



Operational Plan 2011-2015

DFID Pakistan

June 2013

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1) Introduction

The UK Government is determined to help end extreme poverty around the world. We believe that international development is not just the right thing to do, but the smart thing to do. Britain has never stood on the sidelines, and it is in all our interests for countries around the world to be stable and secure, to have educated and healthy populations and to have growing economies. DFID aims to end aid dependency through jobs – building the economies of developing countries so that they can stand on their own feet.

No country can develop with only half of the population involved, that is why DFID is scaling up its support for women and girls across all of our country programmes, including an increased emphasis on girls education and preventing violence against women and girls.

We are also focussing on what works, investing in research and taking advantage of new technology to ensure that UK development support has the greatest impact.

DFID is committed to being a global leader on transparency, and in 2012 was ranked the top aid organisation in the world for transparency. Transparency is fundamental to improving accountability both to UK citizens and to citizens in the countries where we work. Transparency also helps us achieve greater value for money and improves the effectiveness of aid. As part of our commitment to transparency we publish Operational Plans for each area of our work setting out what we will achieve and how we will achieve it. In June 2013 DFID launched a new online tool, Development Tracker, to provide an easy way to access information and data about DFID programmes.

With less than 1000 days to go, we will continue to focus our efforts on delivering the Millennium Development Goals, creating wealth in poor countries, strengthening their governance and security and tackling climate change. The prize, in doing so, is huge: a better life for millions of people, and a safer, more prosperous world.



2) Context

Tackling extreme poverty in Pakistan...

Almost 60m Pakistanis, equivalent to almost the entire UK population, live below the food poverty line. Pakistan is off-track on the education and health Millennium Development Goals. Half of all adults and two out of every three women are illiterate. One in eleven children die before they're five and 14,000 mothers a year die in childbirth. This entrenched poverty leads to suffering, lost opportunity and a sense of grievance; all of which undermine Pakistan's long-term stability and prosperity.

...will help make the UK safer...

The border areas with Afghanistan are poorly governed providing a haven for extremist groups. The radicalisation of young Pakistani men exacerbates this, making terrorism one of the most significant long-term security threats to Pakistan, the region and the UK.

...and the world.

On its eastern border, Pakistan's relationship with India is central to regional and global, stability. The fragile state of that relationship drives Pakistan's military and nuclear policy. To the west, Pakistan's long involvement in Afghanistan and large Pashtun population mean it has a key role to play in ending the insurgency and bringing peace to its war-torn neighbour. This security imperative drives intense US engagement in Pakistan, including one of its largest aid programmes.

A country we cannot ignore...

At around 1m people (1.7% of the UK population), the UK has one of the largest Pakistani diasporas in the world. These communities retain strong links to Pakistan through travel, family ties, political links and arts. The UK is also one of the largest investors in Pakistan. These long, close and deep connections increase the UK's stake in Pakistan's future.

...which will become more important, not less.

At approximately 180m people, Pakistan is the sixth most populous country in the world. That population is growing fast and likely to exceed 205m by 2020. Around 80m of these people will be aged 10-29: a youth population larger than the entire population of the UK. This could yield a demographic dividend and increased economic growth. But just to maintain living standards, Pakistan will need to sustain economic growth of 6-7% per annum. In 2011/12 it was 3.7% and if that continues around a fifth of the additional workforce will become unemployed each year.

There have been periods of progress...

In the past, political stability, economic reforms and international aid, helped Pakistan's economy grow at above-average levels. During its most recent upswing, growth averaged 7.3% a year (2003/04-06/07). Over a similar period, Pakistan was able to reduce the proportion of people living in poverty from around 34% to 17%.

...interrupted by political changes or economic shocks and crises.

But these periods of prosperity have too often been halted. Since 2007/08 the average growth rate has dropped to 3.04% and the proportion of people in poverty has risen. The economic crisis of 2008, massive internal displacement following Pakistani military operations in the border areas, and unprecedented floods in recent years, would all present fundamental challenges to any government. Now both the macroeconomic and energy crises require urgent Pakistan government attention. Devolution to the provinces in 2011 requires new ways of delivering crucial services; the private and not-for-profit sector is playing an important role but civil society organisations need space to assist poor Pakistanis.

But Pakistan remains a country with tremendous potential.

