevant provincial/area authorities and CSOs have integrated child-specific disaster risk reduction components into their sector plans and budgets.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1.1: Number of provincial/area departments that have integrated child-specific disaster risk reduction components into sector plans.</p> <p>Baseline: Education: 2; health: 0; WASH: 0. Target: Education: 7; health: 6; WASH: 7.</p>	<p>Federal: Ministry of Climate Change, National Disaster Management Authority, Planning Commission.</p> <p>Provincial/area: Provincial Disaster Management Authorities, relevant departments, Humanitarian Clusters.</p> <p>Others: United Nations agencies, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, CSOs, academic institutions, media, telecommunications companies.</p>	<p>Core: \$7,360,490</p> <p>Non-core: \$24,472,170</p>
<p>Outcome 3.3 (with UNDP) Vulnerable populations in crisis benefit from improved prevention, risk reduction and response (mitigation), and are assisted to reach development goals, including Millennium Development Goal targets.</p> <p>Indicators: Proportion of provinces/districts with disaster coordination mechanisms and plans in place.</p>	<p>Programme approaches: Strengthen systems for early warning and disaster management and coordination. Build capacity for collection and analysis of timely information for reducing risks to the most vulnerable children and women in crisis situations.</p> <p>Output 3.3.1: Multi-hazard assessments are conducted with the most vulnerable populations, and risk management action plans are implemented for the protection of children and women.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1.1: Number of hazard-prone districts with risk management plans in place that include specific measures and actions for children and women.</p> <p>Baseline: 0. Target: 35.</p>		<p>Core: \$4,906,990</p> <p>Non-core: \$16,314,780</p>

<p>One Programme and national strategic priority area 4: Strengthen governance and social cohesion SPA 4 indicative resources: core \$2.4 million; non-core: \$8.6 million</p>			
<p>Related UNICEF MTSP focus area(s): child protection; policy advocacy and partnerships for children's rights</p>			
One Programme outcome and indicators	Programme approaches, outputs and indicators	Partners and partnership frameworks	Indicative resources
<p>Outcome 4.3 (with UNDP) Improved accountability and access to quality social protection and other services for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Indicators: Proportion of population covered by social protection policies and programmes; proportional increase in registration of new births and documentation of migrants and people affected by crises.</p>	<p>Programme approaches: Strengthen partnership with relevant authorities and establish coordinated approaches; conduct bottleneck analysis; use innovative technology and cost-effective systems to increase birth registration. Address social cohesion by promoting participatory approaches involving children, teachers, parent-teacher associations and community networks.</p> <p>Output 4.3.1: Increased percentage of children holding birth certificates.</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.1.1: Percentage of children registered at birth and receiving birth certificates.</p> <p>Baseline: 27. Target: 75.</p> <p>Output 4.3.2: Selected districts have education sector plans that strengthen social cohesion activities for school-age children, parents and other stakeholders in rural and urban areas.</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.2.1: Percentage of selected districts with education sector plans that include strengthened social cohesion activities for school-age children, parents and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Baseline: 100% with some activities. Target: 100% with strengthened activities.</p>	<p>Federal: National Database and Registration Authority.</p> <p>Provincial/area: National Database and Registration Authority, local governments, relevant departments.</p> <p>Others: Children's associations, CSOs, media, human rights and research institutions, NGOs.</p>	<p>Core: \$2,368,290</p> <p>Non-core: \$8,595,410</p>
<p>One Programme and national strategic priority area 5: Ensure gender equality and social justice SPA 5 indicative resources: core \$3.7 million; non-core: \$13.5 million</p>			
<p>Related UNICEF MTSP focus area(s): All focus areas</p>			

One Programme outcome and indicators	Programme approaches, outputs and indicators	Partners and partnership frameworks	Indicative resources
<p>Outcome 5.1 (with UNDP) Government and civil society are active and accountable in eliminating discrimination against women and girls.</p> <p>Indicators: Proportion of Universal Periodic Review and Committee on the Rights of the Child concluding observations and remarks implemented; number of key institutions with a gender policy in place.</p>	<p>Programme approaches: Support relevant stakeholders to use evidence, research and analysis to strengthen advocacy, policies, legislation, budgets and plans in favour of gender equality and social justice. Enable improved monitoring and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and acting on concluding observations and remarks of the respective convention committees as well as other relevant recommendations related to children arising from international conventions and instruments.</p> <p>Output 5.1.1: Relevant governmental authorities and others have strengthened capacity to monitor, report on and implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and act upon the concluding observations and remarks of the convention committees, as well as other relevant child-related recommendations arising from international conventions and instruments.</p> <p>Indicator 5.1.1.1: Government and CSOs are reporting on and implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child provisions and the child-related provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>Baseline: Infrequent and incomplete reporting and implementation. Target: Yearly reporting and improved implementation.</p> <p>Output 5.1.2: Government authorities and others use improved tools, disaggregated data, research results and best practices to implement concluding remarks and recommendations of the convention committees, including strategies and plans to address biases against vulnerable children.</p> <p>Indicator 5.1.2.1: Number of provincial/area action plans supported by disaggregated information that are developed and</p>	<p>Federal: Planning Commission, Ministry of Human Rights, Human Rights Commission, Parliamentarians, Commission for Child Welfare and Development.</p> <p>Provincial: Relevant departments, local authorities, provincial/area public sector institutions, Provincial Assemblies.</p> <p>Others: United Nations agencies, academic/research institutions, children's associations, CSOs, media, human rights organizations, NGOs, South Asian Initiative to End Violence Against Children.</p>	<p>Core: \$2,950,590</p> <p>Non-core: \$10,605,620</p>

