**Project ID: 00087782**

**Parliamentary Support in Pakistan**

**Annual Progress Report**

**January – December 2015**

Photo credits and caption

**Project Snapshot**

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| Date: | | | 28 January, 2016 | | | |
| Award ID: | | | 00076330 | | | |
| Project ID: | | | 00087782 | | | |
| Project Title: | | | Parliamentary Support in Pakistan (PSP) | | | |
| Project Start Date: | | | October 1, 2013 | | | |
| Project End Date: | | | December 31, 2015 | | | |
| Implementing Partner: | | | UNDP | | | |
| Responsible Parties: | | | UNDP | | | |
| Project Budget (all years): | | | Total Project budget US$ 1,484,091 | | | |
| Core Resources:  UNDP (US$ 400,000)  Non-Core Resources:  (US$ 203,682) | | |  | | | |
| **Project Brief Description and Outputs**  The Project **"Parliamentary Support in Pakistan"** aims to assist the *Federal Parliament and the four Provincial Assemblies* of Pakistan to increasingly effectively and proactively support and oversee achievement of the country’s development goals. The project aims to build institutional capacities and mechanisms that promote an inclusive system of governance and consequently, produce stability, equitable growth and benefit the most vulnerable. Building on the strategic partnership established since 2004 with the Federal Parliament of Pakistan, UNDP intends to provide high-level quality technical and policy advice and assistance to foster institutional reform during 2014-2017. Despite the project duration of four years, it has been formulated under a longer-term vision. Six outputs have been identified to strengthen the parliamentary capacities:  **Output 1:** Institutional and democratic performance of the Senate, National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies strengthened.  **Output 2:** The participation and empowerment of women in parliamentary and electoral processes at federal and provincial levels enhanced.  **Output 3: L**egislative institutions at the federal and provincial level equipped with the knowledge and technical capacity to improve legislative engagement with development policy agendas (PRSP, MDGs/SDGs). | | | | | | |
| Overall Project Quality Rating (mark on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria): | | | | | | |
| Exemplary (5)  \*\*\*\*\* | High (4)  \*\*\*\* | | | Satisfactory (3)  \*\*\* | Poor (2)  ✔ | Inadequate (1)  \* |
| All outputs are rated High or Exemplary | All outputs are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least two criteria are rated High or Exemplary | | | One output may be rated Poor, and all other criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher | Two outputs are rated Poor, and all other criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher | One output is rated Inadequate, or more than two criteria are rated Poor |
| Budget 2015 | | US$ 603,682 | | | | |
| Expenditure 2015 | | US$ 586,171 | | | | |
| Delivery % | | 97.09% | | | | |

**Contents**

1. Introduction
2. Situation Analysis
3. Project Performance and Results
   1. Contribution toward Country Programme Outcome
   2. Achievement of Project Results/Outputs
4. Lessons Learnt
5. The Way Ahead/Key Priorities for 2015

Annex 1: AWP Based reporting matrix

Annex 2: Annual Project Quality Assurance Assessment

**Acronyms**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| APR | Annual Progress Report |
| AWP | Annual Work Plan |
| CBP | Capacity Building Program |
| CO | Country Office |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organizations |
| IPU | Inter Parliamentary Union |
| NA | National Assembly |
| Pas | Provincial Assemblies |
| PIPS | Pakistan Institute of Parliamentary Services |
| PRB | Project Review Board |
| PSP | Parliamentary Support in Pakistan |
| SELP | Strengthening Electoral and Legislative Support |
| STP | Staff Training Program |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| WPC | Women’s Parliamentary Caucus |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| DPU | Development Policy Unit |
| TFs | Task Forces |
| SP | Strategic Planning |
| PD&R | Planning, Development and Reforms |
| HR | Human Resources |
| VAW | Violence Against Women |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| AF | Accelerated Framework |

1. **Introduction**

For the Parliamentary Support Project (PSP), 2015 remained the period of engaging with secretariats and members of federal parliament as well as provincial assemblies to further strengthen the ties with the institutions in addition to exploring more areas of cooperation till year 2017. In the discussions, a number of decisions have been reached regarding support to strengthening parliament’s role on oversight of development goals and improving active participation of women lawmakers in the parliamentary processes. Moreover, strengthening legislative engagement in rule of law processes in KP is another area UNDP has started during the year with support of the British Foreign Office.

Technological support continued along with the programmatic support. A bills-tracking system, developed in-house by the project team, handed over to Senate. The software has enabled the concerned branch of the Upper House to keep an updated record of the latest status of bills submitted to the House. Previously, the entries were made manually and after the passage of some time it was almost impossible to ascertain the present status of a Bill.

The project supported establishment of the Secretariat of the Women’s Parliamentary Caucus, Punjab in Lahore. The year also witnessed completion of the studies on legislative gaps analysis on selected MDG themes and submission of the draft reports by the partners to UNDP. The studies were initiated through micro capital grants were extended to civil society organisations for conducting the on MDG Goals related to Education, Health and Environment—MDGs 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 respectively.

There has also been a Training Workshop for MPAs of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly on the topic of Rules of Procedures in addition to several other round of discussions and meetings with partner institutions, particularly at Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, held. The main objective of the discussions has been to prioritize project activities according to the needs of the partners. Hence, in KPK Assembly’s case, the immediate area of support identified has been to hold a series of workshops and trainings on as diverse of topics as House Rules, Budget, Committee system etc. for honourable MPAs.

After a number of engagements with Members and the Secretariat of the Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the month of May proved to be a period of interaction with Balochistan Assembly. The interactions, in the form of Training Workshops for MPAs, has been part of the project’s realigned strategy and prioritized support areas set in accordance with the needs of the Assembly as emerged during the consultative process and meetings.

Amongst a number of activities, a Training Workshop on the important topic of Understanding Provincial Budget was also held for MPAs of Balochistan. Moreover, the women members of the Provincial Assembly were also provided with a training opportunity through a workshop on the relevant topic of Gender and Development in Balochistan.

Furthermore, keeping in view the needs of MPAs on media management, a training workshop on the same topic was also held. All the events for the members of the provincial assembly were held in the provincial capital, Quetta.

One of the new initiatives emerged from the engagements of the project during quarter three has been the landmark achievement of a joint cost-sharing initiative with the provincial assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The agreement is related to establishment of SDGs Resource Facility and WPC Secretariat, to be set up in the premises of the provincial assembly.

Another activity of the project has been celebration of the International Day of Youth jointly organized with the Young Parliamentarians Forum (YPF) of the National Assembly. Celebrated on August 12 in Islamabad, the event was a very well participated celebration by young and old alike from different walks of life.

The project also collaborated with the Regional UNDP Office in Bangkok in facilitating one of the members—an MNA—of the National Assembly Forum on Climate Change to represent Pakistan in the Regional Climate Change Conference held in Jakarta, Indonesia. The lawmaker not only took part in the three-day event but also chaired one of the important sessions on the issue.