Pakistan has the potential to be a thriving democracy. The completion of a full term by the National Assembly in March 2013 - for the first time in Pakistan's history - is testimony to the improvements in the democratic system. Pakistan is also endowed with a strategic location at the crossroads of South Asia, Central Asia, China and the Middle East, a rapidly growing young population and a rich Islamic tradition of education, entrepreneurship and zakat.



3) Vision

“If we want to make this great State of Pakistan happy and prosperous, we should wholly and solely concentrate on the well-being of the people, and especially of the masses and the poor”

Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Founder of Pakistan, Address to the Constituent Assembly, 11 August 1947

Our aim is a **stable and prosperous Pakistan that is at peace with its neighbours**. The primary responsibility for this rests with the people of Pakistan. In 2010, donors accounted for 1.6% of Pakistan's Gross National Income of which the US is the largest bilateral donor. So the driving principle of our partnership with the Government of Pakistan (GoP) is to use our investments to catalyse reform and spending in the four areas that are critical to Pakistan's future:

- **Building peace and stability.** Without this, the prospects for security and development in Pakistan are limited. Although the border areas are the most volatile, addressing potential conflict is a challenge for the whole country. We will support political reform in the border areas and help to address the root causes of conflict and improve community security country wide, particularly for women. We will help Pakistan build resilience against future crises and, when they occur, provide a rapid humanitarian response as we did following floods in 2010, 2011 and 2012.
- **Making democracy work.** Pakistan must escape the cycle of poor governance and military intervention if it is to achieve long-term stability. DFID played a critical role in improving the credibility of the 2008 elections and we worked to further improve the electoral process ahead of the 2013 general election, particularly the participation of women. The completion of a full term by the National Assembly in March 2013 - for the first time in Pakistan's history - is testimony to the improvements in the democratic system. We will also strengthen the accountability of government to its people and build core state functions, including robust financial management.
- **Promoting macroeconomic stability, growth and jobs.** No country has reduced poverty without economic stability and growth. With a rapidly growing young population, creating new jobs is critical for Pakistan. DFID assistance will train 40,000 people in new skills and give 1.23 million more people access to microfinance, increasing their ability to work and prosper. We will work with the IMF and World Bank to support economic reform in Pakistan.
- **Effective delivery of public services.** The Government of Pakistan (GoP) must respond to its citizens needs if it is to deepen its social contract with them. Improving access to health, nutrition and education, especially for the poorest people is at the heart of eliminating poverty and creating economic growth. DFID's programmes will benefit 4 million school children and ensure a million births are attended by skilled personnel. We aim to particularly support women and girls because in addition to having fewer educational opportunities, they lack the power and the means to choose when and how often to have children.

Pakistan is a top priority for the UK. These four priority areas sit within the UK government strategy agreed by the National Security Council in July 2010. By helping to promote stability and tackle poverty, they support wider national security objectives for Pakistan, the region and the UK. We will deliver them under the framework of the UK government Integrated Delivery Plan for Pakistan, and focus specifically on:

- **Empowering women and girls,** so they can safely participate in decision-making, access essential services including justice, and enjoy better rights and economic opportunity.
- **Calibrating our aid programme to reflect federal and provincial progress on reform and results.** Where governments are driving positive change, we are using our resources to support reform and accelerate progress. Our aim is to work towards a Pakistan that can meet the needs of its own citizens, without international aid.
- **Prioritising tackling fraud and corruption.** We are safeguarding our funds through enhanced audits, active management and on-going monitoring.

DFID Pakistan will not reward failure, duplicate the work of other donors or try to do everything. At the programme level, we will step-back from tackling specific diseases and leave this to the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Through the DFID Regional Programme for Asia we will invest in energy, regional integration and tackling the impacts of climate change.