	<p>implemented to address concluding remarks and recommendations of the convention committees and biases against vulnerable children.</p> <p>Baseline: 0. Target: 7.</p>		
<p>Outcome 5.2 indicators (with UNDP) Political, economic, social and legal rights of all, and especially vulnerable groups, are respected, protected and fulfilled, including through institutional strengthening and capacity development of duty-bearers.</p> <p>Indicators: Number of laws revised to comply with international standards.</p>	<p>Programme approaches: Enhance capacity of provincial/area and district authorities to implement legal and policy reforms and strengthen child protection systems, to provide enabling protective environment and justice for children, especially for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Output 5.2.1: Systems and relevant institutions have the capacity to ensure fulfilment of children’s rights to protection and justice, especially for those from vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Indicator 5.2.1.1: Functional child protection systems are in place to ensure protection and justice for the most vulnerable children.</p> <p>Baseline: 6 systems under development. Target: 7 systems meeting international standards.</p>		<p>Core: \$60,220</p> <p>Non-core: \$216,440</p>
<p>Outcome 5.3 Human rights institutions strategically positioned and advocating to integrate human rights at all levels.</p> <p>Indicators: Number of cases submitted to Human Rights Commission and resolved.</p>	<p>Programme approaches: Strengthen capacities of human rights institutions at federal, provincial/area and district levels to monitor and report on the realization of children’s rights.</p> <p>Output 5.3.1: The realization of children’s rights is mainstreamed into the core functions of human rights and other institutions, particularly the Ministry of Human Rights and provincial/area human rights departments.</p> <p>Indicator 5.3.1.1: Children’s rights are mainstreamed as one of the core functions of the Ministry of Human Rights, Human Rights Commission and provincial/area human rights departments.</p> <p>Baseline: 0. Target: 8.</p>		<p>Core: \$728,570</p> <p>Non-core: \$2,662,350</p>

One Programme and national strategic priority area 6: Food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable groups SPA 6 indicative resources: core \$6.7 million; non-core \$24.5 million			
Related UNICEF MTSP focus area(s): Young child survival and development			
One Programme outcome and indicators	Programme approaches, outputs and indicators	Partners and partnership frameworks	Indicative resources
<p>Outcome 6.2 Nutrition security increased, especially for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Indicators: Percentage increase in household consumption of fortified foods including complementary foods; percentage of children under 6 months exclusively breastfed; percentage reduction in malnutrition in children and women.</p>	<p>Programme approaches: Support the federal and provincial/area governments to develop integrated nutrition strategies, operation plans, legislation and guidelines. Facilitate inter-sectoral contributions through the health, agriculture, food, water and sanitation, and education sectors. Strengthen capacity to design, manage and implement nutrition-specific interventions, including maternal nutrition, infant and young child feeding promotion and micronutrient interventions. Develop nutrition capacity through integration of nutrition into academic training institutions and pre-service and in-service trainings.</p> <p>Output 6.2.1: Integrated nutrition strategies are developed and implemented to address malnutrition among the most vulnerable.</p> <p>Indicator 6.2.1.1: Number of federal and provincial/area governments that have developed and implemented integrated nutrition strategies.</p> <p>Baseline: 1. Target: 8.</p> <p>Output 6.2.2: Caregivers in high-risk districts practice an essential set of behaviours for prevention of malnutrition in children.</p> <p>Indicator 6.2.2.1: Percentage of children under 6 months exclusively breastfed.</p> <p>Baseline: 37. Target: 65.</p> <p>Indicator 6.2.2.2: Percentage of households consuming iodized salt.</p>	<p>Federal: Planning Commission, Cabinet Division, Ministry of Inter Provincial Coordination, Ministry of Food Security and Research.</p> <p>Provincial/area: Relevant departments, local bodies.</p> <p>Others: United Nations agencies, academic institutions, CSOs, media, human rights organizations, NGOs, Micronutrient Initiative, Global Alliance Initiative for Nutrition.</p> <p>Partnership Frameworks: Scaling Up Nutrition partners.</p>	<p>Core: \$6,701,520</p> <p>Non-core: \$24,479,480</p>

	<p>Baseline: 69. Target: 90.</p> <p>Indicator 6.2.2.3: Percentage of children aged 6-23 months fed a minimum acceptable diet.</p> <p>Baseline: 8.3. Target: 30.</p>		
Cross-sectoral costs			<p>Core: \$8,250,000</p> <p>Non-core: \$26,420,000</p>

UNICEF indicative resources for 2013-2017

Core: \$90,740,430

Non-core: \$320,010,000

Total: \$410,750,430