Moreover, UNDP’s efforts to enhance the functionality of the SDG Task Forces have received a boost when the provincial task force members had their inaugural meeting in Peshawar. In the meeting, the members decided to meet more regularly in the future to enhance the functionality of the Task Force.

Another step forward for the project team has been a study on analyzing legislative gaps related to country’s international commitment on ‘universal primary education’. Being conducted through a local civil society organization under a micro grant agreement with UNDP, the study is aimed at identifying legislative and policy gaps hindering the progress on the country’s developmental goals related to education.

1. **SITUATION ANALYSIS**

In June 2013, a new Parliament was elected and a new government was formed after Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz (PML-N) won a majority of the seats and formed governments at the centre, in Punjab and a coalition government in Balochistan following peaceful and credible elections.[[1]](#footnote-1)This is the first democratic transition in the country’s history after an elected government completed its full term. Since independence Pakistan has faced a number of security and development challenges including both domestic political disruptions and regional conflicts. In addition, for long, the judicial system remained submissive and subordinate to the military and political elite; and widespread corruption has eroded state institutions. Strong executives, often influenced by the military, and largely fragile parliaments have dominated the political scene.

Although governance problems will take time to resolve there are positive developments including the fact that a civilian government has completed its full term, the judiciary is becoming increasingly independent, the military’s standing has declined, civil society is more confident, media influence is growing, and recent reforms have put in place institutions and incentives likely to generate positive change. The 18th Constitutional Amendment[[2]](#footnote-2) is one of such key reforms; it has introduced critical legislative, administrative and fiscal reforms. Key presidential powers have been *transferred* to the Parliament and the Prime Minister. The Amendment also provides for *devolution* of powers to the provinces. With seventeen ministries being devolved to the provinces, provincial authorities are under pressure to strengthen strategic policy planning and implementation capacities as well as legislative oversight.

Pakistan is ranked 146 out of 187 countries in the Human Development Index. The country has a population of 177.1 million people, which grows at an annual rate of 2.05%[[3]](#footnote-3). 49% of the population lives in poverty and, health and education face the lowest investment. Under a scenario of macro-economic stress, energy shortage, and an on going devolution process, the country’s *New Growth Framework (2011)* for inclusive economic growth and the *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper[[4]](#footnote-4)* both of which have incorporated the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) provide the development framework and vision. The government is prioritising improving governance and stability, economic growth and the achievement of the MDGs, especially in the areas of poverty, education, maternal health and environmental sustainability.

In addition, the government will have to face growing challenges of increased radicalization and militancy, violence within its borders and, military escalation of the conflict between the state and the Pakistani Taliban. Externally, the leaders shall deal with historically strained relations with India and Afghanistan and, more recently, a complex interaction with the US.

As the highest representative and law making bodies in Pakistan, the decisions of the Parliament as well as Provincial Assemblies, have the potential to influence crucial issues facing the Pakistani people and promote rule of law. The substantial number of first time MPs in the legislatures and more stable political processes are good opportunities for greater emphasis on development issues. Thus, it is critical that these institutions are empowered to fulfill their mandates.

In this background the *United Nations Common Country Programme* (2013-2017) focuses on supporting Pakistan to reach its national and provincial development targets including the MDGs (and post-2015 MDG goals) as well as ensuring the rights vested in the constitution and international conventions to which the country has acceded[[5]](#footnote-5). Specifically, one of the key strategic objectives aims to strengthen the capacity of institutions to become more *democratic* and *accountable* and increase their *engagement* with civil society (organizations), media and academia. A priority is also to accelerate legislation and development of mechanism to monitor *elimination* of discrimination against Pakistani women and girls. Building on this framework, the Project **"Parliamentary Support in Pakistan"** aims to assist the *Federal Parliament and the four Provincial Assemblies* of Pakistan to increasingly and effectively conduct their *legislative and oversight responsibilities* to proactively support and oversee achievement of the country’s development goals. The project aims to work with the legislative bodies to promote dialogue and participatory processes. It is critical to build institutional capacities and mechanisms that promote an inclusive system of governance and consequently, produce stability, equitable growth and benefit the most vulnerable, as the best option for sustainability of the development process.

Building on the strategic partnership established since 2004 with the Federal Parliament of Pakistan and its learnings, UNDP intends to provide high-level quality technical and policy advice and assistance to foster institutional reform during 2014-2017. Despite the project duration of four years, it has been formulated under a longer-term vision, as parliamentary reform is a continued process.

The year also witnessed initiation of an FCO-funded pilot project focusing on strengthening legislative engagement in rule of law processes in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. One of the main objectives of the pilot project, including others, is to assess the level of appetite and desire among citizens for more active engagement with legislative processes which focus on the rule of law.

Under the project, a number of studies and surveys have been commissioned concentrating on collecting baseline data on the subject. One of the key achievements under the component has been a public opinion survey aimed at collecting data on appetite and desire among citizens for more active engagement with legislative processes, which focus on the rule of law.

1. **Project Performance and results** 
   1. **Contribution towards Country Programme Outcome[[6]](#footnote-6)**