4) Results

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline	Expected Results ¹
Education	Number of children in primary education benefitting from DFID support (per annum) ²	0.2m children (2010)	Total: 4 million in 2015 Female: 2 million
Education	Number of children helped by DFID to complete primary education (cumulative) ²	30,000 children (2010)	Total: 800,000 in 2015 Female: 400,000
Education	Number of children in secondary education benefitting from DFID support (per annum) ²	100,000 children (2010)	Total: 400,000 in 2015 Female: 200,000
Education	Total number of additional children enrolled in primary and secondary schools in Pakistan	0 additional children (2010)	Total: 2.4 million by 2015 ³ Female: 1.2 million
Maternal Health	Number of additional births delivered with the help of nurses, midwives or doctors through DFID support (cumulative)	0 additional births	Total: 1 million by 2015
Governance & Security	Voter turnout in next General Election	Overall: 35m (2008)	Overall: 37m (2013) ⁴
Wealth Creation	Number of additional people with access to microfinance	0 additional microfinance borrowers (2010)	Total: 1.23 million by 2014 Female: 700,000
Wealth Creation	Number of additional people trained in new skills	0 additional individuals (2011)	Total: 40,000 by 2015 Female: 16,000
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability	The number of people receiving DFID-supported cash transfers	0 additional people (2011)	1,780,000 in 2014 Female: 893,750
Humanitarian	Number of additional flood-affected individuals reached with humanitarian assistance	0 additional individuals (2010)	Total: 2.5 million by 2012

¹ DFID support contributes to the voter turnout result and the fourth education result. The other results can be attributed to DFID

² These are not comparable with the DFID Results Framework education indicators which measure children *supported* in education according to DFID's pro-rata share.

³ The target is 4m additional children in primary and secondary school by 2018

⁴ We will monitor and report number of female voters in next election.



4) Results (continued)

Strength of Evidence Base and Value for Money underpinning Results

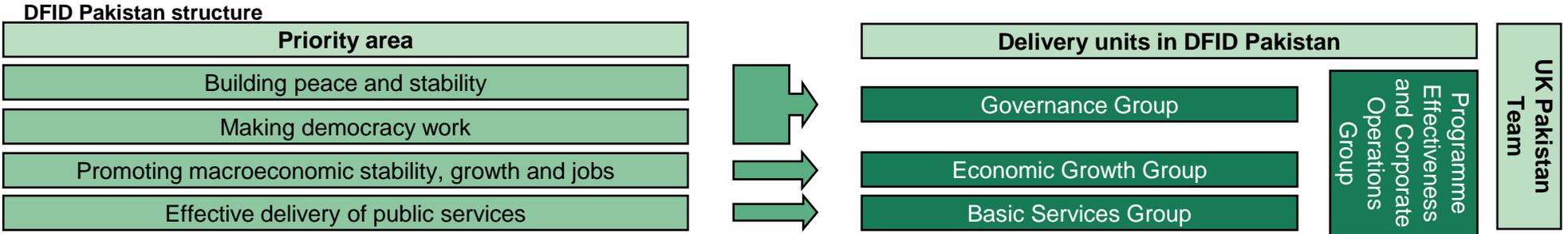
	Education	Maternal Health	Governance & Security	Wealth Creation	Poverty, Hunger & Vulnerability	Humanitarian
Evidence	Med/ Strong	Med	Med/ Weak	Strong	Med	Med
Value for Money	Good	Good	Medium	Good	Medium	Medium

- Rates of return on education range from 9-12%. It therefore represents a strong investment. This is likely to be even higher for the low-cost private sector. There is a relatively good evidence base suggesting that education interventions will yield these returns. Moreover, this is the one sector that has the potential to transform Pakistan. DFID Pakistan will therefore focus increased resources on this sector, both directly and through public-private partnerships. However, to deliver transformative effect we will invest a small proportion of resources in high risk, but potentially high reward innovations where the evidence base is weaker.
- The evidence base and value for money of investments in wealth creation are also high. We will therefore expand our investments in this sector, focusing on access to finance, growth, skills and jobs.
- The emerging evidence suggests that investing in women's health yields strong returns across a range of other sectors, including education and economic growth. We will therefore focus our health interventions on reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health and reduce our investments in tackling specific diseases, such as AIDS and Malaria.
- The evidence base and value for money of investments in poverty, hunger and vulnerability, and humanitarian assistance is mixed. We will increase our support in the event of a humanitarian crisis and if there is strong evidence, invest further in government led cash transfer programmes.
- The evidence base for governance interventions is mixed. However, as set out in Section 2, this is critical to Pakistan's future and UK objectives. We will therefore continue to invest in this sector, but recognise that these are higher risk programmes. In the period surrounding the planned general elections in May 2013 there will be times of uncertainty but also opportunities for high rewards. We will monitor performance closely, and only scale-up support if there is clear evidence that our programmes are delivering results.