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| **CPAP Outcome:**  **The capacity of institutions to be more democratic and accountable is strengthened, including, inter alia, the engagement of civil society organisations, media and academia.** | | | |
| **Indicator(s):**  The capacities of the member of parliament enhanced to effectively engage in dialogue and debate on core development, nation-building and/or peacebuilding issues  Enhanced participation of marginalized groups in parliament (e.g. women, youth, minorities) | **Baseline:**  UNDP/IPU Mission Report 2013 | **Target(s):**  Improve Women-specific legislations  Build capacity of the Members of Provincial Assemblies on parliamentary procedure and rules of business | **Achievement(s):**  Women parliamentary caucus at two provincial assemblies have been established.  Training Workshop on Rules of Procedures for MPAs held.  One Bills Tracking System developed for Senate.  One Public Opinion Survey on Rule of Law Processes in KP held.  One MDG TF has held its inaugural meeting to make it a regular happening on sharing updates on the members’ constituency-level engagements.  Legislative Gaps Studies conducted |
| Description of output level high/outcome level results achieved in 2015:    The year 2015 witnessed a number of engagements involving parliamentarians and secretariat officials. In the discussions, a number of decisions have been reached regarding support to strengthening parliament’s role on oversight of development goals and improving active participation of women lawmakers in the parliamentary processes.  The year also witnessed initiation of an FCO-funded pilot project focusing on strengthening legislative engagement in rule of law processes in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Under the project, a number of studies and surveys have been commissioned concentrating on collecting baseline data on the subject. One of the key achievements under the component has been a public opinion survey aimed at collecting data on appetite and desire among citizens for more active engagement with legislative processes, which focus on the rule of law.  Technological support continued along with the programmatic support. A bills-tracking system, developed in-house by the project team, has been handed over to Senate in the first quarter. The software has for the past couple of months been running successfully with desired results of smoothening the process of legislative bills submitted to the Legislation Wing. The software has enabled the concerned branch of the Upper House to keep an updated record of the latest status of bills submitted to the House. Previously, the entries were made manually and after the passage of some time it was almost impossible to ascertain the present status of a Bill.  The completion of project-supported work for establishment of the Secretariat of the Women’s Parliamentary Caucus, Punjab in Lahore has also been one of the highlights of the project’s achievements. The work was started in the last quarter of 2014 after a space for the secretariat was allocated to the WPC following the approval of the Speaker.    The year also witnessed completion of the studies on legislative gaps analysis on selected MDG themes and submission of the draft reports by the partners to UNDP. The studies were initiated in the last quarter of the year 2014 when two micro capital grants were extended to as many civil society organisations for conducting the on MDG Goals related to Health and Environment—MDGs 4, 5, 6 and 7 respectively.  In the month of April, the main highlight has been the Training Workshop for MPAs of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly on the topic of Rules of Procedures in addition to several other round of discussions and meetings with partner institutions, particularly at Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, held. The main objective of the discussions has been to prioritize project activities according to the needs of the partners. Hence, in KPK Assembly’s case, the immediate area of support identified has been to hold a series of workshops and trainings on as diverse of topics as House Rules, Budget, Committee system etc. for honourable MPAs.  After a number of engagements with Members and the Secretariat of the Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the month of May proved to be a period of interaction with Balochistan Assembly. The interactions, in the form of Training Workshops for MPAs, has been part of the project’s realigned strategy and prioritized support areas set in accordance with the needs of the Assembly as emerged during the consultative process and meetings.  Amongst a number of activities, a Training Workshop on the important topic of Understanding Provincial Budget was also held for MPAs of Balochistan. Moreover, the women members of the Provincial Assembly were also provided with a training opportunity through a workshop on the relevant topic of Gender and Development in Balochistan.  Furthermore, keeping in view the needs of MPAs on media management, a training workshop on the same topic was also held. All the events for the members of the provincial assembly were held in the provincial capital, Quetta.  In this connection, a number of the agreed upon actions relate to institutional development whereas others concern capacity building of parliamentarians and secretariat officials.  One of the new initiatives emerged from the engagements of the project during quarter three has been the landmark achievement of a joint cost-sharing initiative with the provincial assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The agreement is related to establishment of SDGs Resource Facility and WPC Secretariat, to be set up in the premises of the provincial assembly.  Another activity of the project has been celebration of the International Day of Youth jointly organized with the Young Parliamentarians Forum (YPF) of the National Assembly. Celebrated on August 12 in Islamabad, the event was a very well participated celebration by young and old alike from different walks of life.  The project also collaborated with the Regional UNDP Office in Bangkok in facilitating one of the members—an MNA—of the National Assembly Forum on Climate Change to represent Pakistan in the Regional Climate Change Conference held in Jakarta, Indonesia. The lawmaker not only took part in the three-day event but also chaired one of the important sessions on the issue.  Moreover, UNDP’s efforts to enhance the functionality of the SDG Task Forces have received a boost when the provincial task force members had their inaugural meeting in Peshawar. In the meeting, the members decided to meet more regularly in the future to enhance the functionality of the Task Force.  Furthermore, the third quarter of the year witnessed UNDP team engaging in various discussions and top-level meetings at national and provincial legislative bodes including Senate, National Assembly and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In this connection, the Country Director and his team had a meeting with the Chairman, Senate of Pakistan whereas the Parliamentary Support Project team called on, on separate occasions, the Speaker KP Assembly and Ms Marriyum Aurangzeb, MNA and head of National Assembly PMU in Peshawar and Islamabad respectively.  Another step forward for the project team has been the commencement of a third study on analyzing legislative gaps related to country’s international commitment on ‘universal primary education’. Being conducted through a local civil society organization under a micro grant agreement with UNDP, the study is aimed at identifying legislative and policy gaps hindering the progress on the country’s developmental goals related to education. | | | |
| **Means of Verification**   1. Survey/Study Reports 2. Attendance/Registration sheet 3. Pictures of events | | | |

* 1. **Progress towards Project Results/Outputs[[7]](#footnote-7)**

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| **Project Output I:**  **Institutional and democratic performance of the Senate, National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies strengthened.** | | | | | | | |
| **Indicator(s):**   * 1. *The extent to which Legislative Houses introduce ICTs to strengthen core functions.*   2. *The extent to which legislative proceedings, and the operational capacity of Secretariats, are improved through the application of skills acquired through on-going trainings.*   3. *Provincial Assemblies demonstrate consistent progress in the implementation of their strategic plans.* | | * 1. *Lack of digital resources and platforms to assist the work of legislators*   2. *Legislators and Secretariat staff lack the policy knowledge, technical and professional skills to perform their core tasks effectively.*   3. *No Provincial Assembly has developed a strategic plan.* | | **Target(s):**  *1.1.1 Two Bill Tracking Systems Developed*  *1.1.2 Two ICT needs assessment conducted (2 out of 6 legislative houses)*  *1.1.3 Four databases developed*  *1.2.1 Four Trainings held for MPAs on rules of procedure and parliamentary practices*  *1.2.2 Twelve Trainings for Secretariat Staff (all 6 legislative houses) on professional development skills*  *1.3.1 Two Strategic Plans developed for two Provincial Assemblies* | | **Achievement(s):**  Training Workshop on Rules of Procedures for MPAs held.  One Bills Tracking System developed for Senate.  Legislative Gaps Studies conducted | |
| Description of output level results achieved in 2015:   * **Bills-Tracking System Built for Senate**   The project team got a feel-good factor during the first quarter of 2015 when it was informed by Senate Secretariat that the Bills-Tracking System developed and provided by it has been working successfully with the Legislation Wing of the Upper House.  Developed in-house by the project’s IT team and deployed on the internal server of Senate in February, the purpose of the system is to smoothen the process of Bills tabled at the upper House of the Parliament by keeping an updated record of their latest statuses.  Having an updated system for tracking Bills submitted to the House, the Secretariat has also reportedly hired a dedicated Data Entry Operator for the system to facilitate the Secretariat in data entry and tracking the Bills submitted. The Bills Tracking Software can be accessed via bts.senate.gov.pk.  The comprehensive software was developed for the Legislation Wing upon the request of the Senate Secretariat and is part of UNDP’s ongoing efforts to provide maximum support to the parliament for enhancement of its functions. It is pertinent to mention that the UNDP team involved in the project not only developed the software, but also trained as many as five secretariat personnel on regular usage of the system. Earlier, the UNDP team also trained two Software Developers of the Secretariat on the development and troubleshooting of the software to ensure sustainability of the newly-developed system.  The success of the Bills-Tracking software also led to the development of a mobile-compatible view of a few selected oft-used features of the Senate website for the convenience of Senators. The selected features include; Order of the Day, Constitution of Pakistan and Rules of Procedures and Conduct of Business of Senate of Pakistan.  As the facility is currently in its testing phase, the feature m.senate.gov.pk for now can only be accessed within the premises of Senate Secretariat using the Senate Wi fi connection. However, the IT Wing of Senate Secretariat is reportedly working on arrangements for hosting the mobile-compatible feature after which it could be accessed worldwide.  Furthermore, as a result of the success of the feature, the Senate Secretariat is also in touch with UNDP requesting to develop Android and iPhone based mobile apps to view the features.  **Post-PRB discussions with partners**  With the start of the year, the project personnel during the first quarter have been mostly engaged in a series of consultations with partner institutions at federal parliament and provincial assemblies. The main objective of the consultative meetings was to realign the project strategy and prioritize the support in accordance with the needs of the partners.  The first of the meetings was held at the National Assembly when the Chief Technical Advisor and National Policy Advisors met with the representatives of the PMU in the National Assembly in February. As mentioned earlier, the meeting took place as part of the Project team’s post-PRB consultations with the partners to fine-tune the AWP and key priorities for the year 2015.  Moreover, Bothe the CTA and NPA also met with the Senate Focal Person and his team for the same agenda in February.  In view of the same objective, a round of meetings with the Speaker of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly was also held during the first quarter—in the months of February and March.  As a result of the first meeting on February 17, the project’s strategy towards supporting the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly was discussed and priority areas were identified according to the needs of the assembly. In the same meeting, a series of capacity building workshops for MPAs was mapped out for March onwards for different batches of MPAs—in accordance to the lists shared by the Secretariat. In this respect, the first of the series of workshops was scheduled for March 26 in Peshawar. It however had to be postponed due to very low attendance on the part of MPAs.  In view the new situation, the project management—CTA and NPA—held another meeting with the Speaker on March 27. The agenda of the meeting included:   1. Strategy for increased participation of MPAs in Knowledge Sharing Seminars 2. Planning for the next Knowledge Sharing Seminar (KSS) 3. Priorities of KP Assembly other than Members’ Trainings   Apart from the Speaker, as many as seven (07) MPAs from different political parties along with the Secretary of the Assembly attended the meeting.  In relation to Agenda Item I, the following key points were discussed:   * The Speaker apologized on the poor attendance of MPAs in the KSS scheduled for March 26 and invited the suggestions from multi-party MPAs present in the meeting for bringing improvement * Almost all the MPAs as well as the Secretariat suggested having these Seminars in Islamabad. The residential events would, they said, make it easier to get their undivided attention. * The suggestion was agreed by CTA and NPA * It was also agreed that if held in Islamabad, these Seminars would be two days long and would cover 2 – 3 modules in one go instead of being single-module workshops.   Regarding the Agenda Item II, following are the key decisions and details:   * It was decided that the next seminar should be in Islamabad during the coming week. * The seminar would involve at least 20 participants, to be identified by the PAKP Secretariat. * The participants would be sent invitation circular by the Secretariat, reinforced by the text messages and phone calls by UNDP * The seminar should be organized on Wednesday & Thursday keeping in view the Assembly Session schedule. * Two officers from the Secretariat would participate in the seminar.   Following key points of discussion and decisions relate to Agenda Item III:   * The Speaker was briefed about the other priorities articulated by the MPAs, Secretariat and different party leaders during the needs assessment help by UNDP in 2014. * The Speaker agreed to initiate the process of Strategic Planning of the PAKP. He appointed Dr. Haider Khan and Mr. Arif Yousaf for further discussions with UNDP team and gathering relevant material from within the Assembly Secretariat about the Strategic Planning exercise held in 2010. * It was also agreed that the process of capacity building of the MDGs Task Force should start soon. * It was agreed by the Speaker that the UNDP will start a program of Training of Trainers for the selected staff of the Secretariat so that a core group of trainers is developed within the Secretariat as a permanent resource pool. * The Speaker also agreed to establish a Training Directorate in the long run, after the selected staff completes the professional training courses necessary for such a Directorate / Unit / Wing within the Secretariat.   **Legislative Gaps Analysis completed:**  One of the key components of the project strategy is to enhance parliamentary oversight on the country’s commitment and targets to achieve development goals as per the millennium declaration. To this effect, the project since 2014, has been supporting and implementing various initiatives to promote greater involvement of parliament to monitor the country’s progress on development targets—specifically MDGs.  The first quarter of 2015 marked completion of the studies on legislative gaps analysis on selected MDG themes and submission of the draft reports by the partners to UNDP.  Initiated in the last quarter of the previous year through extending micro capital grants to civil society organisations having research backgrounds, the studies not only offer a deeper insight into the gaps in related laws on the MDG themes hence hindering the country’s progress, but also provide a solid basis to legislators as to what needs to be done to do away with the gaps.  The two civil society organisations which carried out the research work after being selected through a competitive process are; Sustainable Development Policy Institute and; Lead-Pakistan. The former has been assigned to do analysis on health-related themes—Goals 4, 5 and 6—whereas the later has been involved in the research on environmental protection (i.e. Goal 7).  **Training / Knowledge Workshop on Rules of Procedures and Conduct of Business for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly held**  The first of the series of knowledge seminars was held at Hotel Marriott, Islamabad, for the honourable MPAs of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly. The dates and venue were selected as per mutual agreement with Honorable Speaker and UNDP team in a meeting held at Speaker’s Chamber on March 27. The decision was taken in view of the fact that the same event had to be postponed earlier—on March 26—due to low attendance of members. As many as nine Members of the Provincial Assembly—including five females—out of a total of 21 Members recommended by the Secretariat, attended the workshop. Two Secretariat officials also attended the event.  The specifically designed seminar focused on the topics/sessions, which covered:  Module I: Theory of Parliamentary Procedures (history, origins, parliamentary values, sources of parliamentary procedures, parliamentary ethics and courtesies, etc.) – *This was held following lecture & discussion method*  Module II: Parliamentary Business (including parliamentary functions, types of parliamentary business, proceedings of a typical business day, parliamentary mandate of provincial assemblies especially after 18th Constitutional Amendment etc.) – *Was held following lecture & discussion method*  Module III: Non-legislative Business (Motions, Questions, Resolutions, Questions of Privilege, Point of Order, Calling Attention Notice) - *Was held following group work, participatory discussion & group presentation method*  Module IV: General Rules (Sitting of the assembly, Quorum, Transaction of Business, Arrangement of Business, Notices) - *Was held following lecture & discussion method*  The reading material for participants—translated into Urdu to make them more easy-to-understand—included a brief on Parliamentary Democracy (covering basics of democratic systems, history and forms of democracy, different models of democracy, challenges to democracy, types of democratic systems, forms of parliamentary democracy, major differences between presidential & parliamentary democracies, types of parliaments, basic principles of Westminster style parliaments, etc.).  **Training Evaluation:**  In order to ascertain training needs of the honourable MPAs, pre and post training evaluations were conducted by the Project team. Some interesting results came out as a result of the evaluation.  **Pre-Workshop Evaluation:**  Eight out of nine members responded to the pre-workshop evaluation questionnaire some of the results of which are:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Gender Representation** | **Education** | **Previous electoral experience (before 2013)** | **Previous experience of attending trainings** | **Time period the last training attended** | | Female participants 5 | Up to High School 2 | Local Government Polls 3 | Yes 7 | Within a month 3 | | Male participants 3 | Bachelors and above 6 | Parliamentary elections 1 | No answer 1 | Within two months 2 | |  |  |  |  | No answer 3 |   **Post-workshop evaluation:**  For the post-event evaluation exercise, only 6 participants—including two secretariat officials—responded to the question. Following are the outcomes of the evaluation:   * More than sixty per cent (participants were confident that they would be able to apply the knowledge learned as a result of the workshop into practice hence contributing into the House Business; * Fifty per cent (50%) of the participants believed the workshop met their expectations; * More than eighty per cent of those who attended the workshop were satisfied with the amount of time allocated for discussion, group work and Q&A sessions; * Similarly, more than eighty per cent participants were satisfied with the methodology used in the workshop; * Only fifty per cent of the total participants could agree that the program duration was adequate as per their needs; whereas same percentage of the participants were satisfied with the workshop material / presentations. | | | | | | | |
| Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria): | | | | | | | |
| Exemplary (5)  \*\*\*\*\* | High (4)  \*\*\*\* | | Satisfactory (3)  ✓ | | Poor (2)  \*\* | | Inadequate (1)  \* |
| The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes | The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality | | The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality | | The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality | | Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes |
| **Means of Verification**  Web-addresses of the database/system developed  Software developer’s report  Acknowledgement letter / certificate from the relevant institution | | | | | | | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project Output II:  **The participation and empowerment of women in parliamentary and electoral processes at federal and provincial levels enhanced.** | | | | | | | |
| Indicator(s):  The number of legislative amendments, mechanisms and policy initiatives that are implemented to promote women empowerment and gender equality and ensure compliance with international agreements to which Pakistan is signatory. | | Baseline:   * 1. *Effective advocacy of women’s issues within legislative assemblies is undermined by lack of knowledge and technical skills among women legislators as well as relatively weak platforms from which women can effectively advance the cause of women empowerment.* | | Target(s):   * + 1. *20% of WPCs Strategic Plans Implemented (Federal and Provincial)*     2. *2 WPC Secretariats established*     3. *12 Trainings held for WPC members.*     4. *10 seminars for CSOs / Academics and WPCs*     5. *2 strategic communications plans for WPCs*     6. *5 district outreach meetings by WPCs* | | Achievement(s):  Secretariat of WPC Punjab established. | |
| Description of output level results achieved in 2015:   * **WPC Secretariat established in Punjab**   One of the accomplishments of the project during Quarter One of 2015 has been the completion of project-supported work for establishment of the Secretariat of the Women’s Parliamentary Caucus, Punjab in Lahore. Started in the last quarter of the previous year—following allocation of space by the provincial assembly secretariat—the WPC office is set to be formally inaugurated by the Speaker in the month of May.  Located inside the MPA Hostel in Lahore, the newly-built Punjab WPC secretariat will provide modern working environment to the Women Members of the Provincial Assembly for their effective and efficient functioning. After formal inauguration by the Honourable Speaker Rana Muhammad Iqbal Khan—who is also currently the Acting Governor of the province, the secretariat will be formally handed over to the office bearers.  Earlier, civil work was initiated through UNDP with a due process of issuing Invitation to Bid (ITB) for interested firms having expertise in the field. After selection of the successful firm as per the process, the work was declared completed as per the agreed terms following a round of inspection of the site by a UNDP team along with a Secretariat official of the Assembly back in the month of March.   * **Consultations with Federal WPC for GRB Training**   The project team has also been engaged in a number of meetings and consultative interactions to design a specific training on Gender-Responsive Budgeting for members of the federal women caucus. To be held just before the budget session of the parliament, the timing of the training particularly signifies its importance for the participants to take active part in the budget debate.  The event is expected to result in enhancing the understanding of women lawmakers about basic concepts of GRB, how it increases the effectiveness of public spending and the way it contributes towards advancement of gender equality.  With the session design and training material finalized in consultation with the WPC, the even is tentatively scheduled to be held in the month of May.   * ***Training Workshop on Gender and Development in Balochistan held for Women MPAs of the province***   A knowledge-sharing workshop on gender was planned in the backdrop of the strengthening of parliamentary institutions in Pakistan.  The event was held in continuation of the project’s efforts to hold knowledge-sharing sessions and workshops with Honorable Members of the Provincial Assembly (MPAs) of Balochistan.  Although the series was planned in accordance with the needs described by the women MPAs and the Secretariat during strategic planning exercises in the year 2014, senior women members of the provincial assembly were also consulted before the finalization of the workshop’s topic.  The main objective of the training was to create understanding on the basic concepts of gender and familiarize the women MPAs with gender terminology as well as gender approaches to development. It also aimed to be a precursor of subsequent workshops on gender analysis tools and gender responsive budgeting.  The workshop was divided into two main sessions; introductory session and gender. Workshop started with introduction of participants. Facilitator of the workshop  **Session One:**  To start with, the participants were wised up on the aims and objectives of the knowledge-sharing workshop with women MPAs. The discussion on the objectives started with the expectations of the participants in terms of understanding on the basic elements of the gender debate. Furthermore, the pre-workshop evaluation forms were filled in by the participants, based on their current understanding of the subject.  In the second part of the introductory session, participants were divided into pairs and asked to discuss each other on three best qualities and share three habits that she would like her partner to change in her personality.  