5) Delivery and Resources

HOW DFID PAKISTAN IS DELIVERING THESE RESULTS?



The principles that will guide delivery

- (1) **A results-based partnership.** DFID Pakistan (DFIDP) calibrates its aid programme with federal and provincial progress on reform and results. Pakistan must own and lead its path to progress. Where it does, we provide support. We will only invest where Pakistan invests. Our resource plan allows for significant scaling-up of successful programmes in the coming years. This is not a guaranteed commitment but if that potential is realised, Pakistan could become the largest recipient of bilateral aid from the UK.
- (2) **Focus.** Education is the single, long-term issue with the potential to transform Pakistan. So tackling Pakistan's education emergency is the primary focus of the DFIDP portfolio. Potentially up to half of the UK's entire aid programme to Pakistan could be used to improve both access to, and the quality of, schooling. The International Committee for Aid Impact (ICAI) found the education programme to show "a sophisticated design and some promising early results". This concentration of effort is unprecedented and will ensure DFIDP is able to focus on delivery in a critical area rather than spread itself over a wide range of programmes. Our work on economic growth complements our education investment by aiming to ensure these educated children go on to have employment opportunities. Our work on women's empowerment will ensure girls have access to, and a chance to complete, school; opportunities for employment; and are able to exercise voice, choice and control as they progress in life.
- (3) **Flexibility and controlling fiduciary risk.** We will ensure we can adapt our portfolio to developments in Pakistan:
 - *Federal v provincial.* In 2011, the 18th Constitutional Amendment devolved more powers and responsibilities from the Federal government to the four provinces (Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh). We will focus on Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which account for over 70% of Pakistan's population and the largest absolute number of poor people. Up to 75% of our aid could be channelled directly to the provinces.
 - *Government v non-government.* If we are to support the GoP to deliver for its people, we must continue to channel resources through their systems and strengthen their capacity. However, we have maintained flexibility. Where we cannot be sure of fiduciary safeguards we will use other delivery channels including the private sector, civil society and multilateral mechanisms.
 - *Fiduciary risk.* To protect our programmes from financial mismanagement we have a Portfolio Risk Assurance programme that conducts rolling audits of our providers.
- (4) **A coherent and single UK effort.** Under the single UK government Integrated Delivery Plan we will work with other UK government departments, to deliver UK objectives for Pakistan. Our London-based team ensures we are also able to engage fully in the wider UK government and international policy dialogue on Pakistan.
- (5) **Aid Effectiveness.** The US is the largest bilateral donor to Pakistan. The IMF, World Bank and Asian Development Bank are also significant players. We will work closely with them, other partners and non-traditional donors, in designing and delivering our programmes.



5) Delivery and Resources

Planned Programme Spend ¹

Pillar/Strategic priority	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		TOTAL 2011-15	
	Resource £'000	Capital £'000										
Wealth Creation	16,428		17,000		9,500		21,000		35,000		82,500	0
Climate Change											0	0
Governance and Security	27,079		28,000		20,500		63,000		31,000		142,500	0
Education	24,745		25,000		66,100		162,000		200,000		453,100	0
Reproductive, Maternal and Newborn Health	8,998		9,000		36,600		55,000		80,000		180,600	0
Malaria											0	0
HIV/Aids											0	0
Other Health											0	0
Water and Sanitation											0	0
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability	30,969		32,000		41,000		38,000		41,000		152,000	0
Humanitarian	101,741	5,100	104,800		29,000		16,000		18,000		167,800	0
Other MDG's											0	0
Global Partnerships											0	0
TOTAL	209,960	5,100	215,800	0	202,700	0	355,000	0	405,000	0	1,178,500	0

1. Figures for: 2010-11 and 2011-12 are actual outturn; 2012-13 are provisional outturn; 2013-14 and 2014-15 are planned budgets.



5) Delivery and Resources(continued)

Planned Operating Costs ¹

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Total 2011-15
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Frontline staff costs - Pay	2,554	3,065	5,298	5,562	16,479
Frontline staff costs - Non Pay	2,218	2,601	1,069	1,223	7,111
Administrative Costs - Pay	283	310	562	603	1,758
Administrative Costs - Non Pay	269	357	81	81	788
Total	5,324	6,333	7,010	7,469	26,136

¹ Figures for: 2010-11 and 2011-12 are actual outturn; 2012-13 are provisional outturn; 2013-14 and 2014-15 are planned budgets.



5) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Planned Efficiency savings

Category	Details	Residual cost in the SR period £'000
Strategic reprioritisation	We will reprioritise our health investments away from disease-specific programmes to reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health. We will therefore not proceed with the next phase of our HIV/AIDS programme.	12000
Further examples of programme efficiency	We will close smaller, 'bespoke' projects where the impact does not justify the high transactions of management.	9029
Consultancy savings	We made 28% worth of efficiency savings by negotiating on consultancy contracts in 2011-12.	802

Administrative Cost Savings Initiative	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000						
Reduction in Consultancy Payments								
Reduction in Travel								
Reduction in Training				66				
Reduction in Estates & Property Costs				180				30
Reduction in costs as a result of Office Restructuring								
Other Reductions				30				50
Total	0	0	0	276	0	0	0	80

Footnote: The training budget was reduced between 11/12 and 12/13. We have economised estates and property by converting single occupancy houses into flats and utilising Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) built flats on compound which are cost-neutral until 2014.



6) Delivering Value for Money

Value for Money (VfM) is a top priority for DFID Pakistan.

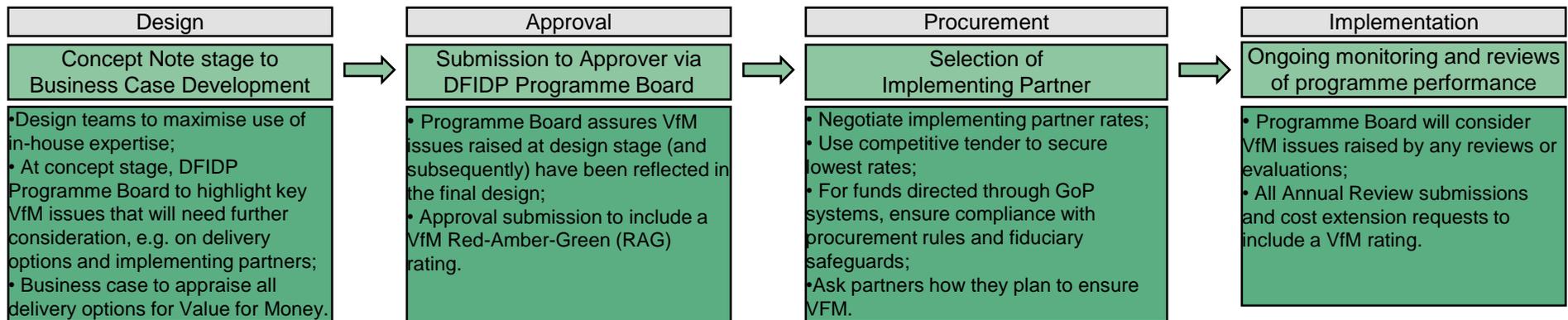
In responding to the 2010 floods, we focused heavily on ensuring maximum impact at minimal cost and ICAI noted our humanitarian support demonstrated “good evidence of learning and a strong focus on value for money”. All implementing partners had to be clear about the results they expected to deliver and their value for money. In some cases, we were able to drive down administrative costs and transfer the savings into programme activities. We will build on this experience to strengthen VfM across the portfolio.

Key challenges to improving Value for Money

Comparatively poor data in Pakistan and frequent crises exacerbate the challenge of assessing VfM in development programmes. At the operational level, insecurity limits the range of implementing partners available to deliver programmes and limited accessibility constrains our ability to assess performance. Strong anti-corruption safeguards built into our programmes are crucial but expensive.

How will we improve Value for Money?