In the light of the five minutes dialogue in pairs, participant shared salient qualities of each other’s personalities. The facilitator wrote those qualities on the board and discussed them in relation to the impact of these qualities in shaping a political personality.  The women MPAs found this session useful for not only knowing different shades of their personalities but learning the influences it can have on political personalities.  The second session—on Gender—was based on introduction of some key gender concepts and terminologies, which was based on brainstorming discussions and exercises.  **Session Two:**  The session started with the definition of the term gender. The facilitator asked participants to define gender. After getting responses, the participants were then asked to define the term sex. Pre-evaluation forms on the occasion were filled in by the participants, which were read out by the facilitator sharing different definitions of both the terms.  The facilitator then provided comparative definitions of both the terms. The exercise proved helpful for participants for their basic clarity of the important terminologies. This, then resulted into evolution of the discussion into a healthy debate of political and strategic gender needs.  **Group Exercises:**  The tailor-made workshop for the women MPAs of Balochistan also included interesting Group Exercises for the participants. For the first one, the facilitator asked the provincial female lawmakers to brainstorm for three minutes and share commonly known phrases and idioms used for women and men in our society. The responses from the participants were listed down on the chart paper. The list of phrases were evident that most of the phrases used for men were upholding patriarchy whereas the ones known for women had derogatory connotations and portrayed women as subservient to men.  Learning of the exercise was that socially constructed norms were directly linked with our understanding of gender roles.  The facilitator provided the participants a situation and asked them to respond one by one. Following is the situation:  ‘*A couple is struggling to conceive a child. They go to a Pir who tells them they will have a child, but only after they have decided which sex they want it to b.’*  There were mixed responses from the participants. Facilitator asked each one of them about the reasons of their preferences. Following reasons were provided:   * Giving birth to a son elevates a mother’s stature in the eyes of her in laws. * Mother’s future gets secure if she has a son. * It is difficult to provide secure future to a girl. * The lives of girls and their parents are difficult due to societal norms. * We want to have daughters but it is difficult to raise them in a society like ours.   Linking power dynamics of gender debate with the exercise, the facilitator elevated the discussion to political and gender needs. The concept referred to higher level of needs of women and men which, when met, helped change their status in society, participants were informed. For further clarity, the facilitator shared some examples from political and social decision-making and access to resources.  At the end of the session, key terminologies on gender were introduced to the participants in relation to the session’s discussions  The workshop ended with the review of key learning in the session. The Facilitator and participants discussed the relevance of some terminologies to the routine activities and experiences of the parliamentarians | | | | | | | |
| Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria): | | | | | | | |
| Exemplary (5)  \*\*\*\*\* | High (4)  \*\*\*\* | | Satisfactory (3)  ✓ | | Poor (2)  \*\* | | Inadequate (1)  \* |
| The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes | The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality | | The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality | | The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality | | Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes |
| **Means of Verification**   1. Acknowledgement Letter/Certificate from the Partner Institution 2. Project completion report by vendor 3. Inauguration Report / photographs | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Output III:**  **Legislative institutions at the federal and provincial level equipped with the knowledge and technical capacity to improve legislative engagement with development policy agendas (PRSP, MDGs/SDGs)** | | | | | | | |
| Indicator(s):  3.1 The extent to which the effectiveness of legislative engagement with MDGs/development agendas is enhanced through the capacity development of the MDG Task Forces.  3.2 Number of committee hearings and reports published by relevant legislative bodies on progress towards achieving MDG targets. | | Baseline:   * 1. *MDG TFs have no institutional structure, capacity and resources.. Limited parliamentary engagement with development agendas and weak oversight of government delivery re MDGs.*   2. *MDG/Development related committees require knowledge and technical skills to improve their oversight of development agendas* | | Target(s):  *3.1.1 20% of MDG TF Strategic Plans implemented*  *3.1.2 Two strategic communications plans developed for two MDG TFs*   * + 1. *30 MDG TF members develop knowledge and expertise on specific policy areas*     2. *100 MPAs received orientation trainings on MDGs and the role of parliaments*     3. *100 MPAs trained on budget analysis and expenditure reviews*     4. *15 trainings with committee members to strengthen oversight of MDGs/development agendas*     5. *5 knowledge seminars for committee members on specific topics pertaining to each MDG (healthcare, education etc)*   *2 databases developed for committees to track progress re specific MDGs* | | Achievement(s):  One Training for MPAs on Budget held.  One Training on Media Management held.  One Public Opinion Survey held.  12 focus Group Discussion on Rule of Law and Human Rights situation held. | |
| Description of output level results achieved in 2015:  ***Training Workshop on Understanding the Provincial Budget for the MPAs of Balochistan***  As the start of the next fiscal year is near and the budgets provincial and federal governments are set to be presented before the respective parliamentary forums, it is important for parliamentarians to be aware of budget and its processes.  In this connection, a training workshop on Understanding the Provincial Budget for the Members of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan was held on May 27 at Serena Hotel, Quetta. The workshop was attended by as many as thirteen participants, including ten MPAs and three secretariat officials. The session started with the round of introduction of the participation.  Renowned economist and Chief Minister’s Policy Reorms Unit in Balochistan, Dr. Kaiser Bengali, was the lead resource person and expert for the training. Speaking about the state of public finances in the context of Balochistan, Dr. Bengali informed the participants about the public Finance and its types; Revenues and expenditure.  Speaking about receipts, Dr. Kaiser Bengali also explained the types of receipts including divisible pool, straight transfers and grants. Furthermore, the provincial lawmakers were also wised up about different types of taxes and their purposes.  In order to ascertain the training needs of the members of the provincial assembly on the subject, pre and post workshop evaluations were conducted. The specifically designed tools aimed at determining the MPAs’ current level of understanding of the topic before and after the workshop so that the impact of the training could also be ascertained.  ***Training Workshop on Media Management for Provincial Assembly Members of Balochistan***  A training workshop on Media Management for Balochistan MPAs was held on May 26 at Serena Hotel, Quetta. The workshop was attended by as many as eight participants, including five female MPAs and two secretariat officials. The session started with the round of introduction of the participation.  James Littleton the Chief Technical Advisor of SELP Project in UNDP was the lead Resource Person of the workshop who described the importance of the media training for the parliamentarians, as they have to face the media on almost every occasion.  “To communicate well,” underlined James Littleton, “confidence is the key for successful handling of the media and journalists.” On the occasion, he added that as compare to 15 years back, when only a few TV channels were there to cover political matter, today’s scenario is quite different as now dozens of news and radio channels are operating in the country. That is why he said the role of media has been transformed for they now have penetrated into so much that the lawmakers have to face a lot of challenges in handling the media.  The Chief Technical Advisor in UNDP also discussed the importance of social media where he underlined that the news spread more speedily than any other medium, even the press media also gets information from the social media.  **D:\External Drive\Desktop\2015\Pre-Budget\Balochistan\Budget\Hotel\Pictures\100CANON\IMG_8419.JPG**On the occasion, James floated a question around the participants asking about the kind of challenges they face from the media. Many of the members were of the view that they avoid giving their points of view directly to the media as they might present the statement in a way which could be perceived by the audience as negative. Some of the members however said they prefer expressing their views to the media whenever approached.  