- Across the portfolio. In each annual refresh of the DFID Pakistan Operational Plan we will assess whether we are investing in those areas that provide the best VfM. Across the portfolio, and particularly on education where we have provided significant investment, the programmes are already delivering promising early results and starting to transform government systems.
- Systems and structures. We have recruited two additional economists to ensure teams have the capacity to assess VfM. We peer review all requests for funding, as well as on-going VfM performance, through the DFID Pakistan Programme Board. The Programme Board comprises representatives from across the DFIDP office. On operational costs, we continue to drive efficiency savings and better cost management across all activities. We are working to improve the efficiency of tendering and negotiating local contracts/leases. In designing and implementing programmes we are **working with partners to ensure VfM** in their fee rates and their operations.
- To ensure a systematic approach, we developed a comprehensive DFID Pakistan **Value for Money strategy** (Feb 2012) which outlines our commitment to ensuring VfM across our programmes with a focus on project cycle management, monitoring and quality assuring our VfM approach, communicating success stories and capacity building.
- Value for money across the project cycle:





7) Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring

- In designing new projects, we will ensure they are results-focused, with clear baselines and a robust methodology for calculating DFID's contribution. Where data is weak, we will invest in improvements either directly with our implementing partner or through a third-party. Where possible, we will use the standard DFID indicators. These projects will be subject to annual reviews and subsequent peer review by the DFIDP Programme Board. We will continue to aim for 100% completion of annual reviews and project completion reports on-time.
- Progress against the overall DFIDP Results Framework is reviewed at the Quarterly DFIDP Programme Board chaired by the Head of Office. Each Group Head is required to present a progress report on the results their programmes are achieving. These are then subject to scrutiny and challenge by all DFIDP teams. At these Quarterly reviews, headline results are given a Red-Amber-Green rating against the likelihood of delivery. Any red rating requires remedial action with an update provided at the next Quarterly meeting. DFIDP has also developed a Portfolio Assessment Tool to track risk / return at the portfolio level. This is also discussed at the Programme Board. Progress on the Operational Plan, results and portfolio are discussed with the Director at least twice a year.
- In reviewing and refreshing this Operational Plan annually, we assess overall progress against the Results Framework and reprioritise our resources as necessary.

Evaluation

Since 2011 we have completed four evaluations of large DFID Pakistan investments and developed a full **Evaluation Strategy (July 2011)** which sets out how we will:

- Embed evaluation into programme design and implementation, including more third-party evaluations;
- Evaluate our work to influence policy and public debate in Pakistan;
- Build the evidence base for innovative approaches, for example public-private partnerships on education, and use this to inform future investments;
- Peer review and quality assure all evaluations, including through submission to the Programme Board and independent scrutiny;
- Share lessons learned more widely across all three DFIDP delivery groups;
- Ensure transparency in our evaluation process, with the presumption that all evaluations will be published;
- Build DFIDP capacity on evaluation, including through a dedicated Evaluation Adviser and support from DFID's Evaluation Department.

Building capacity of partners

Our primary partner will continue to be the Government of Pakistan but we will also work increasingly with non-state partners. Capacity varies from province to province with the emphasis on monitoring, rather than evaluation. As a result, the evidence-base around some programmes is weak. This limits our collective ability to learn from experience and assess whether programmes have the potential to deliver increased results. To address this, we will:

- Support Pakistan (in close consultation with the federal and provincial governments) to build expertise in independent evaluation, and fund policy-relevant studies to inform Pakistani decisions, for example on economic reform and education financing. Our governance programmes will aim to encourage the Pakistani government towards evidence based decision making and making evidence publicly available to improve transparency;
- Work collaboratively with technical impact evaluation agencies and other donors to share best practice;
- Continue to work with partner agencies and civil society organisations to strengthen their monitoring and evaluation frameworks and integrate them into forward planning cycles.



8) Transparency

Transparency is one of the top priorities for the UK government. We will ensure that we continue to meet our commitments under the UK aid Transparency Guarantee including publishing detailed information about DFID projects, including programme documents, and we will provide for those directly affected by our projects to provide feedback.

In line with this we are:

- Publishing all strategy documents and comprehensive details of all new projects and programmes on the DFID website. This includes agreements with partners, project summaries, log frames, annual review reports, project completion reports, evaluation reports, results, budgets, individual financial transactions over £500 and all tenders over the EU threshold. In addition, we published details of all of our spending in response to the recent floods;
- Providing opportunities for those affected by our projects to provide feedback through the DFID website public enquiry point and project websites;
- Making information more accessible to Pakistani people by translating and publishing all project summaries in Urdu;
- Supporting efforts to encourage DFID's multilateral partners to sign up to and meet the transparency standards set out in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI);
- Implementing our anti-corruption strategy published in 2012/13.