James underlined that in every country the parliamentarians have to face the media so as to bring attention to the prevailing issues of their society. In this respect, he gave the example of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (PK-95) women who were not allowed to vote in the bye-elections. Three of the Civil Society Organizations were able to make videos which were then made available on social and electronic media that women were prohibited from participating in the electoral process. Similarly, James added, any issues of provincial as well as national importance, which the members might want to address through media, may be initiated by themselves. “It is not about someone calling you to give your opinion, the members have to set their own agenda and speak about it” emphasized James. On this point, some of the members, while agreeing to the point, insisted upon their stance of avoiding direct interaction with the media so as not to cross their party lines.  James emphasized on the fact that people want to hear from their representatives regarding their issues. All the challenges they are facing should be amplified in the media through the voices of their representatives, be it Radio, Television, social media or any medium. James also underlined that media was not just television and radio, but communication with people, grass-root outreach, gathering information all these fall under the definition of media.  In United Kingdom community meetings, James added, constituency talking, corner meetings, speeches are considered as media. The members sending out press releases in the local newspapers is not a big deal. But, the important point is to always communicate with your people. He gave an example of Somalia, where the political environment was almost similar and challenging. In a similar situation, where women were not formally invited to television and radio rooms, one of the women Parliamentarians paid for 15-20 minutes weekly where she could speak about their people and country. That was one of the ways of communication with people through media, which can be adopted by Parliamentarians in Pakistan. Particularly with respect to Balochistan, FM radio is listened in many areas, even in the rural areas, so this medium can be utilized.  The participants also learnt about key answers to six basic W questions in a press release, including Who, What, When, Where, Why and How. In order to make it an effective and useful news item, one has to consider these questions in mind.  At the end the lead resource person gave a few tips to the lawmakers on improving the engagement with media confidently—through body language, gestures, dressing and other important aspects—including how to react in front of the camera, responding to the interviewer and talking.  The workshop concluded with a mock interview session with all the participants. This session was facilitated by Marvi Sirmed, in which she reacted like an aggressive anchor and asked provoking questions reflecting only negative aspects. The members replied, according to their best knowledge and tempo. After the mock session, each member was informed about his/her mistakes giving tips about overcoming those mistakes.  **Inaugural meeting of the Provincial Parliamentary Task Force on SDGs held**  UNDP’s efforts to enhance the functionality of the SDG Task Forces have received a boost when the provincial task force members had their inaugural meeting in Peshawar. In the meeting, the members decided to meet more regularly in the future to enhance the functionality of the Task Force.  **Public Opinion Survey**  A public opinion survey in KP was completed during this reporting period. The objective of the survey was to probe on: the role of MPAs and the Provincial Assembly in promoting the rule of law and human rights protection; general attitudes towards rule of law institutions in KP; and the appetite and desire among citizens for more active engagement with legislative processes which focus on rule of law and human rights protection in KP. During the survey, responses from as many as 2,240 respondents in different selected districts have been collected and a comprehensive report of the exercise has been developed and submitted to UNDP for review. The table here shows the demographic profile of the sample.       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Divisions** | **Districts** | **Per Cluster Sample Size** | | | | | | | **Clusters** | **Overall Sample Size** | | | | | | | | **Youth** | | | **Elders** | | | **Total** | **Youth** | | | **Elders** | | | **Total Sample** | | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | | Bannu | Bannu | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 8 | 32 | 32 | 64 | 48 | 48 | 96 | 160 | | Lakki Marwat | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 8 | 32 | 32 | 64 | 48 | 48 | 96 | 160 | | D I Khan | D.I. Khan | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 8 | 32 | 32 | 64 | 48 | 48 | 96 | 160 | | Tank | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 8 | 32 | 32 | 64 | 48 | 48 | 96 | 160 | | Hazara | Haripur | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 8 | 32 | 32 | 64 | 48 | 48 | 96 | 160 | | Battagram | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 8 | 32 | 32 | 64 | 48 | 48 | 96 | 160 | | Kohat | Kohat | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 8 | 32 | 32 | 64 | 48 | 48 | 96 | 160 | | Karak | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 8 | 32 | 32 | 64 | 48 | 48 | 96 | 160 | | Malakand | Swat | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 8 | 32 | 32 | 64 | 48 | 48 | 96 | 160 | | Chitral | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 8 | 32 | 32 | 64 | 48 | 48 | 96 | 160 | | Mardan | Mardan | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 8 | 32 | 32 | 64 | 48 | 48 | 96 | 160 | | Swabi | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 8 | 32 | 32 | 64 | 48 | 48 | 96 | 160 | | Peshawar | Peshawar | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 8 | 32 | 32 | 64 | 48 | 48 | 96 | 160 | | Nowshera | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 8 | 32 | 32 | 64 | 48 | 48 | 96 | 160 | | **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **112** | **448** | **448** | **896** | **642** | **672** | **1,344** | **2,240** | | M=Male, F=Female, T=Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |   **Focus Group Discussions**  As many as twelve Focus Groups have been conducted in KP and Balochistan – four in each province (one for youth, one for women, one for political parties and one for ‘experts’ on rule of law and human rights).  A standardized ‘Discussion Guide’ was developed and customized for each Focus Group to optimize relevance. Each session probed on attitudes towards legislative engagement in rules of law processes and human rights protection, enforcement challenges, and how to strengthen relevant legal and policy frameworks.  The table below provide a gender breakdown of Focus Group participants. Following table shows gender-wise participation in FGDs conducted so far:   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **S #** | **Participants** | | **Total** | |  | **Male** | **Female** |  | | 1. | **KP** | | | |  | 24 | 19 | 43 | | 2. | **Balochistan** | | | |  | 29 | 17 | 46\* | | 3. | **FATA** | | | |  | 44 | 15 | 59 | | **Total** | **97** | **51** | **148\*** |   \* According to the latest data provided by APEX.  **Key Informant Interviews**  UNDP staff conducted in-depth interviews with provincial assembly members in Punjab, KP and Balochistan. The interviews gauged legislators’ perspectives on how legislative oversight of rule of law processes and human rights can be enhanced, as well as seeking their opinions on how enforcement challenges can be addressed by legislative institutions.  Moreover, as many as three local experts, hired under UNDP’s Individual Contract modality, interviewed a range of stakeholders in KP and FATA. Each expert covered a specific thematic area. During the exercise, each expert covered a specific thematic area with one engaged to conduct interviews with relevant civil society leaders, whereas the two others covered human rights practitioners and key people from law enforcement agencies, the judiciary, and representatives from law faculties at universities.  **Micro Capital Grant to Conduct Legislative Gaps Analysis**  UNDP also commissioned a local civil society organization to conduct a Legislative Gaps Analysis Study. The grant recipient, Centre for Governance and Public Accountability (CGPA) has already completed the study of the legislative and policy frameworks for rule of law and human rights protection. The draft report submitted contains key analysis on relevant legislation identified earlier through an extensive desk review as well as formal interviews with senior officials from relevant government departments and other key stakeholder groups.  To ensure quality assurance, and to enrich the study with comparative examples from other countries, an international rule of law expert has also been hired from the UN roster. Her task will also be to assess compliance with relevant international treaties and protocols to which Pakistan is signatory. | | | | | | | |
| Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria): | | | | | | | |
| Exemplary (5)  \*\*\*\*\* | High (4)  \*\*\*\* | | Satisfactory (3)  ✓ | | Poor (2)  \*\* | | Inadequate (1)  \* |
| The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes | The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality | | The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality | | The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality | | Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes |
| **Means of Verification**   1. Acknowledgement Letter/Certificate from the Partner Institution 2. Project completion report by vendor 3. Inauguration Report / photographs | | | | | | | |