Where publication of programme documentation or financial data may jeopardise delivery of results or the safety of our implementing partner, we seek exemption from publication. However, this is the exception and on request we will, provide an explanation for any data withheld from publication.

Working with Partners

DFID Pakistan has worked with Pakistani partners over the years to strengthen transparency and accountability. From supporting elections and strengthening people's understanding of their rights down to supporting Parent Teacher Councils for schools, we have sought to empower Pakistani people to demand more from both their government and from us. We will continue to expand and build on this work, by:

- Expanding initiatives on accountability, particularly around public services and democracy, and strengthening the public policy debates around education and women;
- Establishing a consistent dialogue with Pakistan's federal and provincial governments on transparency;
- Leading a dialogue with our partners on the transparency standards we would like them to adopt and what information we expect them to publish. This became a key component of all new funding arrangements from 1 April 2011.



9) Human Rights Assessment

The UK recognises that the realisation of all human rights underpins sustainable development. Through its development programmes, The UK aims to support civil society and governments to build open economies and open societies in which citizens have freedom, dignity, choice and control over their lives, and institutions are accountable, inclusive and responsive.

Human rights context

Economic and social rights: Pakistan is ranked 146th of 186 countries in the Human Development Index (2012). It has been steadily improving but remains below the average for countries in South Asia. It is off track to meet the majority of MDGs by 2015. 49% of the population live in poverty with poor people particularly vulnerable to inflation of food and energy prices. There is a Constitutional guarantee to free and compulsory education for all 5-16 year olds. However, Pakistan has the second highest number of out-of-school children in the world, currently 12 million children, the majority of whom are girls. In 2011, 56% of children were enrolled in primary school and the primary completion rate was 54.6%, leaving Pakistan significantly behind the MDG target of 97.5%. Deaths of children under five are slowly decreasing (72 per 1,000 in 2011), but lack of vaccines and under nutrition among pregnant women means over half of these deaths occur within the first month of a child's life. Contraceptive prevalence is 27% more than Afghanistan but less than India (World Bank 2008).

Non-discrimination: Pakistan is ranked 123rd of 148 countries in the Gender Inequality Index 2012. Girls and women suffer high levels of sexual and physical violence, which is exacerbated by conflict and fragility in some areas. Maternal mortality remains high for South Asia at 260 per 100,000 live births. Female literacy is 42% compared to 67% for males. There is a rural-urban divide with 29% of children in rural areas enrolling in middle school compared with 48% in urban areas and the inequality widens for girls (24% enrolling in rural areas compared with 49% in urban areas). There are reports of religious minorities and vulnerable Muslims being routinely harassed. Discrimination occurs on the basis of sexual orientation including criminalisation of same-sex relationships. On disability, Pakistan scores relatively highly compared to others in the region with 29% of those with disabilities employed. Parliament recently passed legislation criminalising some discriminatory and violent practices against women.

Civil and political rights: In 2012, Freedom House ranked Pakistan as "partly free", a positive trajectory from 2008 when it was ranked "not free". Pakistan is due to hold elections in May 2013 which could be the first transfer of power from one civilian government to another. Issues highlighted in the FCO Annual Human Rights Report include: disappearances and killings of suspected militants allegedly by security forces; attacks against religious and ethnic minorities; failure to protect and promote women's rights; limited freedom of the media; and low standards of integrity within law enforcement including reports of mistreatment in police custody.

Universal Periodic Review: The Universal Periodic Review reported in March 2013 and the Government accepted 126 out of 166 recommendations. Implementation of recommendations will be reviewed at the next UPR process in 2017.

Direction of travel

- Social and economic rights are on a positive trajectory with improving school enrolment rates and decreasing maternal and child mortality. However, progress is slow and still low from a regional perspective.
- Inequalities persist. There is some legislative progress but improvements in women and girls' human rights continue to lag.
- Civil and political rights are improving but serious concerns remain.