1. **Lessons Learnt**

The factor, which helped UNDP in making a good progress toward the outputs has been the continuation of its institutional support to the parliament. Although the previous phases focused only on the federal parliament whereas the current phase has also included provincial assemblies in its domain, the institutional expertise in the subject matter has enabled the concerned project team to effectively implement and contribute towards the progress.

Moreover, the process of devolution—came about through the structural and administrative changes brought about through the 18th Constitutional Amendment—continues to create a greater scope of work for UNDP to introduce the change envisaged in its strategic plan as the provinces and their legislative institutions have become more empowered to work for bringing about improvements in the governance through effective oversight.

Another aspect, which is worth highlighting was the limited funding resources for the project. In 2015, several activities and initiatives planned for the year could not be undertaken due to lack of funding. As a result, work on a number of outputs could not be initiated due to lack of funding for the activities planned in the annual work plan. This factor however somehow got compensated after a small funding was received from the FCO in October for a pilot project focusing on generating data for analysis of existing appetite and desire among citizens for more active engagement with legislative process concentrating on the rule of law.

1. **The way forward/ key Priorities FOR 2016**

With the funding from the British Foreign office for support to UNDP’s efforts to strengthen legislative engagement in rule of law processes in the province of KP, prospects for a longer-term engagement have increased significantly. KP being one of the priority areas in terms of programming due to its extra-ordinary security and political situation, there is much room for engaging with the provincial assembly.

Moreover, the promulgation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has also created a lot of prospects for the project to work in the area parliamentary engagement for an effective oversight mechanism in the country which could ensure steady progress on the achievement of the developmental goals.

**Provisional Financial Summary For 2015**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS** | **Progress on Annual Target - On Track/Achieved, Require Monitoring/Not Achieved, Require Urgent Management Attention** | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES (as per AWP)** | **Activity Status**  On Track/Achieved (76%-100%), Require Monitoring/Not Achieved (50%-75%), Require Urgent Management Attention (0-49%) | **AWP Budget ($)** | **Expenditure ($)** | **% Delivery** |
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|  |
| **Project Output 1** | | | | | | |
| Institutional and democratic performance of the Senate, National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies strengthened  **Indicators:**  *Indicator 1.2: The extent to which legislative proceedings, and the operational capacity of Secretariats, are improved through the application of skills acquired through on-going trainings.*  *Baseline 1.2:*  *Target 1.2.1*  *1.2.2* | Partially achieved | *1..1.1 Two Bill Tracking Systems Developed* | 50% | 13,500 | 13,270 | 98.29 % |
| Canceled | *1.1.2 Two ICT needs assessment conducted (2 out of 6 legislative houses* | Canceled due to no funds |
| Canceled | *1.1.3 Four databases developed* | Canceled. No funds |
| Partially achieved | *1.2.1 Four Trainings held for MPAs on rules of procedure and parliamentary practices* | 75% |
| Canceled | *1.2.2 Twelve Trainings for Secretariat Staff (all 6 legislative houses) on professional development skills* | No funds |
| Partially | *1.3.1 Two Strategic Plans developed for two Provincial Assemblies* | 50% |
| **PROJECT OUTPUT 2** | | | | | | |
| **The participation and empowerment of women in parliamentary and electoral processes at federal and provincial levels enhanced**  *Indicator 2.1:The number of legislative amendments, mechanisms and policy initiatives that are implemented to promote women empowerment and gender equality and ensure compliance with international agreements to which Pakistan is signatory.*  *Baseline 2.1*  *Targets: 2.1*  *2.1.2*  *2.1.3*  *2.1.4*  *2.1.5*  *2.1.6* | Achieved | 2.1  *20% of WPCs Strategic Plans Implemented (Federal and Provincial)* | Achieved | 47,000 | 46,753 | 99.47 % |
| Achieved | *2.1.2 WPC Secretariats established* | Achieved |
| Achieved | *2.1.3 Trainings held for WPC members.* | Achieved |
| Cancelled | *2.1.4 10 seminars for CSOs / Academics and WPCs* | No funding |
| Partially achieved | *2.1.5 2 strategic communications plans for WPCs* | One event held (50%) |
| Cancelled | *2.1.6 5 district outreach meetings by WPCs* | No funding |
| **PROJECT OUTPUT 3** | | | | | | |
| **Legislative institutions at the federal and provincial level equipped with the knowledge and technical capacity to improve legislative engagement with development policy agendas (PRSP, MDGs/SDGs**  *Baseline 3.1: MDG TFs have no institutional structure, capacity and resources.. Limited parliamentary engagement with development agendas and weak oversight of government delivery re MDGs.*  *3.2 MDG/Development related committees require knowledge and technical skills to improve their oversight of development agendas*  Targets:  3.1  3.2  3.1.3  3.1.4  3.1.5  3.2.1  3.2.2  3.2.3 | Achieved | *3.1 20% of MDG TF Strategic Plans implemented* | Achieved | 282,682 | 279,543 | 98.88 % |
| Achieved | *3.1.2 Two strategic communications plans developed for two MDG TFs* | Achieved |
| Achieved | *3.1.3 MDG TF members develop knowledge and expertise on specific policy areas* | Achieved |  |  |  |
| Partially achieved | *3.1.4 100 MPAs received orientation trainings on MDGs and the role of parliaments* | 25% |  |  |  |
| Partially achieved | *3.1.5 100 MPAs trained on budget analysis and expenditure reviews* | 25% |  |  |  |
| Cancelled | *3.2.1 15 trainings with committee members to strengthen oversight of MDGs/development agendas* | No funds |  |  |  |
| Cancelled | *3.2.2. knowledge seminars for committee members on specific topics pertaining to each MDG (healthcare, education etc.)* | No funds |  |  |  |
| Cancelled | *3.2.3 2 database developed for committees to track progress re specific MDGs* | No funds |  |  |  |
|  | | | | | | |
| **Project Management Unit (PMU) established and operational** |  |  |  | 233,616 | 222,721 | 95.33 % |
| **Total** |  |  |  | **576,798** | **562,287** | **97.48 %** |
|  | GMS & ISS\* |  |  | 26,884 | 23,884 | 88.84 % |
|  | Grand Total |  |  | **603,682** | **586,171** | **97.09 %** |

\*Estimated amount as GMS will be finalized in Feb 2015 by ATLAS.

1. The political system is made up of a bicameral federal legislature, with a President as head of State and a Prime Minister who is head of Government and appointed by the President from among the members of the NA. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. This Amendment is considered a turning point in the history of Pakistan as it was also passed by *consensus* from nearly all parties. In the National Assembly out of 18 parties, (8-single legislator), 12 supported the 18th Amendment. In the Senate all the nine parties supported the 18th Amendment. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Economic Survey of Pakistan 2010-2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Strategy adopted since 2003 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Final Country Programme Document for Pakistan, United Nations, 30 July 2012 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Outcomes describe the intended changes in development conditions that result from the interventions of governments and other stakeholders, including international development agencies such as UNDP. They are medium-term development results created through the delivery of outputs and the contributions of various partners and non-partners. Outcomes provide a clear vision of what has changed or will change globally or in a particular region, country or community within a period of time. They normally relate to changes in institutional performance or behavior among individuals or groups. Outcomes cannot normally be achieved by only one agency and are not under the direct control of a project manager. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Outputs are short-term development results produced by project and non-project activities. They must be achieved with the resources provided and within the time-frame specified (usually less than five years). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)