UK approach and focus

- The UK will continue to work closely with the Government, non-governmental organisations and international development partners to promote and safeguard human rights, including placing a strong focus on respecting human rights in the underlying principles governing aid to Government. In co-ordination with the FCO, we raise human rights concerns at the highest levels of Government, including in our Annual Aid Talks. Most recently our dialogue with the Government of Pakistan has focused on the democratic process. Our support to the Election Commission and to 40,000 election observers will help Pakistan hold more credible elections. Our peace building support in North and West Pakistan will help protect poor people from human rights abuses through improved security and faster and more effective access to justice.
- We are supporting rights to education and health with a focus on access and quality, and reproductive rights. Our Financial Inclusion Programme will support 3 million poor and marginalised people to access finance to improve their livelihoods; and the Punjab Skills Development Fund will support 40,000 young people from the four poorest districts of Punjab to get jobs.
- Our programmes on empowering women and minority groups help address key issues of inequality and violence. For example, the Aawaz programme will support women to participate safely in politics.



Annex A: Revisions to Operational Plan 2012/13

Context and Vision

- Updated with latest available statistics. Minor changes to reflect progress over the past year.

Results

- Education indicators updated and made distinct from the DFID Results Framework indicators. The revised wording clarifies that the target includes all children benefitting from DFID P's extensive education portfolio, including children accessing better quality education and staying in school longer.
- Added a new indicator measuring the total number of additional children enrolled in primary and secondary schools to ensure that the education reforms DFID invests in are having a transformational effect and increasing access to education across all of Pakistan.
- The maternal health indicator has been revised to number of additional births delivered with the help of nurses, midwives or doctors. through DFID support. It has been revised because no data on maternal mortality will be available over the Operational Plan period. The skilled birth attendance indicator is an alternative measure of the same set of interventions but is more likely to be measurable.

Delivery and Resources

- Revised to show how fiduciary risk is considered in programme design.

Planned programme spend

- 12/13 updated to show actual outturn. 13/14 and 14/15 updated with latest planned budgets.



Annex B: Results Progress

Progress towards Headline Results*

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (including year)	Progress towards Results (Including year)	
Education	Number of children in primary education benefitting from DFID support (per annum) ²	0.2m children (2010)	1.2 million children in 12/13 Female: 0.7 million	Total: 4 million in 2015 Female: 2 million
Education	Number of children helped by DFID to complete primary education (cumulative) ²	30,000 children (2010)	270,000 children in 12/13 Female: 150,000	Total: 800,000 in 2015 Female: 400,000
Education	Number of children in secondary education benefitting from DFID support (per annum) ²	100,000 children (2010)	700,000 children in 12/13 Female: 630,000	Total: 400,000 in 2015 Female: 200,000
Education	Total number of additional children enrolled in primary and secondary schools in Pakistan	0 additional children (2010)	-420,000 children in 2011 ³ Female: -236,000	Total: 2.4 million by 2015 Female: 1.2 million
Maternal Health	Number of additional births delivered with the help of nurses, midwives or doctors through DFID support (cumulative)	0 additional skilled births (2010)	(data unavailable)	Total: 1 million by 2015
Governance & Security	Voter turnout in next General Election	Overall: 35m (2008)	(elections to be held on 11 th May 2013) ⁴	Overall: 37m (2013) ⁵
Wealth Creation	Number of additional people with access to microfinance	0 additional microfinance borrowers (2010)	390,000 by 2013 Female: 220,000	Total: 1.23 million by 2014 Female: 700,000
Wealth Creation	Number of additional people trained in new skills	0 additional individuals (2011)	10,000 by 2013 Female: 5,000	Total: 40,000 by 2015 Female: 16,000
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability	The number of people receiving DFID-supported cash transfers	0 additional people (2011)	2.5m in 2012/13 Female: 1.2m	1,780,000 in 2014 Female: 893,750
Humanitarian	Number of additional flood-affected individuals reached with humanitarian assistance	0 additional individuals (2010)	Over 2.7m individuals reached by 2011/12	Total: 2.5 million by 2012

¹ DFID support contributes to the voter turnout result and the fourth education result. The other results can be attributed to DFID.

² These are not comparable with the DFID Results Framework education indicators which measure children *supported* in education according to DFID's pro-rata share.

³ Decline due to the 2010 floods.

⁴ New results from the 2013 Pakistan Election (47 million voters) became available after this Operational Plan was drafted and will be reflected formally in the next refresh

⁵ We will monitor and report number of female voters in next election.

* These results may not be directly aggregated with other country results due to different measurement methodologies